

# Notice of meeting and agenda

## Planning Committee

**10.00 am, Thursday, 8 December 2016**

Dean of Guild Court Room, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh

This is a public meeting and members of the public are welcome to attend.

## Contacts

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Tel: 0131 529 4261/529 4085

## **1. Order of business**

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- 1.1 Including any notices of motion and any other items of business submitted as urgent for consideration at the meeting.

## **2. Declaration of interests**

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- 2.1 Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.

## **3. Deputations**

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- 3.1 If any

## **4. Minutes**

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- 4.1 Planning Committees of 6 October 2016 – submitted for approval as a correct record (circulated)

## **5. Business Bulletin**

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- 5.1 Planning Committee Business Bulletin (circulated)

## **6. Development Plan**

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- 6.1 Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Ministerial Feedback – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)
- 6.2 Edinburgh Local Development Action Plan: Action Programme – adoption – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)
- 6.3 Supplementary Guidance: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery – draft for consultation - report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)

## **7. Planning Performance**

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- 7.1 Legacy Planning Applications - Update – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)

## **8. Planning Policy**

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- 8.1 Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy – progress report and next steps – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)
- 8.2 Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)

## **9. Planning Process**

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- 9.1 Policies - Assurance Statement – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)

## 10. Conservation

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- 10.1 New Town Conservation Area - Review of Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Draft for Consultation – report by the Executive Director of Place (circulated)

## 11. Referral Reports

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- 11.1 Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration – referral from the Transport and Environment Committee (circulated)

## 12. Motions

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- 12.1 None

### **Kirsty-Louise Campbell**

Interim Head of Strategy and Insight

### **Committee Members**

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Councillors Perry (Convener), Lunn (Vice-Convener), Bagshaw, Balfour, Blacklock, Cairns, Cardownie, Child, Gardner, Heslop, Keil, McVey, Milligan, Mowat and Ritchie.

### **Information about the Planning Committee**

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The Planning Committee consists of 15 Councillors and is appointed by the City of Edinburgh Council. The Planning Committee usually meets every eight weeks. It considers planning policy and projects and other matters but excluding planning applications (which are dealt with by the Development Management Sub-Committee).

The Planning Committee usually meets in the Dean of Guild Court Room in the City Chambers on the High Street in Edinburgh. There is a seated public gallery and the meeting is open to all members of the public.

### **Further information**

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If you have any questions about the agenda or meeting arrangements, please contact Stephen Broughton or Blair Ritchie, Committee Services, City of Edinburgh Council, Waverley Court, Business Centre 2.1, 4 East Market Street Edinburgh EH8 8BG, Tel 0131 529 4261 or 529 4085, e-mail

[stephen.broughton@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.broughton@edinburgh.gov.uk)/[blair.ritchie@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:blair.ritchie@edinburgh.gov.uk).

A copy of the agenda and papers for this meeting will be available for inspection prior to the meeting at the main reception office, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh.

The agenda, minutes and public reports for this meeting and all the main Council committees can be viewed online by going to [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cpol](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cpol).

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## Planning Committee

10.00 am, Thursday, 6 October 2016

### Present

Councillors Perry (Convener), Lunn (Vice-Convener), Bagshaw, Blacklock, Cairns, Cardownie, Gardner, Heslop, Keil, McVey, Mowat, and Ritchie.

### 1. Minutes

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#### Decision

To approve the minutes of the Planning Committee of 11 August and 5 September 2016 as correct records.

### 2. Short Stay Commercial Leisure Apartments – Monitoring Report

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In 2013, the Planning Committee agreed to make changes to its non-statutory 'Guidance for Businesses', in order to make specific reference to the issue of short stay commercial leisure apartments (SSCLA) – so called 'party flats'.

At its meeting on 6 August 2015, the Planning Committee considered a progress report and noted the current position in respect of action by the planning enforcement service relating to short stay commercial leisure lets.

Since the previous update, the planning authority had closed 14 enquiries into the alleged use of residential properties as SSCLAs. There were currently a total of 10 cases pending consideration.

In terms of the 14 cases that had been closed, three were the subject of enforcement notices (26 Old Tollbooth Wynd, 3F1 22 Learmonth Terrace and F5 2 Eyre Place). The notices at 26 Old Tolbooth Wynd and 3F1 22 Learmonth Terrace were not appealed and the use ceased in accordance with the notice. The case at 2 Eyre Place was notable as it was the first SSCLA enforcement notice that has gone to appeal. The reporter gave general support to the Council's policy guidance, in as much as it was found to be relevant in assessing whether there was a change of use. The outcome was that the reporter agreed with the Council that a material change of use had occurred with the result that the notice was upheld and the use had ceased.

A separate outcome of the Eyre Place decision was that the terminology in the Guidance for Business had been changed from short term commercial leisure

apartments to short term commercial visitor accommodation. This was to reflect the fact that this type of accommodation was not only used for leisure accommodation for holiday/tourism purposes but could also be used by other visitors in particular business travellers.

In terms of new cases, there had been 10 SSCLA cases raised in the last year. This compared with 14 cases in 2014/2015 and 19 cases in 2013/2014. Notwithstanding the relatively small number of new cases, it was evident from the growth of websites advertising short term lets that there were a large number of properties particularly in the City Centre and Leith that were being let out for short term lets. This had the potential to become a significant issue for the City. In this regard the Association of Scotland's Self-Caterers (ASSC) had advised that it had recently drafted a Code of Practice for short-term let operators to encourage best practice and promote a harmonious existence between short term let apartments and local residents. This proactive approach by the ASSC was welcomed but at this early stage it was not possible to say whether it was having any effect on how premises are used.

### **Decision**

1. To note the current position in respect of action by the planning enforcement service relating to short stay commercial leisure lets and that a further report on progress would be made in a year's time; and
2. To note that the Head of Planning and Transport would review the process for communicating appeal decisions to elected members.
3. The Executive Director of Place to submit an update report on:
  - I) The number of this type of properties in sensitive areas of the city.
  - II) The categorisation (commercial or residential) of the properties in respect of waste collections etc.
  - III) Any proposals being advanced in other cities to define this type of property in regards to commercial or non commercial.
4. The report to be sent to all Edinburgh and Lothian List Members of the Scottish Parliament.
5. To refer the report to Health, Social Care and Housing Committee for information.

(References – Planning Committee, 28 February 2013 (Item 3), 5 December 2013 (Item 7), 7 August 2014 (Item 2) and 6 August 2015 (Item 6); report by the Executive Director of Place; submitted.)

### **3. Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme 2016**

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The Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme (HLADP) was a monitoring tool used to assess the performance of Strategic Development Plan housing land policies and  
Planning Committee –6 October 2016

targets. The HLADP recorded the amount of land available for house building, identified any constraints affecting development and assess the adequacy of the land supply against the supply target and housing land requirement set by the Strategic Development Plan (SDP). Edinburgh's 2016 HLADP had been completed. Completions in 2016 were significantly above 2015 levels, continuing the upward trend following the credit crunch and subsequent recession.

The HLADP examined both the supply of land (an input) and the expected delivery of new homes (an output). The delivery of new homes was dependent on many economic and demand related factors unrelated to the supply of land and although the delivery programme was currently below the level needed to meet the housing supply target for the next five years, the HLADP demonstrated that this was not due to a lack of effective housing land and the supply of land was sufficient to meet the housing land requirement.

The Committee received a presentation on the programme

### **Decision**

1. To note the findings of the report by the Executive Director of Place including Appendix 2, "The Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme 2016".
2. To refer the report to the SESplan Project Board.
3. To refer the report to the Health, Social Care and Housing Committee with a request to consider the actions identified in paragraph 3.18 to help accelerate housing delivery; and
4. To refer the report to the Scottish Government to assist in the ongoing development of planning practice in relation to housing delivery and measuring the availability of land.

(References – Health, Social care and Housing Committee, 21 April 2015 (Item 6); report by the by the Executive Director of Place; submitted.)

## **4. East Lothian Proposed Local Development Plan 2016: Period of Representations**

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East Lothian Council had considered the comments received on its Main Issues Report (MIR) and had published its Proposed East Lothian Local Development Plan for a statutory period for representations, this period would run from 19 September to 31 October 2016. Following this period East Lothian Council would assess representations received and consider if changes should be made to the Plan. Any unresolved representations would be considered through an examination by Scottish Government Reporters.

The Proposed Plan set out East Lothian Council's settled view as to what the final adopted content of the plan should be. It comprised a development strategy for the Planning Committee –6 October 2016

future development of East Lothian to 2024 and a detailed policy framework for guiding development. It was supported by an Action Programme and other planning guidance on specific matters, which were also published in draft form.

The Proposed Plan implemented the requirements of the approved SESplan Strategic Development Plan 2013. There was no concern that the plan as proposed would prejudice the interest of this Council.

### **Decision**

1. To note the publication of the East Lothian Proposed Local Development Plan for a period of representations; and
2. To agree that no formal representation was submitted on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council.

(Reference – report by the by the Executive Director of Place; submitted.)

## **5. Finalised Portobello Conservation Area Character Appraisal**

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On 19 May 2016, Committee approved a draft revised Portobello Conservation Area Character Appraisal for consultation. The draft featured a proposal to extend the boundary of the Conservation Area to the north west to incorporate an important approach and entrance area. The extended area included part of the Promenade, beach and foreshore and two surviving historic kilns.

Approval was sought for the finalised version of the Portobello Conservation Area Character Appraisal, including a proposed boundary amendment.

### **Decision**

1. To approve the finalised version of the Portobello Conservation Area Character Appraisal, including the proposed boundary amendment.
2. To note the boundary amendments would require to be advertised in the Scotsman and Edinburgh Gazette. This process would be completed by the end of 2016.



(References – Planning Committee, 3 October 2013 (Item 7), 19 May 2016 (Item 9); report by the by the Executive Director of Place; submitted.)

## Planning Committee

**10.00 am, Thursday 6 August 2015**

Dean of Guild Court Room, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh

# Planning Committee

Convener:	Members:	Contacts:
<p>Convener Cllr Ian Perry</p>  <p>Vice- Convener Cllr Alex Lunn</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cllr Nigel Bagshaw</li><li>• Cllr Jeremy Balfour</li><li>• Cllr Angela Blacklock</li><li>• Cllr Ron Cairns</li><li>• Cllr Steve Cardownie</li><li>• Cllr Maureen Child</li><li>• Cllr Nick Gardner</li><li>• Cllr Dominic Heslop</li><li>• Cllr Karen Keil</li><li>• Cllr Adam McVey</li><li>• Cllr Eric Milligan</li><li>• Cllr Joanna Mowat</li><li>• Cllr Lewis Ritchie</li></ul>	<p><a href="#">Stephen Broughton</a> Committee Clerk Tel: 0131 529 4261</p> <p><a href="#">Blair Ritchie</a> Committee Clerk Tel: 0131 529 4105</p>

Recent news	Background
<p><b>Office Space in Edinburgh</b></p> <p>The Economy Committee on <a href="#">22 November 2016</a> considered a report on office space in Edinburgh in response to a motion raised on 28 June 2016.</p> <p>The Committee agreed to note the findings of the report, and to ask officers to work with the private sector and other partners to identify plots in the city centre with strong potential for office development, considering how these could be brought forward for office use. It was requested that a report setting out potential options for Council action was brought back in one cycle.</p> <p><a href="#">The report</a> was referred to the Planning Committee for information.</p>	<p><b><u>For further information:</u></b></p> <p>Kyle Drummond, Senior Economic Development Officer</p> <p>0131 529 4849</p> <p><a href="mailto:Kyle.Drummond@edinburgh.gov.uk">Kyle.Drummond@edinburgh.gov.uk</a></p>

### **Forthcoming activities:**

The next meeting of the Planning Committee will be at 10.00 am on Thursday 2 March 2017 in the Dean of Guild Court Room, City Chambers. Papers for this meeting will be available on line from 24 January 2016.

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Ministerial Feedback

Item number	6.1
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All

### Executive Summary

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The Council has adopted the Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP). It will now use the Plan to deliver its aims and strategy. This process will include a period of dissemination and evaluation with all stakeholders. As part of that, stakeholder feedback will be sought on the LDP project as a whole.

Early feedback has been provided by the Minister responsible for planning. The Minister's letter raises a number of concerns about the LDP project. A response has been prepared, and is attached for the Committee to note.

### Links

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Coalition Pledges	<a href="#">P4</a> , <a href="#">P8</a> , <a href="#">P15</a> , <a href="#">P17</a> , <a href="#">P18</a>
Council Priorities	<a href="#">CP2</a> , <a href="#">CP4</a> , <a href="#">CP5</a> , <a href="#">CP8</a> , <a href="#">CP9</a> , <a href="#">CP10</a> , <a href="#">CP11</a> , <a href="#">CP12</a>
Single Outcome Agreement	<a href="#">SO1</a> , <a href="#">SO2</a> , <a href="#">SO3</a> , <a href="#">SO4</a>



## Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Ministerial Feedback

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
- 1.1.1 Notes the Scottish Government's comments on the Edinburgh Local Development Plan project (Appendix 2).
  - 1.1.2 Notes the appended response (Appendix 1) to the points raised.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 The Council has adopted a local development plan for Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) is the first plan of its kind to be adopted for the city. It is the first single development plan to cover the whole planning authority area since the 1965 Development Plan. It superseded two local plans, both older than five years.
- 2.2 The Edinburgh Local Development Plan sets out:
- Five aims;
  - A spatial strategy; and
  - Policies and proposals.
- 2.3 It is accompanied by a statutory Action Programme, and will be joined by 12 pieces of supplementary guidance.
- 2.4 The Plan's adoption means the Council can now focus on the task of delivering the spatial strategy and the Plan's aims:
- AIM 1: Support the growth of the city economy.
  - AIM 2: Help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built.
  - AIM 3: Help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services.
  - AIM 4: Look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate.
  - AIM5: Help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.

- 2.5 Important to the successful delivery of the Plan are:
- Dissemination of the Plan and its contents.
  - Evaluation of the Plan project as a whole.
- 2.6 As part of the latter, it is intended to gather feedback from interested parties on the LDP project, to inform the next LDP project. This intention is set out in the current [Development Plan Scheme](#) (May 2016, p8).
- 2.7 An early piece of feedback has been provided in a letter from the Minister for Local Government and Housing to the Council's Chief Executive (Appendix 2).
- 2.8 As the letter is from an important stakeholder and raises concerns about the LDP, a specific response has been prepared (Appendix 1).

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 The Ministerial letter confirmed that the Council could proceed with the adoption of the LDP as modified following examination. The Minister had the opportunity to intervene and instruct that modifications be made to the Plan, but chose not to do so. The Plan was therefore adopted with all of the modifications recommended in the examination report (see report to Planning Committee, [5 September 2016](#)).
- 3.2 The Minister did, however, choose to make a series of comments providing feedback on the timing and content of the Plan, and related matters.
- 3.3 Several of the comments are critical, and some include assertions which are not supported by the full facts of the project.
- 3.4 Appendix 1 sets out the key points raised, in summary form, and provides a response to each.
- 3.5 These cover the following broad themes:
- Housing Land and Housing Delivery (Points 1-5)
  - Infrastructure (Points 6-9)
  - Process (Points 10 – 14)
  - The value of development plans (Point 15)
- 3.6 The responses in Appendix 1 focus on the Edinburgh LDP, rather than the Strategic Development Plan or the national context. However, as the Council gathers stakeholder feedback more widely, and as the evaluation of the LDP project is carried out, it is intended to have regard to the impacts of the changing strategic and national level planning context on this particular LDP project.

- 3.7 It is worth noting that although the Edinburgh Local Development Plan has only been formally adopted in November 2016, the Council published its first Proposed Plan in March 2013. In October 2013, when the engagement responses to that version of the Plan were made public, the Council started using the emerging LDP as a material consideration. It was used to determine applications, both for refusal and approval. This was done as a plan-led, coordinated response to development pressures and infrastructure needs, one which was informed by stakeholder responses and the issues they raised.
- 3.8 This approach has already delivered positive outcomes on the ground, from thriving town centres to new residential neighbourhoods in former industrial areas. These outcomes are directly helping to deliver the five aims of the Plan and the objectives highlighted in the Ministerial letter, i.e. good places, sustainable growth and reduction of inequalities.
- 3.9 Stakeholder perceptions of the Edinburgh Local Development Plan and its process are important, and must be sought and listened to, but outcomes on the ground – places – are also a test of a development plan's success.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The growth of the city ensures sustainable places with good infrastructure.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are no direct financial impacts arising from this report.

#### **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 Preparing an LDP is a statutory process in which the risk of failure to comply with relevant legislation needs to be managed.
- 6.2 There is a statutory requirement for the Council to adopt a local development plan. Councils are required to prepare such plans as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the relevant legislation. Councils are also required to keep their statutory plans under review at intervals of no more than five years.
- 6.3 Following adoption, there is a six week period in which aggrieved parties have the opportunity to make a legal challenge to the LDP on the grounds that the Council has erred in law and some or all of the LDP should be quashed.

## 7. Equalities impact

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- 7.1 An updated assessment of the equalities impact of the Plan is available in the report to Planning Committee of 5 September 2016 and the original equalities assessment report is available on the Plan's webpage.

## 8. Sustainability impact

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- 8.1 An updated assessment of the sustainability impact of the Plan is available in the report to Planning Committee of 5 September 2016.

## 9. Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 Information on the statutory consultation activities carried out during the LDP project is available in the report to Planning Committee of 5 September 2016.
- 9.2 The May 2016 Development Plan Scheme stated that it is intended to gather feedback on the LDP project as a whole from interested parties, to inform the next LDP project.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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- 10.1 Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Adoption, [report to full Council](#), 24 November 2016
- 10.2 [LDP as Modified](#), published and notified on 16 September 2016
- 10.3 Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Post-Examination Modifications, [Report to Planning Committee](#), 5 September 2016
- 10.4 [Circular 6/2013 – Development Planning](#)
- 10.5 [Development Plan Scheme](#), May 2016

### **Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<p>P4 Draw up a long-term strategic plan to tackle both over-crowding and under use in schools</p> <p>P8 Make sure the city's people are well-housed, including encouraging developers to built residential communities, starting with brownfield sites</p> <p>P15 Work with public organisations, the private sector and social enterprise to promote Edinburgh to investors</p> <p>P17 Continue efforts to develop the city's gap sites and encourage regeneration</p> <p>P18 Complete the tram project in accordance with current plans</p>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<p>CP2 Improved health and wellbeing: reduced inequalities</p> <p>CP4 Safe and empowered communities</p> <p>CP5 Business growth and investment</p> <p>CP8 A vibrant, sustainable local economy</p> <p>CP9 An attractive city</p> <p>CP10 - A range of quality housing options</p> <p>CP11 An accessible compact city</p> <p>CP12 - A built environment to match our ambition</p>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<p>SO1 Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all</p> <p>SO2 Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health</p> <p>SO3 Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential</p> <p>SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric</p>
<b>Appendices</b>	<p>Appendix 1: Notes on points raised in Ministerial letter</p> <p>Appendix 2: Letter from Minister (9 November 2016)</p>

## Appendix 1

### Notes on points raised in Ministerial letter (9 November 2016)

The Minister for Local Government and Housing wrote to Andrew Kerr, Chief Executive of the Council, on 9 November 2016. The letter confirmed that the Minister had decided not to intervene in the Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) process, and that the Council could adopt the plan as modified following examination.

However, the letter expressed the Minister's concern about certain matters. The points raised are set out below, together with notes on them.

**1 Too few houses will be completed in the period 2009 - 2019<sup>1</sup>**

This is because housing delivery rates have been too low during the early part of the period.

**2 The Edinburgh LDP does not provide enough land for housing**

The Edinburgh LDP provides effective land for over 25,000 houses, and total land for 33,000<sup>2</sup>. The current land requirement is for 23,000. There is more than enough effective land. The delivery of housing on this land, however, has been slower than required.

**3 It is reasonable to expect the Edinburgh LDP to have made up for the lack in housing construction in the period 2009 – 2019.**

The low rates of actual house building compared to that required, particularly by the private sector, in the first part of that period means that a big backlog in construction has built up. Even if all the green belt land under consideration in the examination was allocated, that backlog could not, and cannot, be overcome by March 2019. The examination confirmed that.

**4 We need to take steps that are necessary to meet need and demand for housing**

In Edinburgh, this means implementing the Edinburgh LDP – all 33,000 houses of it.

**5 The Council has been taking positive action to deliver more housing.**

But delivery rates are still too low. The current 5-year delivery programme is just under 12,000 houses, but the output target is 13,600\*. The Council needs all parties, including Scottish Government, Homes for Scotland and other house builders, to do more to boost this rate. The Council has sent the Minister its new [Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme](#). This shows why delivery rates are the main challenge, not effective land. It also shows what the Council is doing to boost delivery, including using the Edinburgh Homes model to build 16,000 new affordable homes with our partners. The Council is also working closely with Homes for Scotland to pursue the acceleration of house building activity.

**6 There is not enough infrastructure for the housing land provided in the Edinburgh LDP**

Earlier versions of the Edinburgh LDP directed housing growth to make best use of existing infrastructure, including education and transport, and minimise the need for new infrastructure. But some new infrastructure actions were still needed. Now, due to appeal

<sup>1</sup> A shortfall in delivery of 7,119 houses is expected for the period 2009-2019. Source: LDP as Modified.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme 2016. The 33,000 figure is: effective housing land supply (25,748) + constrained (7,406) = 33,154. The HLADP's map shows where all this land is.

decisions and other pressure to address delivery failure by releasing more greenfield land, the Edinburgh LDP as adopted has a larger amount of greenfield allocations, and will require even more significant enhancements in infrastructure. The Council's LDP Action Programme sets these out. The Scottish Government and other national organisations will have a role in helping deliver these actions.

**7 The plan examination changed the Edinburgh LDP to specify new infrastructure**

This included the requirement to prepare supplementary guidance on infrastructure delivery. The examination required this to be ready for adoption within one year of the Edinburgh LDP adoption.

**8 Certain parties are concerned that the Council will delay applications until that supplementary guidance is published.**

The Council has timed carefully the handling of some applications so that they will not be determined prematurely and to thereby address community concerns about infrastructure. However, the Council has only delayed these applications for the period between plan adoption and the publication of the Action Programme and consultation draft supplementary guidance. This is 10 working days (24 November to 8 December).

**9 The Minister expects the Council to carry the risk of delivering infrastructure**

The Council maintains this commitment, because it is a coordinated, joined-up agent of delivery for sustainable, plan-led growth and placemaking.

Doing so presents considerable risk to the finances of the Council, because national planning policy does not ensure full capture of the land value uplift of development to pay for the infrastructure actions which are needed to address cumulative impacts. The Council expects the Scottish Government to provide support across all of its directorates and agencies to deliver the development required.

**10 For the International Business Gateway (IBG), the Council supported a six-fold increase in the housing capacity from the figure set in the Proposed Plan**

There has been no established figure for the total housing capacity of the IBG in the LDP. The Proposed Plan only gave an estimate for the number of housing completions up to 2024 i.e. only a portion of the site. That was not a capacity estimate for the site as a whole and should not be used to compare with the total capacity of the emerging masterplan as identified at the time of the examination.

**11 The conclusions of the examination reporter regarding the housing capacity of the IBG should be emphasised as the updated masterplan is prepared**

The adopted LDP requires the IBG to be master planned and developed in a phased manner. It requires such master plans to support the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework. The LDP supports the inclusion of housing to support placemaking and sustainability objectives as part of business-led proposals. The housing component is subject to consideration through the master plan process. There is a pending planning application and master plan for the first phase of the IBG and it is being considered using the provisions of the adopted LDP, which refer to the National Planning Framework.

**12 Leadership is important, planning involves taking difficult decisions and the system should provide a fair and transparent service to members of the public**

Agreed.

**13 Councils should not state support for changes at a late stage in the plan process.**

Ideally, no changes from the Proposed Plan stage would be made and plans could be adopted in a similar time to how they are written – a few months. However, the Council chose to publish a Second Proposed Plan to allocate more land as the strategic development plan's scope changed, which allowed all parties to make representations in a transparent way. The Council then chose to say that it saw merit in some of those representations in its response to the reporter. Doing so is not ruled out by Scottish Government [Circular 6/2013](#), paragraph 87.

**14 There should be an early review of the Edinburgh LDP, to be done in a timely and transparent manner**

The Council has stated in its [Development Plan Scheme](#) (May 2016) that it intends to gather feedback from interested parties on this first LDP project. This is intended to help develop and improve ways of communicating and engaging with communities, individuals and key stakeholder groups. The timetable and preparation process for the next LDP project will be informed by the consideration of all feedback, by the timetable and content of SDP 2, and by the examination recommendation that there should be an early review.

In this regard, the Minister's concern that the LDP has been in preparation since 2011 and is only being adopted in 2016 is relevant. The Council chose to begin preparation of the LDP early on, and published the LDP Main Issues Report in late 2011, at the same time as the SDP Proposed Plan. The Council published a Proposed Plan in 2013, and has used it to provide a plan-led response to development pressures since. Some other councils waited until the SDP process had concluded before starting their LDPs, and have yet to adopt them. The Minister's initial comments appear to encourage the latter approach.

**15 It is essential that the confidence of communities and investors in the value of the development plan process for Edinburgh be restored. Development plans have a critical role in setting the direction for the future of our places and achieving sustainable growth and reducing inequalities**

The Council intends to implement the Edinburgh LDP and deliver its aims, which align with the Minister's objectives. The Council will need the Scottish Government's support to do so successfully.





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Edinburgh  
EH8 8BG

Our ref: A15862868

9 November 2016

Dear Mr Kerr,

**Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997  
Notice of Intention to Adopt – Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP)**

I refer to correspondence from your colleague Ben Wilson of 16 September 2016, certifying notice of City of Edinburgh Council's intention to adopt the Edinburgh Local Development Plan.

I write to confirm that Scottish Ministers do not propose to issue a Direction in the case of this plan. The Council may therefore proceed to adopt the plan in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. Two copies of the Edinburgh Local Development Plan should be sent to Scottish Ministers in due course.

My decision not to intervene in this plan will enable its adoption and provide communities and investors with a greater degree of confidence about the future development of Edinburgh. However, this decision has not been made lightly, and I must stress my dismay at the very significant issues with timing and content that have arisen in this instance.

The city's first LDP has been in preparation since 2011, yet it is only being adopted now. Not only has the plan preparation period been lengthy but at the end of the process the Reporter has found that it contains a shortfall in the housing supply of over 7,000 homes. As I am sure you will agree, these homes are needed. In failing to provide an appropriate supply of land for housing, the opportunity for planning to support the continued growth of Scotland's capital city is being missed. Whilst I appreciate that this is a particularly challenging time for housing delivery, my concern as Minister is compounded by the fact that there is unmet need and demand for housing across Scotland and we need to take the steps that are necessary to resolve this situation. I appreciate that the City of Edinburgh Council has been taking positive action, for example in its support for private rented sector projects, but this imperative must also be an essential driver for the local development plan.



Substantial concerns have been raised throughout the plan's preparation that there is insufficient infrastructure, either available or being planned, to support future development and the much needed housing. The independent examination has resulted in significant changes to the plan to identify the relevant infrastructure required for development areas. Concerns also remain that City of Edinburgh Council will delay decisions on applications until further supplementary guidance is published. However, with a newly adopted LDP, I expect the City of Edinburgh Council to make decisions at the earliest opportunity which provide for or contribute to the infrastructure requirements identified in it. In part, I am reassured by the published statement that 'At the hearing the Council explained it would carry the risk of the required infrastructure provision and this would not delay development' (Examination Report page 146, paragraph 96). I expect to see this assurance carried through to future decision making.

In the instance of the International Business Gateway, I do not believe it is appropriate to support a change in housing numbers to a scale six times that identified as the settled view of the Council, which departs from the National Planning Framework (NPF) and which would effectively become one of the largest housing allocations in the plan. Such significant changes late in the process reduces the transparency on which trust and confidence is built. The International Business Gateway is of significant interest to Ministers given its status as a National Development and it having been considered by the Scottish Parliament. As the updated masterplan is prepared, I would wish to reinforce the conclusions of the Reporter regarding consistency with NPF and housing elements being subordinate to the primary role of business-led development which supports strategic airport enhancement.

Strong and effective leadership at the local level of government is absolutely vital, particularly so for a capital city. Planning involves taking difficult decisions about change to local areas and Councils should be resolute in fulfilling their responsibility, as planning authorities, to uphold the public interest and make those decisions. It is unacceptable that uncertainty is introduced by Council motions and late support for changes which are significantly different to the published Proposed Plan. This effectively passes responsibility to others and falls short of providing a fair and transparent planning service to members of the public who have engaged in the process in good faith.

An early review of this plan is to be progressed, as recommended by the Examination Reporter. I trust this review will be achieved in a timely and transparent manner. It is essential that the confidence of communities and investors in the value of the development plan process for Edinburgh is restored. When done well, I believe development plans have a critical role to play in setting the direction for the future of our places and in contributing to the achievement of overarching objectives of sustainable growth and reducing inequalities.

I hope to see this successfully delivered in the next Edinburgh LDP. In the meantime I would be happy to meet with you to discuss these issues further.

*Yours sincerely*

*Kevin Stewart*  
**KEVIN STEWART**

Copied to:

John Bury, Head of Planning  
Ben Wilson, Development Plan Team Manager

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Edinburgh Local Development Plan: Action Programme - adoption

Item number	6.2
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All

### Executive Summary

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The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) has now been adopted. Councils are required to adopt and publish an Action Programme within three months of formally adopting a LDP and publish an updated Action Programme at least every two years. An Action Programme sets out how a Local Development Plan will be implemented.

The Action Programme is now ready to be formally adopted and submitted to Scottish Ministers.

#### Links

Coalition Pledges	<a href="#">P4</a> , <a href="#">P8</a> , <a href="#">P15</a> , <a href="#">P17</a> , <a href="#">P18</a>
Council Priorities	<a href="#">CP2</a> , <a href="#">CP4</a> , <a href="#">CP5</a> , <a href="#">CP8</a> , <a href="#">CP10</a> , <a href="#">CP11</a> , <a href="#">CP12</a>
Single Outcome Agreement	<a href="#">SO1</a> , <a href="#">SO2</a> , <a href="#">SO3</a> , <a href="#">SO4</a>

## Edinburgh Local Development Plan: Action Programme - adoption

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that Committee agrees that the appended Edinburgh Local Development Plan Action Programme be formally adopted, published and submitted to Scottish Ministers.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 The Edinburgh Local Development Plan was adopted on 24 November 2016. The 2006 Planning Act requires planning authorities to prepare an Action Programme setting out how their Local Development Plan (LDP) will be implemented. Councils are required to:
- publish an Action Programme within three months of formally adopting the LDP;
  - publish an updated Action Programme at least every two years;
  - set out in the Action Programme a list of actions, including infrastructure measures, needed to deliver the policies and proposals in the LDP;
  - state the timescale for completing each action; and
  - identify who is responsible for carrying out each action.
- 2.2 As part of the plan preparation, the second proposed Action Programme was approved by Committee with the Second Proposed Local Development Plan, in June 2014. In order to allow for timely delivery of infrastructure, Committee agreed on 2 October 2014 to use the Second Proposed Action Programme in advance of the adoption of the LDP. Further updates to the Proposed Action Programme were made in November 2014 and May 2015.
- 2.3 In addition to the above statutory requirements, the Action Programme for the Edinburgh LDP will be used:
- as a mechanism to coordinate development proposals with the infrastructure and services needed to support them; and
  - to align the delivery of the LDP with corporate and national investment in infrastructure.
- 2.4 To this end, the Action Programme has been costed and the financial impact of the Action Programme on future Council capital and revenue budgets was reported to the Finance and Resources Committee in October 2015.

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 The challenge for the adopted Edinburgh LDP is to help make the city of Edinburgh the best place it can be, for everyone, now and in the future. To face this challenge the adopted LDP has the following aims:
- Aim 1: support the growth of the city's economy;
  - Aim 2: help increase the number, and improve the quality, of new homes being built ;
  - Aim 3: help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services;
  - Aim 4: look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate; and
  - Aim 5: help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 3.2 Infrastructure is key to the delivery of the aims and strategy of the adopted LDP. The Plan recognises that the growth of the city, through increased population and housing, business and other development, will require new and improved infrastructure. Without infrastructure to support Aims 1 and 2, the Plan will not help achieve Aims 3, 4, and 5. The Action Programme sets out how the infrastructure, and services required to support the growth of the city, will be delivered.
- 3.3 As part of the plan preparation, the Council assessed the impact of the proposed growth, set out within in the Plan, on infrastructure and other requirements. This consideration has been carried out through cumulative appraisals of the impact of new housing land releases on education and transport infrastructure, and by revisiting earlier transport studies. It has involved using the standards in the Open Space Strategy and partnership working with NHS Lothian. In addition, cross boundary transport impacts and actions to address them are being considered by SESplan with Transport Scotland.
- 3.4 These assessments have identified infrastructure 'actions' which are set out in the Action Programme. These include:
- Education capacity increases, including new schools;
  - Transport improvements including the Edinburgh Tram Project, public transport, public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions;
  - Traffic management, including strategic infrastructure from the Strategic Development Plan, and junction improvements;
  - Greenspace actions;
  - Primary healthcare infrastructure capacity; and
  - Supplementary Guidance required to deliver the policies in the plan.

### **Education Infrastructure Actions**

- 3.5 The Council has assessed the impact of the housing growth set out in the LDP through an Education Appraisal (updated December 2016). This appraisal has identified the need for the following school infrastructure:
- Seven new primary schools at Broomhills, Gilmerton Station Road, Leith Waterfront, Granton Waterfront, Maybury, Brunstane and Queensferry
  - One new secondary school in West Edinburgh
  - Seventeen extensions to primary schools
  - Eight extensions to secondary schools
- 3.6 The current delivery programme for education infrastructure is set out in the Action Programme. In setting the programme, the Council aims to balance the need for early provision of infrastructure with the risk of housing development stalling. Education infrastructure capacity will be delivered at a time that is appropriate to ensure that new pupils can be accommodated within their catchment schools.
- 3.7 The Council expects new housing development to contribute towards the delivery of education infrastructure. The LDP, Action Programme and draft Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery sets out policy and guidance to ensure that housing development contributes fairly and proportionately to the delivery of the education infrastructure actions, as set out in the Action Programme.

### **Transport Actions**

- 3.8 The Council prepared a Transport Appraisal (updated December 2016) to understand the impact on transport of the new planned growth set out in the plan and to identify the transport interventions needed to mitigate it. The Council has also refreshed transport appraisals for its strategic mixed-use development areas, including the West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal (WETA) to support development proposals at Edinburgh Airport, the Royal Highland Centre and International Business Gateway and an earlier study for north Edinburgh relating to the now-superseded local plan's proposals for Edinburgh Waterfront.
- 3.9 The transport improvements identified by the above studies are set out in the Action Programme. These interventions include:
- the delivery of Edinburgh tram;
  - access to bus services and park and ride facilities;
  - access to public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions; and
  - traffic management, including junction improvements and cross-boundary and regional actions.
- 3.10 Where transport interventions have been identified due to the cumulative impact of new development, a transport contribution zone has been established. Cumulative actions have been established for the following:

- Edinburgh Tram
  - North Edinburgh / Waterfront
  - West Edinburgh (for the IBG/Airport/Royal Highland Showground, and for the nearby housing allocations in the LDP)
  - South East Edinburgh (North)
  - South East Edinburgh (South) (various distinct contribution zones)
  - Queensferry
  - South West
- 3.11 The LDP and Supplementary Guidance require development proposals relating to major housing or other development sites, which would generate a significant amount of traffic, to mitigate against their individual and cumulative transport impacts and to ensure that these impacts can be timeously addressed.

### **Greenspace Actions**

- 3.12 The Action Programme sets out eleven new pieces of major open space to be delivered by the Plan, plus a number of site-specific Open Space actions which are identified in site briefs and development principles.
- 3.13 Guidance on the delivery of open space actions is provided within draft Supplementary Guidance on developer contributions and as part of the Open Space Strategy, which is the subject of a separate report.

### **Healthcare and Community Facilities**

- 3.14 The LDP recognises that facilities such as local doctor and dental surgeries, local shops, community halls and meeting rooms are necessary to foster community life. LDP Policy Hou 10 sets out that planning permission for housing development will only be granted where there are associated proposals to provide any necessary health and other community facilities relative to the impact and scale of development proposed.
- 3.15 The Council is has worked with NHS Lothian and the Health & Social Care Partnership to identify actions for the Action Programme. This appraisal has identified the need for the following healthcare infrastructure actions:
- Five new practices - West Edinburgh (For Maybury, IBG and Edinburgh Park), Leith, Granton, Gilmerton and Brunstane; and,
  - Practice expansion in Parkgrove (Cammo), Queensferry, Brunton (Meadowbank), Leith Links (Lochend Butterfly), Niddrie (Craigmillar), Polwarth (Fountainbridge) Ratho, Pentlands (Balerno and Currie) and the Meadows (Quartermile).
- 3.16 Guidance on the delivery of primary healthcare actions is provided within draft Supplementary Guidance on developer contributions and infrastructure delivery.

## **Supplementary Guidance**

- 3.17 The Action Programme sets out the where the Council is preparing supplementary guidance and a timetable. Supplementary Guidance will be prepared for:
- Policy Emp 2 Edinburgh BioQuarter;
  - Policy Ret 8, in relation to alternative uses in town centres;
  - Policy RS1, in relation to Heat Networks; and
  - Policy Del 1, in relation to Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery.
- 3.18 Policy Del 1 of the LDP and Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery is of particular relevance to the Action Programme. The Council has prepared draft Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery, which is the subject of a separate, linked report.
- 3.19 The draft Supplementary Guidance requires development to contribute to the infrastructure provision set out in the Action Programme to mitigate any negative additional impact (either on an individual or cumulative basis) commensurate to the scale of proposed development. In addition, the Supplementary Guidance requires that development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time.

## **Next Steps**

- 3.20 Once the Action Programme has been formally adopted, the 2006 Planning Act requires that the Council:
- Sends two copies of it to the Scottish Ministers;
  - Places a copy of it in each public library; and
  - Publicises it on the Council's website.
- 3.21 Following the adoption of the Action Programme, it is intended that it be reviewed and reported to Planning Committee, and submitted to Scottish Ministers on an annual basis.
- 3.22 A further report on the financial implications of the Action Programme will be reported to Finance and Resources Committee in January 2017.

## **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The measure of success is an efficient and effective approach to land use planning, which ensures that new developments are suitably served by supporting infrastructure.

## **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are direct financial impacts arising from the approval of this report. The actions required to support the LDP over its 20 year timeframe are significant.
- 5.2 The Council is able to collect contributions towards infrastructure actions through Section 75 and other legal agreements. However these powers are unlikely to lead to full cost recovery from developers and there will still likely be an overall large funding requirement falling to the Council as a result of infrastructure provision.
- 5.3 There also is a risk both on the timing and achievement of developer contributions which could create a short-term or overall funding pressure. Delivery of infrastructure actions will cover the full 20 year period of the plan and the Council is developing financial models to calculate a more accurate assessment of costs based on the timing of income and levels of expenditure.
- 5.4 The financial implications on future capital and revenue budgets and the alternative supplementary income streams will be reported to the Finance and Resources Committee in January 2017.
- 5.5 Members should note that no allowance for this infrastructure cost is provided within the current Capital Investment Programme 2015-2020 or indicative five year plan 2019/20 – 2023/24. Therefore there remains a real risk to the Council that the required infrastructure cannot be delivered, as required within the LDP proposals without the identification of additional resources required to fund this.
- 5.6 Funding of £905,000 was identified in the Council Budget 2015/16 to be used for feasibility studies required in relation to this project.

## **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 The risks associated with this area of work are significant in terms of finance, reputation, and performance in relation to the statutory duties of the Council as Planning Authority, Roads Authority and Education Authority. The Action Programme is on the Council's risk register and is managed by a Corporate Oversight Group to help to minimise all of these risks and ensure compliance. The approval of this report and its recommendations has a positive impact in terms of risk, policy, compliance and governance.

## **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 An Equalities and Rights Impact Assessment has been carried out. There is no equalities impact arising from this report.

## **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 There are no direct sustainability impacts arising from this report although the ability of the Council to mitigate successfully the impacts arising from the growth of the city is critical to achieving sustainable development. The LDP was the subject of a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Action Programme is means of managing impact on sustainability.

## 9. Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 In preparing the Action Programme, the 2006 Planning Act requires the Council to seek the views of, and have regard to any views expressed by:
- (a) the key agencies, and
  - (b) such persons as may be prescribed.
- 9.2 The Council, in preparing the Plan and the proposed Action Programme, engaged with the Key Agencies, (e.g. SEPA, SNH, Scottish Water and NHS Lothian) and other bodies such as Historic Environment Scotland, Transport Scotland, developers and communities. This updated Action Programme has had input as appropriate from relevant parties.
- 9.3 It is intended that further engagement, on how the actions identified within the Action Programme are to be delivered, will be carried out as part of the statutory requirements of preparing Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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- 10.1 [Edinburgh Local Development Plan](#) - Adoption, Report to Full Council, 24 November 2016
- 10.2 [LDP as Modified](#), published and notified on 16 September 2016
- 10.3 Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Post-Examination Modifications, [Report to Planning Committee](#), 5 September 2016
- 10.4 Local Development Plan - Action programme: Financial Assessment and Next Steps - [Report to Finance and Resources Committee 29 October 2015](#)
- 10.5 Local Development Plan: Action Programme Update - [Report to Planning Committee 15 May 2016](#)
- 10.6 Local Development Plan: Action Programme Update – [Report to Planning Committee 2 October 2014](#).
- 10.7 Second Proposed Local Development Plan – [Report to Planning Committee 19 June 2014](#) ([www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan)) and [Second Proposed Action Programme](#)
- 10.8 LDP Education Infrastructure Appraisal update (December 2016)

10.9 West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal Refresh (November 2016)

10.10 LDP Transport Appraisal Addendum update (November 2016)

## Paul Lawrence

Executive Director of Place

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<p>P4 Draw up a long-term strategic plan to tackle both over-crowding and under use in schools.</p> <p>P8 Make sure the city's people are well-housed, including encouraging developers to built residential communities, starting with brownfield sites.</p> <p>P15 Work with public organisations, the private sector and social enterprise to promote Edinburgh to investors.</p> <p>P17 Continue efforts to develop the city's gap sites and encourage regeneration.</p> <p>P18 Complete the tram project in accordance with current plans.</p>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<p>CP2 Improved health and wellbeing: reduced inequalities.</p> <p>CP4 Safe and empowered communities.</p> <p>CP5 Business growth and investment.</p> <p>CP8 A vibrant, sustainable local economy.</p> <p>CP9 An attractive city.</p> <p>CP10 - A range of quality housing options.</p> <p>CP11 An accessible compact city.</p> <p>CP12 - A built environment to match our ambition.</p>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<p>SO1 Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all.</p> <p>SO2 Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health.</p> <p>SO3 Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential.</p> <p>SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.</p>
<b>Appendices</b>	<p>Appendix 1 - Edinburgh Local Development Plan - Action Programme</p>

# **Edinburgh Local Development Plan Action Programme**

For adoption December 2016

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### **1. Introduction**

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### **3. Transport Actions**

- a. Strategic and general transport actions
- b. Transport Contribution Zones
- c. Site specific actions

### **4. Greenspace Actions**

### **5. Healthcare and Community Facilities**

### **6. Utilities**

### **7. Policies**

## Introduction

This is the Action Programme which accompanies the adopted Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP). Section 21 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 requires planning authorities to prepare an Action Programme setting out how the authority proposes to implement their LDP.

The Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to:

1. support the growth of the city economy
2. help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built
3. help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services
4. look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate and
5. help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.

Infrastructure is key to the delivery of the aims and strategy of the adopted LDP. The Plan recognises that the growth of the city, through increased population and housing, business and other development, will require new and improved infrastructure. Without infrastructure to support Aims 1 and 2, the Plan will not help achieve Aims 3, 4, and 5.

Planning Committee 8 December 2016 – LDP Action Programme – for adoption – after APM - Director

The Action Programme sets out how the infrastructure and services required to support the growth of the city will be delivered.

The Action Programme is intended to help align the delivery of the Local Development Plan with corporate and national investment in infrastructure. It will be used by the Council as a delivery mechanism to lever the best possible outcome for the city and to coordinate development proposals with the infrastructure and services needed to support them.

The Action Programme is informed by the annual Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme (HLADP). The Action Programme will be used to manage infrastructure planning with a view to avoiding unnecessary constraints on delivery. The Council has also identified actions to directly accelerate delivery of housing.

It is intended that this Action Programme will be a live working document, and will be annually reviewed. Actions, including identified costs, set out within this action programme are subject to review and change. The Action Programme will be reported to the Council's Planning Committee and to other relevant committees for approval on an annual basis.

This Action Programme should be read alongside Local Development Plan Policy Del 1 (Developer Contributions) and Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery.

<b>2. Education Infrastructure Actions and Delivery Programme</b>				
<b>FUNDING:</b> s75 / Gap Funding				
<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:</b> CEC: Communities and Families				
<b>Action Required</b>	<b>Capital Cost</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Contribution Zone</b>
3 Primary School classes (Currie PS)	£838,627	Aug-18	Feasibility work required.	South West
2 RC Primary School classes (St Margaret's RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-18	Feasibility work underway.	Queensferry
Additional secondary school capacity - 66 pupils (Boroughmuir HS, James Gillespie's HS)	£2,118,310	Aug-19	Feasibility work underway.	Boroughmuir James Gillespie's
3 Primary School classes (Gylemuir PS)	£838,627	Aug-19	Feasibility work underway.	West
4 RC Primary School classes (St John Vianney RC PS or St Catherine's RC PS)	£1,052,144	Aug-19	Feasibility work required.	Liberton Gracemount
Additional secondary school capacity - 275 pupils (Queensferry Community HS)	£8,826,290	Mar-20	Feasibility work underway.	Queensferry
Additional secondary school capacity - 254pupils (Broughton HS, Craigroyston Community HS)	£8,152,282	Aug-20	Feasibility work required.	Craigroyston Broughton
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Broomhills)	£11,328,584 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-20	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation proposed.	Liberton Gracemount
New 14 class primary school and 40/40 nursery (Leith Waterfront)	£11,328,584 S&R 3,073,781 Land £1,476,000	Aug-20	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation proposed.	Leith Trinity
4 Primary School classes (to be delivered by the new South Edinburgh PS)	£1,052,144	Aug-20	Deliverable, subject to finance approval.	Boroughmuir James Gillespie's
3 Primary School classes (Hillwood PS)	£838,627	Aug-20	Feasibility work required.	West
Additional secondary school capacity - 522 pupils (Gracemount HS, Liberton HS)	£16,753,902	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Liberton Gracemount
Additional secondary school capacity - 251 pupils (Leith Academy, Trinity Academy)	£8,055,955	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Leith Trinity

**Edinburgh Local Development Plan Action Programme** For adoption December 2016

Additional secondary school capacity - 6 pupils (Firhill HS)	£192,574	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Firhill
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Granton Waterfront)	£11,328,584 S&R 3,073,781 Land £525,000	Aug-21	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Craigroyston Broughton
New 21 class primary school and 60/60 nursery (Maybury)	£14,887,301 S&R £2,858,548 Land £3,000,000	Aug-21	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	West
3 Primary School classes (Castleview PS)	£838,627	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae
Extension to Castleview PS dining hall	£293,808	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae
2 RC Primary School classes (St David's RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-21	Deliverable as required.	Craigroyston Broughton
Additional secondary school capacity - 261 pupils (Castlebrae Community HS)	£8,376,951	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae
Additional secondary school capacity – 114 pupils (St Augustine's RC HS)	£3,658,898	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	Multiple Zones
New 7 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Gilmerton Station Road)	£7,591,930 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-22	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Liberton Gracemount
New 11 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Brunstane)	£10,794,776 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-22	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Castlebrae
2 Primary School classes (Dean Park PS)	£705,308	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	South West
New Secondary School (West Edinburgh)	£19,293,885 S&R £6,489,180 Land £8,300,000	Aug-23	Feasibility work / statutory consultation required.	West
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (South Queensferry)	£11,328,584 S&R £2,047,816 Land £3,000,000	Aug-23	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Queensferry

2 Primary School classes (to mitigate the impact of development within Drummond CZ)	£705,308	Aug-23	Feasibility work required.	Drummond
2 Primary School class (Balgreen PS)	£705,308	Aug-23	Deliverable as required.	Tynecastle
5 RC Primary School classes (Fox Covert RC PS or St Joseph's RC PS)	£1,143,549	Aug-23	Feasibility work required.	West
1 Primary School class (Kirkliston PS)	£350,000	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Queensferry
2 Primary School classes (to mitigate the impact of development within the catchment of The Royal High Primary School)	£705,308	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Portobello
2 Primary School classes (Craigour Park PS)	£705,308	Aug-24	Deliverable as required.	Liberton Gracemount
2 RC Primary School classes (Holycross RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Leith Trinity

Servicing and remediation (S&R) estimate is based on 3rd Qtr 2016 price levels



ACTION	REQUIREMENT / DETAILS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	DELIVERY DATE	COST	FUNDING	STATUS
<b>3 a - Strategic and General Transport Actions</b>						
Edinburgh Glasgow Improvement Project (EGIP) (T2)	The Edinburgh Glasgow Improvement Programme (EGIP) is a comprehensive package of improvements to Scotland's railway infrastructure.	Safeguard – P&T Delivery - Network Rail / Transport Scotland	2019 onwards	Part of a £650m package	Transport Scotland	Underway
Rail Halts at: Portobello, Piershill and Meadowbank (T3)	LDP Safeguard. Required to ensure development does not prejudice future re-use of existing abandoned halts. Re-introduction of passenger services is not currently considered viable by the rail authority but this may change.	Safeguard – P&T	No timescale	N/A	Network Rail	Safeguarded in Plan
South Suburban halts (T3)	LDP Safeguard. Required to ensure development does not prejudice future re-use of existing abandoned halts. Re-introduction of passenger services is not currently considered viable by the rail authority but this may change.	Safeguard – P&T	No timescale	N/A	Network Rail	Safeguarded in Plan
Orbital Bus Route (T3)	The Orbital Bus Route will create an east-west public transport link across the city. A disused railway line between Danderhall and the City Bypass at Straiton is safeguarded in the LDP for appropriate public transport use or use as a cycle / footpath.	SEStran, CEC, Midlothian, East Lothian, Transport	No timescale	N/A	SEStran, CEC, Midlothian, East Lothian, Transport	Safeguarded in Plan
East Craigs Estate Junction	Junction at Maybury Drive	P&T	CEC	Not costed	CEC	Project to be designed and costed
Greendykes Link	Former Plan safeguard for public transport, delivered as part of New Greendykes	P&T	N/A	£8.5M. PTL £2.3M	CEC	Complete
West of Fort Kinnaird (T16)	LDP Safeguard for new link road between The Wisp and Newcraighall Road	P&T	N/A	N/A	N/A	Safeguarded in Plan

<b>3b. Transport Contribution Zones</b>							
<b>Edinburgh Tram Contribution Zone</b>							
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	
Edinburgh Tram (T1)	Transport proposal T1 safeguards long term extensions to the network connecting with the waterfront and to the south east.	Planning & Transport	N/A	N/A	Contribution Zone.	Line 1a complete	
<b>North Edinburgh Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>							
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	
Active Travel Actions	Seafield Road / Seafield Street - Includes a toucan crossing	P&T	Programme to be confirmed	£296,961	Contribution Zone.	Safeguarded in Plan. Contributions to be collected towards actions. Delivery strategy to be agreed.	
	Lochend Route Link to Leith Docks New ramp from railway path (flowing desire line of old railway line) to Seafield Street. Widen footways on Seafield Road and make cycle/pedestrian crossing of railway to Marine Esplanade	P&T		£400,000*			
	Seafield Place Upgrade facilities at existing junction. 1. Move crossings closer to junction corners and toucanise. Tighten junction, widen footways (shared use). Bike parking. £150,000 2. Widen footway from links path to Seafield Rd, redetermine to shared use. £10,000	P&T		£160,000*			
	Seafield/Lochend cycle route (Easter Road to Leith Walk) Toucan crossing of Easter road, £40,000 1. Widen Easter Road footway by 1m from Thorntreesdie to Gordon St £10,500 2. Resurface Gordon St including relaying cobbles with smooth/even cycle friendly cobbles £360,000 3. Gordon street traffic calming £6000	P&T		£416,500*			
	By Seafield Place Replace stepped ramp	P&T		Complete			Complete
	Leith Links – single location. Widen existing paths and provide controlled crossings 1. Shared use footway (segregated) alongside Links PI, Toucan crossing of John's PI & tighten junction £30,000 and £80,000 2. Relay sets on Queen Charlotte St £450,000 3. Shared use footway (segregated) alongside John's PI, Duncan PI, St Andrew PI, Academy St. Segregated cycleway along Duke St to foot of Leith walk. £100,000 4. Duncan PI to roundabout at north end of Easter Rd £50400 5. Link (widen paths) from east side Leith links to roundabout at	P&T		Programme to be confirmed			£1,165,400*

<p>northern end of Easter Rd. (includes Toucan crossing Links Gdns) £140,000</p> <p>6. Make roundabout at north end of Easter Road cycle/ped friendly – tighen, toucan crossings £400,000</p> <p>7. Bike parking at park entrances £5000</p>					
<p>Leith Links (west) to Bath Road Widen east-side footway for segregated footway/cycleway on Salamander Place &amp; Bath Rd £75,600 Toucan crossing Salamander St £40,000</p>	P&T	Programme to be confirmed	£120,000*		
<p>Kirkgate/Sandport Place/Dock Place and Dock Street (Revised route) as public realm project. Upgrade route, new controlled crossing points, cycle parking</p>	P&T		£369,320*		
<p>Leith and City Centre (East) Create new continuous route between Henderson Street / Pirie Road / Pilrig Park / Balfour Street / Cambridge Avenue / Dryden Street / Hoptoun Street / Green Street / Bellevue Place / Broughton Street (Include northern section only)</p>	P&T		£720,675*		
<p>The Water of Leith, between Warriston and Commercial Street Widen path and new ramps. Upgrade existing off-street route</p>	P&T		£509,941*		
<p>West end of Victoria Quay building to Water of Leith Path via citadel Potential new route</p>	P&T		£61,723*		
<p>Hawthornvale off-road cycle path to Lindsay Road and into Western Harbour Upgrade existing route. Junction improvement associated with tram scheme</p>	P&T		£244,514*		
<p>West Granton Road Includes new toucan/puffin crossings</p>	P&T		£419,310*		
<p>Muirhouse Parkway/Pennywell Road Roundabout Replace roundabout with signals, to aid pedestrians and cyclists</p>	P&T		£551,004*		
<p>Jane St/Tenant St connections</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land purchase 120m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>2. New 4m path - 120m length £33600</li> <li>3. Wall demolition – 10m £3000</li> <li>4. Lighting along 175m stretch = 6 columns £12000</li> </ol>	P&T		£48600*		
<p>Salamander St to Foot of the Walk (and beyond) Elbe St – Reset cobbles with flat tops/smooth for cycling</p>	P&T		£350,000*		
<p>Bernard St/Salamander Street active travel and public realm project (to Seafield Place)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Segregated cycleway (whole length – 1250m) 3m wide + 0.5 sep strip (pinch to 2m wide in some sections). £750,000</li> </ol>	P&T	£4,720,000*			

	<p>2. Continuous footways Seafield PI to Constitution St: 20 £200,000                  3. Zebra crossings every 200m metre: 6 £120,000                  4. Moderate Public realm improvements Salamander st to Elbe St: seating, planters, build outs, change road materials, widen footway on south side by 1m. £500,000                  5. Shared use Plaza – Constitution St to Timber Bush, tighten junctions, new road surfacing materials, seating, planters, widen footways, new crossings £2,500,000                  6. Shared use Street – Timber Bush to shore – widen footway, setted street, trees, seating £500,000                  7. Shore/Bernard Junc – widen footways, raised tables, seating and planters £150,000</p>					
	<p>Granton – north south route through National Galleries development to the Shore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Path A: 3.5m wide tarmac path (40m length): £10,000/ Lighting Path A: £2000</li> <li>• Path B: 3.5m wide tarmac path (120m length): £30,000 /Lighting Path B: £8000</li> <li>• All on non-CEC owned land: land costs to be assessed.</li> </ul>	P&T	Programme to be confirmed	£50,000*		
	<p>Complete link next to school site at Granton                  120m of shared use footway at 4m wide: £35,000                  140m of footway widening to achieve 4m width: £10,000</p>	P&T		£45,000*		
	<p>Lower Granton Square public realm</p>	P&T		£2,000,000*		
	<p>Promenade link to Granton Harbour                  Upgrade path to 6m tarmac path and sea wall                  Traffic calm W Harbour Road</p>	P&T		£795,000*		
	<p>Forth Quarter park to Promenade                  Widen footway for shared ‘segregated’ shared use footway – widen by 2m for 130m</p>	P&T		£70,000*		
	<p>Craightinny – Leith Links Cycle link. (Leith to Portobello) (T7) LDP Safeguard</p>	P&T	N/A	Safeguard		
	<p>Salamander Cycle Link (T7) LDP Safeguard</p>	P&T	N/A	Safeguard		
	<p>Couper Street – Citadel Place (T7) LDP Safeguard</p>	P&T	N/A	Safeguard		
	<p>Waterfront Avenue to Granton Rail path (T7) LDP Safeguard</p>	P&T	N/A	Safeguard		

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<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Road Actions	Ferry Road/ Inverleith Row Junction Minor junction improvement SVD equipment	P&T	Programme to be confirmed	£2,723*	Contribution Zone.	Safeguarded in Plan. Contributions to be collected towards actions. Delivery strategy to be agreed.
	Ferry Road/North Junction Street Junction Junction improvement	P&T		£300,714*		
	Lindsay Road/Commercial Street Junction Junction improvement	P&T		£479,365*		
	Henderson Street; The Shore; Commercial Street Bus priority route improvements. Bus lanes, advanced bus signals	P&T		£438,002*		
	Bernard Street/The Shore Junction Close The Shore to general traffic	P&T		£108,945*		
	Henderson Street/Great Junction Street Junction Close Henderson Street to general traffic	P&T		£171,311*		
	Easter Road/Lochend Road Junction	P&T		£601,344*		
	West Granton Road/Crewe Road North Traffic signals	P&T		£158,952*		
	Crewe Toll Roundabout Junction improvement	P&T		£6,950,000*		
	Ferry Road/Granton Road Junction improvement	P&T		£41,678*		
	Ferry Road/Craighall Road Traffic signals	P&T		£307,011*		
	Bonnington Road/Pilrig Road Junction improvement	P&T		£257,248*		
	Bonnington Road/Great Junction Street Junction improvement	P&T		£85,810*		
	Salamander Street/Bath Road Junction improvement SVD equipment and road markings	P&T		£14,988*		
	Ocean Drive eastward extension (T15)	P&T		£10.35 million*		

<b>West Edinburgh Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST*</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Pedestrian Cycle Actions	A8 North side missing link	P&T	By 2020	£773,900	Contribution Zone	Identified within WETA Oct (2016) Safeguarded in Plan. Contributions to be collected towards actions. Delivery strategy to be agreed.
	Improvements to Gravel path (old railway line) from A8/M9 interchange north to Kirkliston	P&T	By 2020	£457,300		
	Cycle Connection from A8 along Eastfield Road into Airport	P&T	By 2020	£693,300		
	Improved Crossings at Turnhouse Road and Maybury Road for designated cycle path	P&T	By 2020	£158,400		
	Improved access between Ratho Station and A8 along station road.	P&T	By 2020	£659,800		
	Improved Station Road/A8 access for cyclists	P&T	By 2020	£634,800		
Public Transport Actions	Broxburn to Newbridge Roundabout bus lane	P&T	By 2020	£4,499,600		
	Station Road to Newbridge Interchange bus lane	P&T	By 2020	£1,602,300		
	A8 Eastbound Bus Lane from Dumbbells to Maybury Junction	P&T	By 2025	£3,697,400		
	Bus Lane under Gogar Roundabout	P&T	By 2020	£92,300		
	Maybury Road Approach to Maybury Junction	P&T	By 2025	£3,082,200		
	Improved bus priority linking South West Edinburgh with the Gyle, IBG and airport (including pedestrian / cycle facilities where appropriate)	P&T	By 2025	£6,451,500		
	Upgraded Bus interchange facility at Ingliston P+R	P&T	By 2025	£4,320,000		
	Kilpunt Park and Ride	P&T	By 2020	£7,920,000		
Road Actions	New Tram Stop	P&T	By 2020	£1,440,000		
	Link Road Part 1 Dual Carriageway (T10)	P&T	By 2020	£9,073,400		
	Link Road Part 2 Single Carriageway	P&T	By 2020	£4,052,000		
	Link Road Segregated cycle route	P&T	By 2020	£1,605,600		
	Development Link Road Main Street Carriageway	P&T	By 2020	£8,114,300		
	Dualling of Eastfield Road Phase 1	P&T	By 2020	£2,596,100		
	Dualling of Eastfield Road Phase 2	P&T	By 2025	£1,645,900		
	Dumbbells Roundabout Improvement (T9)	P&T	By 2025	£1,732,400		
	Dumbbells westbound off-slip signals (T9)	P&T	By 2025	£1,245,900		
	MOVA improvements at Newbridge/Dumbbells Gogar/Maybury (T12) (T13)	P&T	By 2025	£2,174,400		
	Newbridge additional lane from M9 onto A8	P&T	By 2020	£837,100		
	A8 Gogar Roundabout – 4 Lane Northern Circulatory Improvement (T11)	P&T	By 2020	£2,446,800		
Gogar to Maybury additional eastbound traffic lane	P&T	By 2025	£30,000,000			

<b>Maybury / Barnton Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Maybury Junction (T17)	Increase junction capacity, including consideration of access from Turnhouse Road, and efficiency of traffic signals. Provide bus priority and better provision for pedestrians and cyclists.	P&T	By 2025	WETA estimate £1,864,100*	Contribution Zone	Design work 17/18.
Craigs Road Junction (T18)	Improvements to Craigs Road and increased junction capacity/bus priority at junction with Maybury Road. New signalised cross roads allowing bus, pedestrian and cycle access to and from Craigs Road.	P&T	With dev	£500,000*	Contribution Zone	Design work 17/18.
Barnton Junction (T19)	Increase junction capacity based on increasing the efficiency of the traffic signals through installation of MOVA (Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation)	P&T	With dev	£500,000*	Contribution Zone	Design work 17/18.
<b>South East Edinburgh (North) Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Newcraighall Road	Toucan crossing across Newcraighall Road.	P&T	With Dev	£30,000	HSG 26 & 27 & 29	Project costed
Old Craighall	Junction Upgrade. Action and costs derived from East Lothian Council draft developer contributions framework SG P17.	Transport Scotland	TBC	£500,000	East Lothian and HSG 26 & 27 & 29	Project estimated
<b>Gilmerton Junction (A720) Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Gilmerton Junction	Junction upgrade	Transport Scotland / SesTrans	TBC	Not costed	Cross boundary	Cross-boundary appraisal to be completed.
<b>Burdiehouse Junction Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Burdiehouse Junction (T20)	Reconfiguration of junction	P&T	With Dev	£250,000 With optimism bias £400,000*	Contribution Zone	Design work nearing completion.
<b>Gilmerton Crossroads Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>

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Gilmerton Crossroads (T19)	Reconfiguration of junction	P&T	With Dev	£250,000 With optimism bias £400,000*	Contribution Zone	Design work nearing completion.
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<b>Gilmerton Station Road / Drum Street Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Gilmerton Station Rd / Drum Street	Junction capacity upgrade and access and parking strategy	P&T	With Dev	Project estimated £400,000* TRO £1500	Contribution Zone.	Estimated, detailed design and costing required.
<b>Lasswade Road / Lang Loan Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Lasswade Road/Lang Loan	New 3.5m wide shared use cycleway/pedestrian path and signalised junction Lasswade Road from North of Lang Loan to Gilmerton Station	P&T	With Dev	Path: £72,800*	HSG 24 and HSG 39	Project costed
	Roundabout to signalised junction	P&T	With Dev	£400,000*		Estimated, detailed design and costing required.
<b>Lasswade Road/Gilmerton Dykes Street/Captain's Road Transport Contribution Zone (costings at Q3 2016)</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Lasswade Road/Gilmerton Dykes Street/Captain's Road	Junction Upgrade	P&T	With Dev	£400,000*	Contribution Zone	Estimated, detailed design and costing required.
<b>Sherriffhall Junction Transport Contribution Zone</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Sherriffhall Junction (T13)	Grade separation of existing roundabout junction on city bypass. Should incorporate bus priority and safe crossing of the bypass.	Transport Scotland / SesTrans	TBC	Not costed	Cross boundary	Cross-boundary appraisal to be completed.
<b>Straiton Junction Transport Contribution Zone</b>						
Straiton Junction	Junction upgrade	Transport Scotland / SesTrans	TBC	Not costed	Cross boundary	Cross-boundary appraisal to be completed.

<b>South West Edinburgh Transport Contribution Zone</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Gillespie Crossroads	Increase junction capacity based on increasing the efficiency of the traffic signals through installation of MOVA (Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation)	P&T	With Dev	£260,000 With optimism bias £410,000*	Contribution Zone.	Design work nearing completion.
Hermiston Park & Ride	Extension to Hermiston Park and Ride	P&T	Awaiting funding	£4.5m	Contribution Zone.	Project designed and costed
<b>Queensferry Transport Contribution Zone</b>						
Dalmeny Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased and improved cycle parking at Dalmeny Station.</li> <li>Improved car parking at Dalmeny Station.</li> </ul>	P&T	With Dev	Not yet designed and costed	Contribution Zone	Feasibility Study required

Site	Transport Requirements	Status
<b>3c. Site Specific Transport Actions</b>		
Springfield (HSG 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queensferry Transport Contribution Zone</li> <li>Opportunity to create a link road from Bo'ness Road to Society Road should be investigated.</li> </ul>	Allocated
Agilent (HSG 2)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
North Kirkliston (HSG 3)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
West Newbridge (HSG 4)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
Hillwood (HSG 5)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
South Gyle Wynd (HSG 6)	Planning permission granted. Forester High Cycle Link (T7)	
Edinburgh Zoo (HSG 7)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
Telford College (HSG 8)	Planning permission granted. Link to Ferry Road Path (T7)	Underway
City Park (HSG 9)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
Fairmilehead WTP (HSG 10)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
Shrub Place (HSG 11)	Planning permission granted.	
Lochend Butterfly (HSG 12)	Planning permission granted. Includes Permanent strengthening of the existing rail bridge on Easter Road at the junction of Easter Road and Albion Road and (two) in assisting with the provision of a new pedestrian bridge over the railway from the south development site and Moray Park Terrace in the event that the railway line is reinstated for use. £227,000 and Lochend Butterfly cycle link with new bridge (T8) - £2,500	Underway
Eastern General Hospital	Planning permission granted. Includes Upgrading of the existing signal controlled junction at Seafield Street / Seafield Road - £110,000.	
Niddrie Mains (HSG 14)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
Greendykes Road (HSG 15)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Allocated
Thistle Foundation (HSG 16)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
Greendykes (HSG 17)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
New Greendykes (HSG 18)	Planning permission granted.	Underway
Maybury (HSG 19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>Maybury Edinburgh Gateway Station pedestrian / cycle route including bridge over railway. Bridge &amp; ramps, approx 80m: (based on 20m span and 5m width). Cyclepaths to Gyle (600m) (and underpass of A8), A8 (300m) and to Gogar Link Road (500m). WETA estimate £4,320,000</li> <li>Shared use cycleway along Turnhouse Road (1.5km) or on-road segregated cycleway. £420k</li> <li>TRO for lower speed limit along Turnhouse Road</li> <li>Input into design team's re-design of Maybury Junction for cycling and walking. Design: £87,200</li> <li>Bus route Craigs Road/Turnhouse Rd and upgrade bus infrastructure on Turnhouse Rd</li> <li>New footway/cycleway along south-west side of Turnhouse Road and 3no. crossing facilities Turnhouse Rd and Craigs Rd at Maybury Rd</li> </ul>	Site allocated. PAN submitted.

Site	Transport Requirements	Status
Cammo (HSG 20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Cammo Walk link (north) HSG 20 - Cammo Walk - to be costed.</li> <li>• Cycle path connecting Cammo to Maybury site and extending to Cammo Estate – £158k. Toucan crossings at Craigs road junction £60k. Land cost (6m strip): TBC</li> <li>• Pedestrian crossing facilities on Maybury Road /pedestrian cycle connections to east. Toucan or D island crossings x4 over Maybury Road from Cammo site x4 Toucan crossings: £120k. 3.5m wide shared use paths (150m) across existing open space to East Craigs estate. Paths: £42,000</li> <li>• TRO for lower speed limit along Maybury Road</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure on Maybury Road / peak period bus capacity</li> </ul>	Site allocated.
Broomhills (HSG 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Secure pedestrian and cycleway access from Old Burdiehouse Road linking to Burdiehouse Burn path [Broomhills Road]. Upgrade pedestrian crossings to new two stage toucan crossings over A701. Short section of new path (10m) and path widening to 4m (30m). Widen existing path to 4m (70m) from Southhouse Broadway to bus stop at A701. New path (30m) to link form crossing to site (may require land purchase).</li> <li>• Secure pedestrian and cycleway access from Old Burdiehouse Road linking to Broomhills Road</li> <li>• Street improvements to Burdiehouse Road</li> <li>• Upgrade bus stops on Burdiehouse Road</li> <li>• A new 4m wide toucan crossing at North access linking to existing footway on B701</li> <li>• Upgrade surface of the path (1,200m) to Morton Mains.</li> </ul>	S75 being negotiated. 14/04860/FUL
Burdiehouse (HSG 22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Cycleway safeguard (A720 underpass – Burdiehouse Burn path link) -off-site multi user path connection to link the site with path networks in Midlothian via Straiton Pond Street improvements and pedestrian crossing on Burdiehouse Road. £175,000 – construction only. D island crossing on Lang Loan. Path surface upgrade (200m). Construct shared use footway beside Lang Loan road (200m), may require land purchase for footway. New path construction 3.5m to underpass of A720 (600m)</li> <li>• Pedestrian cycleway access across site from Straiton path to Burdiehouse Burn at both the east and west edges of the site</li> <li>• Widen existing path along Burdiehouse Burn Park to 3.5m (300m) running parallel to sites northern boundary and linking to western access point. £10,000 path. Land cost: TBC</li> <li>• New access point and shared use path (20m) to link to existing path (Land ownership of Greenspace for 10m of path).</li> <li>• Upgrade bus stops on Burdiehouse Rd and Frogston Rd East. Enhance peak capacity.</li> <li>• Bus route through site and bus gate.</li> </ul>	Planning Permission Granted

Site	Transport Requirements	Status
Gilmerton Dykes Road (HSG 23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Cycle link – Gilmerton Road to Laswade Road</li> <li>• Upgrade bus stops on Laswade Rd/Gilmerton Rd</li> <li>• Enhance peak period bus capacity on Gilmerton Road</li> <li>• New footway along Gilmerton Dykes Road.</li> </ul>	Planning permission granted 14/01446/FUL
Gilmerton Station Road (HSG 24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Drum Street cycle pedestrian crossing and connecting cycle pedestrian path through site to link to Mutli-user path to Straiton</li> <li>• Upgrade and resurface the old railway path from Gilmerton Station Road site to Lasswade Road. Ramp up to the old railway path from Gilmerton Station Road site. Railway path: £336,000 Ramp: £40,000. Crossing and shared use footway: £30,000</li> <li>• D island crossing of Gilmerton station road and construct 50m of shared use footway from existing verge</li> <li>• TRO for lower speed limit on Gilmerton Station Road</li> <li>• Upgrade bus stops and peak capacity on Gilmerton Road</li> <li>• Safeguard land along Gilmerton Road frontage for potential bus priority scheme</li> <li>• New footway along Gilmerton Station Rd</li> <li>• Pedestrian crossing facilities on Gilmerton Rd</li> </ul>	Planning permission granted 14/01649/PPP
Drum (HSG 25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Cycle link – Gilmerton Road to Laswade Road</li> <li>• Cycle link - Drum Street to SE Wedge Parkland</li> <li>• Upgrade bus stops and enhance peak capacity on Gilmerton Road</li> <li>• Widen existing footway to 3.5m (shared use)</li> <li>• Toucan crossing over Drum Street to access The Drum site. x2 Toucan crossing: £60k</li> <li>• New 3.5m shared use path (70m) from western boundary of The Drum site to Candlemaker’s Park. May require land purchase. Path: £17,600</li> </ul>	Planning Permission Granted 14/01238/PPP
Newcraighall North (HSG 26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• LDP Safeguard for appropriate public transport or active travel. Land not prejudiced by development or consent. Note, site to contribute towards delivery of Gilberstoun link (T7) and Fork Kinnaird to QMUC link(T7)</li> </ul>	Planning Permission Granted
Newcraighall East (HSG 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP Safeguard for appropriate public transport or active travel. Land not prejudiced by development or consent. Note, site to contribute towards delivery of Gilberstoun link (T7) and Fork Kinnaird to QMUC link(T7)</li> </ul>	Planning Permission Granted

Site	Transport Requirements	Status
Ellen's Glen Road (HSG 28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade existing bus stops in Lasswade Road.</li> <li>• Upgrade existing S/B bus stop and provide new N/B bus stop in Gilmerton Road.</li> <li>• High quality pedestrian and cycle routes within site, to link with public transport routes, and to link from Malbet Wynd through the site to connect via Ellen's Glen Road to the Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park Core Path.</li> <li>• New footway along east boundary frontage of site.</li> <li>• New pedestrian/cycle link on land near to Stenhouse Burn to compensate for the narrow footway on Ellen's Glen Road.</li> <li>• Widening and upgrade of existing footway along Ellen's Glen Road.</li> </ul>	Site allocated.
Brunstane (HSG 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Contribute towards Old Craighall Junction upgrade.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure – upgrade existing bus stops on Milton Road East and Newcraighall Road. Essential to route bus services through site (consider section(s) of 'bus only' roads). Additional capacity needed. (Opportunity – support commercial operation.) Increased frequency of direct city centre service and also to key local facilities, to achieve PT mode share. (Opportunity – support commercial operation.)</li> <li>• Help provide improved pedestrian/cycle links and increased cycle parking at Brunstane and Newcraighall Stations.</li> <li>• Network of high quality pedestrian/cycle routes through site to link with suitable exit points around site boundary, particularly with existing routes to Brunstane and Newcraighall railway stations. At least two pedestrian/cycle railway crossing points shall be provided within the site.</li> <li>• Review existing pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities on Milton Road East and Newcraighall Road and help enhance as required.</li> <li>• Provide upgrades of existing external pedestrian/cycle routes in vicinity of site, including signage. In particular, help provide missing link across the Newcraighall railway line.</li> <li>• Provide new junction with Milton Road East.</li> <li>• Provide new junction with Newcraighall Road.</li> <li>• Review road safety and provide improvements, if necessary, to Milton Road East and, if appropriate, Newcraighall Road.</li> <li>• Review operation of A1/Newcraighall Road junction and help provide improvements, if deemed necessary.</li> </ul>	Site allocated. Planning application submitted.
Moredunvale (HSG 30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct Link to Moredunvale Road (T7)</li> </ul>	Site allocated
Curriemuirend (HSG 31)	Transport requirements to be established through cumulative transport appraisal and planning permission	Site allocated

<p>Builyeon Road (HSG 32)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure – upgrade existing facilities and provide new high quality bus stops on Builyeon Road as part of opportunity to change the character of Builyeon Road (A904). Provide potential widening of Builyeon Road to accommodate bus priority measures. Additional capacity needed. (Opportunity – support commercial operation.) Increased frequency of direct city centre service and also to key local facilities, to achieve PT mode share. (Opportunity – support commercial operation.)</li> <li>• Network of high quality pedestrian/cycle routes through site to link with suitable exit points around site boundary, particularly with existing routes into South Queensferry.</li> <li>• New footway and cycle path along frontage of site on south side of Builyeon Road, giving due consideration to the opportunity to change the character of Builyeon Road (A904), through street design.</li> <li>• Provide pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities on Builyeon Road – type to be agreed, forming north-south path connections by linking new pedestrian/cycle routes to the existing network north of the A904, thus allowing the new housing to integrate fully with the existing urban area including the town centre to the north of the site. A904 crossing             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ x3 D island or toucan crossings over A904 to link Builyeon Road site with existing paths in South Queensferry. £3000</li> <li>○ Widen existing access and path between Echline Park and Echline View to a 3.5m shared use (25m) path linking the Builyeon Road site to existing development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Help provide upgrades of existing external pedestrian/cycle routes, in particular a high quality pedestrian/cycle route to Dalmeny Station, with a bridge over the A90, and improved links to the town centre. Bridge or underpass access across A90 to retail park. Link 3.5m wide shared use path through retail park to South Scotstoun site (300m long) Path £73,500</li> <li>• Implement TRO and physical measures for reduced speed limit on Builyeon Road as part of opportunity to change the character of Builyeon Road (A904).</li> <li>• Give due consideration to the opportunity to change the character of Builyeon Road (A904), through street design, including new development frontage with the road where possible.</li> <li>• Prospective developers should be aware Transport Scotland may require assessment of impact on new FRC junction.</li> </ul>	<p>Site allocated.</p>
<p>South Scotstoun (HSG 33)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure – upgrade existing bus stop facilities on Kirkliston Road, Scotstoun Avenue and in Dalmeny and additional capacity likely. Increased frequency of direct city centre service and also to key local facilities, to achieve Public Transport mode share.</li> <li>• High quality pedestrian/cycle routes through site, linking to suitable exit points around site boundary, particularly to north-east corner to connect with existing route to station and Edinburgh and with South Scotstoun.</li> <li>• High quality east/west cycle route through site to allow connection across the A90 and B800 to Builyeon</li> </ul>	<p>Site allocated</p>

	<p>Road site, linking to the existing footpath/cycleway (National Cycle Route 1) extending to Dalmeny to the east, and North Queensferry to the north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LED stud lighting along old railway line path (NCN 1) from east boundary of site for 1000m. LED stud lighting: £5,000. New diverted 3.5m shared use path for NCN 1 into the Agilent site (450m). Path: £110,250. D island or Toucan crossing of B800 to retail site path. Toucan crossing: £30K</li> <li>● Transport Scotland may require assessment of impact on new Forth Replacement Crossing junction.</li> <li>● Appropriate traffic calming measures may be considered for Scotstoun Avenue.</li> <li>● Give due consideration to the opportunity to change the character of the B800 through street design.</li> </ul>	
Dalmeny (HSG 34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Upgrade existing bus stops in Bankhead Road/Main Street.</li> <li>● Appropriate pedestrian and cycle access within site.</li> <li>● Pedestrian access to be provided from Main Street.</li> </ul>	Site allocated
Riccarton Mains Road (HSG 35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● TRO and movement of 40mph speed limit zone on Riccarton Mains Road</li> </ul>	Planning permission granted 15/00698/FUL
Curriehill Road (HSG 36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>● Bus infrastructure external to site – upgrade existing bus stop facilities in Riccarton Avenue, approximately 275m from the site.</li> <li>● Provide new footway along east boundary frontage (Curriehill Road) to link with existing footway network.</li> <li>● Improve high quality pedestrian/cycle link to Curriehill Station. Wheeling ramp over railway bridge. £4,000. Upgrade of existing path to 3.5m shared use and signage to development and railway station. £73,500</li> <li>● Connections to be made to the Kirknewton Core Path to the west boundary of the site.</li> <li>● Help provide additional cycle parking at Curriehill Station.</li> </ul>	Site allocated Planning application submitted 16/01515/FUL



<p>Newmills, Balerno (HSG 37)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure – provide new bus stop facilities on A70, in vicinity of new vehicular access onto Lanark Road West and, if appropriate, Newmills Road.</li> <li>• Provide extended car park at Curriehill Station. (Constraint – land ownership.)</li> <li>• Provide additional cycle parking at Curriehill Station</li> <li>• High quality pedestrian/cycle routes through site.</li> <li>• New footway along east frontage boundary, linking into Newmills Road footways.</li> <li>• Improved pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities on A70, – may be requirement for signal control.</li> <li>• Help provide upgrade cycle routes between Newmills Road and Curriehill Station. Help provide additional cycle parking at Curriehill Station.</li> <li>• Upgrade cycle routes between Newmills Road and Curriehill Station.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reopen tunnel mouth and link with NCN75.</li> <li>○ Or toucan crossing of A70 and ramp to NCN75 Toucan crossing: £30k. Ramp: £200k</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Newmills Road site to Ravelrig Road via old railway line             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ New 4m wide 1km long path along old railway line to Ravelrig Road (new off road NCN 75). Includes tree clearance, ramp to road and crossing of burn. Path: £280k, Ramp: £100k, Burn bridge: £40k</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Planning application submitted 15/05100/FUL</p>
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<p>Ravelrig Road Balerno (HSG 38)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure – provide new bus stop facilities on A70, and improve pedestrian access between these and the proposed site.</li> <li>• Provide high quality pedestrian/cycle routes through site, connecting with and making improvements to adjacent walking and cycle routes e.g. NCN75 which is on-road along Ravelrig Road.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ New 3.5m shared use path along the northern boundary of the site.</li> <li>○ New 4m wide 1km long path along part of Ravelrig Road to join up with the re-routed NCN75. Path: £286,720</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New footway along west frontage boundary, linking into Ravelrig Road and A70 footways.</li> <li>• Improved pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities on A70 and Ravelrig Road (layout to be determined, but to incorporate appropriate dropped kerb and tactile paving arrangements to current standards).</li> <li>• Provide upgrade to cycle routes between site and Curriehill Station.</li> </ul>	<p>Allocated</p>
<p>North of Lang Loan (HSG 39)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Upgrade existing bus stop facilities on Lasswade Road, with appropriate active travel connections to/from them.</li> <li>• Provide high quality pedestrian/cycle routes through the site, connecting with adjacent walking and cycle routes e.g. the Gilmerton to Roslin Quiet Route which runs adjacent to Lasswade Road, and neighbouring residential areas. Give cognisance to potential bus services to be routed via Burdiehouse 2 linking with The Murrays to the north, and the benefits of providing appropriate walking and cycling links.</li> <li>• New footway/cycleway along east frontage boundary with Lasswade Road, and south frontage boundary with Lang Loan to provide potential in the future to connect with links to the west.</li> <li>• Provide new junction with Lang Loan.</li> <li>• Review road safety and provide improvements e.g. speed limit reduction, if appropriate, to Lang Loan. Note speed limit on Lasswade Road reduced to 40mph as part of Gilmerton to Roslin QuietRoute scheme.</li> </ul>	<p>Planning permission granted 14/05145/PPP</p>

<p>South East Wedge South (HSG 40)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Upgrade existing bus stop facilities on A7, Old Dalkeith Road (east of The Wisp/Old Dalkeith Road junction) or, preferably, provide additional facilities south of the site on the A7, Old Dalkeith Road, with due consideration given to active travel connections to/from them.</li> <li>• Upgrade existing bus stop facilities on The Wisp in the vicinity of the site, with appropriate active travel connections to/from them.</li> <li>• Integrate a network of footpaths, cycleways and open space to be part of the wider Green network. In particular, new pedestrian/cycle routes along the A7 and Wisp within the site and pedestrian/cycle route from A7/B701 junction to open space on the north east boundary. Connect Edmonstone with Danderhall. New toucan crossing across the Wisp from the eastern boundary of the site to connect into existing paths at Danderhall. Toucan crossing: £30K. Path: £280,000</li> <li>• Provide appropriate crossings of The Wisp providing linkages to neighbouring residential areas and bus stop on opposite side of the road. Also need to ensure cycle crossing at A7/B701 junction.</li> <li>• Traffic signals at The Wisp/Old Dalkeith Road</li> <li>• Speed limit restrictions on the Wisp</li> </ul>	<p>Planning permission granted</p>
<p>South East Wedge North The Wisp (HSG 41)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Pathways and cycle routes both internally and connected to other proposed developments and bus facilities on The Wisp. In particular link, to Hunters Hall/Jack Kane Centre.</li> </ul>	<p>Planning permission granted</p>
<p>Edinburgh Park / South Gyle (Del 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• Edinburgh Park – Gogarburn pedestrian cycle link</li> <li>• Adoptable roads to be brought up to standard.</li> <li>• Bus infrastructure - provide new facilities on internal roads.</li> <li>• Internal CPZ, integrated parking/traffic management.</li> </ul> <p>Note – also required to contribute to Gogar roundabout.</p>	
<p>International Business Gateway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Transport Contribution Zones as defined within Supplementary Guidance and updates to this AP.</li> <li>• New footpath / cycle path along A8 Glasgow Rd</li> <li>• Upgrade bus facilities along A8 Glasgow Road</li> <li>• Bus only access via Edinburgh Gateway Station, tram interchange</li> <li>• Tram stop within Development</li> </ul>	

ACTION	REQUIREMENT / DETAILS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING	STATUS
<b>4. Greenspace Actions</b>						
Dalry Community Park (GS1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance and extend existing park to meet existing deficiencies and requirement of the Fountainbridge redevelopment.</li> </ul>	Parks & Greenspace / Planning.	2013-2020	£100,000*	Developer	Not started
Leith Western Harbour Central Park (GS2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.2ha publically accessible developer led parkland as part of wider Western Harbour EW 1a development including new park with new park with formal and informal recreational facilities for all ages.</li> <li>To be maintained by developer / private maintenance agency.</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	£1.04m*	Developer	Not started
Leith Links Seaward Extension (GS3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2ha open space proposal for sports pitches, allotments and other open space uses</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	£600k*	Developer	Not started
South East Wedge Parkland (GS4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning application submitted for 86ha multi functional parkland, woodland and country paths linking with parallel development in Midlothian.</li> </ul>	Parks & Greenspace ELGT, LFGNP		£2.25m*	Funding bid	
Niddrie Burn Parkland (GS5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under development</li> </ul>	Parks & Greenspace	2010-2015	£1m		On track
IBG Open Space (GS6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24ha developer led parkland as part of wider IBG Emp 6 development.</li> <li>Strategic landscape design and open space requirements identified in West Edinburgh Landscape Framework (Dec 2011).</li> <li>Design and maintenance to meet the Council's large greenspace standard.</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	£2m*		Not started
Gogar Burn (GS7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed diversion of the Gogar Burn as shown on the Proposals Map to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and enhance biodiversity.</li> </ul>	Developer	2018-2022	£22m*	Edinburgh Airport / SEPA / CEC / SNH	Not started
Inverleith Depot (GS8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will continue to be used as a parks depot. Potential for greenspace creation if the Council's review of depots determines it is no longer required.</li> </ul>	CEC		n/a	CEC	Not due

ACTION	REQUIREMENT / DETAILS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING	STATUS
Broomhills Park (GS9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantial developer led parkland as part of Broomhills HSG 21 development, to meet Council's large greenspace standard.</li> <li>Minded to grant planning application has landscape plans showing approx 3ha parkland.</li> <li>6ha woodland planting also required as part of development principles.</li> <li>If parkland is to be adopted, revenue requirements for maintenance need to be established.</li> </ul>	Developer / Parks & Greenspace	With development	£620k*	Developer	Not started
Clovenstone Drive (GS10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance 4ha of existing greenspace as part of Curriemuirend HSG 31 development, including provision of play space and upgrade football pitch.</li> </ul>	Developer/ Housing & Regeneration/ Parks & Greenspace	With development	£400k*	Developer	Not started
Newmills Park (GS11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New 3 ha linear park landscaped to meet the Council's large greenspace standard as part of Newmills Road HSG 37 development. (estimated at £100k/ha?)</li> <li>Establishes the first section of an off-road link* between the Water of Leith Walkway and Kirknewton.</li> <li>New 1ha wooded green belt boundary to be formed on prominent break of slope to the north of the site of a minimum 30m depth.</li> </ul>	Developer/ Parks & Greenspace	With development	£320k*	Developer	Not started
Burdiehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend woodland (0.5ha) along the southern bank of the Burdiehouse Burn and incorporate off-road path links to the Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.</li> <li>Other woodland planting requirements have been implemented.</li> </ul>	Developer/ Parks & Greenspace	With development	£50k*	Developer (HSG 22)	On track
Gilmerton Dykes Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of a new multi-user path link from Gilmerton Dykes Road to Gilmerton Station Road</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	Not yet known/ estimated	Developer (HSG 23)	Not started

ACTION	REQUIREMENT / DETAILS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING	STATUS
Mortonhall, Burdiehouse and Gilmerton to Straiton in Midlothian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green network connections* between Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park, Mortonhall, Morton Mains, Gilmerton and Straiton, including off-site multi-user path connection to link with the paths network in Midlothian via Straiton Pond, with 4m wide landscape treatment to the west across open ground, including verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees (200m).</li> </ul>	Respective developers for each site, Planning and Transport	With development	Not yet known/estimated	Developer (HSG 22, 24)	Not started
Gilmerton Station Road to North of Lang Loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New green corridor 500m in length</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	Not yet known/estimated	Developer (CC 3)	Not started
Fountainbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New greenspace – ‘Fountainbridge Green’ completed.</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	Not yet known/estimated	Developer	Completed
Clovenstone Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve existing greenspace to meet quality standards including provision of play space and upgrading of football pitch.</li> </ul>	Housing and Regeneration, Parks and Greenspaces, Planning & Transport	With development	£100k*	Developer (HSG 31)	Not started
Granton Waterfront: Forth Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New ~1ha greenspace as part of masterplan for the area.</li> </ul>	Developer				Completed
Granton Waterfront: Central Development Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New ~1ha greenspace as part of masterplan for the area.</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	£250k*	Developer (EW 2b)	Not started
Edinburgh Park/South Gyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuation of the existing north to south greenspace corridor and creation of new pedestrian and cycle links through the site.</li> <li>Potential to create a strategic pedestrian/cycle route linking Wester Hailes, Broomhouse and Sighthill to Edinburgh Gateway Station.</li> <li>New greenspace incorporating the tram halt at the Gyle Centre.</li> </ul>	Developer	With development	Not yet known/estimated	Developer (Del 4)	Not started
Dalmeny to Echline, Queensferry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of strategic green corridor* (~12.5ha landscape framework and green network) linking various parts of Queensferry from South Scotstoun to Builyeon Road,</li> </ul>	Respective developers for each site, Planning	2016-2026	£1.2m*	Developer (HSG 32 &	Not started

**Edinburgh Local Development Plan Action Programme** For adoption December 2016

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	including crossing of existing A90 (see Transport Action).	and Transport			33)	
Edinburgh Gateway Station to Maybury and Cammo green corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of strategic (~ 2.5ha) green corridor* linking north-south. This will connect Core Path 12 - A8 Link and Core Path 11 - River Almond.</li> <li>• Northern woodland planting at Maybury (~3.5ha)</li> </ul>	Respective developers for each site, Planning and Transport	With development	£320k*	Developer (HSG 19 & 20)	Not started
Brunstane to Musselburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish new green network connections* to Newcraighall village, Newcraighall Public Park, Gilbertstoun, The John Muir Way / Core Path 5 Innocent Railway, Queen Margaret University, Musselburgh and future developments in Midlothian.</li> </ul>	Respective developers for each site, Planning and Transport	With development	Not yet known/estimated	Developer (HSG 29)	Not Started

<b>5. Healthcare Actions</b>					
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
<b>New medical practices</b>					
Granton Waterfront	New Practice to mitigate impact of new residential development in Granton Waterfront. Co-located with new waterfront primary school.	2021 -26	£5M	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Leith Waterfront	New Practice to mitigate impact of new residential development in Leith Waterfront. Co-located with new Leith primary school.	2016 - 26	£7.5m	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
West Edinburgh	New Practice to mitigate impact of new residential development in West Edinburgh (Maybury, South Gyle, Edinburgh Park, IBG) Co-located with new Maybury Primary School	2018 -24	£6M	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Gilmerton	New Practice to mitigate impact of new residential development in South East Edinburgh (HSG 21-40). Location to be confirmed.	2016 – 2022	£5/9m	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Brunstane	New Practice to mitigate impact of new residential development in Brunstane. Location to be confirmed.	TBC	TBC (£5m est)	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
NWEPC	New Practice to mitigate impact of development at Pennywell, Muirhouse, City Park, Telford Nth + Granton waterfront (early)	2015-2021	Sunk Cost	NHSL	Underway



ACTION	REQUIREMENT / DETAILS	TIMESCALE	ESTIMATED COST	FUNDING	STATUS
<b>Expansions</b>					
Parkgrove	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate impact of HSG 20 Cammo.	2018 - 24	£0.1m	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Pentlands	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate impact of development in South West Edinburgh	2014 - 24	£0.5m	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Ratho	Re- provision to medical practice to mitigate impact of development in Ratho	2014 -24	£2m Sunk Cost	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Underway
Niddrie	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate the impact of new residential development in Craigmillar.	2014 -24	£5M	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Leith Links	Re-provision of medical services to mitigate impact of HSG 12 Lochend Butterfly	TBC	£3.5 (£70,000 - 20% for LDP/HLA sites)	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Polwarth	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate impact of CC3 Fountainbridge	TBC	TBC	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Meadows	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate impact of CC3 Quartermile	Up to 2021	£3m (£30000 - 10% for LDP/HLA sites)	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Brunton	Re-provision of medical services to mitigate impact of Meadowbank	2018-2026	£5m (£1,000,000 - 20% for LDP/HLA sites)	H&SC Partnership / Developer	Exploring Options
Allermuir	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate Craighouse.	2014 -24	£7m (Sunk Cost)	NHSL Bundle	Underway
South Queensferry	Expansion to medical practice to mitigate impact of development in Queensferry	2014 - 24	£0.3m (Sunk Cost)	H&SC Partnership	Underway

<b>6. Utilities / Water and Drainage</b>						
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>FUNDING</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Queensferry Waste Water Treatment Works	Upgrade to Waste Water Treatment Works to accommodate new development	Scottish Water	TBC	TBC	Scottish Water	Project to be designed and costed by Scottish Water

<b>7. Policies</b>				
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT / DETAILS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Policy Del 1: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare SG	P&T	With adoption of plan	SG is in draft form for consultation and use as a material consideration.
Policy Emp 2: Edinburgh BioQuarter	Finalise SG any subsequent actions	P&T	With adoption of plan	SG is in finalised form ready for adoption
Policy Ret 8: in relation to alternative uses in town centres	Prepare SG for 9 town centres and any subsequent actions	P&T	With adoption of plan	Underway, some SG are in finalised form ready for adoption
Policy RS1: in relation to Heat Networks	Prepare SG any subsequent actions	P&T	With adoption of plan	Not started

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Supplementary Guidance: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery - draft for consultation

Item number	6.3
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All

### Executive Summary

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The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted on 24 November 2016. The Plan requires statutory Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery to be prepared to support the LDPs policies on infrastructure and developer contributions, and to deliver the infrastructure actions set out in the Action Programme. The Supplementary Guidance is to be submitted to Ministers within one year from the date of adoption of the Plan.

### Links

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Coalition Pledges	<a href="#">P4</a> , <a href="#">P8</a> , <a href="#">P15</a> , <a href="#">P17</a> , <a href="#">P18</a>
Council Priorities	<a href="#">CP2</a> , <a href="#">CP4</a> , <a href="#">CP5</a> , <a href="#">CP8</a> , <a href="#">CP10</a> , <a href="#">CP11</a> , <a href="#">CP12</a>
Single Outcome Agreement	<a href="#">SO1</a> , <a href="#">SO2</a> , <a href="#">SO3</a> , <a href="#">SO4</a>

## Supplementary Guidance: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery - draft for consultation

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee approves draft Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery (Appendix 1) for consultation and for use in determining planning applications.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 The Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) has now been adopted. The Plan requires statutory Supplementary Guidance (SG) on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery to be submitted to Ministers within one year from the date of adoption of the Plan.
- 2.2 Statutory Supplementary Guidance is prepared under Section 22 of the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and aims to deliver the policies and principles as set out in the Plan. This draft Supplementary Guidance has been prepared to support the LDPs policies on infrastructure and developer contributions and the deliver the infrastructure actions, as set out in the LDP's Action Programme.
- 2.3 Councils are required to adopt and publish an Action Programme within three months of formally adopting a LDP and publish an updated Action Programme at least every two years. An Action Programme sets out how a LDP will be implemented. The adoption of the Action Programme is the subject of a separate report to Committee.

### 3. Main report

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#### Introduction

- 3.1 The Edinburgh Local Development Plan aims to:
- support the growth of the city economy;
  - help increase the number, and improve the quality, of new homes being built;
  - help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services;
  - look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate; and

- help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 3.2 Infrastructure is key to the delivery of the aims and strategy of the Plan. The Plan recognises that the growth of the city, through increased population and housing, business and other development, will require new and improved infrastructure. Therefore, to ensure the city grows in a sustainable way the infrastructure provision, and enhancements associated with new development, must be delivered.
- 3.3 As part of the plan preparation, the Council assessed the infrastructure and other requirements to support the planned growth as set out in the Plan. Infrastructure actions such as schools, changes to the transport network, access to good quality greenspace, and suitable primary healthcare facilities are set out in the accompanying Action Programme. The Action Programme is a statutory document, which is submitted to Scottish Ministers for approval on at least a two yearly basis. The Action Programme is the subject of a separate report.
- 3.4 Policy Del 1 of the Plan requires development to contribute to the infrastructure provision, where relevant and necessary, to mitigate any negative additional impact (either on an individual or cumulative basis) commensurate to the scale of the proposed development. In addition, development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time. To support policy Del 1, the Council has prepared draft Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure provision for consultation.
- 3.5 The draft Supplementary Guidance now:
- Sets out the Council's approach to infrastructure provision and improvements associated with development;
  - Sets out how the required infrastructure has been assessed;
  - Aims to address community concerns about the timeous delivery of the required infrastructure;
  - Ensures that developers make a fair and realistic contribution to the delivery of necessary infrastructure provision and improvement associated with development;
  - Provides details of cumulative contribution zones relative to specific transport, education, public realm and green space actions;
  - Sets out the arrangements for the efficient conclusion of Section 75 legal agreements; and
  - Sets out the council's approach should the required contributions raise demonstrable commercial viability constraints, and/or where forward or gap funding may be required.
- 3.6 A refinement has also been made to the Tram Contribution Zone to accurately reflect the extent of the Zone boundary around the proposed tram depot in Leith.

- 3.7 The draft guidance supersedes earlier, non-statutory guidance on developer contributions. The draft guidance will be used as a material consideration until it is adopted following finalisation and statutory submission to Scottish Ministers.
- 3.8 The Council's non-statutory policy on Affordable Housing is not being superseded by this guidance, and will remain as a standalone requirement until it is reviewed as part of the Council's wider review of guidance in 2017.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The measure of success is an efficient and effective approach to land use planning which ensures that new developments are suitably served by supporting infrastructure.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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There is no direct financial impact arising from the approval of this report. The revised developer contribution guidance aims to provide clarity to all parties as to the Council's requirements for developer contributions towards infrastructure provision.

- 5.1 Although the revised developer guidance will provide more clarity for Section 75 agreements, it is unlikely to lead to full cost recovery from developers. There is a risk both on the timing and achievement of developer contributions which could create a short-term or overall funding pressure.
- 5.2 It should be noted that the education and transport infrastructure actions required to support the Local Development Plan are significant. The LDP Action Programme has been updated to take account of the modifications and is the subject of a separate report to this Committee. A further report on the financial implications of the LDP Action Programme will be reported to the Finance and Resources Committee in January 2017.
- 5.3 Members should note that no allowance for this infrastructure cost is provided within the current Capital Investment Programme 2015-2020 or indicative five year plan 2019/20 – 2023/24. Therefore, there remains a real risk to the Council that required infrastructure cannot be delivered as required within the Local Development Plan proposals without identification of additional resources required to fund this.
- 5.4 Funding of £905,000 was identified in the Council Budget 2015/16 to be used for feasibility studies required in relation to this project.

## **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 The risks associated with this area of work are significant in terms of finance, reputation, and performance in relation to the statutory duties of the Council as Planning Authority, Roads Authority and Education Authority. The proposed guidance will help to minimise all of these risks and ensure compliance. The approval of this report and its recommendations has a positive impact in terms of risk, policy, compliance and governance.

## **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 No equalities or rights issues have been identified in relation to this report.

## **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 There are no direct sustainability impacts arising from this report although the ability of the Council to mitigate successfully the impacts arising from the growth of the city is critical to achieving sustainable development. The draft supplementary guidance is means of managing impact on sustainability.

## **9. Consultation and engagement**

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- 9.1 The principle of preparing Supplementary Guidance for Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery was established through the LDP process.
- 9.2 Consultation on the draft Supplementary Guidance will take place prior to its finalisation. The following groups and organisations will be consulted: community councils, citywide amenity bodies, property investors, commercial property letting agents, traders associations and the local residents and businesses.
- 9.3 The draft Supplementary Guidance will be available on the Council's Consultation Hub for a minimum of six weeks.

## **10. Background reading/external references**

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- 10.1 [Edinburgh Local Development Plan - Adoption](#), Report to Full Council 24 November 2016
- 10.2 [LDP as Modified](#), published and notified on 16 September 2016
- 10.3 Edinburgh Local Development Plan – Post-Examination Modifications, [Report to Planning Committee](#) 5 September 2015
- 10.4 Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance - Finalised Version, [Report to Planning Committee, 3 December 2015](#)
- 10.5 Local Development Plan - Action programme: Financial Assessment and Next Steps - [Report to Finance and Resources Committee 29 October 2015](#)

- 10.6 Local Development Plan: Action Programme Update - [Report to Planning Committee 15 May 2016](#)
- 10.7 Local Development Plan: Action Programme Update – [Report to Planning Committee 2 October 2014.](#)
- 10.8 Second Proposed Local Development Plan – [Report to Planning Committee 19 June 2014](#) ([www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan)) and [Second Proposed Action Programme](#)
- 10.9 Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements - [Circular 3/2012](#)
- 10.10 LDP Education Infrastructure Appraisal update (December 2016)
- 10.11 West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal Refresh (November 2016)
- 10.12 LDP Transport Appraisal Addendum update (November 2016)

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<p>P4 Draw up a long-term strategic plan to tackle both over-crowding and under use in schools</p> <p>P8 Make sure the city's people are well-housed, including encouraging developers to built residential communities, starting with brownfield sites</p> <p>P15 Work with public organisations, the private sector and social enterprise to promote Edinburgh to investors</p> <p>P17 Continue efforts to develop the city's gap sites and encourage regeneration</p> <p>P18 Complete the tram project in accordance with current plans</p>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<p>CP2 Improved health and wellbeing: reduced inequalities</p> <p>CP4 Safe and empowered communities</p> <p>CP5 Business growth and investment</p> <p>CP8 A vibrant, sustainable local economy</p> <p>CP9 An attractive city</p> <p>CP10 - A range of quality housing options</p> <p>CP11 An accessible compact city</p> <p>CP12 - A built environment to match our ambition</p>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<p>SO1 Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all</p> <p>SO2 Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health</p> <p>SO3 Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential</p> <p>SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric</p>
<b>Appendices</b>	<p>Appendix 1 - Draft Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery</p>

## **Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery**

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### **1 Introduction and Policies**

- What does this guidance do?
- Use of this guidance
- Relevant Policies

### **2 Delivering the Edinburgh Local Development Plan**

- Infrastructure requirements associated with new development
- General Developer Contributions Approach
  - a. Education
  - b. Transport
  - c. Green Space
  - d. Public Realm
  - e. Primary Healthcare

### **3 Viability Assessments and Funding Mechanisms**

### **4 Legal Agreements and use of monies**

### **5 Audit and Review**

### **Appendices**

- Annex 1 Education Contribution Zone Maps and Requirements
- Annex 2 Transport Contribution Zone Maps and Requirements
- Annex 3 Green space revenue costs

## 1. Introduction

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### What does this guidance do?

This guidance:

- Sets out the Council’s approach to infrastructure provision and improvements associated with development; and,
- Ensures that developers make a fair and realistic contribution to the delivery of necessary infrastructure provision and improvement associated with development.

### Use of this guidance

This draft statutory Supplementary Guidance applies to all development in Edinburgh. This guidance will be used as a material consideration until its adopted following finalisation and statutory submission to Scottish Ministers. This guidance supersedes earlier, non-statutory guidance on developer contributions.

### Relevant policies

This consultation draft Supplementary Guidance has been prepared in accordance with the following sections of the Edinburgh Local Development Plan:

- Section 1, Part 4
- Policy Del 1: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery
- Appendix C – Table of Financial and Other Contributions

This guidance should also be read alongside the following LDP Policies:

Tra 8	Provision of Transport Infrastructure
Hou 1	Housing Development
Hou 10	Community Facilities
Other policies	Del 2 - City Centre Del 3 - Edinburgh Waterfront Del 4 - Edinburgh Park/South Gyle Special Economic Areas Emp 2-7. Hou 3. Env 18, 19 and 20 Des 8
Other parts of the Plan	LDP Part 1 Section 5: Site briefs for housing sites in West, South East and East Edinburgh and Queensferry.
Other relevant	LDP Action Programme (December 2016).

documents	
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Strategic Development Plan policies are also relevant, including Policy 9 - Infrastructure and Policy 11 – Delivering the Green Network

This guidance takes account of Scottish Government **Circular 3/2012** Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements and other relevant government advice on contributions and legal agreements.

Guidance on commuted sums for affordable housing provision is provided in separate non-statutory guidance on affordable housing. *(Interim usage note: the Affordable Housing section of the December 2015 guidance on Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing should continue to be referred to when using LDP Policy Hou 6 – Affordable Housing. It is intended to issue a free-standing edition of that non-statutory guidance in early 2017.)*

## **2 Delivering the Edinburgh Local Development Plan**

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The Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to:

1. support the growth of the city economy;
2. help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built;
3. help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services;
4. look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate; and,
5. help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.

Infrastructure is key to the delivery of the aims and strategy of the adopted LDP. The Plan recognises that the growth of the city, through increased population and housing, business and other development, will require new and improved infrastructure. Without infrastructure to support Aims 1 and 2, the Plan will not help achieve Aims 3, 4, and 5. The Action Programme sets out how the infrastructure and services required to support the growth of the city will be delivered.

To meet this aim, Policy Del 1 of the LDP requires that ‘development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time’.

The infrastructure requirements to support the LDP are set out in the accompanying statutory Action Programme. The Action Programme is a statutory document, which is submitted to Scottish Ministers for approval on at least a two yearly basis.

To support the delivery of the Plan, this Supplementary Guidance sets out the Council’s approach to the assessment of infrastructure requirements associated with new development and a framework for the collection of developer contributions. It also aims to address community concerns about the timely delivery of the required infrastructure.

### **Infrastructure requirements associated with new development**

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The impact of the growth of the city on schools, roads and other transport requirements, green space and primary healthcare infrastructure, has been considered by the Council during the Plan preparation process.

This consideration has been carried out through cumulative appraisals of the impact of new housing land releases on education and transport infrastructure, and by revisiting earlier transport studies. It has involved using the standards in the Open Space Strategy and

partnership working with NHS Lothian. In addition, cross boundary transport impacts and actions to address them are being considered by SESplan with Transport Scotland.

### **General Developer Contributions Approach**

Proposals will be required to contribute to the following infrastructure provision, as set out in Table 1, where relevant and necessary to mitigate\* any negative additional impact (either on an individual or cumulative basis) and where commensurate to the scale of the proposed development.

\*further assessments may be required to detail the required mitigation.

<b>Table 1 - Financial and Other Contributions</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Circumstances</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of development</li> <li>• Location &amp; Policy</li> </ul>
Education capacity, including new schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential development - houses (Use Class 9) and sui generis flatted developments of all tenures including affordable housing and/or build for rent housing.</li> <li>• Citywide through contribution zones. New schools within LDP Table 5 and site briefs. The Action Programme and Appendix 1 of this guidance.</li> </ul>
Edinburgh Tram Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local, major &amp; national development as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations</li> <li>• In identified contribution zone.</li> </ul>
Transport improvements including public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local, major &amp; national developments as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations.</li> <li>• Citywide, including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1, the Action Programme or a site specific action set out in a LDP site brief.</li> </ul>
Public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local, major &amp; national development as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations.</li> <li>• Citywide, including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1, Hou 3, Env 18, 19 or 20 or where identified in Council's public realm strategy*, or as site specific action in Action</li> </ul>

	Programme.
Traffic management, including strategic infrastructure from the SDP, and junction improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local, major &amp; national development as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations.</li> <li>Citywide including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1 and Tra 8</li> </ul>
Green space actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential development - houses (Use Class 9) and sui generis flatted developments of all tenures including affordable housing and/or build for rent housing if required by Policy Hou 3. Other local, major or national development as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations if required by Policy Env 18, 19 or 20.</li> <li>Citywide, including in contribution zones</li> </ul>
Primary healthcare infrastructure capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential development - houses (Use Class 9) and sui generis flatted developments of all tenures including affordable housing and/or build for rent housing, care homes (Use Class 8) and student housing developments.</li> <li>In identified contribution zones*</li> </ul>

\* No relevant actions identified prior to Plan's adoption.

Table 1 is based on LDP Appendix C, reordered to reflect the hierarchy of transport modes

### **Contribution Zones**

Where infrastructure appraisals have identified cumulative impacts i.e. arising from more than one development, a contribution zone is established. The geographical extent of a contribution zone relates to the type and nature of the action in relation to transport, education, public realm, green space and primary healthcare.

The total cost of delivering infrastructure with zones, including land requirements will be shared proportionally and fairly between all developments which fall within the zone.

The infrastructure actions identified by the assessments and the Contribution Zone requirements are set out in the Action Programme, and Appendix 1-4 and for each individual form of infrastructure, below.

## **2a. Education Infrastructure**

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Education infrastructure, including new primary and secondary schools, as well as school extensions, is required to support planned population and housing growth within the city.

### *Education Infrastructure Requirements and Contribution Zones*

The Council has assessed the impact of the growth set out in the LDP through an Education Appraisal (Updated December 2016). To do this, an assumption has been made as to the amount of new housing development which will come forward ('housing output'). This takes account of new housing sites allocated in the LDP and other land within the urban area. The number of new pupils expected from this housing development is then identified using pupil generation rates, as set out in Appendix 1.

The Council's assessment has indicated that additional infrastructure will be required to accommodate the cumulative number of additional pupils from development. Education infrastructure 'actions' have been identified and are set out in the Action Programme and Appendix 1 to this guidance. Actions include the delivery of new schools and school extensions.

To ensure that the total cost of delivering the new education infrastructure is shared proportionally and fairly between developments, Education Contribution Zones have been identified and 'per house' and 'per flat' contribution rates established. These are set out in Appendix 1.

Where land is required to be safeguarded for a school site, the cost of the land, and its servicing and remediation is included within the relevant Contribution Zone. This allows the land costs to be attributed to, and recouped from, all the sites within a Zone

Education Contribution Zones are based on the catchment areas of secondary and primary schools.

### *Developer Contributions for Education Infrastructure*

- A. Residential development is required to contribute towards the cost of education infrastructure to ensure that the cumulative impact of development can be mitigated. Residential development includes houses (Use Class 9) and sui generis flatted development, and includes affordable housing, and build for rent housing.



**Appendix 1 (Part 1)**

- B. The Council will assess the cumulative impact of all new development on education infrastructure. This assessment will consider school roll projections and an assumption about potential developments within the area, at the time of the assessment.
- C. Development should only progress where it is demonstrated that required education infrastructure can be delivered, and at the appropriate time. The Council will assess whether new development will impact on the education actions set out in the Action Programme, and the current education delivery programme, as set in Appendix 1.
- D. The required contribution from a development will be determined using the following principles:
- i) If appropriate education infrastructure actions are identified in the current Action Programme, the contribution will be based on the established 'per house' and 'per flat' rate for the appropriate part of the Zone. The current actions and contribution rates for all Zones are set out in Appendix 1. For Zones which include proposals for a new school(s), a contribution towards the cost of securing land for the school(s) is also required.
  - ii) If the education infrastructure actions identified in the current Action Programme are not sufficient to accommodate an increase in the cumulative number of new pupils expected in that area as a result of the development, the Council will consider if it is appropriate to revise the action(s) and associated Contribution Zones. A contribution towards delivering the revised set of actions will then be required from the development, based on a new 'per house' and 'per flat' rate.
  - iii) In some circumstances it may be appropriate to establish a new Contribution Zone with its own contribution requirements, for example if a development comes forward that would require a new school to be added to the Action Programme.
  - iv) In certain circumstances the full 'per unit' contribution will not be required.
    - No contribution is required from developments that are not expected to generate at least one additional primary school pupil.
    - If a development is expected to generate at least one primary school pupil but less than one secondary school pupil, only the 'primary school contribution' is required.

**Appendix 1 (Part 1)**

- If a development is expected to generate at least one primary school pupil and at least one secondary school pupil, a 'full contribution' is required.

The 'full contribution' is based on all identified actions. The 'primary school contribution' is based on identified actions for non-denominational and Roman Catholic primary schools only.

- E. Where a development proposal is likely to give rise to an impact on education infrastructure which cannot be appropriately mitigated in line with the Council's cumulative approach, it should be noted that planning permission may be refused.
- F. If the pupils from a new development cannot be accommodated until education actions have been delivered, conditions may be used to phase the development to reflect the delivery programme for the required infrastructure.
- G. The Action Programme, costs and potential housing output set out in Appendix 1 are reviewed on an annual basis. The circumstances within which this guidance will be reviewed are set out in Section 5.

*Delivery of Education Infrastructure*

The Council's current programme for the delivery of education infrastructure is set out in the Action Programme and Appendix 1 of this guidance.

In setting the programme, the Council aims to balance the need for early provision of infrastructure with the risk of housing development stalling. Education infrastructure capacity will be delivered at a time that is appropriate to ensure that new pupils can be accommodated within their catchment schools. The Council reserves the right to adjust the timing of the education delivery programme to take account of relevant circumstances.

The establishment of any proposed new school (both the intended site and catchment area), would be subject to a statutory consultation and could only be implemented following that process, if approved by the Council.

## **2b. Transport Infrastructure**

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There is a clear link between most new development and impact on the transport network. Future growth based on excessive car use and dependency would have serious consequences in terms of congestion and deteriorating air quality, as well as impacting on the economy and environment and disadvantaging people who do not have access to a car.

Therefore, reducing the need to travel and promoting use of sustainable modes of transport are key principles underpinning the LDP strategy, and a central objective of the Council's Local Transport Strategy. These outcomes are also sought by national and regional planning policy.

### *Transport Infrastructure Requirements and Contribution Zones*

The Council has prepared a transport appraisal to understand the impact on transport of the new planned growth set out in the LDP and to identify the transport interventions needed to mitigate it.

The Council has also refreshed transport appraisals for its strategic mixed-use development areas, including the West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal (WETA) to support development proposals at Edinburgh Airport, the Royal Highland Centre and International Business Gateway and an earlier study for north Edinburgh relating to the now-superseded local plan's proposals for Edinburgh Waterfront.

SESplan and Transport Scotland are progressing work to establish any actions necessary to address cross boundary traffic flows related to the cumulative impacts of developments in the SESplan area.

The transport improvements identified by the above studies are set out in the Action Programme. These interventions include:

- the delivery of Edinburgh tram,
- access to bus services and park and ride facilities,
- improvements to the public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions, and,
- traffic management, including junction improvements.

Some of these interventions relate only to a single development site. These are only shown in the Action Programme.

Where transport interventions have been identified due to the cumulative impact of several developments, a transport contribution zone has been established. These are shown in the Action Programme and set out in Appendix 2.

Contribution zone coverage of the Council area is not comprehensive and the Action Programme actions only account for some of the total quantity of development supported by the LDP. Development proposals which are not accounted for by this approach will therefore need to carry out transport assessments as described below.

#### *Developer Contributions for Transport Infrastructure*

Development is required to contribute towards the cost of necessary transport infrastructure enhancements.

#### **Edinburgh Tram Contributions**

Where the tram network will help to address the transport impacts of a development, a contribution will be sought towards its construction and associated public realm works.

This guidance applies to all new developments requiring planning permission within the defined proximity of the existing and proposed tram lines as shown in Appendix 2, and throughout the city with regard to major developments.

In relation to the completed Phase 1A of the project, the Council has constructed the tram line and its associated public realm. As part of the funding strategy money has been borrowed against future contributions from developers. Given the amount of public money that has been spent and the fact that many developers have already contributed towards the project this approach is an appropriate mechanism for 'front funding' essential infrastructure.

The Council in constructing the tram network has provided a necessary piece of transport infrastructure to allow future development to proceed.

- A. All developments should make an appropriate contribution towards the construction costs of the tram system and associated public realm to ensure the necessary transport infrastructure is in place in time to take account of the impacts of these new developments in the City. Contributions will be sought, where they are required, in an appropriate, transparent and equitable manner.
- B. The level of contribution required depends on the following factors:

- i. type of development,
  - ii. distance from tram route, and
  - iii. size of development.
- C. The level of contribution will be calculated as follows:
- i. Firstly, from Table 1 (Appendix 2) establish scale-factor (1-15) by type of and size (GEA) of development proposed.
  - ii. Secondly, choose appropriate zone within which the development lies. Determination of the zone will be based on the shortest walking distance between any part of the site and the nearest edge of the constructed tram corridor. If the development lies within different zones, the zone closest to the tram will be used. Sites within 250 metres are Zone 1 and sites lying between 250 metres and 500 metres are Zone 2.
  - iii. Thirdly, those sites based on the shortest walking distance between any part of the site and the nearest part of a tram stop lying between 500 metres and 750 metres are Zone 3. (The Plan below gives an indication of these Zones).
  - iv. Fourthly, using the Zone appropriate to the particular development, move along Table 2 to the column numbered as the scale factor obtained from Table 1. The figure shown is the amount in £'000s to be contributed towards the tram project by that particular development.
  - v. Fifthly, the contribution, once agreed, will be index-linked from the date of agreement until date of payment on the basis of the BCIS All-in Tender Price Index.
- D. Proposals for change of use or previously developed land will also require to be calculated with regard to a potential contribution. This will be based on the tram contribution for the proposed planning use(s) for the building(s)/land, minus the tram contribution based on the lawful planning use of the existing building(s)/land. Where, the resultant contribution is positive then that will be the contribution that is required to be paid for that development. Changes of use or subdivision falling below the thresholds shown in Table 1 will not normally be expected to provide a contribution.

**Appendix 1 (Part 1)**

- E. Where development proposals are in excess of Tables 1 and 2, these tables will be applied on a pro rata basis to calculate the minimum level of contribution required.
- F. Major developments, as defined within scale factor 15 in Appendix Table 1, on land outwith the defined zone 3 will also be considered in regards to their net impact on transport infrastructure. Where there is a net impact on infrastructure, specifically in relation to trip generation on public transport and this requires mitigation developments may be required to make a contribution to the tram system. In such cases, the Transport Assessment submitted with the application should address fully the potential role which could be played by tram in absorbing the transport impacts of the development.
- G. The construction of the tram system infrastructure (Phase 1A) was completed in 2014. The Council has borrowed £23 million to fund the construction of the tram system and intends to repay this amount through developer contributions. This guideline will continue to apply in relation to development along the tram route until the amount of borrowing, including costs, highlighted above has been repaid. This provision relates to Phase 1A of the construction of the tram route as shown in the appended plan.
- H. Policy Exemptions are as follows:
  - i. Small developments falling below the thresholds shown in the Table will not be expected to provide a contribution unless they are clearly part of a phased development of a larger site. In such cases the Council will seek to agree a pro-rata sum with the applicant.
  - ii. In the event of a developer contributing land towards the development of the tram system, the amount of the contribution required under this mechanism may be reduced. Each application will be considered on its individual merits, taking into account factors such as the value of the land, its condition, and the location of existing and proposed services.

The amount of contribution attributable to any development will depend on the exact size of the development (sqm/number of units, etc). Table 2 (Appendix 2) provides the range of financial contribution in each scale factor, which relates to the range of development sizes in each scale factor shown in the map. This table is provided to assist in calculating the level of contribution that will be sought. The exact amount will be confirmed during the planning application process.

## **Other Transport Contributions**

LDP Policy Tra 8 sets out requirements for assessing development proposals relating to major housing or other<sup>1</sup> development sites, and which would generate a significant amount of traffic. Contributions will be identified using the following approach:

- A. For sites identified in the LDP or accounted for by the Action Programme and/or Transport Contribution Zones, contributions will be sought as specified in the Action Programme and Appendix 2.
- B. For development proposals not addressed by A above, Policy Tra 8 requires that a transport assessment be carried out to demonstrate that certain criteria are met. Such assessment should be carried out cumulatively, taking account of:
  - i. Existing development
  - ii. Development with permission
  - iii. Development in valid applications
  - iv. Development in valid Proposal of Application Notices
  - v. Allocations in the LDP
  - vi. Cross boundary impacts, taking account of relevant developments in surrounding authorities.

In order to comply with Policies Tra 8, Del 1 and, where applicable, Hou 1, such proposals will need to demonstrate that they can deliver any new transport actions arising from such assessments.

- C. For development proposals required to carry out an assessment and identify actions as described in B above, the developer will be expected to deliver the actions.

For all development,

- I. The Council may require a contribution towards Traffic Regulation Orders/Stopping up Orders and City Car Club (or equivalent). Where an action can only be delivered by the Council as local authority (e.g.), indicative costs are provided in Appendix 2.
- II. Where the formation of an active travel connection would involve use of land outwith the developer's control, and the Council is able and willing to deliver such

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<sup>1</sup> The scale of 'other development sites' will be considered on a case-by-case basis, having regard to national guidance on transport assessments.

an action, if necessary using its compulsory purchase powers, the full cost of such an action (including land acquisition costs) will be sought.

*Delivery of transport infrastructure*

The current timescales and responsibility for the delivery of transport infrastructure actions are set out in the Action Programme.

Where the delivery of a transport action in the Action Programme is attributable to a number of development sites and/or requires land outwith the control of the applicant(s), the Council will collect contributions cumulative towards the action and deliver the action.

Where transport actions are required because of development and can be delivered directly by the applicant, the Council will normally secure its delivery as part of the planning permission using conditions or legal agreements (see section C above).



## **2c. Greenspace**

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Policies set out requirements for the provision of open space in new housing development (Policy Hou 3 in the LDP) and other development (Policy Env 20 in LDP), and identify the limited circumstances in which loss of open space will be permitted (LDP Policies Env 18 and 19). Where greenspace actions which are to be delivered by new development are identified within the LDP, these, with costings where appropriate, are set out in the Action Programme.

The Council's Open Space Strategy sets out analysis and actions which helps interpretation of those policies. Contributions towards the actions identified in the Strategy will be sought where the above requirements for new open space are not to be met fully within a development site or where development involves loss of open space and the relevant policies require off-site enhancement or provision of open space.

### *Open Space – Ongoing Maintenance*

Where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:

- Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)
- Adoption by the Council

The Council will only accept responsibility for open space and public realm maintenance and management if it owns the land in question.

If the developer wishes the Council to undertake long term maintenance of these facilities within the development site, land ownership must be transferred to the Council by legal agreement.

Open spaces and public realm areas within the development site that are not transferred to the Council will require to be maintained and managed to a standard acceptable to the Council. This may be undertaken by a property management company or other appropriate body, such as a Trust.

As a condition of the planning consent, the developer will be required to provide details of the proposed management and maintenance arrangements to the Council, and receive approval, before construction starts on site.

## **2d. Public Realm**

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Where a strategic public realm action has been identified within the Public Realm Strategy, which will help address a deficiency in the public realm requirements of a development, a contribution will be sought towards its construction.

The Edinburgh Public Realm Strategy was approved by the Planning Committee in December 2009. It set out objectives for the delivery of public realm within Edinburgh and identified a list of public realm project priorities.

A new process is being developed which will help set priorities for public realm investment. Projects will be assessed against a limited number of high level criteria to produce a priority list. By setting out the criteria and a simple scoring system, transparency will be ensured. This process also needs to complement the approach used to determine priorities for the footway and carriageway capital programme. The methodology will be reported to Committee in due course. This Annex will be updated following the approval of the methodology.

Until this methodology is complete and the Public Realm Strategy Updated, strategic public realm contributions will not be pursued. Developments will still be required to provide public realm within their sites and site environs.

## **2e. Primary healthcare**

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The LDP recognises that facilities such as local doctor and dental surgeries, local shops, community halls and meeting rooms are necessary to foster community life.

Where an action has been identified within the Action Programme which will help address a deficiency in the healthcare or community requirements of a development, these are set out in the Action Programme. These actions included directly related extensions to healthcare practices, and new practices where cumulative impacts have been identified.

LDP Policy Hou 10 sets out that planning permission for housing development will only be granted where there are associated proposals to provide any necessary health and other community facilities relative to the impact and scale of development proposed. Where cumulative impact has been identified, work is underway to establish contribution zones within which new residential development will be required to contribute towards its construction.

### **3 - Viability and Funding Mechanisms**

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#### *Viability*

Where it can be demonstrated that there are such abnormally high site preparation costs that addressing the provisions of this guideline threatens the financial viability of developing the site, the requirement to make a contribution towards physical and social infrastructure may be varied or even waived.

Such costs could include remediation of contamination or unusual infrastructure requirements, but not normally the cost of land purchase. It is accepted that for a development to be viable an appropriate site value needs to be achieved by the landowner and an appropriate return for the developer, taking account of market conditions and risk, needs to be achieved.

However, developers should take account of the Council's policies in bidding for land. The Council will not accept over-inflated land values as a reason for reducing contribution requirements.

Financial viability will be assessed in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Guidance Note, Financial Viability in Planning (1st Edition, 2012).

There is an expectation that the applicant will enter into an open book exercise in order to prove viability concerns. This open book exercise should include a financial appraisal supported by an evidence base including forecasting development values, development costs, any abnormally high site preparation costs, and an assessment of land value.

Financial viability is one of many material considerations in the determination of a planning application.

#### *Funding Mechanisms*

Should the required contributions raise demonstrable commercial viability constraints, gap and/or forward funding may be required.

Should gap and/or forward funding be required to deliver an infrastructure action in the Action Programme, this will be reported to the appropriate committee(s). This includes Planning Committee with the relevant application.

The financial impact of the Local Development Plan on capital and revenue budgets is reported annually to the Council's Finance & Resources Committee.

#### **4 – Legal Agreements and use of monies**

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Once Developer Contributions are agreed a Section 75 agreement will normally be required, although other arrangements may be made where smaller contributions are to be delivered by the developer or paid up front.

The Council needs to ensure that contributions are received in good time to allow the necessary infrastructure to be delivered in step with new development. It is anticipated that planning applications will be submitted and construction started at varying timescales.

The timescales for delivery will be agreed between the Council and the applicant. Developers will be required to demonstrate that a site can proceed in the short term prior to the delivery of other infrastructure projects that the site would be expected to contribute to. However, the Council appreciates that the timings of payments may have implications in terms of project cash flow and will take this into account in agreeing terms.

Where a development site includes the land safeguarded for a new school, the site will be secured as part of a legal agreement. The cost of land, and servicing and remediation, as set out in the Action Programme will be credited (contribution in kind) against the site's share of the contribution zone cost once the Council has confirmed that the new school will be delivered. In these circumstances, all contributions from other development sites which were attributable to land costs will be used towards delivering the required new infrastructure.

Whilst collecting cumulative contributions the Council may apportion monies received to deliver the infrastructure needed to support the first phases of development on the ground. Within Contribution Zones, contributions will be held and be put towards actions set out within the Action Programme.

The Council will continue to collect contributions towards actions in the Action Programme that have been delivered by the Council to facilitate development. This includes the Edinburgh Tram Project and other large cumulative infrastructure. The Action Programme will provide details of the phasing and delivery of the infrastructure needed to support strategic growth.

#### **Indexing and Repayment**

Infrastructure contributions will be index linked. This is based on the increase in the BCIS Forecast All-in Tender Price Index from the current cost Q1 shown in the relevant infrastructure Annex to the date of payment. No indexing will be applied to payments towards land.

The Council will hold contributions towards education infrastructure for 30 years from the date of construction of new school infrastructure. This is in order for payments to be used for unitary charges associated with infrastructure projects which have been delivered through revenue based funding mechanisms. For all other contributions, payments will be held for 10 years.

### **Model agreement**

The Council is preparing a Model Legal Agreement to be published with the finalised guidance.

## **5 - Audit and Review**

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This guidance will be reviewed as part of the development plan process and will be revised in the light of any changes to the development plan or the review of the Action Programme, The Council's Education Infrastructure Appraisal, The Housing Land and Delivery Audit, site-specific transport requirements, the Public Realm Strategy or Open Space Strategy.

In addition, on-going assessment will be carried out to ensure that policies are only applied where it is necessary to do so and revisions to this guidance will be made accordingly. Applicants also have the statutory right to apply to the Council for the modification or discharge of a Section 75 agreement.

## Annex 1 Education Infrastructure

<b>2. Education Infrastructure Actions and Delivery Programme</b>				
<b>FUNDING:</b> s75 / Gap Funding				
<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:</b> CEC: Communities and Families				
<b>Action Required</b>	<b>Capital Cost</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Contribution Zone</b>
3 Primary School classes (Currie PS)	£838,627	Aug-18	Feasibility work required.	South West
2 RC Primary School classes (St Margaret's RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-18	Feasibility work underway.	Queensferry
Additional secondary school capacity - 66 pupils (Boroughmuir HS, James Gillespie's HS)	£2,118,310	Aug-19	Feasibility work underway.	Boroughmuir James Gillespie's
3 Primary School classes (Gylemuir PS)	£838,627	Aug-19	Feasibility work underway.	West
4 RC Primary School classes (St John Vianney RC PS or St Catherine's RC PS)	£1,052,144	Aug-19	Feasibility work required.	Liberton Gracemount
Additional secondary school capacity - 275 pupils (Queensferry Community HS)	£8,826,290	Mar-20	Feasibility work underway.	Queensferry
Additional secondary school capacity - 254pupils (Broughton HS, Craigoyston Community HS)	£8,152,282	Aug-20	Feasibility work required.	Craigoyston Broughton
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Broomhills)	£11,328,584 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-20	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation proposed.	Liberton Gracemount
New 14 class primary school and 40/40 nursery (Leith Waterfront)	£11,328,584 S&R 3,073,781 Land £1,476,000	Aug-20	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation proposed.	Leith Trinity
4 Primary School classes (to be delivered by the new South Edinburgh PS)	£1,052,144	Aug-20	Deliverable, subject to finance approval.	Boroughmuir James Gillespie's
3 Primary School classes (Hillwood PS)	£838,627	Aug-20	Feasibility work required.	West
Additional secondary school capacity - 522 pupils (Gracemount HS, Liberton HS)	£16,753,902	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Liberton Gracemount
Additional secondary school capacity - 251 pupils (Leith Academy, Trinity Academy)	£8,055,955	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Leith Trinity
Additional secondary school capacity - 6 pupils (Firhill HS)	£192,574	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Firhill
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Granton Waterfront)	£11,328,584 S&R 3,073,781 Land £525,000	Aug-21	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Craigoyston Broughton
New 21 class primary school and 60/60 nursery (Maybury)	£14,887,301 S&R £2,858,548 Land £3,000,000	Aug-21	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	West
3 Primary School classes (Castleview PS)	£838,627	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae
Extension to Castleview PS dining hall	£293,808	Aug-21	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae
2 RC Primary School classes (St David's RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-21	Deliverable as required.	Craigoyston Broughton
Additional secondary school capacity - 261 pupils (Castlebrae Community HS)	£8,376,951	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	Castlebrae



Additional secondary school capacity – 114 pupils (St Augustine's RC HS)	£3,658,898	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	Multiple Zones
New 7 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Gilmerton Station Road)	£7,591,930 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-22	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Liberton Gracemount
New 11 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (Brunstane)	£10,794,776 S&R £4,516,165 Land £3,000,000	Aug-22	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Castlebrae
2 Primary School classes (Dean Park PS)	£705,308	Aug-22	Feasibility work required.	South West
New Secondary School (West Edinburgh)	£19,293,885 S&R £6,489,180 Land £8,300,000	Aug-23	Feasibility work / statutory consultation required.	West
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery (South Queensferry)	£11,328,584 S&R £2,047,816 Land £3,000,000	Aug-23	Site safeguarded. Statutory consultation required.	Queensferry
2 Primary School classes (to mitigate the impact of development within Drummond CZ)	£705,308	Aug-23	Feasibility work required.	Drummond
2 Primary School class (Balgreen PS)	£705,308	Aug-23	Deliverable as required.	Tynecastle
5 RC Primary School classes (Fox Covert RC PS or St Joseph's RC PS)	£1,143,549	Aug-23	Feasibility work required.	West
1 Primary School class (Kirkliston PS)	£350,000	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Queensferry
2 Primary School classes (to mitigate the impact of development within the catchment of The Royal High Primary School)	£705,308	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Portobello
2 Primary School classes (Craigour Park PS)	£705,308	Aug-24	Deliverable as required.	Liberton Gracemount
2 RC Primary School classes (Holycross RC PS)	£705,308	Aug-24	Feasibility work required.	Leith Trinity

Servicing and remediation (S&R) estimate is based on 3rd Qtr 2016 price levels

**Land – Estimated School Site Remediation & Servicing Costs**

Servicing and remediation (S&R) estimate is based on 3rd Qtr 2016 price levels

The costs above have been established through a high level exercise, values are still indicative, and would require additional exploratory works to provide a degree of assurance.

Land Value is set at £3,000,000 per 2 ha primary school site;

Land Value is set at £1,476,00 for the primary school site at Leith Waterfront;

Land Value is set at £525,000 for the part of the primary school site at Granton Waterfront which is not currently in Council ownership;

Land Value is set at £8,300,000 for a new secondary school in West Edinburgh.

**Appendix 1 – Education Infrastructure**

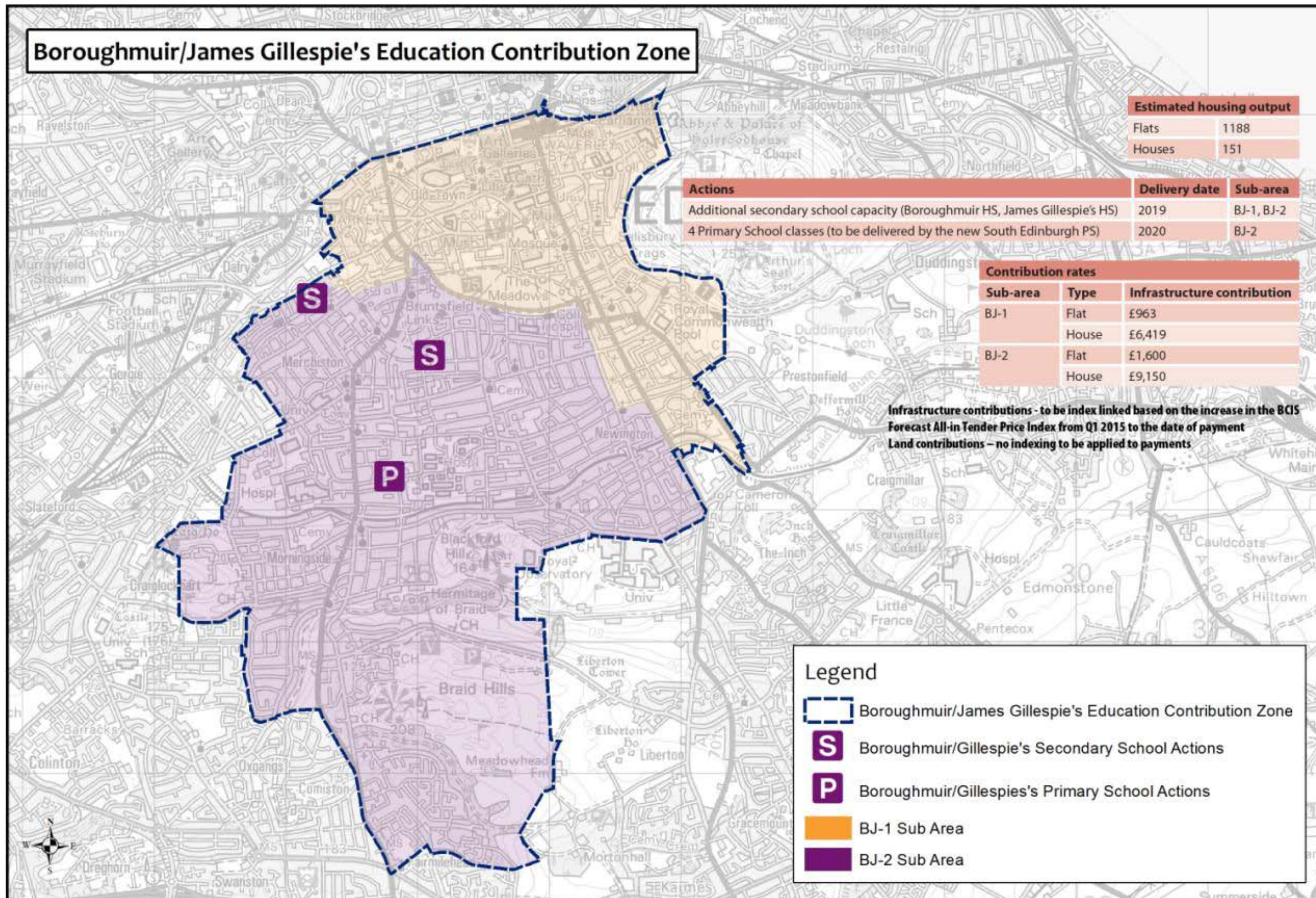
<b>Education Infrastructure – Costing at Q1 2015</b>																
Action Required	Base Date	Area (m2)	Additional for 2's	Area (m2)	Base Cost/m2	Base Date TPI	Q1 2015 TPI	Uplift	Current Cost/m2	Net Current Cost	Abnormal Costs	FF&E	Internal Fees	Total Current Cost	Contingency 7.5%	Total Cost
<b>New Primary School</b> Reference source SFT Cost Metric																
New 21 class primary school and 60/60 nursery	Q2 2012	4,900	120	5,020	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£13,848,652</b>	0	0	0	£13,848,652	£1,038,648.91	<b>£14,887,301</b>
New 18 class primary school and 40/40 nursery	Q2 2012	4,165	120	4,285	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£11,821,011</b>	0	0	0	£11,821,011	£886,575.82	<b>£12,707,587</b>
New 14 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery	Q2 2012	3,700	120	3,820	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£10,538,217</b>	0	0	0	£10,538,217	£790,366.30	<b>£11,328,584</b>
New 13 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery	Q2 2012	3,640	120	3,760	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£10,372,696</b>	0	0	0	£10,372,696	£777,952.17	<b>£11,150,648</b>
New 11 class primary school and 40/40 nursery-	Q2 2012	3,520	120	3,640	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£10,041,652</b>	0	0	0	£10,041,652	£753,123.91	<b>£10,794,776</b>
New 10 class primary school and 40/40 nursery	Q2 2012	3,029	120	3,149	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£8,687,133</b>	0	0	0	£8,687,133	£651,534.95	<b>£9,338,668</b>
New 9 class Primary School and 40/40 nursery	Q2 2012	2,910	120	3,030	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£8,358,848</b>	0	0	0	£8,358,848	£626,913.59	<b>£8,985,761</b>
New 7 class Primary School and 30/30 nursery	Q2 2012	2,440	120	2,560	£2,350	230	270	17.39%	£2,759	<b>£7,062,261</b>	0	0	0	£7,062,261	£529,669.57	<b>£7,591,930</b>
<b>Primary School Extension</b> Reference source - Rising Rolls Phase 3																
1 Class Extension	Q1 2015		0							<b>£325,581</b>	0	0	0	£325,581	£24,418.58	<b>£350,000</b>
2 class extension	Q1 2015	213	0	213	£2,171	270	270	0.00%	£2,171	<b>£462,505</b>	165,742	20,000	7,853	£656,100	£49,207.50	<b>£705,308</b>
3 class extension	Q1 2015	276	0	276	£2,290	270	270	0.00%	£2,290	<b>£632,001</b>	108,856	30,000	9,261	£780,118	£58,508.88	<b>£838,627</b>
4 class extension	Q1 2015	412	0	412	£2,006	270	270	0.00%	£2,006	<b>£826,447</b>	100,702	40,000	11,589	£978,738	£73,405.37	<b>£1,052,144</b>
5 class extension	Q1 2015	445	0	445	£2,006	270	270	0.00%	£2,006	<b>£892,643</b>	108,607	50,000	12,516	£1,063,766	£79,782.47	<b>£1,143,549</b>
6 class extension	Q1 2015	667	0	667		<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	0.00%				60,000	17,509	£1,478,209	£110,865.68	<b>£1,589,074</b>
<b>Secondary School Extension</b> Reference source - Cost plan for 1,160m2 extension to Liberton (Option 2b)																
Additional capacity @ 10m2 per pupil	Q3 2014	10	0	10	£2,864	259	270	4.25%	£2,986	<b>£29,856</b>	0	0	0	£29,856	£2,239.23	<b>£32,095.60</b>
<b>New Secondary School</b> Reference source SFT Cost Metric																
600 capacity secondary school	Q1 2015			7,800					£2,301	<b>£17,947,800</b>	0	0	0	£17,947,800	£1,346,085.00	<b>£19,293,885</b>

Note: The capital and land costs in the Statutory Guidance for school projects are currently estimates based on established rates for extensions and new builds. As each specific project is taken forward through the design and delivery phases and transfer of land it is recognised that the actual costs of each project could vary from the estimates currently provided. Where actual costs are available section 75 agreements will be based on these actual costs. Where section 75 agreements are concluded based on estimated costs the necessary clauses to allow payback to developers if appropriate will be included within the agreements.

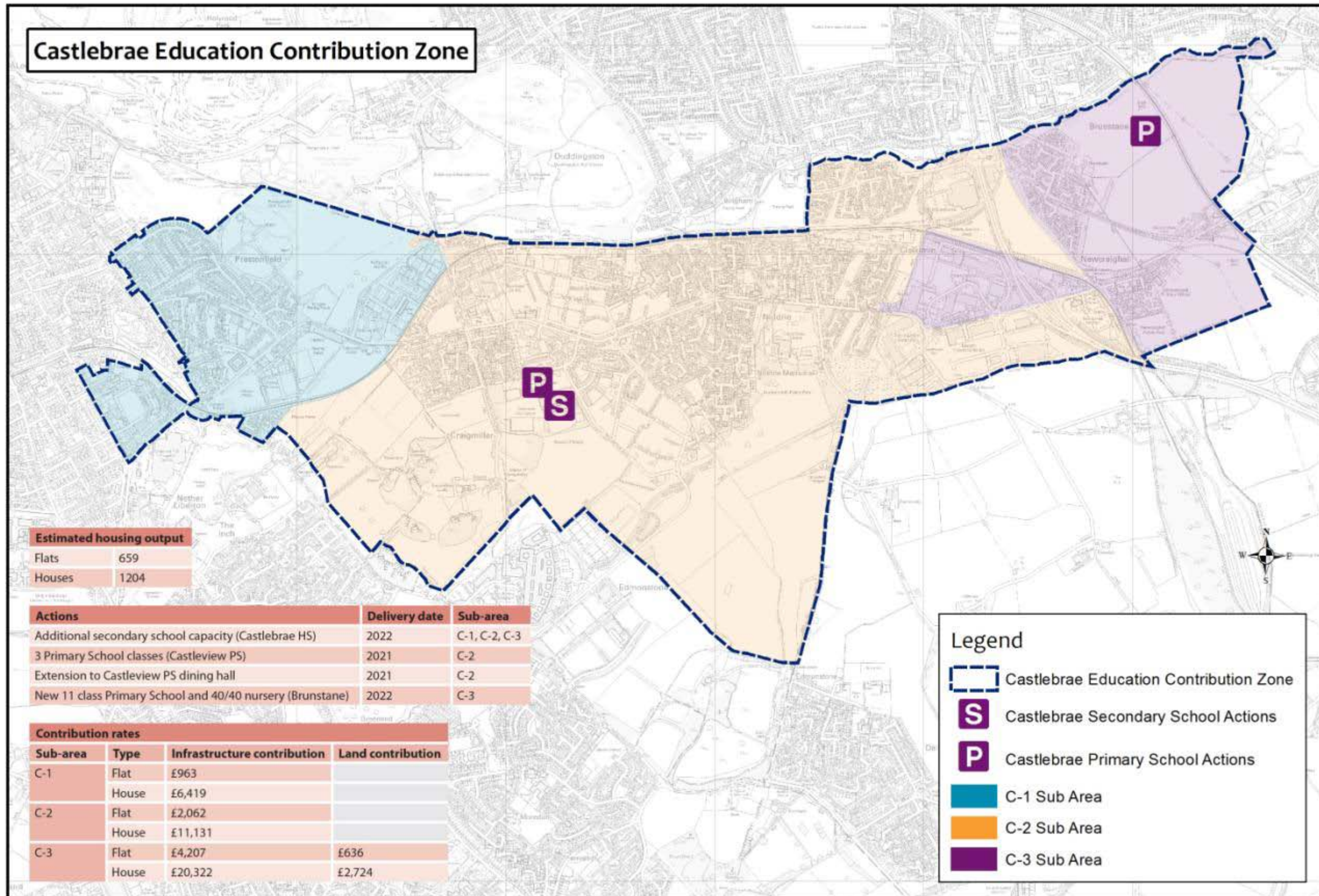
## **EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION ZONES**

**Map of all zones to be included in consultations version**

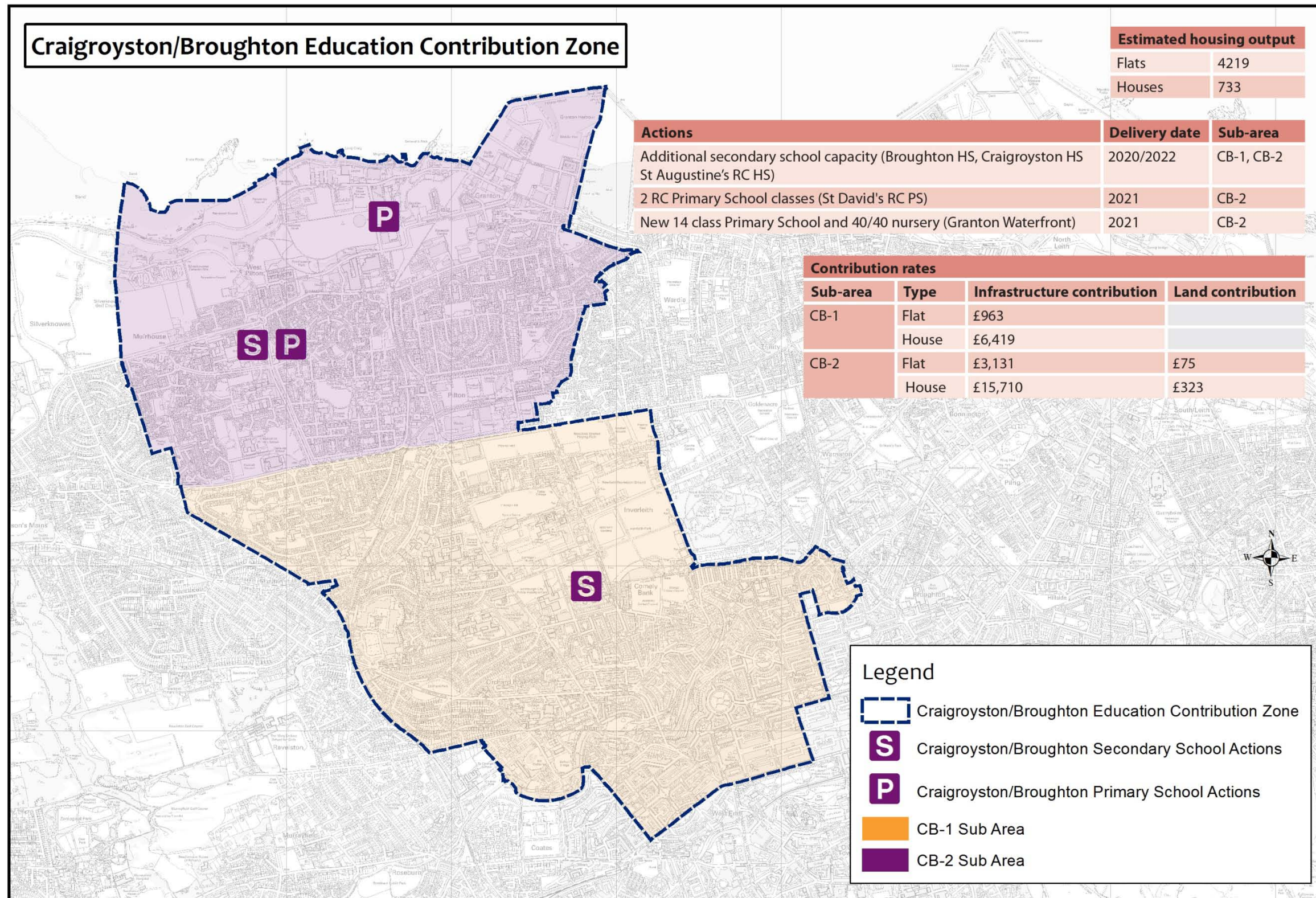






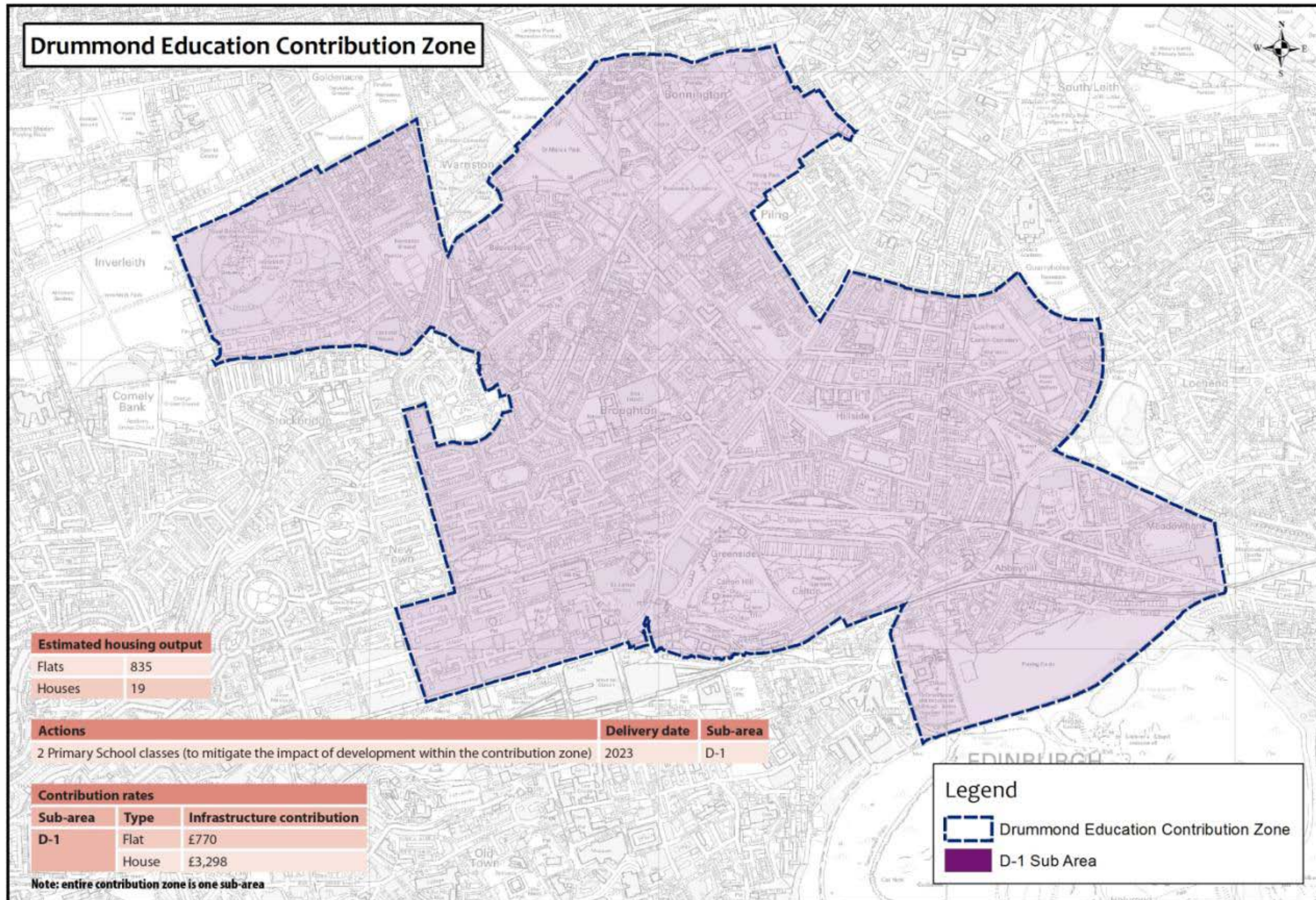






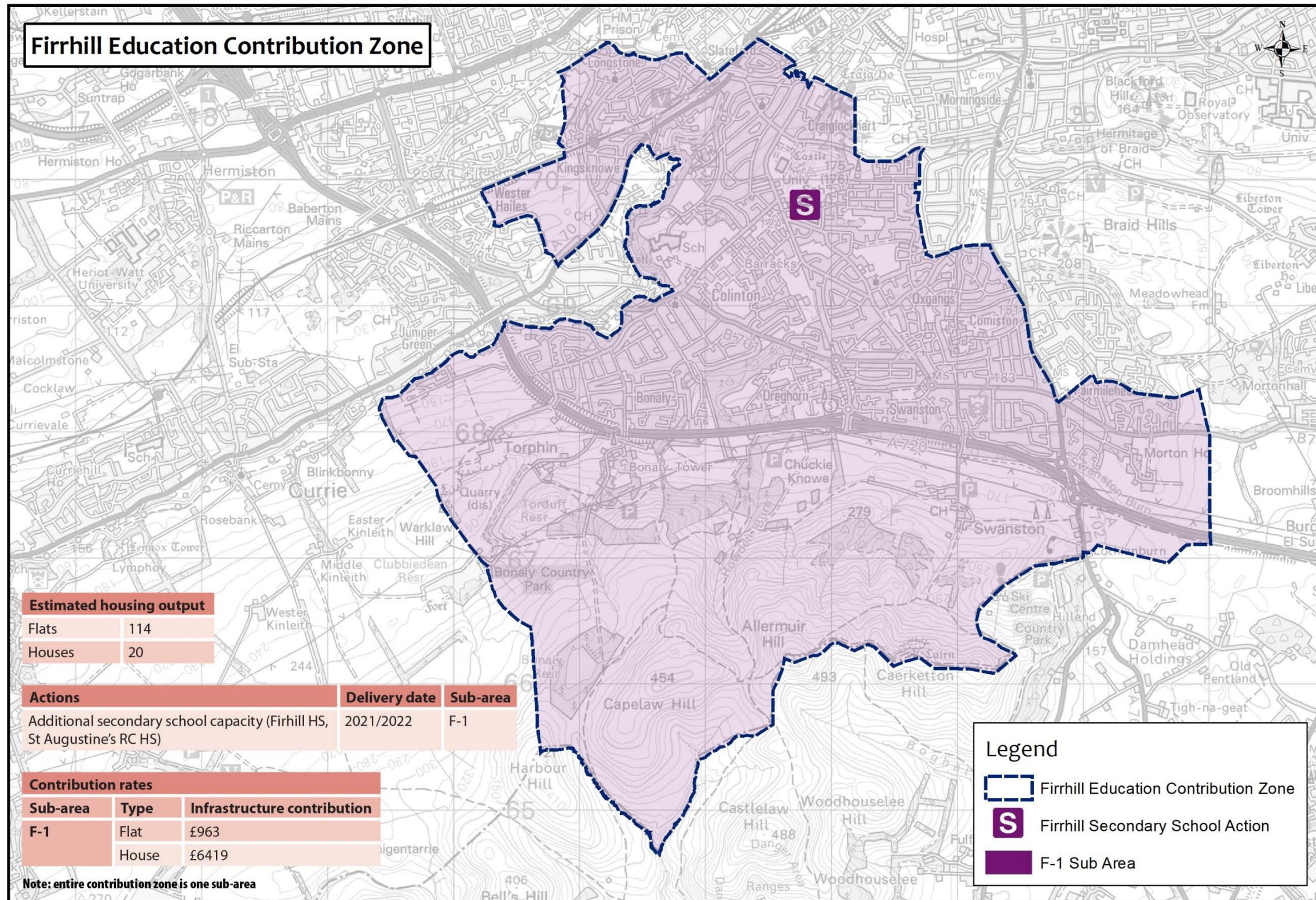
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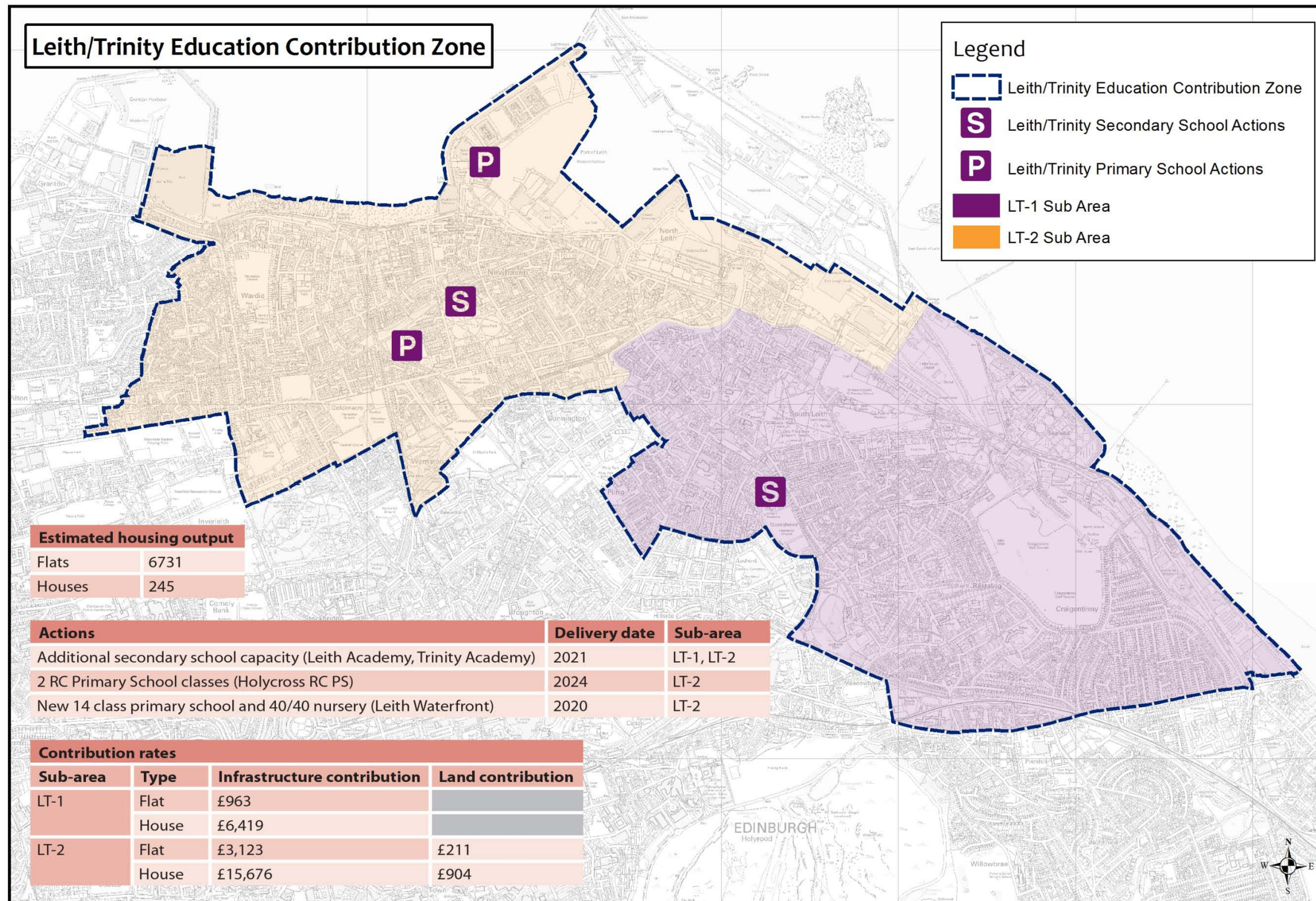
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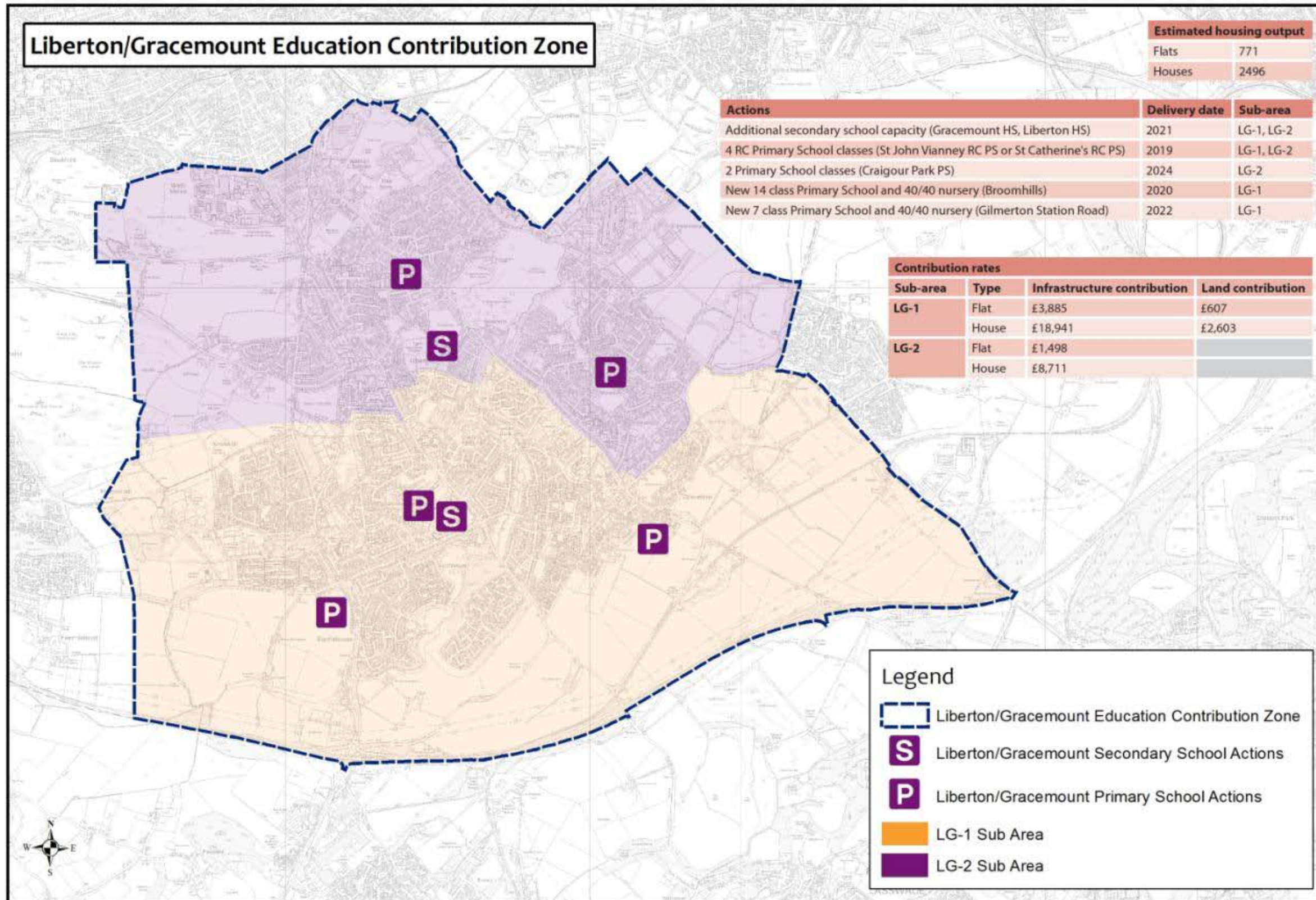
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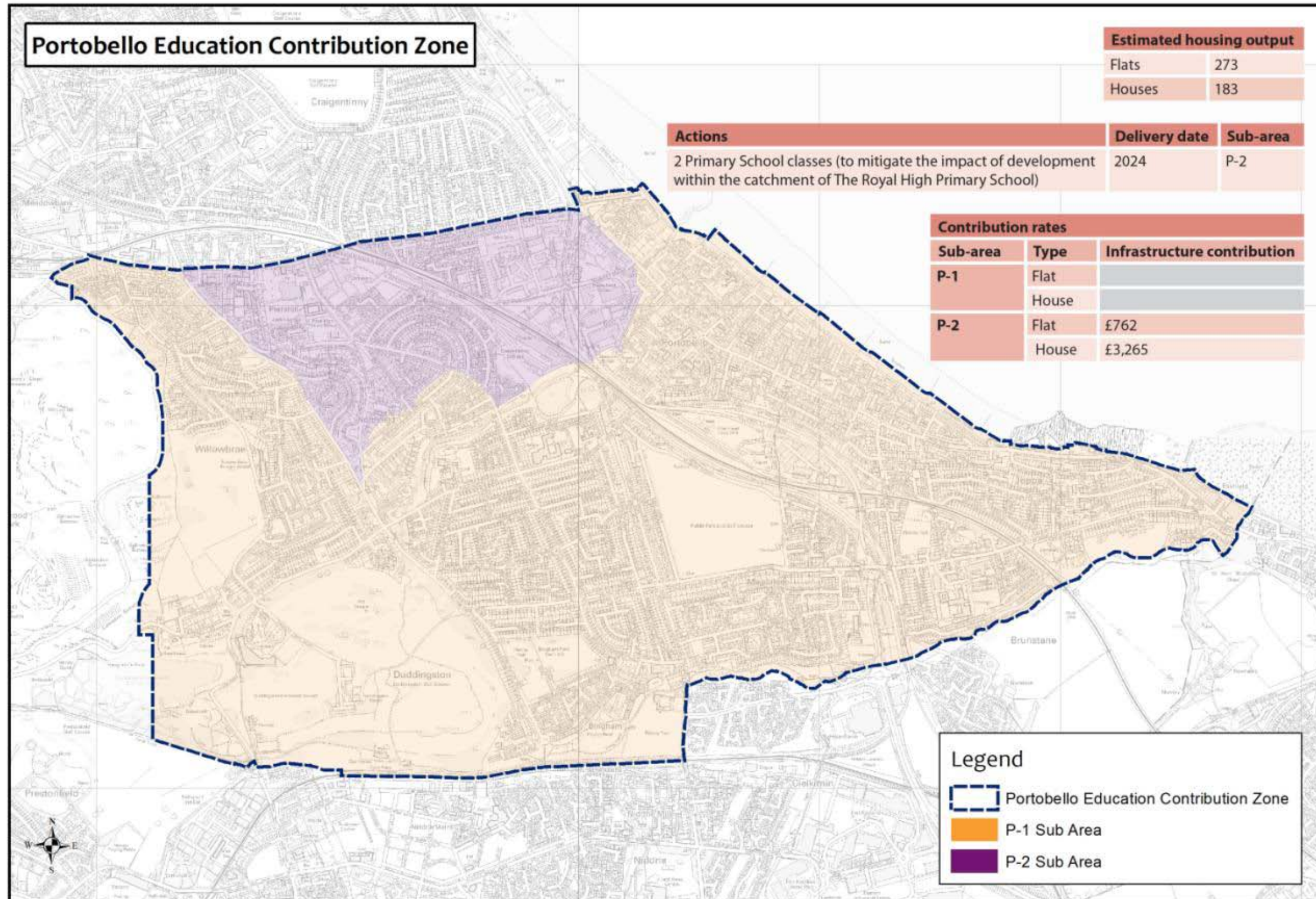
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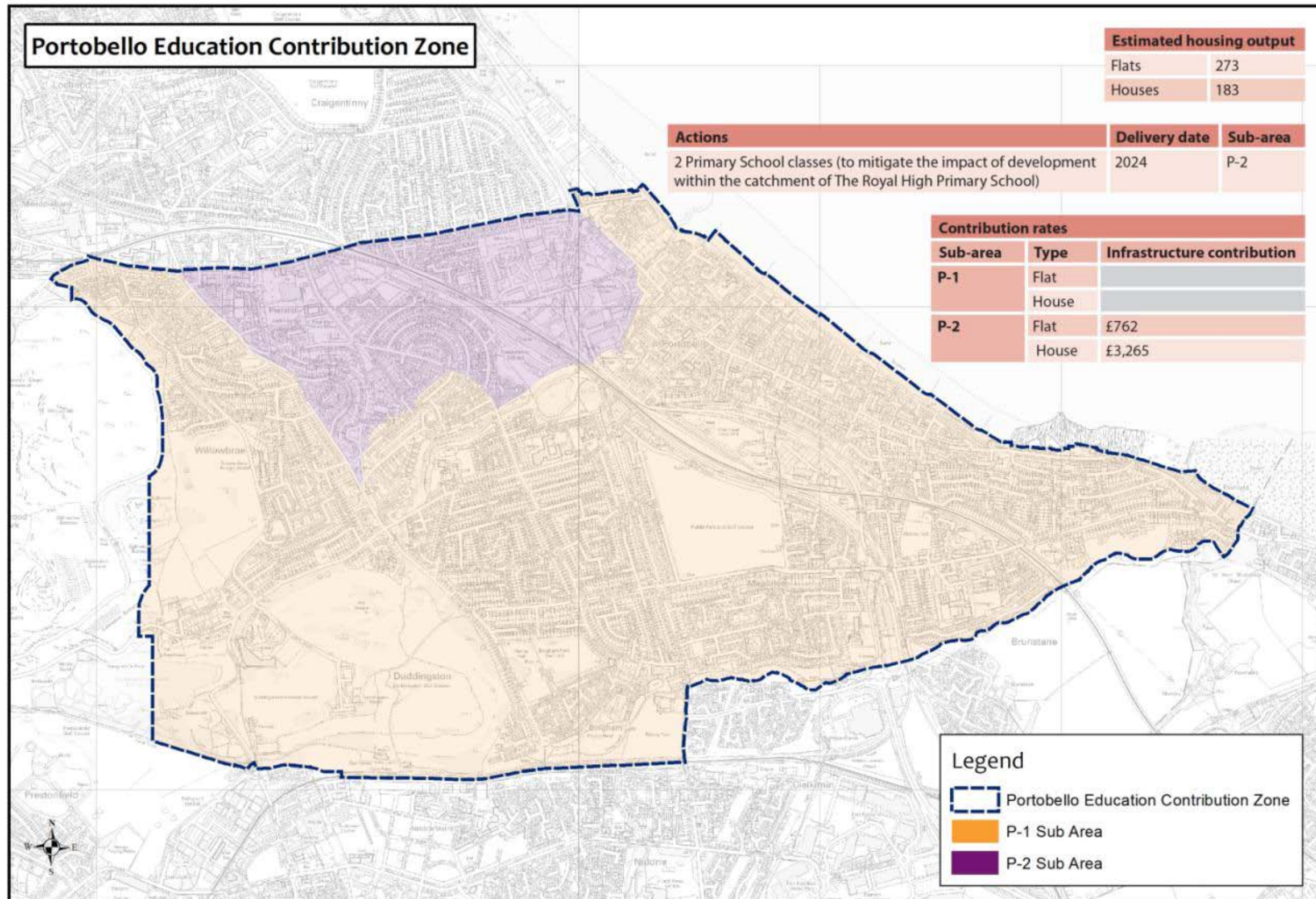
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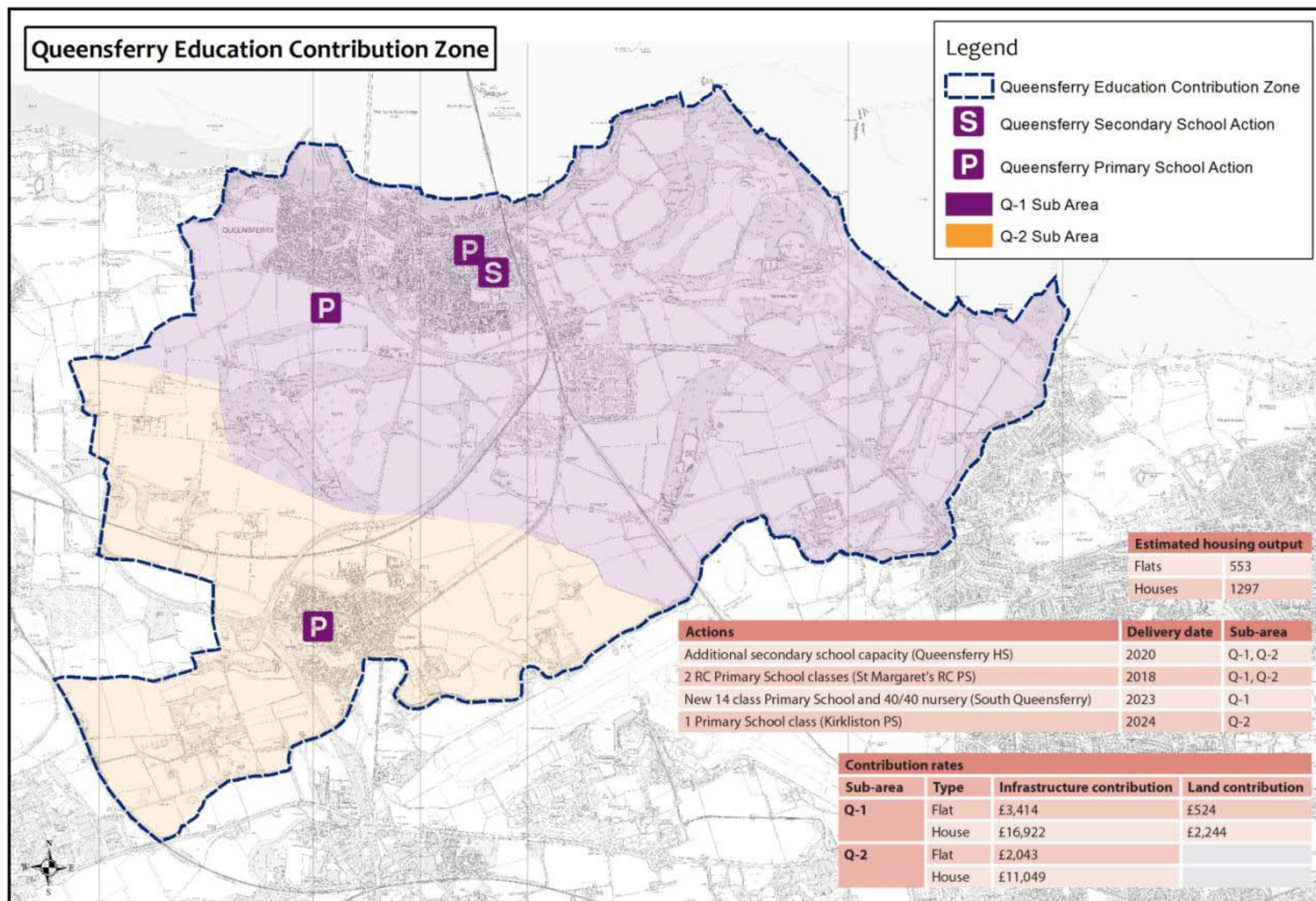
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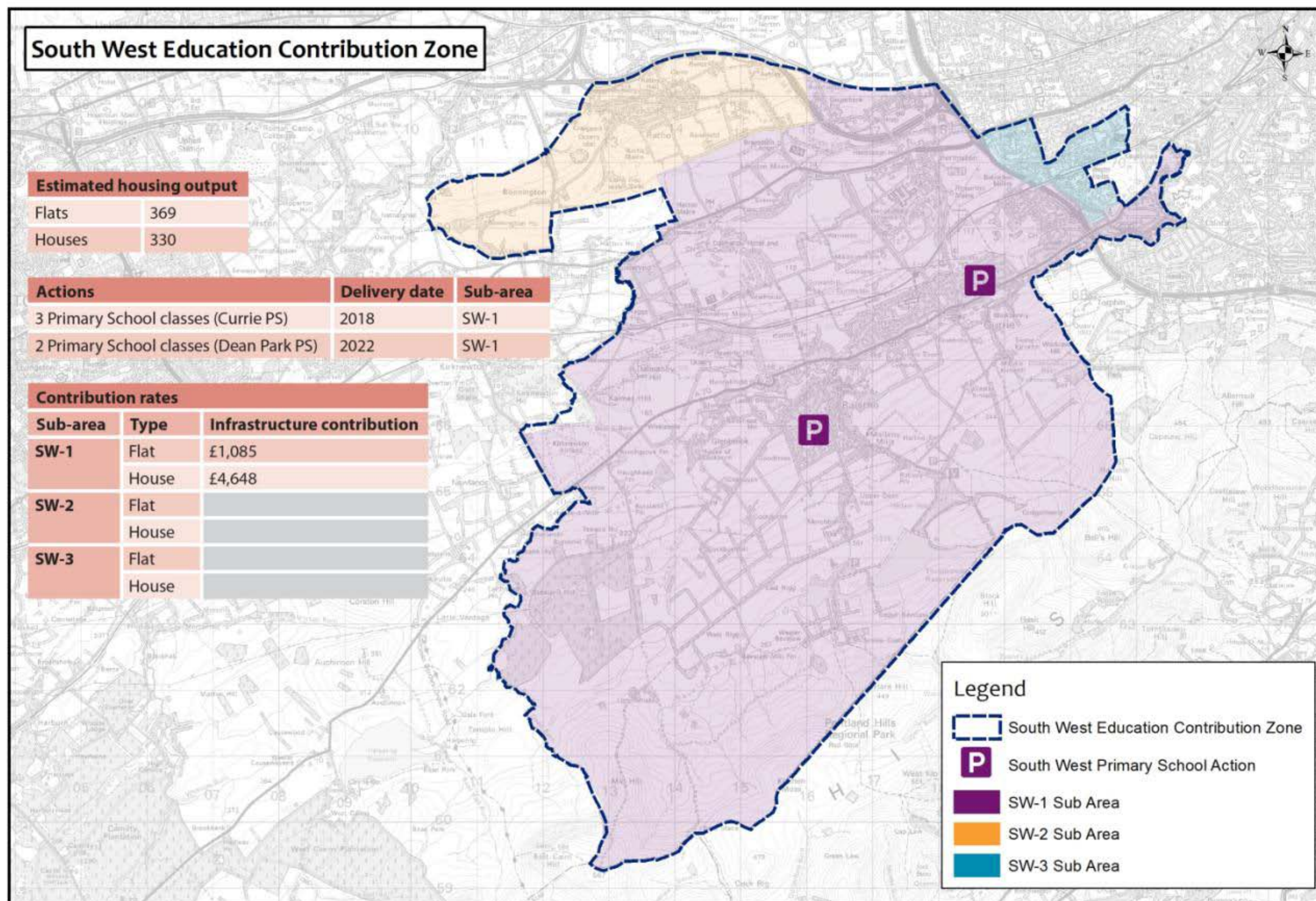
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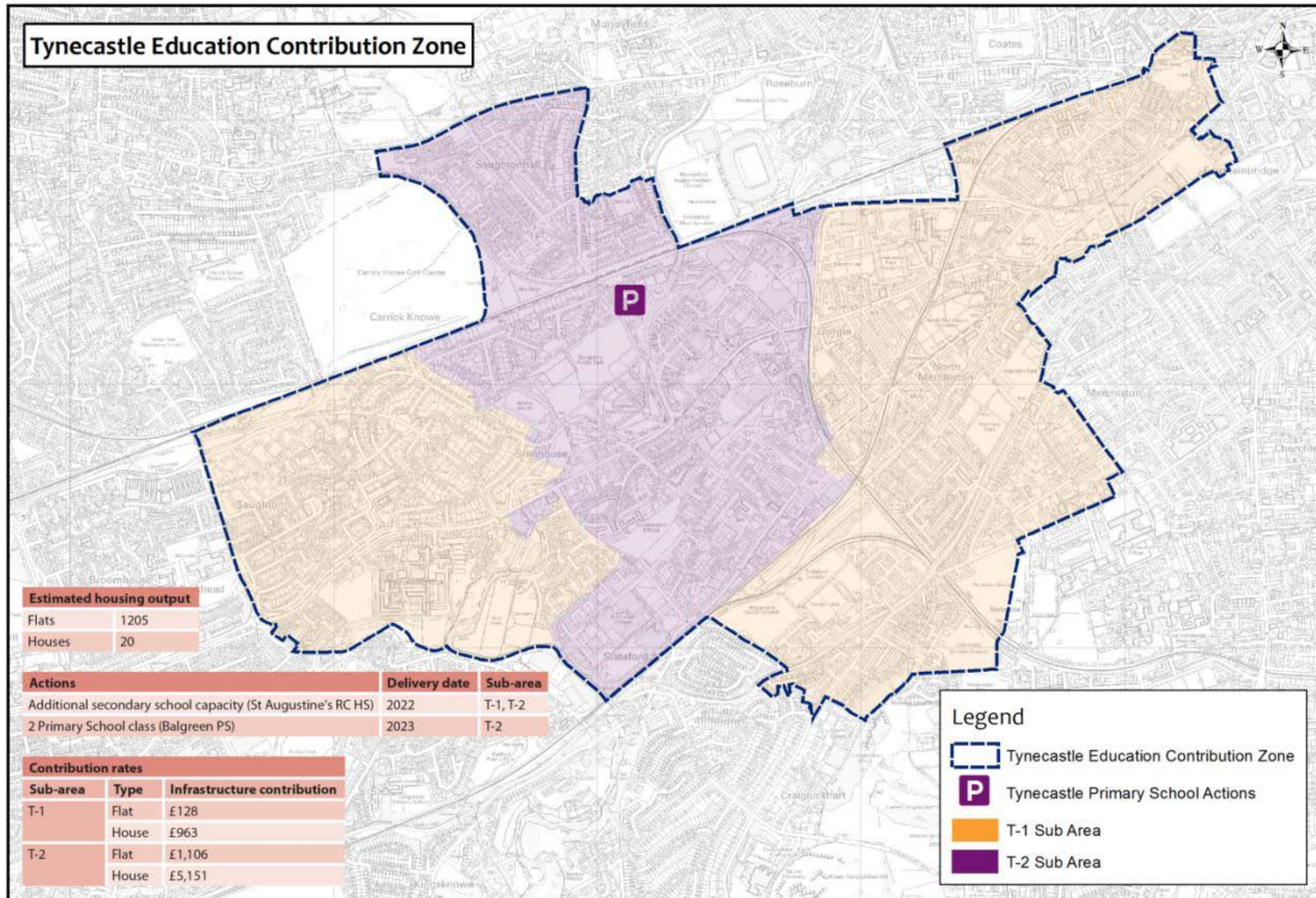
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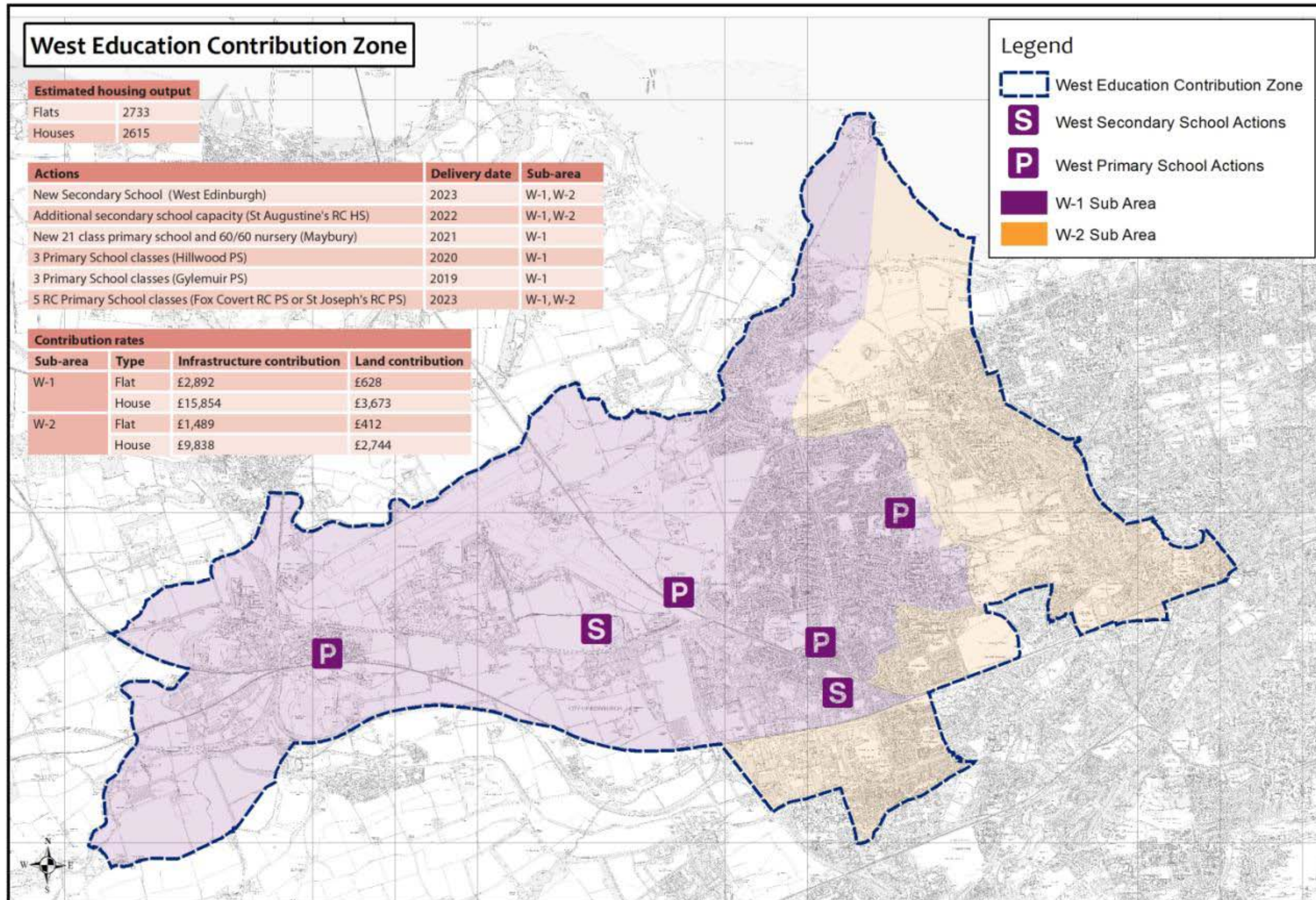
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**Education Infrastructure - Pupil Generation Rates (per dwelling type):**

	Primary School			Secondary School		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	ND <sup>2</sup>	RC <sup>3</sup>	Total	ND	RC
Per Flat	<b>0.07</b>	0.06	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0.026	0.004
Per House	<b>0.3</b>	0.26	0.04	<b>0.2</b>	0.17	0.03

<sup>1</sup> The number of additional pupils expected to be generated by a development;

<sup>1</sup> The proportion of additional pupils that will attend a non-denominational school, based on Council area information for 2012/13;

<sup>1</sup> The proportion of additional pupils that will attend a Roman Catholic school, based on Council area information for 2012/13.

**Land – Estimated School Site Remediation & Servicing Costs**

School site	Remediation & Servicing
Leith Waterfront (Western Harbour)	3,073,781
Queensferry	2,047,816
Granton Waterfront	3,073,781
IBG	6,489,180
Brunstane	4,516,165
Maybury	2,858,548
Broomhills	4,516,165
Gilmerton Station Road	4,516,165

*Estimate is based on 3rd Qtr 2016 price levels*

*The costs above have been established through a high level exercise, values are still indicative, and would require additional exploratory works to provide a degree of assurance.*

Land Value is set at £3,000,000 per 2 ha primary school site;

Land Value is set at £1,476,000 for the primary school site at Leith Waterfront;

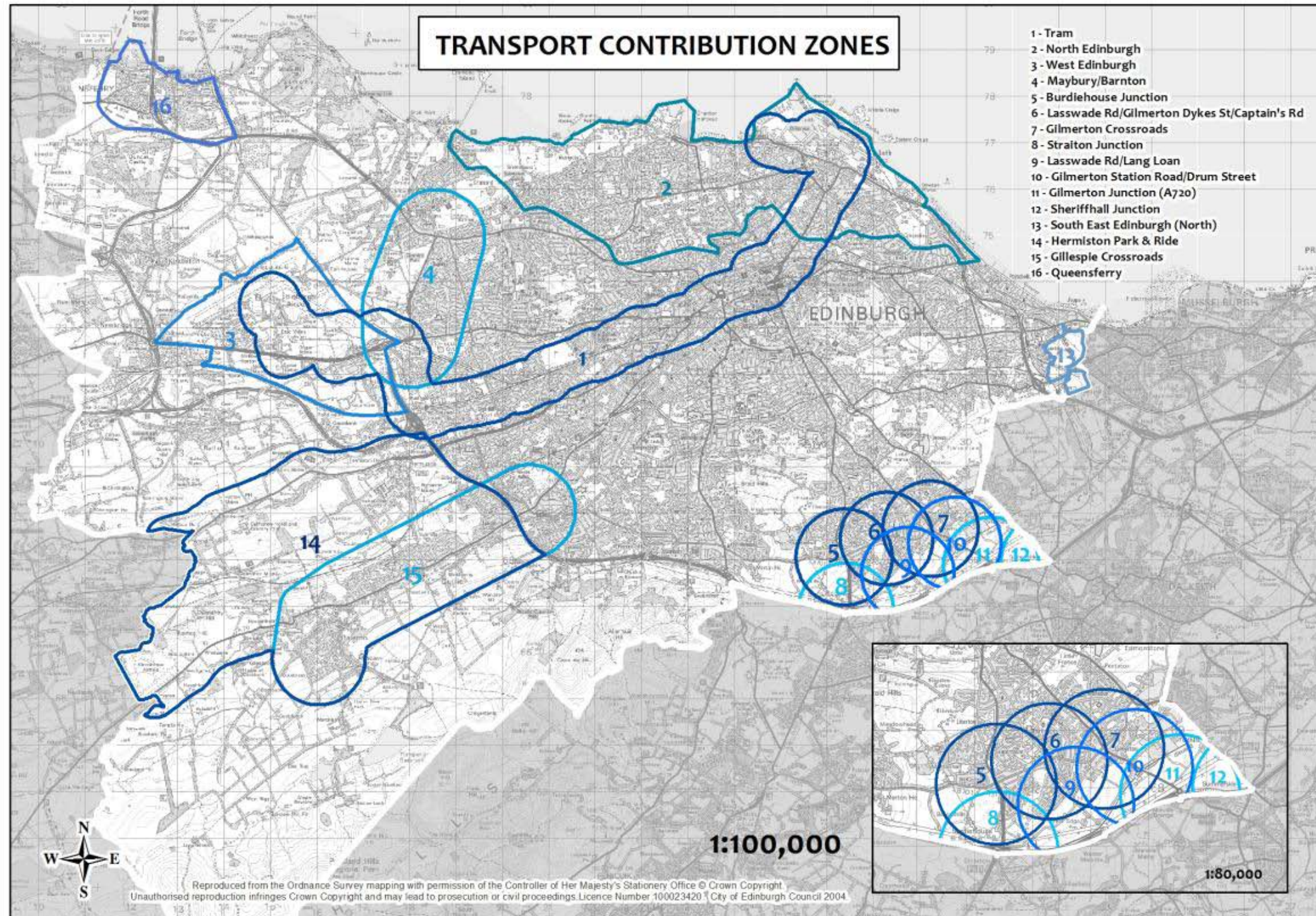
Land Value is set at £525,000 for the part of the primary school site at Granton Waterfront which is not currently in Council ownership;

Land Value is set at £8,300,000 for a new secondary school in West Edinburgh.

Note – In general, the cost of extending a secondary school equates to a pro-rata contribution of £6,419 per house and £963 per flat (as at Q1 2015). In Zones where contributions are only required towards extending a Roman Catholic secondary school, the pro-rata contribution is £963 per house and £128 per flat (as at Q1 2015).

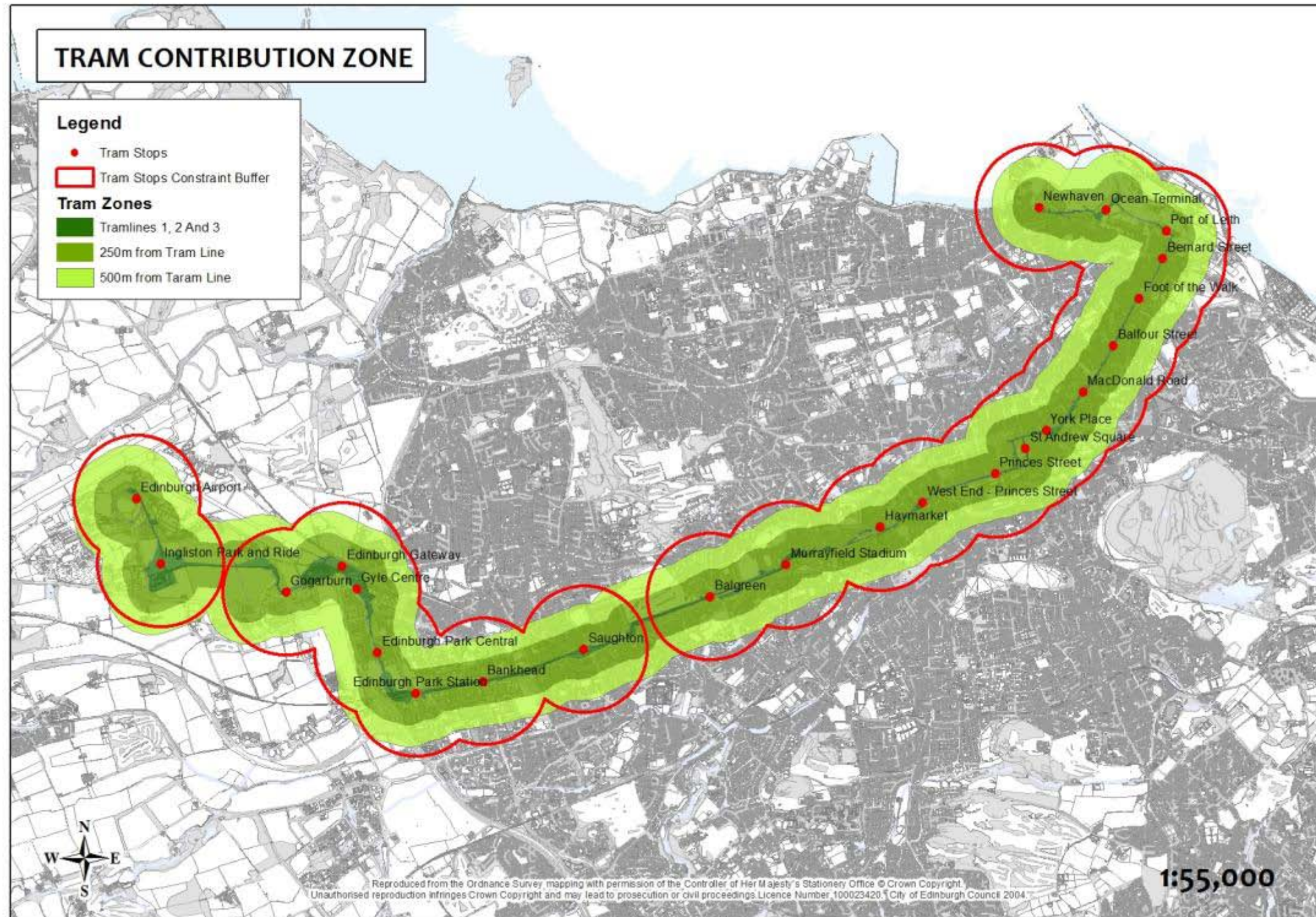


Annex 2 - Transport Infrastructure





### Tram Contribution Zone





Tram Developer Contribution - Calculations

scale factor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Retail (sqm)	250-499	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000+
Offices (sqm)	250-499	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000+
Residential (units)	5-19	20-34	35-69	70-104	105-139	140-174	175-209	210-244	245-279	280-314	315-349	350-384	385-419	420-459	460+
Pubs and Restaurants (sq m)	100-199	200-499	500-799	800-1,099	1,100-1,399	1,400-1,699	1,700-1,999	2,000-2,299	2,300-2,599	2,600-2,899	2,900-3,199	3,200-3,499	3,500-3,799	3,800-4,099	4,100+
Business Park (sq m)	250-499	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000+
Industry (sq m)	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000-9,999	10,000-10,999	11,000-11,999	12,000-12,999	13,000-13,999	14,000+
Warehousing (sq m)	1500-2,999	3,000-5,999	6,000-8,999	9,000-11,999	12,000-14,999	15,000-17,999	18,000-20,999	21,000-23,999	24,000-26,999	27,000-29,999	30,000-32,999	33,000-35,999	36,000-38,999	39,000-41,999	42,000+
Hotels (bedrooms)	5-9	10-24	25-40	41-60	61-75	76-90	91-105	106-120	121-135	136-150	151-165	166-180	181-195	196-210	211+
Hospitals/Residential Institutions (sq m)	1000-1,499	1,500-2,999	3,000-4,499	4,500-5,999	6,000-7,499	7,500-8,999	9,000-10,499	10,500-11,999	12,000-13,499	13,500-14,999	15,000-16,499	16,500-17,999	18,000-19,499	19,500-20,999	21,000+
Non-residential institutions (sq m)	1000-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000-4,499	4,500-5,999	6,000-7,499	7,500-8,999	9,000-10,499	10,500-11,999	12,000-13,499	13,500-14,999	15,000-16,499	16,500-17,999	18,000-19,499	19,500-20,999	21,000+
Medical/Health Services (sq m)	200-299	300-599	600-899	900-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,799	1,800-2,099	2,100-2,399	2,400-2,699	2,700-2,999	3,000-3,299	3,300-3,599	3,600-3,899	3,900-4,199	4,200+
Multiplexes (sq m)	250-499	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,499	5,500-5,999	6,000-6,499	6,500-6,999	7,000+
Other Leisure Uses (sq m)	1000-1,499	1,500-2,999	3,000-4,499	4,500-5,999	6,000-7,499	7,500-8,999	9,000-10,499	10,500-11,999	12,000-13,499	13,500-14,999	15,000-16,499	16,500-17,999	18,000-19,499	19,500-20,999	21,000+

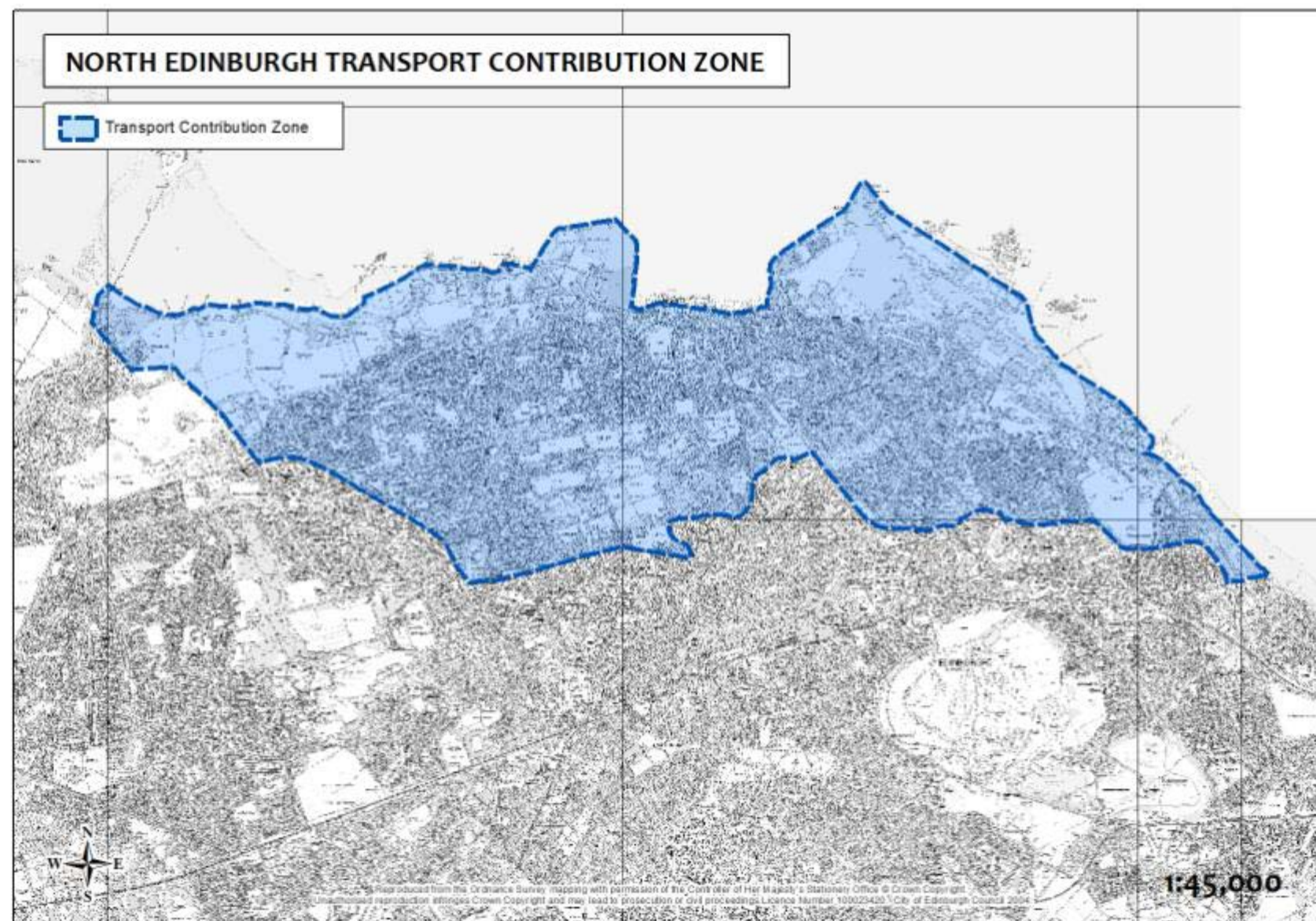
scale factors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone 1 (up to 250m)	17-45	46-91	92-137	138-183	184-230	231-274	275-322	323-368	369-414	415-461	462-507	508-553	554-599	600-645	646+
Zone 2 (up to 500m)	12-33	34-68	69-102	103-137	138-172	173-206	207-231	232-276	277-310	311-345	346-380	381-414	415-449	450-484	485+
Zone 3 (up to 750m)	7-22	23-34	35-68	69-91	92-114	115-137	138-160	161-183	184-206	207-230	231-253	254-276	277-299	300-322	323+

## Transport Contribution Zones

Transport actions are currently being costed. The most recent update to costs was in Q3 2016 (October 2016). Indexation will be applied from the point that an action was costed, as set out in the Action Programme.

<b>NORTH EDINBURGH TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>		
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF ACTIONS</b>		<b>£23,432,039</b>
	<b>Share of cost</b>	<b>Cost per unit type</b>
Residential Units	85% residential £19,874,291	<b>£1345.9</b>
Sqm of business	6% business £1,453,625	<b>£80.8</b>
sqm leisure / retail	9% leisure / retail £2,104,123	<b>£80.8</b>

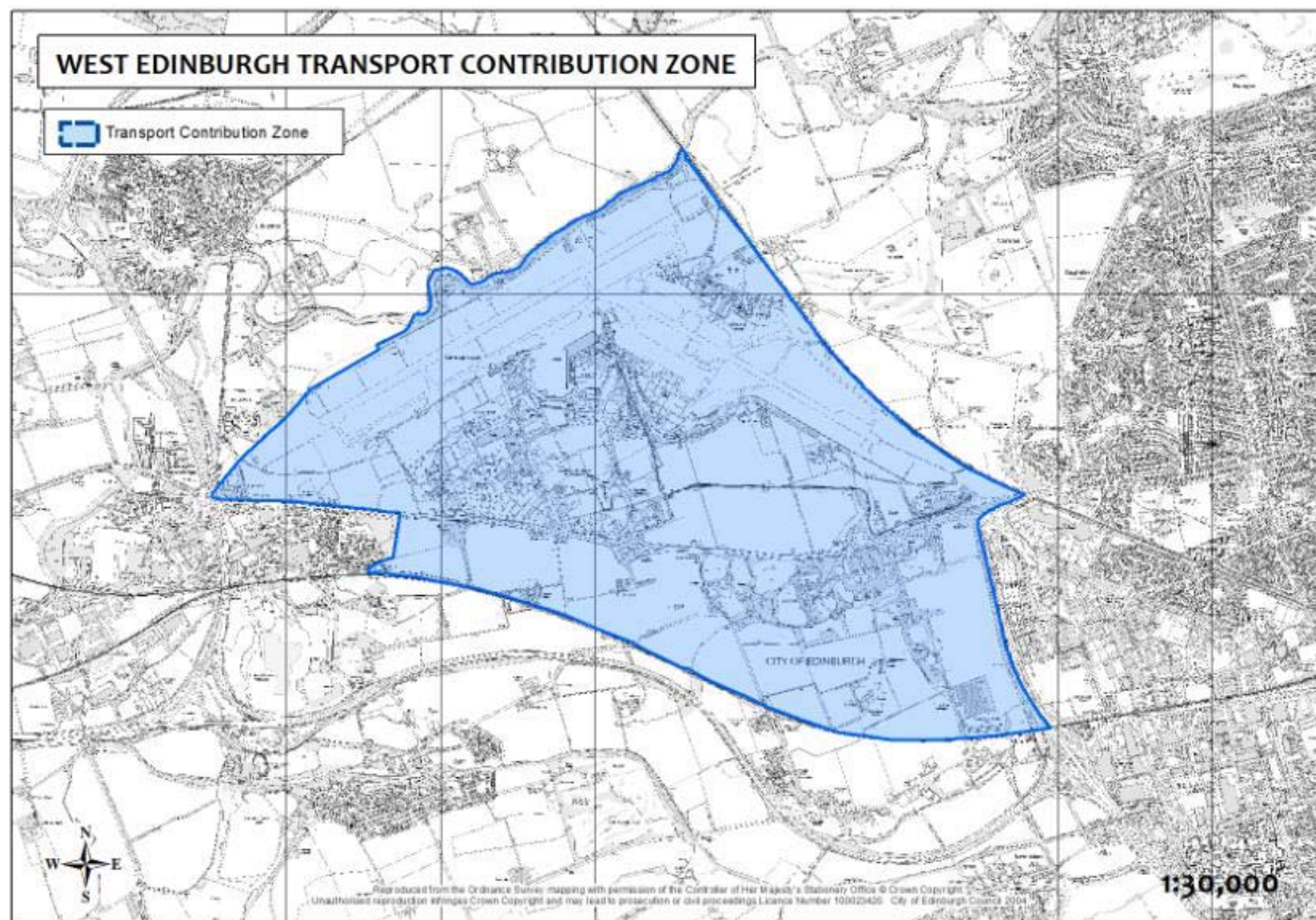
<b>Notes - Scaled Ratio of floorspace to residential unit (use ratio from middle of Tram contribution matrix)</b>		
Retail	3500	16.7
Office	3500	16.7
industry	7000	33.3
Residential	210	1.0
<b>Actual Quantity LDP</b>	<b>Land use</b>	<b>Scaled quantity</b>
15,721* Includes additional brownfield expectation	Residential units	15,721
18,000* includes extant permissions and estimates for Leith strategic business centre	Business floorspace	1080
26,055* includes extant permissions	Leisure / retail floorspace	1563
	<b>Total of Scaled quantity</b>	<b>18,364</b>





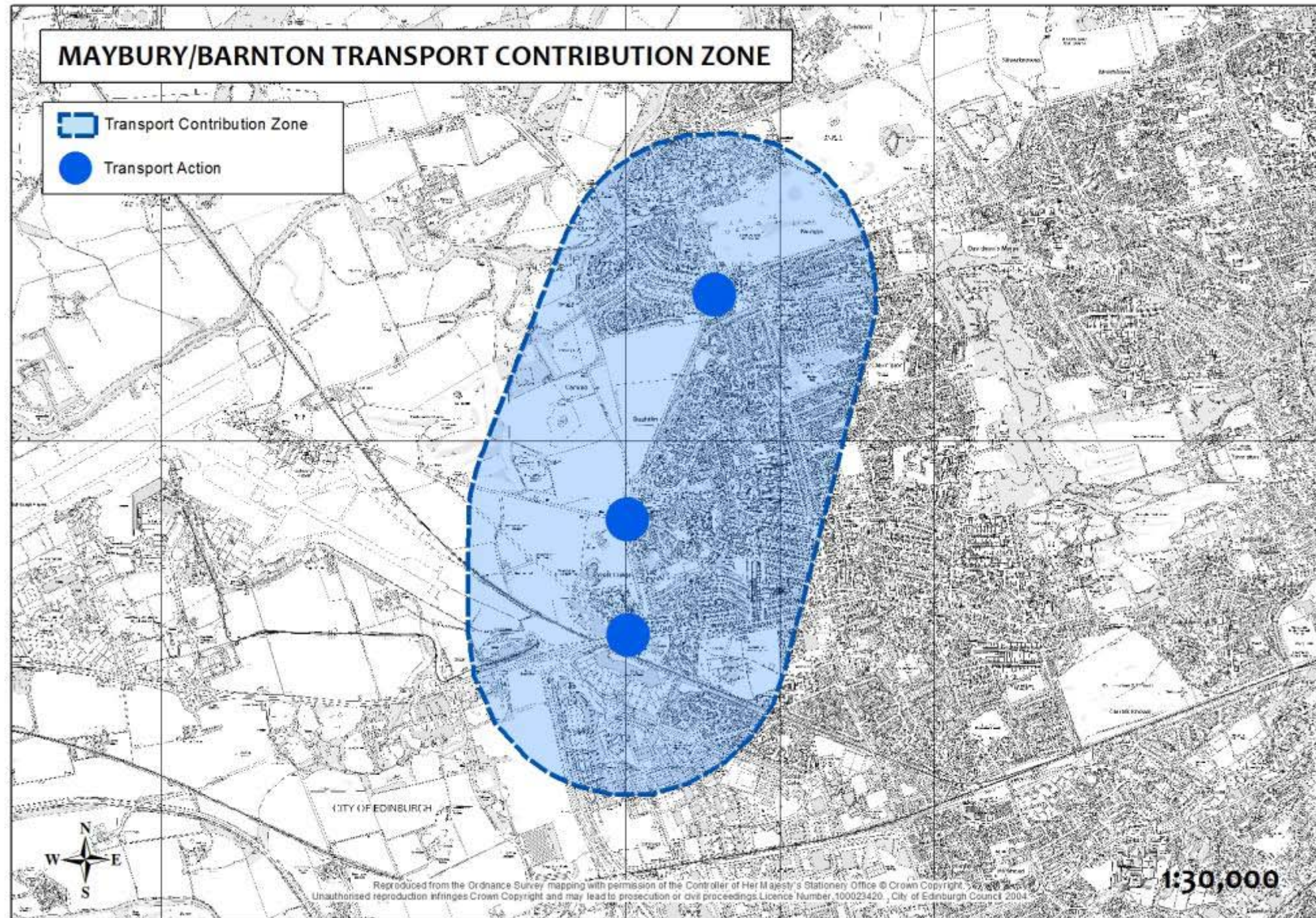
### WEST EDINBURGH TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE

- The West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal (WETA) Refresh study (2016) has evaluated potential funding models based on key principles of Necessary, Proportionate and Transparent (Section 11.3)
- The Refresh study concludes that a contribution model based on peak car trip generation in combination with mode share incentives is the most appropriate contribution mechanism for West Edinburgh.
- It also recommends attributing the infrastructure package cost to developers and other trip generators through a dual approach where all contribute to a core package of measures (Active Travel and A8 infrastructure) with specific attribution of other measures.
- A spreadsheet tool has been developed to facilitate the calculation of appropriate contributions, based on trip generation, with an ability to test different scenarios relating to the attribution of measures.
- In addition, there will be the requirement for the delivery of site specific measures in order for individual sites to be developed. These measures should be identified through site specific Transport Assessments and must align with the Refresh Study objectives and the principles of high quality master planning and place making set out for West Edinburgh.





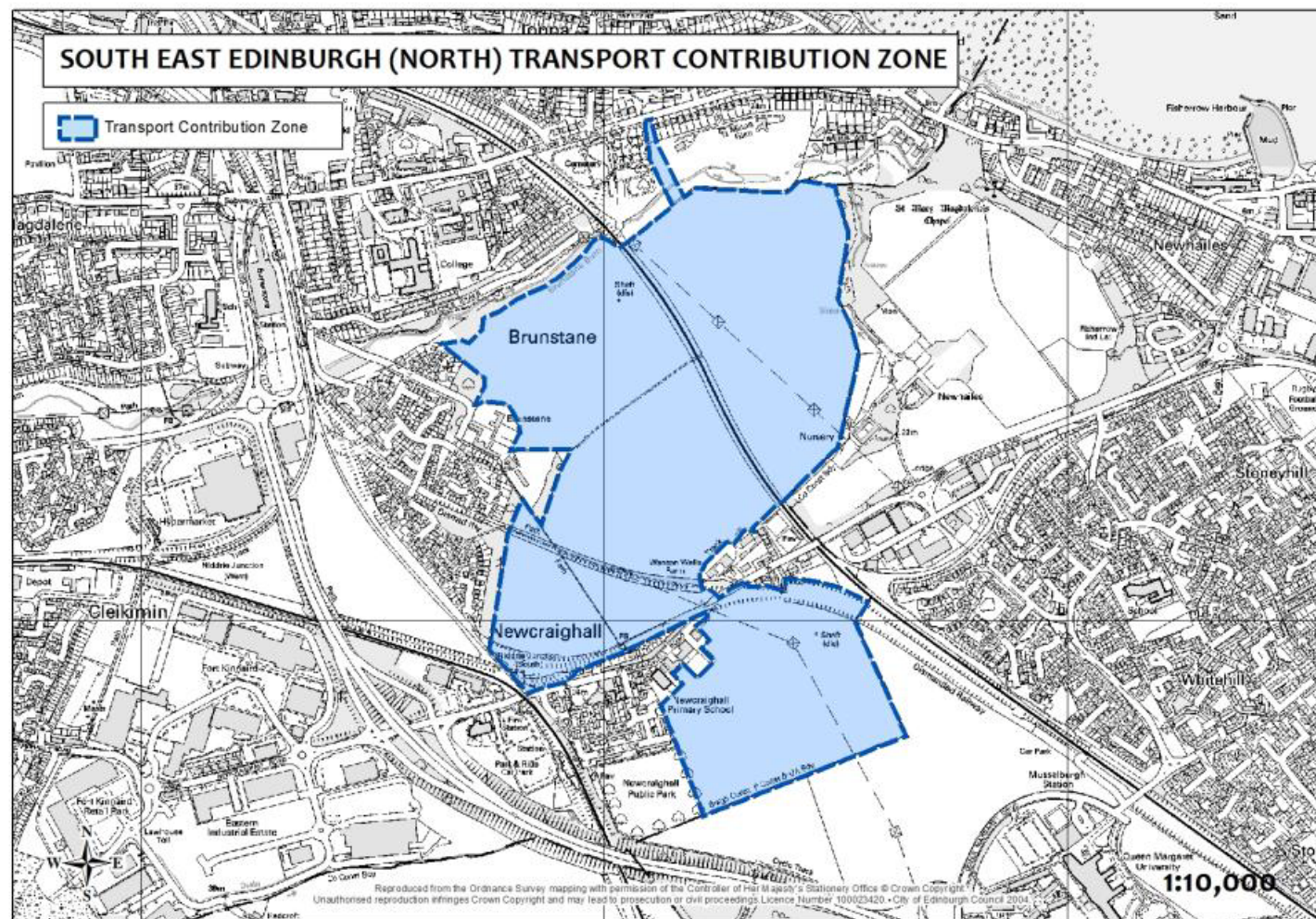
<b>MAYBURY / BARNTON JUNCTION TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>			
<b>ACTION</b>		<b>COST £2,864,100</b>	
<b>Site</b>	<b>% share</b>	<b>Contribution</b>	
Cammo (HSG 20)	29	£830,589	
Maybury (HSG 19)	71	£2,033,511	





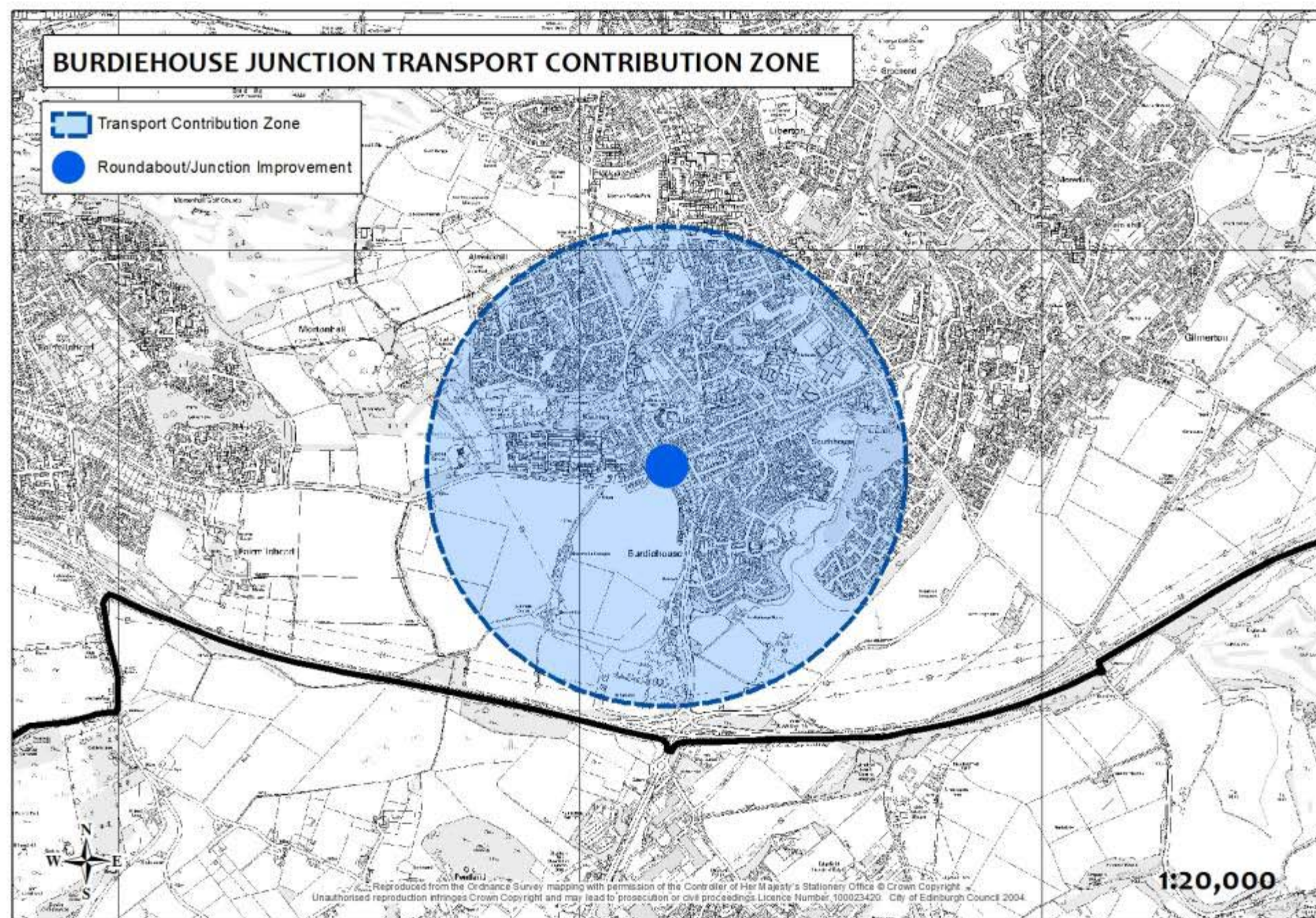
<b>SOUTH EAST EDINBURGH (NORTH) TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>		
<b>ACTION</b>		<b>COST £30,000</b>
<b>Site</b>	<b>% share</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Newcraighall North (HSG 26)	10	£3,000
Newcraighall East (HSG 27)	13	£3,900
Brunstane (HSG 29)	77	£23,100

<b>Estimated Cost (derived from East Lothian Council draft developer contributions framework SG P17)</b>	
<b>Old Craighall Junction</b>	
Cost per residential unit	<b>£16.84</b>
100 sqm of employment	<b>£5.05</b>



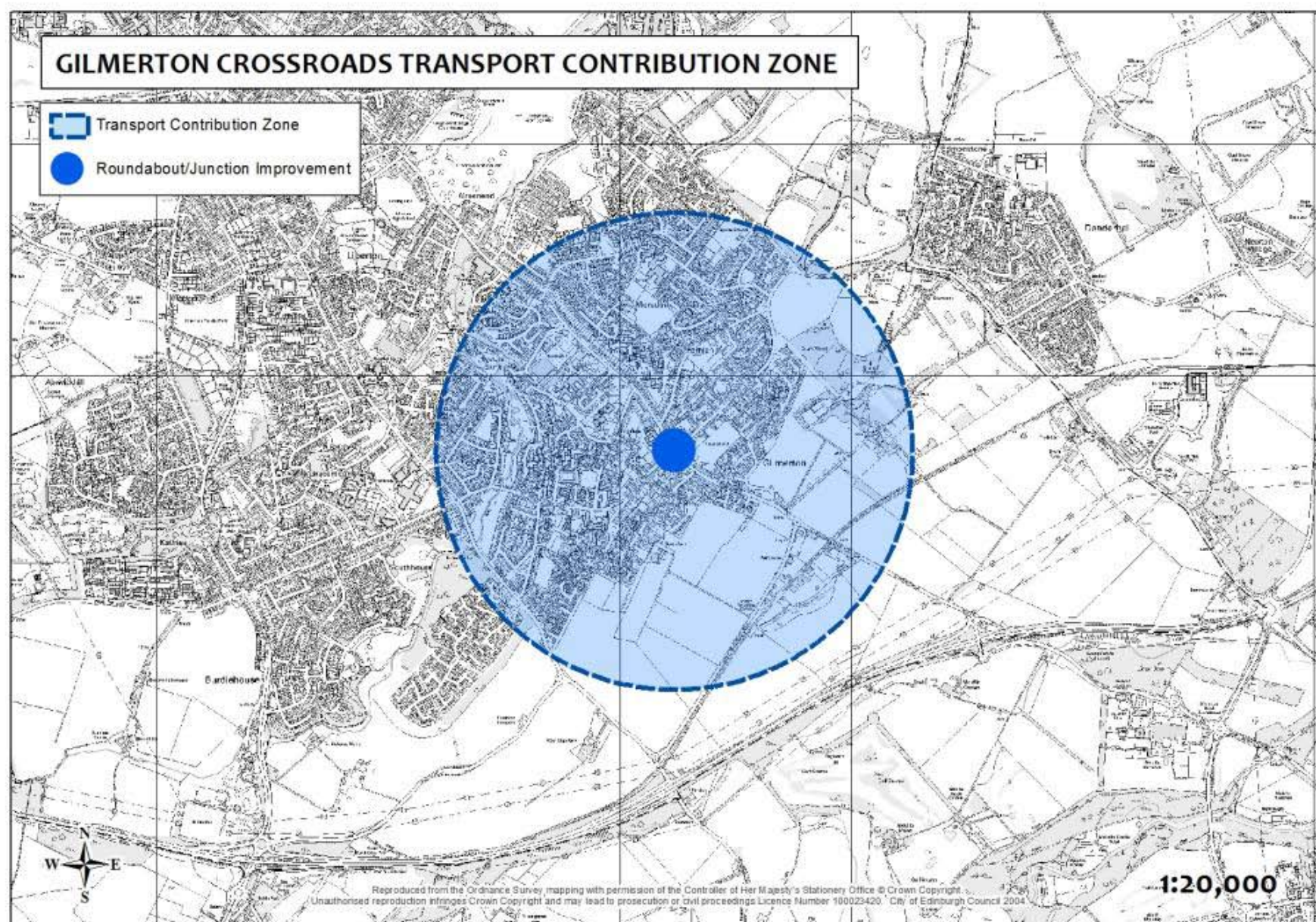


BURDIEHOUSE JUNCTION TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE		
ACTION: Junction Upgrade		COST: £400,000 (including OB)
Site	% share	Contribution
Broomhills (HSG 21)	56%	£223,474
Burdiehouse(HSG 22)	33%	£131,455
South of Burdiehouse (Urban Area)	11%	£45,070



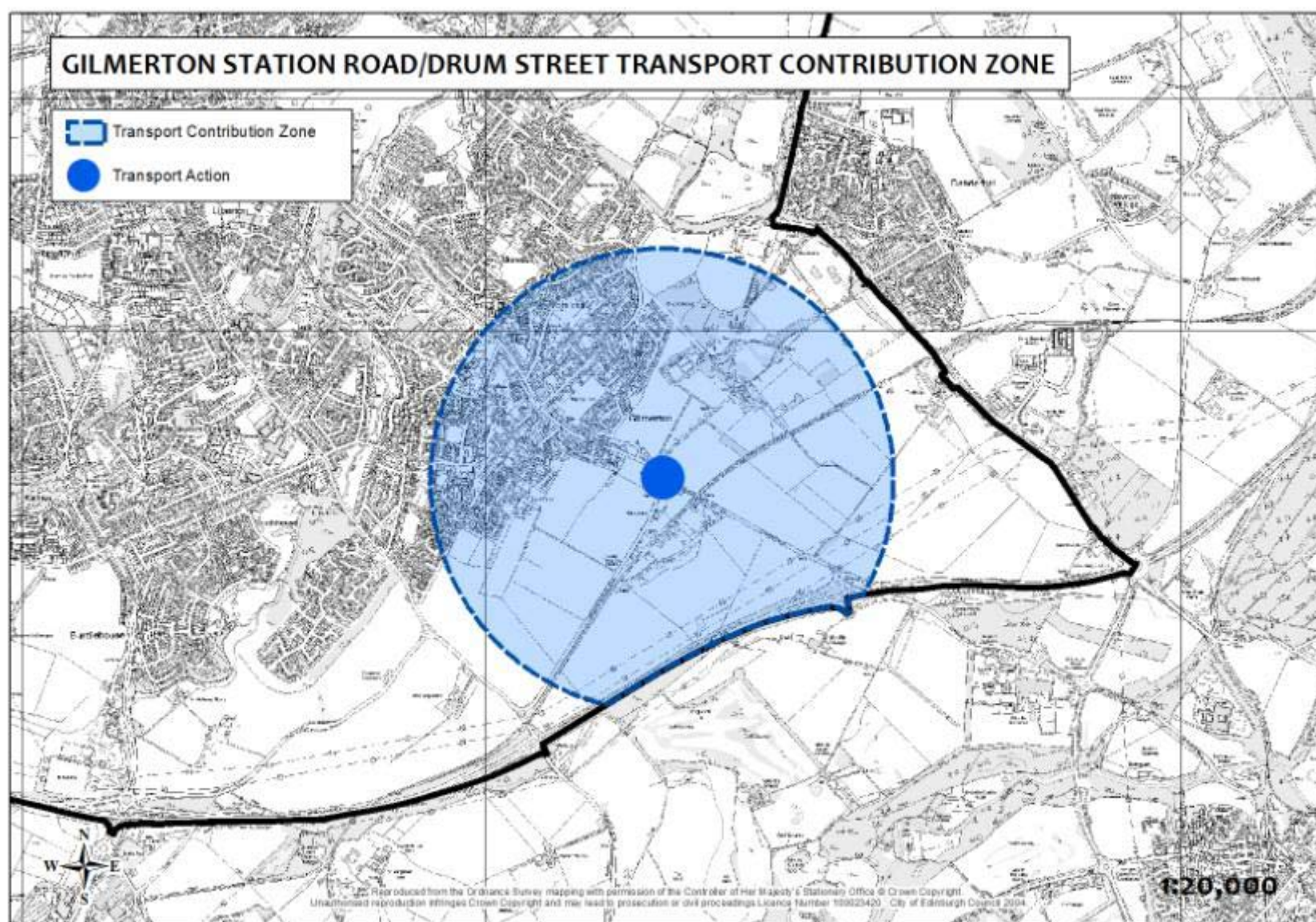


<b>GILMERTON CROSSROADS TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>		
<b>ACTION: Junction Improvement</b>		<b>COST: £400,000 (including OB)</b>
<b>Site</b>	<b>% share</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Gilmerton Dykes Road	8%	£31,285
Gilmerton Station Rd	73%	£290,503
The Drum	20%	£78,212



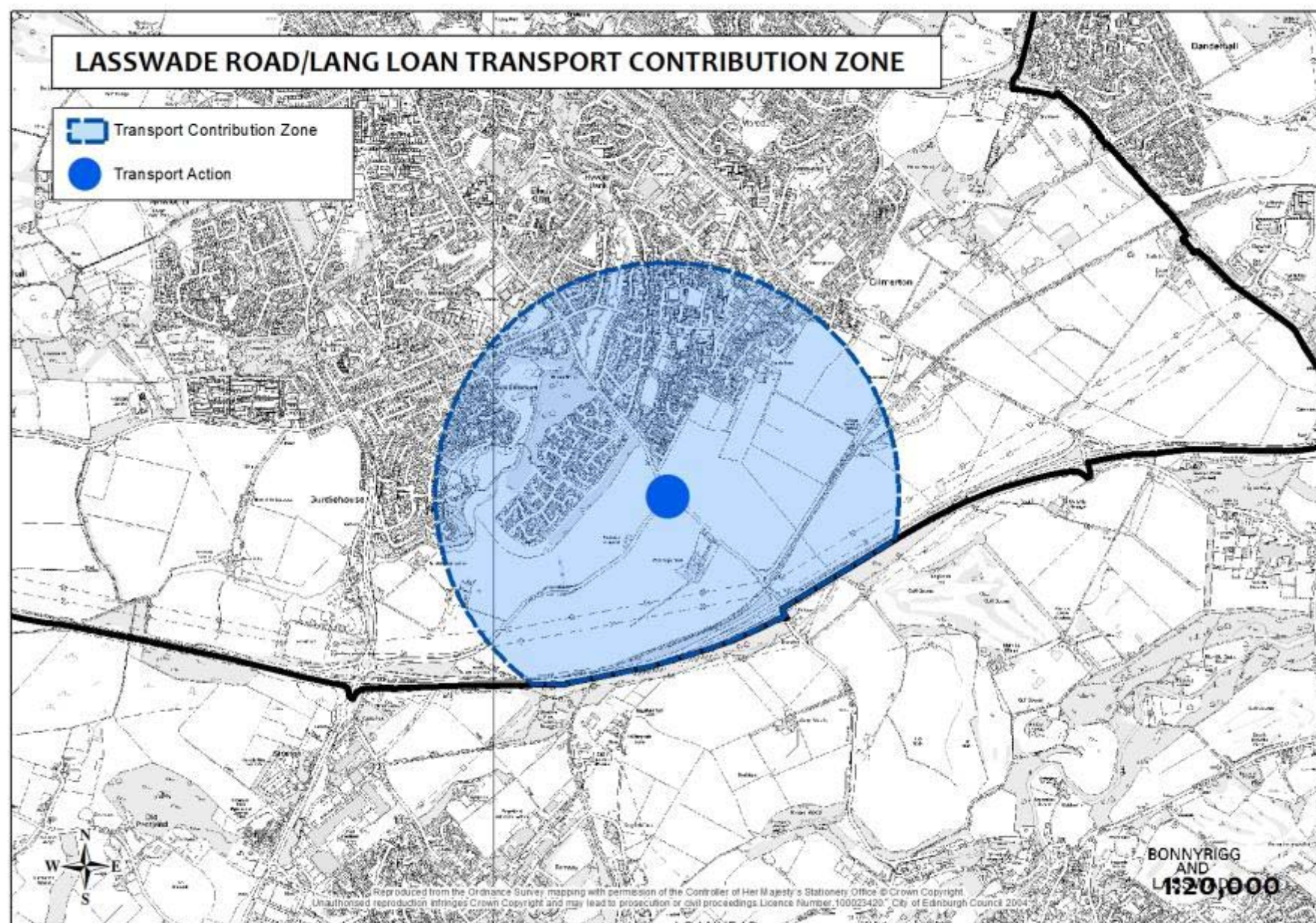


GILMERTON STATION ROAD / DRUM STREET TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE		
ACTION		COST
Site	% share	Contribution
The Drum	20%	£80,000
Gilmerton Station Road	73%	£292,000
Gilmerton Dykes Road	8%	£28,000



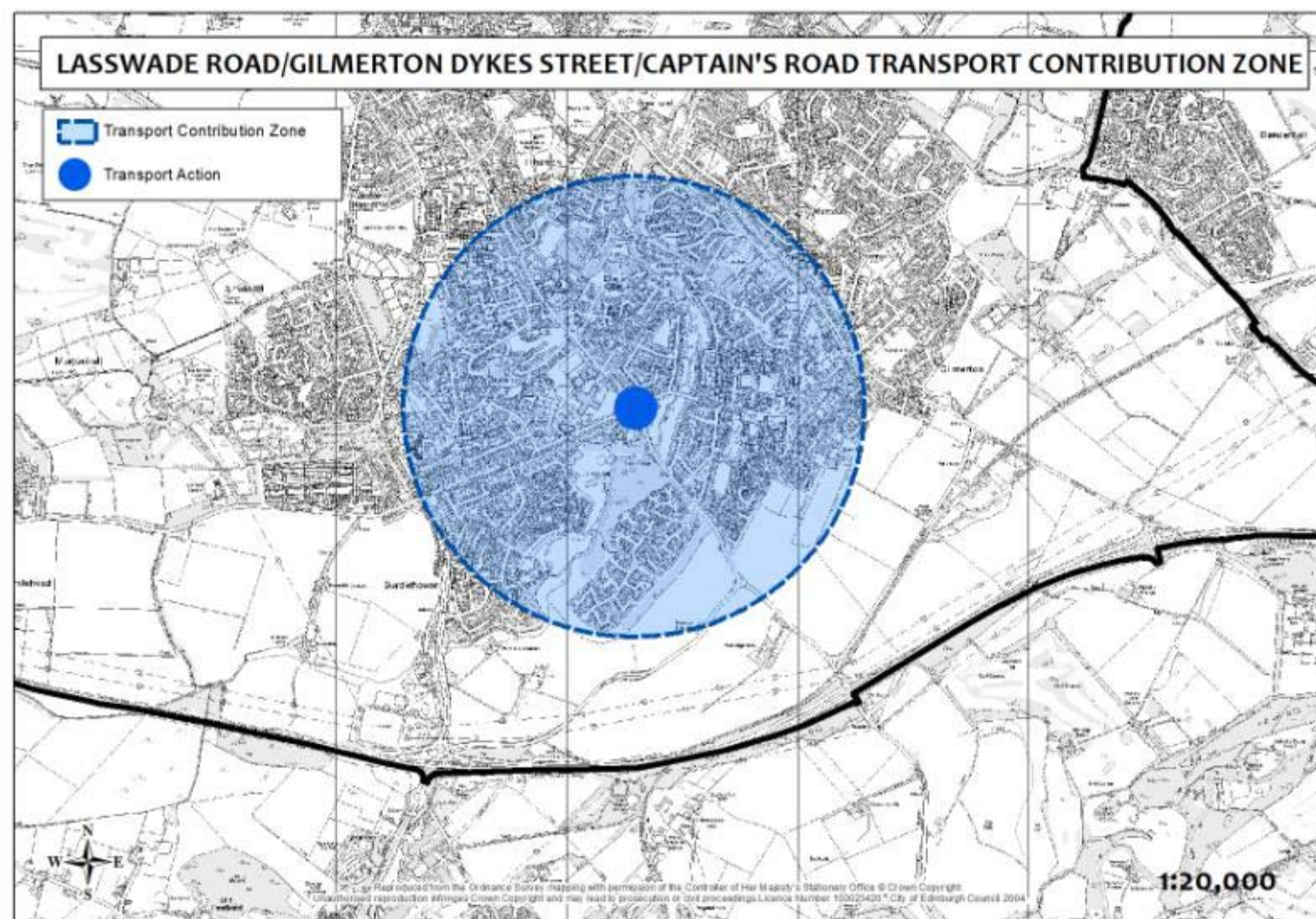


<b>LASSWADE ROAD / LANG LOAN TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>		
<b>ACTION</b>		<b>COST £472,800</b>
<b>Site</b>	<b>% share</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
North of Lang Loan	26%	£122,928
South of GSR (Urban Area)	56%	£264,768
South of Burdiehouse (Urban Area)	18%	£85,104



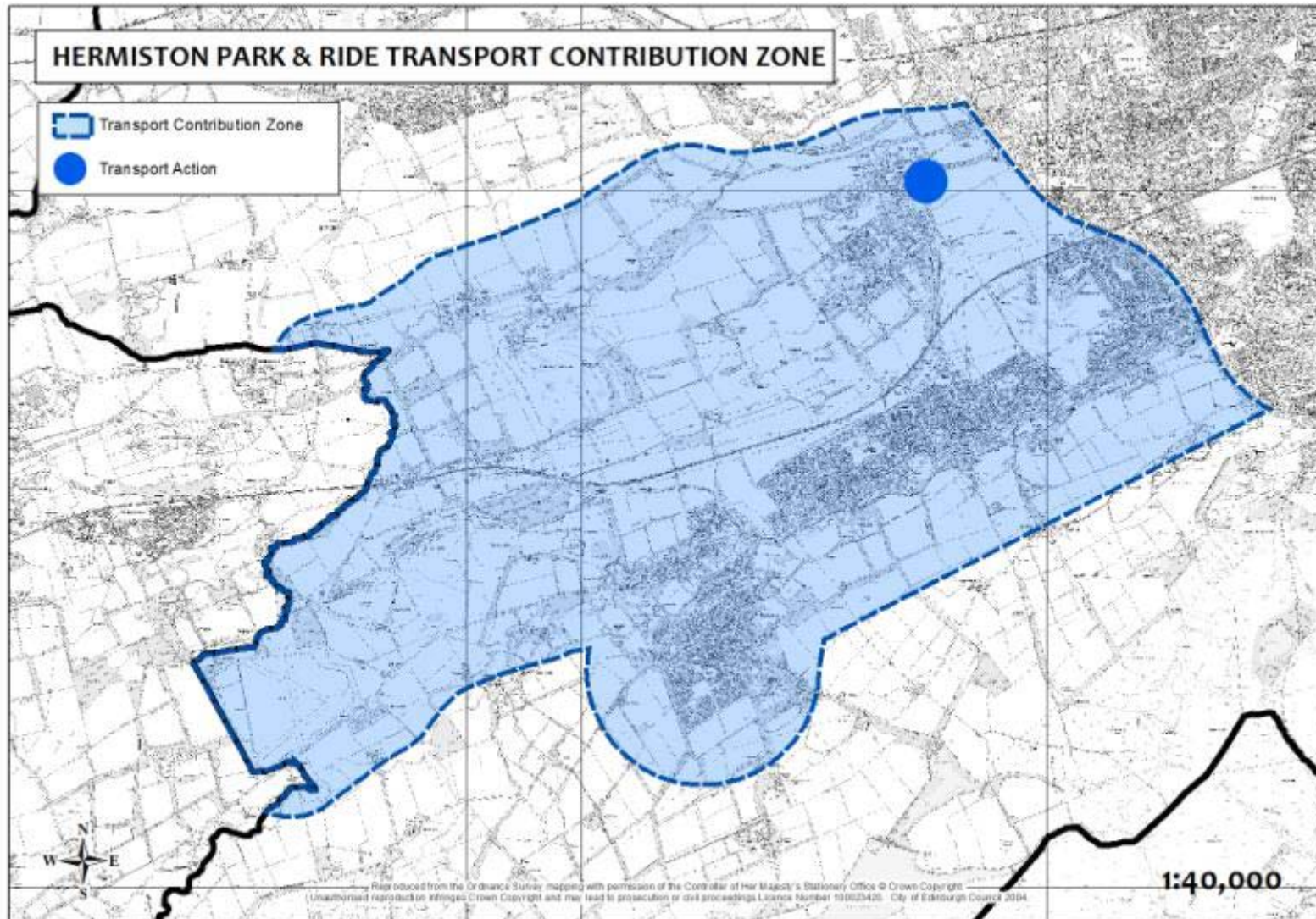


LASSWADE ROAD / GILMERTON DYKES STREET / CAPTAINS ROAD TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE		
ACTION		COST £400,000
Site	% share	Contribution
North of Lang Loan	26%	£104,000
South of GSR (Urban Area)	56%	£224,000
South of Burdiehouse (Urban Area)	18%	£72,000



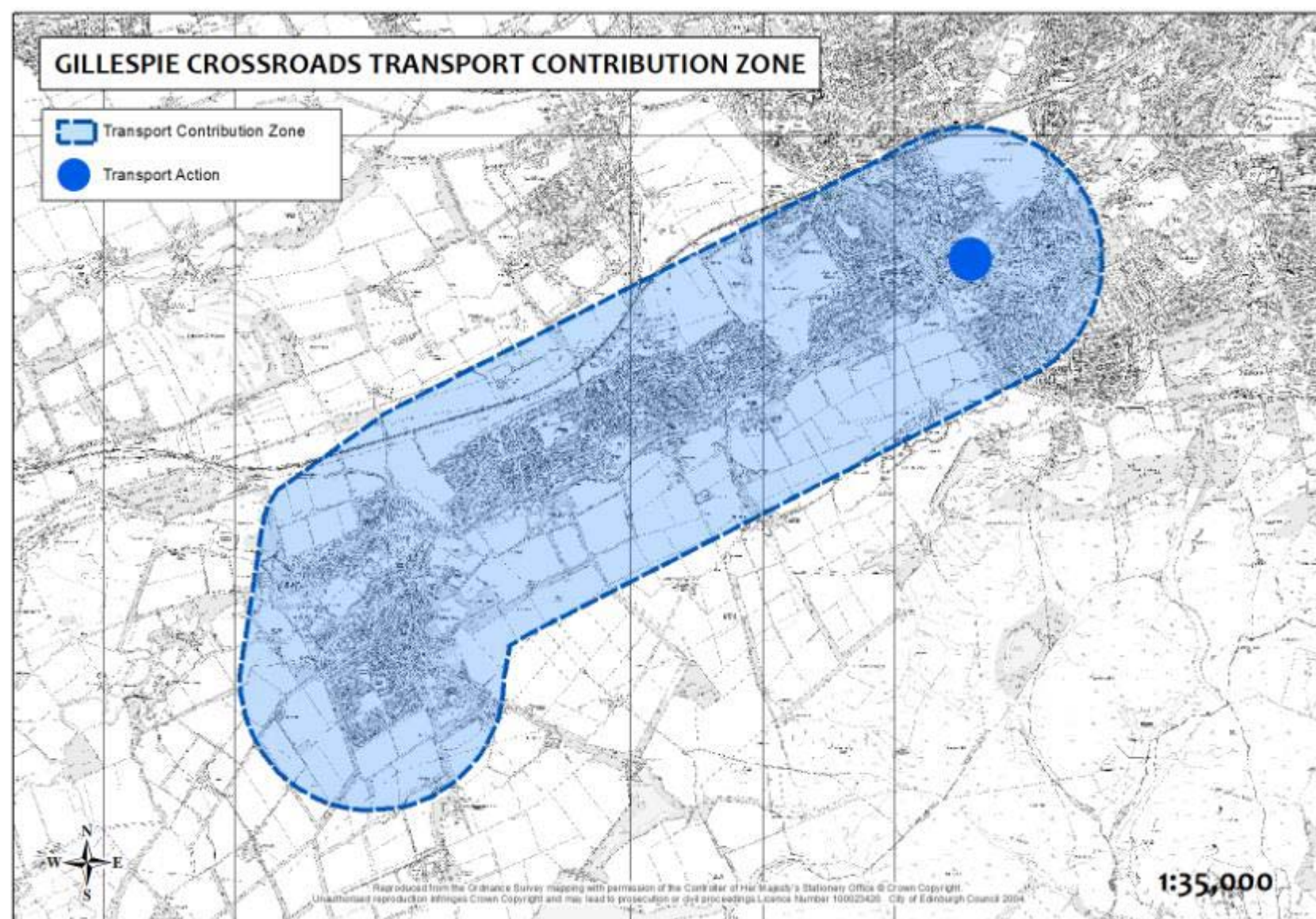


<b>HERMISTON PARK AND RIDE</b>	
All sites	£1000 per unit

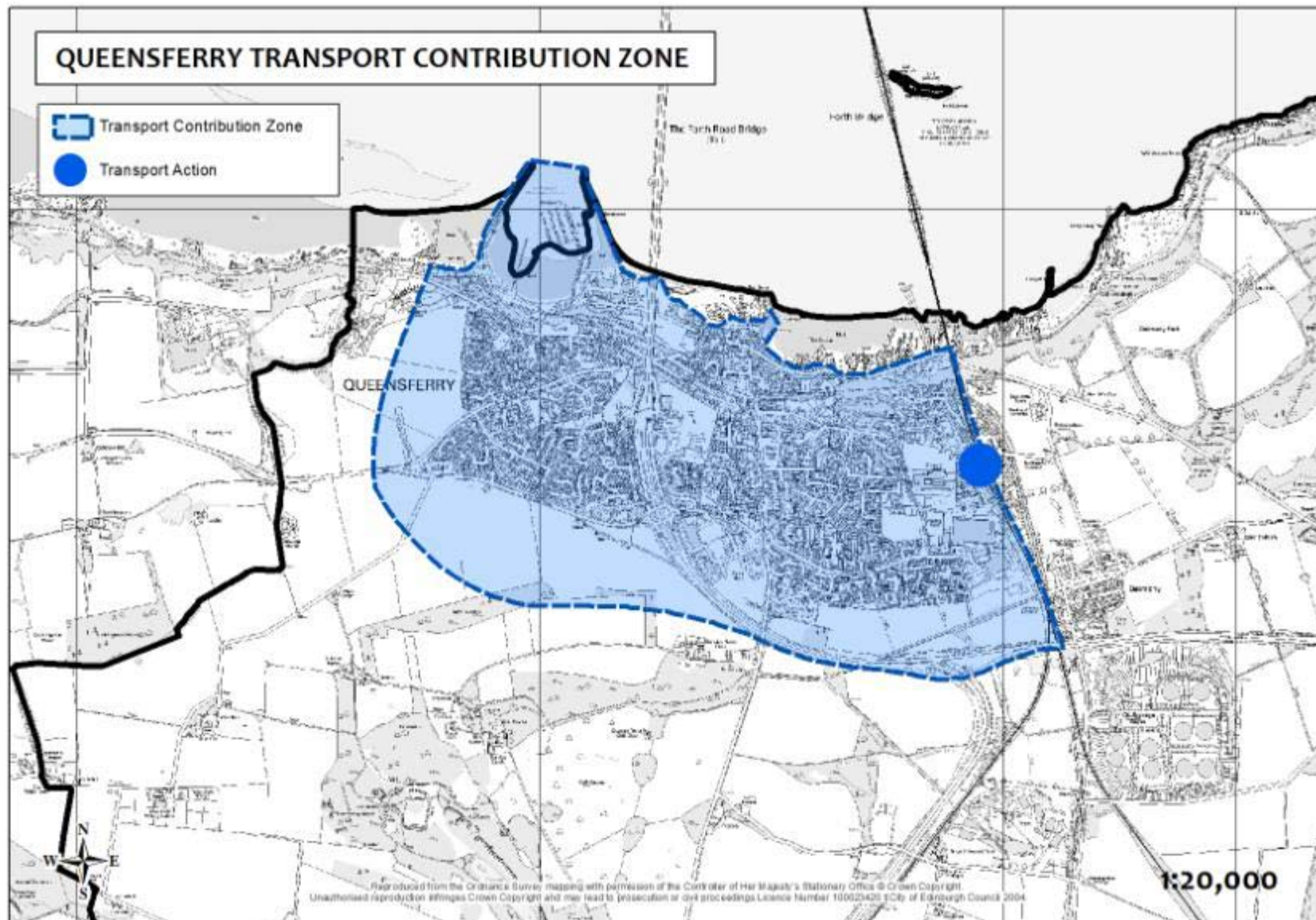




SOUTH WEST EDINBURGH TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE		
ACTION		COST
Site	% share	Contribution
Newmills Rd	70%	£287,000
Curriehill Rd	20%	£82,000
Riccarton Mains Rd	10%	£41,000

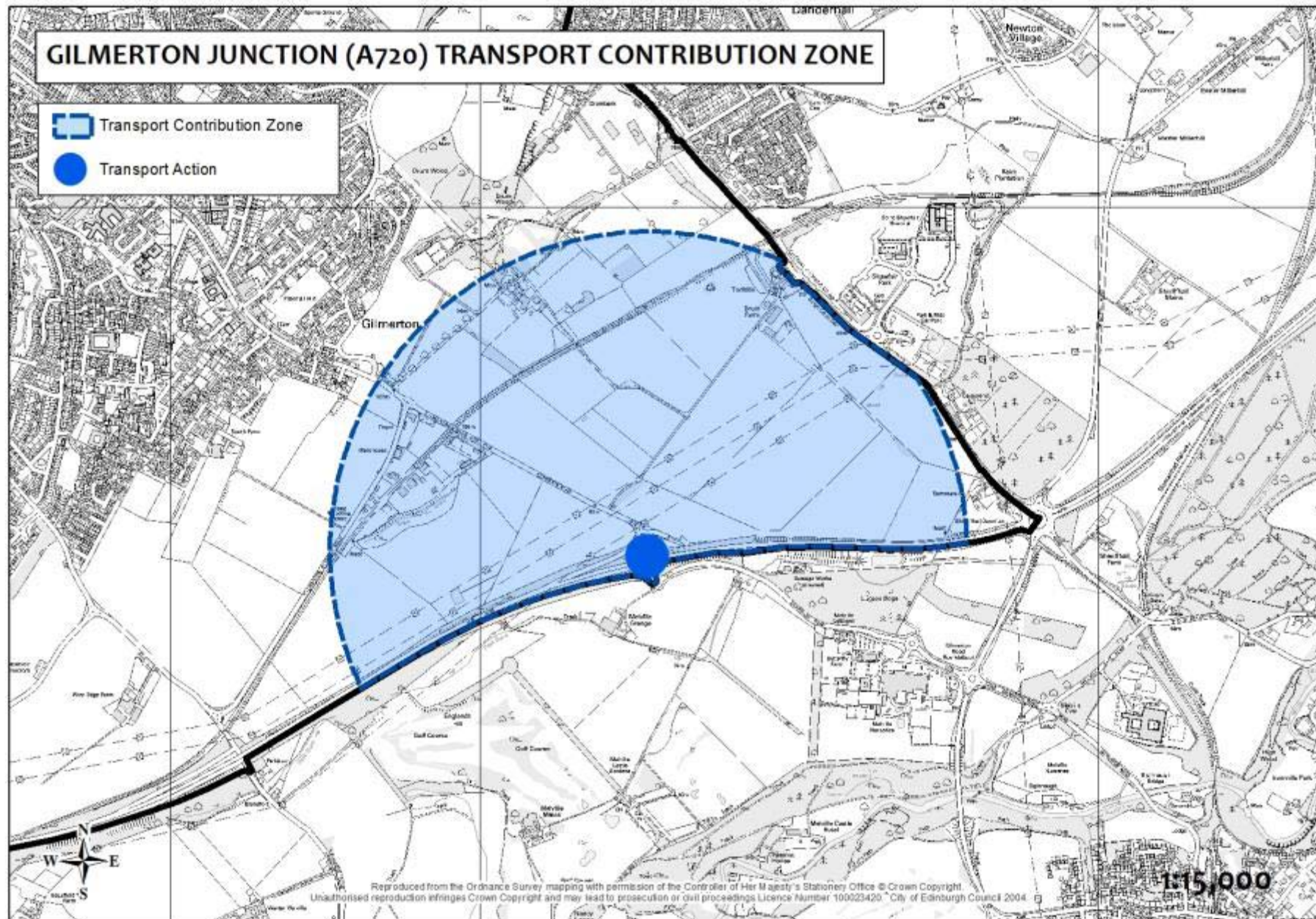


QUEENSFERRY TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE		
ACTION and COST still to be established.		
ACTION	COST	
Site	% share	Contribution
Springfield (HSG 1)		
Builyeon Road (HSG 32)		
South Scotstoun (HSG 33)		



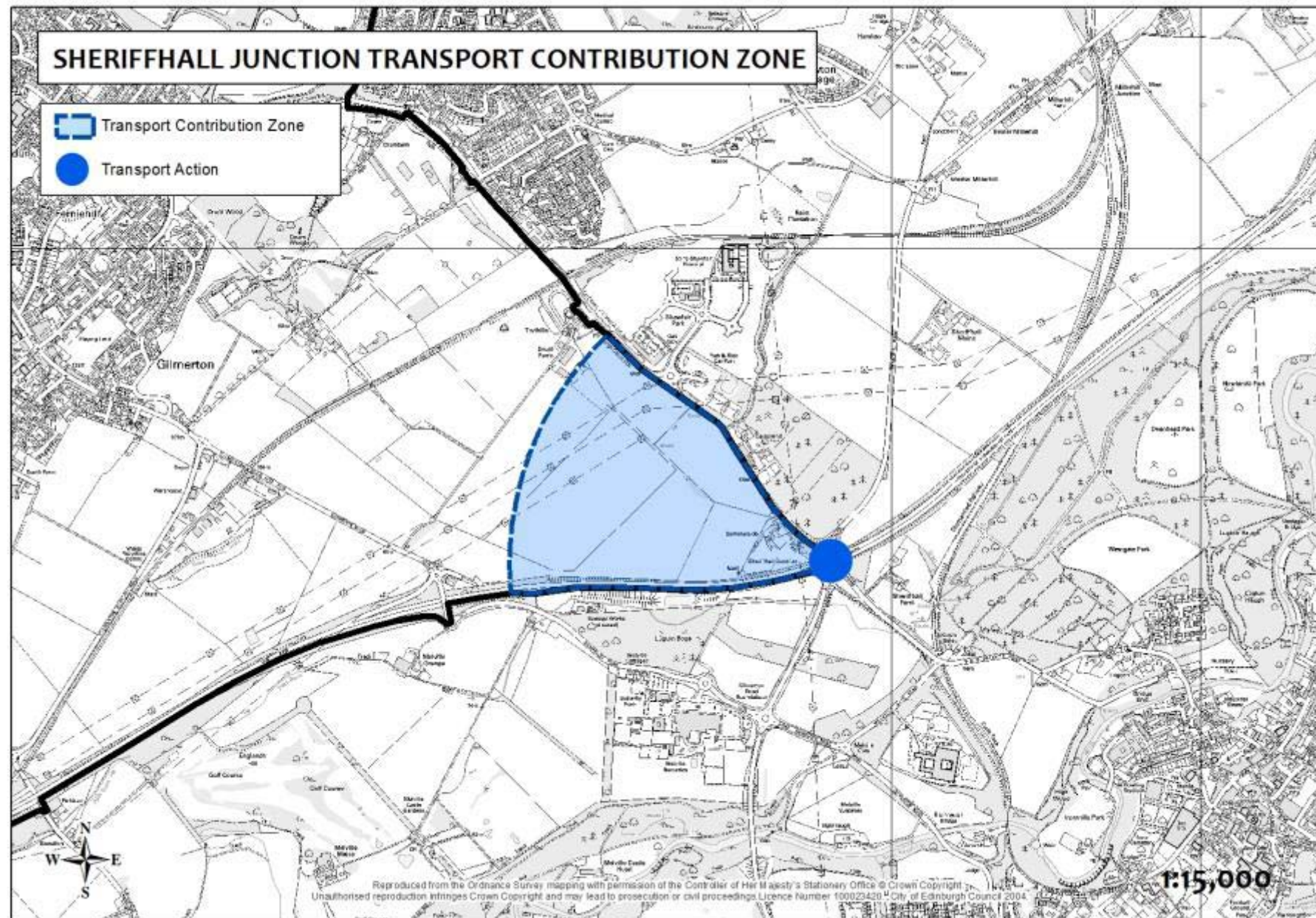


<b>GILMERTON JUNCTION (A720) TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>
<b>ACTION and COST still to be established.</b>



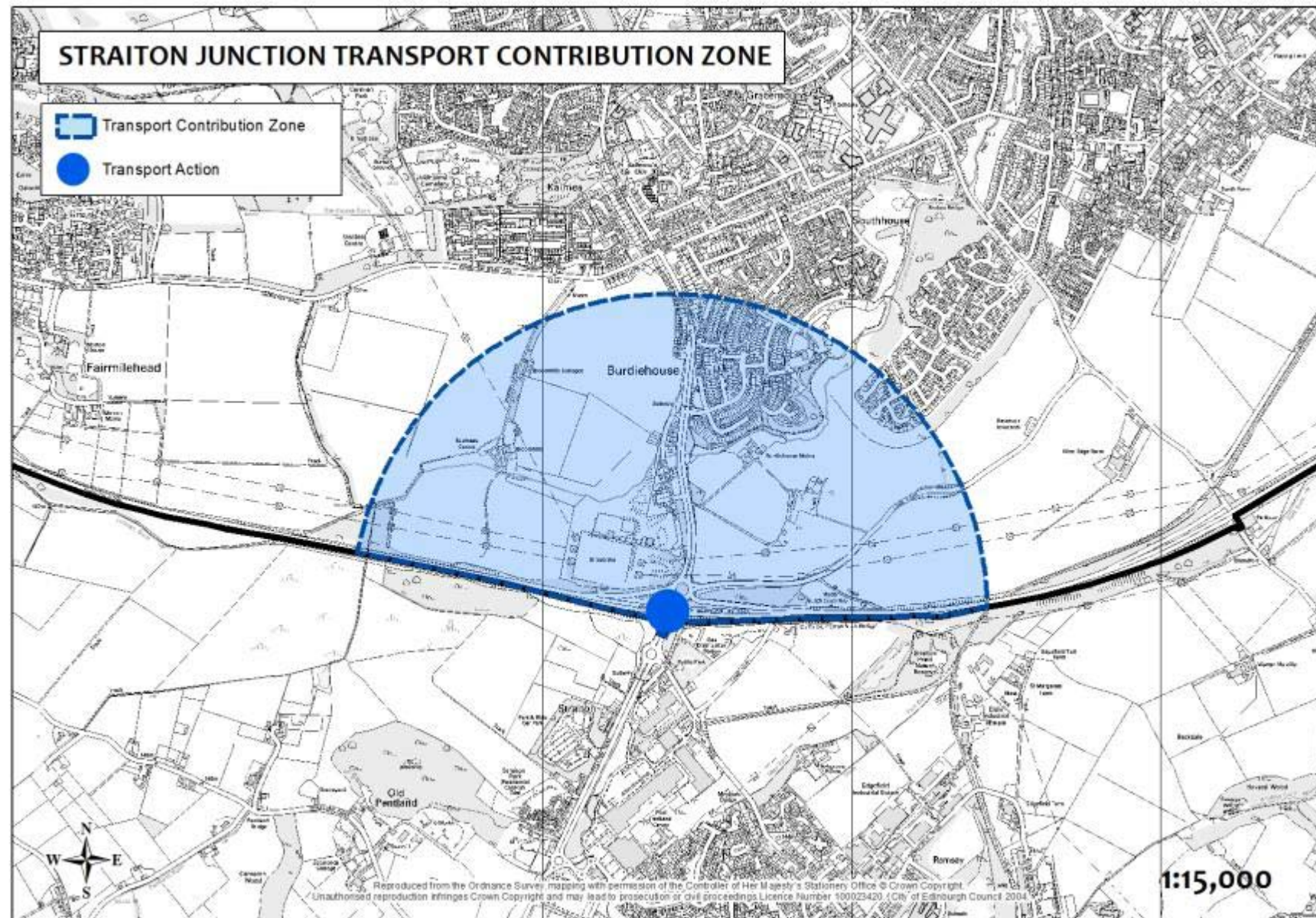


**SHERIFFHALL JUNCTION TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE**  
ACTION and COST still to be established.





<b>STRAITON JUNCTION TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION ZONE</b>
<b>ACTION and COST still to be established.</b>



<b>OTHER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<b>Infrastructure Requirement</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Car Sharing Scheme	For 3-7 Units £7000 and one parking space on road (prospectively adopted). For 8-15 Units £12,500 and two parking spaces on road (prospectively adopted). For 16-50 Units £18,000 and three parking spaces on road (prospectively adopted). Over 50 units will be individually assessed. City Car Club contributions will entitle the first purchaser of every residential unit to one year's free membership. Office and other commercial development will be individually assessed.
Traffic Regulation Orders/Stopping-up Orders	Approximately £2,000 per Order required.

### Annex 3 - Greenspace Infrastructure Actions

ACTION	COST
Dalry Community Park (GS1)	£100,000
Leith Western Harbour Central Park (GS2)	£1.04m
Leith Links Seaward Extension (GS3)	£600k
South East Wedge Parkland (GS4)	£2.25m
Niddrie Burn Parkland (GS5)	£1m
IBG Open Space (GS6)	£2m
Gogar Burn (GS7)	£22m
Broomhills Park (GS9)	£620k
Clovenstone Drive (GS10)	£400k
Newmills Park (GS11)	£320k
Burdiehouse (HSG 22)	£50k
Gilmerton Dykes Road (HSG 23)	Not yet known/ estimated
Mortonhall, Burdiehouse and Gilmerton to Straiton in Midlothian (HSG 22, 24)	Not yet known/ estimated
Gilmerton Station Road to North of Lang Loan	Not yet known/ estimated
Fountainbridge (CC 3)	Not yet known/ estimated
Clovenstone Drive (HSG 31)	£100k
Granton Waterfront: Forth Quarter (EW2a)	£250k
Granton Waterfront: Central Development Area (EW 2b)	£250k
Granton Waterfront: Granton Harbour (EW 2c)	Not yet known/ estimated
Edinburgh Park/South Gyle (Del 4)	Not yet known/estimated
Dalmeny to Echline, Queensferry (HSG 32 & 33)	£1.2m
Edinburgh Gateway Station to Maybury and Cammo green corridor (HSG 19 & 20)	£320k
Brunstane to Musselburgh (HSG 29)	Not yet known/estimated

#### Maintenance Costs

Based on the maintenance costs of a 2ha publicly-accessible park which meets the Council's Large Greenspace Standard, a one-off contribution to meet the transitional costs of the Council adopting such a space can be calculated. This exact figure will depend on the specific nature of the greenspace in question, but will be calculated with reference to the following range (based on recent examples from English boroughs):

- £151,600 at £7.58/sq.m. (Scarborough)
- £195,800 at £9.79/ sq.m. (Wigan)
- £267,000 at £13.35/ sq.m. (Winchester)

## **Annex 4 – Healthcare Actions**

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*MAPS TO BE INCLUDED IN PRINT VERSION*

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Legacy Planning Applications - Update

<b>Item number</b>	7.1
<b>Report number</b>	
<b>Executive/routine</b>	Routine
<b>Wards</b>	All

### Executive Summary

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The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee about the handling of legacy planning applications in more detail. A report to the Planning Committee on 11 August 2016 highlighted the number of legacy cases. The Committee noted the progress on dealing with legacy applications and requested a report in two cycles with explanations for delay in further information being submitted.

### Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<a href="#">P8, P17</a>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<a href="#">CP4, CP9, CP10, CP12</a>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<a href="#">SO1</a>

## Legacy Planning Applications - Update

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee notes the reasons for delay in information being submitted for legacy planning applications.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 In February 2015, the Committee requested a report on procedures for dealing with legacy planning applications. The proposed procedure was agreed by Committee on 15 June 2015 with a requirement that a progress report is submitted to Committee one year later.
- 2.2 The new procedure involved sending letters to applicants advising them they had 6 months to conclude the legal agreement or the application may be returned to Committee for refusal. The 6 month period to conclude the legal agreement would only be extended in exceptional circumstances and at the Head of Service's discretion.
- 2.3 In addition, an annual legacy exercise was proposed on dormant planning applications over three years old. All applicants would be asked whether the application can be confirmed as withdrawn. When they are ten years old they should be automatically withdrawn.
- 2.4 The progress report was submitted to Planning Committee on 11 August 2016. It was based on planning applications which were over 1 year old on 1 June 2016 (158 cases). Reasons why applications had not been determined were defined as follows:
- The application has been subject to a legal agreement and this has not been concluded;
  - Further information is required to complete the assessment such as a bat survey, a noise assessment or financial viability information;
  - Administrative errors. In some cases the decision notice has been issued but the back office system has not been updated;
  - The applicant does not want their application withdrawn; and
  - There is insufficient documentation to allow the decision to be issued.



- 2.5 The Committee requested a report in two cycles on the legacy applications classified as awaiting further information with explanations for the delay in this being submitted.

### 3. Main report

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#### Current Legacy Planning Applications

- 3.1 A legacy planning application is defined as one which is more than one year old. On 1 October 2016, there were 176 legacy cases. As part of this legacy exercise, 29 applications have been withdrawn, 29 are in the process of being withdrawn, and discussions are ongoing about the possible withdrawal of a further eleven applications. This makes a total of 69 applications potentially withdrawn as part of this exercise.
- 3.2 A number of applications have also been determined. Fresh decisions have been issued for 15 certificates of lawfulness and a further 12 decisions have been issued on planning applications which were not processed due to administrative errors. Three applications have been notified to the Scottish Government for listed building clearance. This makes a total of 30 applications.
- 3.3 Taking out those applications detailed above, there are 77 cases outstanding as at 1 October 2016. Of these, 44 relate to the conclusion of legal agreements and 33 relate to non-legal agreement cases. Details of all outstanding cases can be found in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 The spreadsheet details the application number, address and the current position with regards to the application. The main reasons why applications have not been decided are as follows:
- 44 applications have been subject to a legal agreement and this has not been concluded as yet. As a result of the legacy exercise, six applicants have now come back and said they want to conclude the legal agreement rather than have their case withdrawn. However, several applications will have to return to Committee for a decision on the legal agreements now required. At this stage, four applications have been identified that fall into this category;
  - Out of the 44 applications where legal agreements are pending, negotiations are either ongoing or nearing completion on a number of them. However, there are other ones where progress is slow. There are a variety of reasons for delays. In some cases, there are complex land title discussions ongoing, mechanisms for developer contributions to be delivered have to be negotiated and the level of contributions have to be discussed in some detail;
  - Of the remaining 33 applications, in 14 cases, there has been officer delay dealing with older applications; and

- The remaining 19 cases have a variety of reasons for delay, some relating to the requirement for further information such as a noise assessment, bat survey, and environmental information. However, only three cases can be identified with a requirement for further information. In the majority of cases, it is the case that negotiations are continuing to find a solution.
- 3.5 Cases where further information is required represent a relatively small number of applications. Legal agreements are the main reason why older applications are still outstanding. The decision Committee took in June 2015 has helped to provide a case for many applications to be moved forward. Progress has been made with withdrawing a number of applications to reduce the legacy workload.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The measure of success is a responsive planning process where legal agreements are concluded quickly and old cases are removed from the system to make it more efficient.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There is no direct financial impact arising from this report.

#### **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 There are no perceived risks associated with this report. The report has no impact on any policies of the Council.

#### **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 An Equalities and Rights Impact Assessment has been carried out. The impacts are summarised below:
- 7.1.1 The efficient processing of planning applications and, in particular, the quick conclusion of legal agreements can make a valuable contribution to meeting the City's infrastructure requirements and so improve standards of living and through contributions to affordable housing, for example, reduce issues of poverty and health inequality; and
  - 7.1.2 There are no other identified impacts.

## 8. Sustainability impact

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- 8.1 The impact of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties has been considered, and the outcome is summarised below:
- 8.1.1 The proposals in this report will have no impact on carbon emissions because the report deals with the statutory planning process;
  - 8.1.2 The proposals in this report will have no effect on the city's resilience to climate change impacts because the report deals with the statutory planning process; and
  - 8.1.3 The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because it will help facilitate the delivery of sustainable economic growth.

## 9. Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 There has been no consultation or engagement on this report as it is a factual update relating to planning application processing.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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- 10.1 [Legacy Planning Applications Report 15 June 2015](#)
- 10.2 [Legacy Planning Applications – Update Report 11 August 2016](#)

### **Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	P8 – Make sure the city’s people are well housed, including encouraging developers to build residential communities, starting with brown field sites.  P17 – Continue efforts to develop the city’s gap sites and encourage regeneration.
<b>Council Priorities</b>	CP4 – Safe and empowered communities CP9 – An attractive city CP10 – A range of quality housing options CP12 – A built environment to match our ambition
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	SO1 Edinburgh’s economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1 – Legacy application spreadsheet



REFVAL	ADDRESS	Notes
14/04512 /FUL	59, 60 Belford Road EdinburghEH4 3UE	This was reported to Committee on 12 October 2016 and a further 6 months has been given to conclude the legal agreement.
13/02490 /FUL	8 Shandwick Place EdinburghEH2 4RP	This development has been implemented but the legal agreement has not been concluded. It is therefore operating without planning permission. This has been raised with the agent.
12/02190 /FUL	Land 22 Metres East Of 3Westfield Edinburgh	The house has been completed but there is no legal agreement in place to limit agricultural occupancy. The application will return to committee for further consideration.
08/01204 /FUL	7 Redhall House Drive EdinburghEH14 1JE	The applicants are attempting to gain permission for enabling development to pay for the works to the listed building. As such they do not want this application withdrawn but have not concluded the legal agreement. It is recommended that this application return for a committee decision on the legal agreement requirement.
15/03112 /FUL	Site 80 Metres Northeast Of 85Blackchapel Close Edinburgh	Problems with legal agreement discussions on provision of play park. Negotiations continuing.
14/05127 /FUL	Land 96 Metres South Of 2 Ocean Drive Edinburgh	Ongoing discussions regarding the air quality impacts that this development may have.
10/01832 /PPP	Royal Highland Centre Ingliston Road EdinburghEH28 8NE	Ongoing discussions regarding legal agreement. Issues with multiple ownership of site.
14/04800 /PPP	Site 175 Metres South East Of 4West Shore Road Edinburgh	Ongoing discussions about legal agreement for wider Waterfront regeneration area
15/03909 /FUL	Site At Hyvot Edinburgh	Negotiations ongoing regarding transport contributions on legal agreement

14/05208 /FUL	14 Ashley Place Edinburgh EH6 5PX	Negotiations ongoing regarding the legal agreement. Delays due to issue of legal titles.
14/05146 /FUL	2 - 4 Bonnington Road Lane Edinburgh EH6 5BJ	Negotiations ongoing regarding the legal agreement
14/01238 /PPP	Land 126 Metres North Of 137 Drum Street Candlemaker's Park Edinburgh	Negotiations ongoing regarding legal agreement
15/03052 /FUL	43,47 Upper Gray Street 10-11 Duncan Street Edinburgh EH9 1SN	Negotiations ongoing about legal agreement.
15/01378 /FUL	37 Torphin Road Edinburgh EH13 0PG	Negotiations continuing on legal agreement to pay for pavement works
14/05174 /PPP	151 London Road Edinburgh EH7 6AE	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
15/02170 /FUL	Cameron Toll Shopping Centre 6 Lady Road Edinburgh EH16 5PB	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
15/03821 /FUL	Land 80 Metres South East Of 12 Almond Court Greendykes Road Edinburgh	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
15/02892 /PPP	Land Adjacent To 194 Fountainbridge Edinburgh	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
15/03075 /FUL	Land 100 Metres North Of 86 Longstone Road Edinburgh	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
15/04287 /FUL	Site 25 Metres East Of 12 Gilmerton Dykes Road Edinburgh	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
14/01177 /PPP	7, 11, 13 Eyre Terrace Edinburgh EH3 5ER	Negotiations almost complete on the legal agreement
13/01342 /FUL	Land At Greendykes Road Edinburgh	Legal issues to be resolved as one of the applicants has gone into receivership

08/02579 /FUL	Land Adjacent To Western Harbour Drive Edinburgh	Legal agreement relating to park on the site. Legal agreement conclusion with Forth Ports has not been successful. Case to return to Committee for a decision.
15/01724 /FUL	33, 34, 35, 36 Gyle Centre Avenue Edinburgh EH12 9JT	Legal agreement outstanding - within 6m period for conclusion.
14/05147 /FUL	27, 29, 31 James Craig Walk Edinburgh EH1 3BA	Legal agreement not concluded. Agent has been asked for an update and is waiting for his client's instructions.
15/04445 /FUL	1 -15 Victoria Street 18-20 Cowgate Edinburgh EH1 2EX	Legal agreement discussions ongoing. Still within 6m period for conclusion of agreement.
08/03321 /OUT	65 Dumbiedykes Road Edinburgh EH8 9UT	Legal agreement almost concluded. Delays due to discussions about affordable housing
12/00764 /FUL	East Lodge 100 The Wisp Edinburgh EH16 4SJ	Edmonstone site. Negotiations continuing on legal agreement.
15/04194 /FUL	234 - 246, 248 Easter Road Edinburgh EH6 8LE	Discussions ongoing. A daylighting study has now been submitted and is being assessed. Discussions on developer contributions that will be required are also ongoing.
14/04860 /FUL	Land 296 Metres South Of 17 Frogston Road East Edinburgh	Difficulties agreeing legal agreement due to school infrastructure requirements
14/03847 /FUL	Site At Former 159 Fountainbridge Edinburgh	Delays concluding legal agreement due to change of ownership.
14/03848 /PPP	Site At Former 159 Fountainbridge Edinburgh	Delays concluding legal agreement due to change of ownership.
14/01891 /FUL	2 Lochside Place Edinburgh EH12 9DF	Delay concluding legal agreement
11/01492 /PPP	Land Adjacent To 34 Cramond Road North Edinburgh	Complex planning history. Awaiting solution to the provision of sports facilities on the site. Legal agreement for this pending.
11/01493 /PPP	Land Adjacent To 34 Cramond Road North Edinburgh	Complex planning history. Awaiting solution to the provision of sports facilities on the site. Legal agreement for this pending.

11/01494 /PPP	Land Adjacent To 34Cramond Road NorthEdinburgh	Complex planning history. Awaiting solution to the provision of sports facilities on the site. Legal agreement for this pending.
09/03284 /FUL	50 Pilrig StreetEdinburghEH6 5AL	Applicant now wants to conclude the legal agreement. However, due to the length of time, this application will need to return to Committee for a re-assessment.
13/00673 /FUL	Land 196 Metres South Of 49Burdiehouse RoadEdinburgh	Applicant now wants to conclude the legal agreement
13/02694 /FUL	Land AtGreendykes RoadEdinburgh	Applicant now wants to conclude the legal agreement
15/02312 /FUL	5 Stead's PlaceEdinburghEH6 5DY	Applicant now wants to conclude the legal agreement
08/01689 /FUL	56 CausewaysideEdinburghEH9 1PY	Applicant now wants to conclude legal agreement
12/00238 /FUL	236 Gorgie RoadEdinburghEH11 2PL	Applicant now wants to conclude legal agreement
13/00944 /FUL	49 Burdiehouse RoadEdinburghEH17 8SG	Applicant now wants to conclude legal agreement
14/01197 /FUL	4B Gayfield PlaceEdinburghEH7 4AB	Agent checking with client on legal agreement.
15/03847 /FUL	Mary Erskine School95 Ravelston Dykes RoadEdinburghEH4 3NT	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
14/03259 /FUL	3F7 Randolph CliffEdinburghEH3 7TZ	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
12/00214 /FUL	Land To The Rear Of 64-84Slateford RoadEdinburgh	Ongoing issues regarding the parking provided with the development. Revised plans have been submitted and neighbours have been re-consulted.
15/00951 /FUL	Land Adjacent To 194FountainbridgeEdinburgh	no information - case officer off sick



15/01908 /FUL	121 Constitution StreetEdinburghEH6 7AE	Letter issued requesting permission to withdraw but applicants have asked to continue discussions on the application
15/02600 /LBC	121 Constitution StreetEdinburghEH6 7AE	Letter issued requesting permission to withdraw but applicants have asked to continue discussions on the application
15/02632 /FUL	121 Constitution StreetEdinburghEH6 7AE	Letter issued requesting permission to withdraw but applicants have asked to continue discussions on the application
15/04151 /FUL	Land At Greendykes RoadEdinburgh	Letter issued requesting permission to withdraw but applicants have asked to continue discussions on the application
14/04941 /ADV	1 Lauriston PlaceEdinburghEH3 9EF	Discussions ongoing with Transport over road safety issues
15/01954 /FUL	Warriston Recreation GroundWarriston CrescentEdinburgh	Discussions ongoing with consultees
12/04566 /LBC	11 West Shore RoadEdinburghEH5 1QB	Discussions ongoing about the demolition of Granton Gasholder in the context of the wider waterfront regeneration. Marketing and viability information is being prepared.
12/04569 /FUL	Forthquarter ParkWaterfront ParkEdinburgh	Discussions ongoing about developer contributions in the context of the waterfront regeneration development
15/03373 /FUL	67 Lauriston Farm RoadEdinburghEH4 5EX	Amended plans being submitted. Delays due to bat survey
15/03276 /FUL	8 Saughtonhall DriveEdinburghEH12 5SQ	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
13/04867 /FUL	37 Palmerston PlaceEdinburghEH12 5AU	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
13/04867 /LBC	37 Palmerston PlaceEdinburghEH12 5AU	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing

14/01452 /FUL	65 Northumberland StreetEdinburghEH3 6JQ	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
14/01453 /LBC	65 Northumberland StreetEdinburghEH3 6JQ	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
14/03264 /LBC	3F7 Randolph CliffEdinburghEH3 7TZ	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
15/02974 /PNT	Proposed Telecoms Apparatus 11 Metres East Of 138Comiston RoadEdinburgh	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
15/03344 /PNT	Proposed Telecoms Apparatus 9 Metres West Of 9Henderson PlaceEdinburgh	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
15/04090 /PNT	Proposed Telecoms Apparatus 1 Metre West Of 67Raeburn PlaceEdinburgh	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
15/04102 /PNT	Telecoms Apparatus 1 Metres West Of 3AHenderson PlaceEdinburgh	Report to be progressed - backlog in processing
14/04477 /FUL	Bongo Club66 CowgateEdinburghEH1 1JX	Ongoing discussions with Environmental assessment regarding noise assessment
15/04186 /FUL	1A Royal Highland CentreIngliston RoadEdinburghEH28 8NB	Ongoing discussions with Environmental assessment regarding biomass
15/02655 /FUL	207 Balgreen RoadEdinburghEH11 2RZ	Discussions ongoing with applicant about acceptability of development
15/02655 /LBC	207 Balgreen RoadEdinburghEH11 2RZ	Discussions ongoing with applicant about acceptability of development
15/03041 /FUL	101 Ingliston RoadEdinburghEH28 8AU	Delays due to drainage and transport issues.
15/04392 /FUL	3 - 4 Downie TerraceEdinburghEH12 7AU	Awaiting noise assessment
15/04220 /ADV	234 - 246, 248 Easter RoadEdinburghEH6 8LE	Awaiting determination of planning permission before processing

15/04448 /FUL	The Hermitage Golf Course 11 Braid Hills Drive Edinburgh EH10 6GZ	Application delayed due to land ownership issues to be resolved
15/03226 /FUL	18,19,20,21,22,23,24 John's Lane Edinburgh EH6 7EU	Applicants are in discussion with housing on affordable housing requirement
15/01621 /FUL	Bonnington Mains Quarry Cliftonhall Road Newbridge EH28 8PW	A screening and scoping opinion has been submitted and an Environmental Statement is required because of the potential environmental impacts

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy – progress report and next steps

Item number	8.1
Report number	
Executive/routine	Routine
Wards	All

### Executive Summary

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The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Customer Engagement Strategy and set out further changes to the Planning and Building Standards service.

A number of changes have been introduced over the past year in terms of customer contact and how planning application and building warrant enquiries are handled. Whilst progress has been made in a number of areas, some aspects of the strategy require further work and this report sets out a process to refocus the strategy.

### Links

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Coalition Pledges	<a href="#">P15</a> , <a href="#">P28</a> , <a href="#">P40</a>
Council Priorities	<a href="#">CO23</a> , <a href="#">CO24</a> , <a href="#">CO25</a> , <a href="#">CO26</a>
Single Outcome Agreement	<a href="#">SO1</a>



## Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy – progress report and next steps

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
  - 1.1.1 Notes the progress with the customer engagement strategy; and
  - 1.1.2 Agrees to refocus the strategy as set out in the report.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 The Planning Committee approved the Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy and Service Charter on 3 December 2015. The strategy and charter reflect the objectives of the Council's transformational change programme and channel shift agenda. These aim to support customers in the use of online services, and to refocus staff time on assisting with more complex applications and other statutory processes.
- 2.2 Changes to the service were introduced from December 2015 onwards. During this period changes have been made to a number of customer-contact areas such as the planning and building standards helpdesk, online information and transactions.
- 2.3 Discussions on the implementation and benefits of the charter and strategy have continued over this period with the Customer 1<sup>st</sup> Project Board. The Board, which is made up of architects, planning agents and Council officials, has informed both the process of change and subsequent outcomes.

### 3. Main report

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#### Customer Engagement Strategy and Planning Charter

- 3.1 Following consultation with stakeholder groups, the Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy was approved by Planning Committee on 3 December 2015. A new Customer Service Charter was also approved as part of this process. Since approval, the service has been implementing the changes and monitoring their impact.
- 3.2 The main themes of the Strategy and Charter includes:
  - 3.2.1 Focusing pre-application advice on those developments which would benefit most from it – large, contentious or complex developments. A pre-application enquiry form was part of the proposals.

- 3.2.2 Changing the Planning and Building Standards help desks to a morning only service (9am-1pm). This started in December 2015 with support staff 'triaging' calls from the public to give initial advice on finding online information before passing the call to the duty planner or surveyor.
- 3.2.3 Changing online content with a "Knowledge Based" website proposed to find the answers to common planning and building standards enquiries.
- 3.2.4 Delivering channel shift and moving customers to self serve to find information online.
- 3.2.5 Improving community engagement with an updated Planning Concordat.
- 3.2.6 Improving application performance as a result of planners and surveyors having more time to deal with applications rather than enquiries.

## **Outcomes**

- 3.3 A 'benefits tracker' approach has been used to monitor areas which have had successful outcomes. There has been a reduction in pre-application enquiries, the refreshed Concordat has led to customers making greater use of the online submission of planning and building warrant applications. However, improvements in other areas have been constrained by a limited shift of customers from direct contact to self serve options.
- 3.4 The development of a Knowledge Base for Planning and Building Standards customers to access has been held back due to other priorities of the Council's Transformational Change programme. Discussions are continuing with the Transformational Change team to take this forward.
- 3.5 Channel shift requires behavioural change which cannot be expected to be delivered in only 12 months. However, the problem is exacerbated by customers being unable to find all the information they need online. This may in part be due to the variety of complex enquiries the service gets from different customer groups but it does emphasise the continuing need to develop a Knowledge Base in the longer term. In the shorter term there is a need to re-focus the Customer Engagement Strategy to make it work more effectively.

## **Re-focusing the Customer Engagement Strategy**

- 3.6 By reducing the helpdesk opening times, it was expected that customers would be encouraged to self serve using Planning and Building Standards online content which is comprehensive. However, customers continue to request advice and help through speaking to a member of staff. Customers suggest they are unable to find or understand the online information and therefore make the call to the helpdesk. Call volumes to the Planning and Building Standards helpdesks have been monitored since the middle of January this year. The number of calls has averaged around 900 calls each week with a spike during the summer months of over 1,200 calls in one week.
- 3.7 In reviewing the strategy, there is a need to consider what are the root reasons for people trying to contact the service directly rather than finding the information

online. The issues centre around agents who want progress updates on their application, householders who want to alter or extend their property and businesses enquiring about changes of use. Application updates and general advice enquiries are the main subject of phone and email traffic to the helpdesk. Is this therefore imperative that it is made easier for customer to find this information by themselves. The issue needs to be re-defined from 'how do we reduce contact' to 'how do we make it easier for the customer to self serve and consequently reduce contact with us.'

- 3.8 There is also a need to move away from bigger solutions to smaller incremental changes which make a difference – doing a little with certainty, rather than a large amount that might not work. Re-focusing language on positive incentives such as ‘following the guidance will help you get planning permission’ should also be considered. As the helpdesk customer service is at no cost to the customer, with professional staff giving advice, this service is heavily used. As a free advice service, no amount of positive incentives on their own will change this. It has to be acknowledged that some customers will still need direct advice and that service provision should be made for that.

### **Changes**

- 3.9 A number of changes are proposed to the strategy including the following:
- 3.9.1 The main focus will be on improving the Council website to help the customer find the information they need;
  - 3.9.2 Interactive online forms for pre-application and general advice will help to capture what the customer wants so answers can be improved;
  - 3.9.3 If the customer does need to contact the service, this will eventually be through the Customer Hub (Contact Centre) where staff are better placed to deal with the volume of calls;
  - 3.9.4 The use of videos and storyboarding will be promoted as more accessible ways of finding information;
  - 3.9.5 Easy read guides and an interactive house which shows what works require planning permission will be produced as a priority; and
- 3.9 The relationship between customer service and lean reviews will be more closely aligned. Only by improving efficiency and improving performance can customer service and satisfaction be improved.
- 3.10 The proposed changes will complement the Council’s overall review of service delivery which focuses on the three key themes of new ways of working, lean and agile services and working with partners.

## **Customer engagement**

- 3.11 To support these proposed changes and engage various customer groups in this process, it is intended to seek further customer feedback on the services provided. As part of this, an initial survey of agents has been undertaken which has raised a number of issues about the changes. Appendix 1 sets out the issues and response to these. In summary, this includes:
- 3.11.1 The new helpdesk opening times and call options system have resulted in a general reduction in customer service;
  - 3.11.2 Email and telephone are the preferred method of contact with visiting the helpdesk the least preferred method;
  - 3.11.3 Planning enquiries are generally well handled, however, the length of time taken to respond is an area of concern ;
  - 3.11.4 The handling of general Building Standards enquiries have overall low levels of customer satisfaction;
  - 3.11.5 The agents noted that online planning advice was easy to find and use; and
- 3.11 The main issue raised was the lack of staff resource, particularly within the Building Standards service and the impact this is having on customer service.
- 3.12 The feedback from agents reinforces a number of assumptions about the Planning and Building Standards customer service and the proposed changes in the strategy are aimed at addressing these issues.
- 3.13 An ongoing process for engaging other customer groups such as those who comment on planning applications and applicants and community groups will be developed to allow feedback on the service they received. Short exit surveys will be used on decision notices, on email responses and, where possible, after telephone contact. The feedback from this will give an indication of where the changes are working and where improvements are needed.

## **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 Refocusing the customer engagement strategy is an opportunity to introduce small steps towards change and help customers to make greater use of online information and transactions. The reduction in the number of telephone calls to the Planning and Building Standards helpdesks will be a key measure of success alongside customer surveys which monitor levels of satisfaction.



## **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There is no direct financial impact arising from this report. However, in line with the Council's Transformational Change programme, there continue to be opportunities to improve the delivery of services with a focus on reducing costs.

## **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 There are no perceived risks associated with this report. The report has no impact on any policies of the Council.

## **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 The Equalities and Rights Impact Assessment indicates the following:
- The proposals will enhance participation, influence and voice as they promote better online services available to all whilst still allowing scope for direct contact where still required. They also set out what service standards the customer can expect;
  - There are no infringements of Rights under these proposals;
  - There are no identified positive or negative impacts on the duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation;
  - The proposals promote the duty to advance equality of opportunity as they promote better and more accessible information systems which would benefit all whilst ensuring any groups who need bespoke advice still have access to this service;
  - The proposal to ask customers to self serve online may affect some groups such as those with disabilities and those of a different race. However, the strategy states that a direct service will still be provided for those who need it; and
  - The proposals promote the duty to foster good relations as they make clear the service standards that can be expected and so promote understanding.

## **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 The impact of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties has been considered. The outcome is summarised below:
- The proposals in this report will have no impact on carbon emissions because the report deals with customer engagement;

- The proposals in this report will have no effect on the city's resilience to climate change impacts because the report deals with customer engagement;
- The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because they promote equality of opportunity by making services more easy to understand and accessible;
- The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because they will assist the economic well being of the City by concentrating our resources where they will facilitate major development.

## 9. Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 The Customer 1<sup>st</sup> Project Board, has continued to meet over the past year with Board members providing feedback on the changes and outcomes. This level of engagement will continue.
- 9.2 Feedback on the changes has also come through other means such as events with agents earlier in the year, comments from customers and the aforementioned recent survey of planning agents.
- 9.3 As set out earlier in the report, the Planning and Building Standards service will develop and deliver a range of methods to receive ongoing customer feedback on various aspects of the service.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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- 10.1 Planning and Building Standards Customer Engagement Strategy and Service Charter  
[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/49102/item\\_71\\_planning\\_and\\_building\\_standards\\_customer\\_engagement\\_strategy\\_and\\_service\\_charter](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/49102/item_71_planning_and_building_standards_customer_engagement_strategy_and_service_charter)

### **Paul Lawrence**

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<p>P15 Work with public organisations, the private sector and social enterprise to promote Edinburgh to investors</p> <p>P28 Further strengthen our links with the business community by developing and implementing strategies to promote and protect the economic wellbeing of the city</p> <p>P40 Work with Edinburgh World Heritage Trust and other stakeholders to conserve the city's built heritage</p>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<p>C023 – Well engaged and well informed – Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community.</p> <p>CO24 – The Council communicates effectively internally and externally and has an excellent reputation for customer care</p> <p>CO25 – The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver objectives</p> <p>CO26 – The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver agreed objectives</p>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<p>SO1 Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all</p>
<b>Appendices</b>	<p>Appendix 1 – Summary of agents feedback</p>

## Appendix 1

### Planning and Building Standards agents survey – feedback

Agents who have previously or regularly use the Planning and Building Standards service were asked for their views on the changes which were introduced in December 2015. This included changes to the helpdesk opening hours, how we handle building warrants, pre-application enquiries, new procedures for checking warrants/planning applications and a new procedure for applications that do not require planning permission.

The changes were introduced as part of the [Customer Service Charter](#) and [Engagement Strategy](#), which were approved by Planning Committee in December 2015.

77 responses were received, with the majority of responses from architects. The following is a summary of the feedback.

Service	Comment	Response
Reduced helpdesk opening hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall the majority of respondents felt this had reduced the level of service</li>   <li>• Accept the need for change but doesn't always suit business hours and can be inconvenient</li>   <li>• Direct access to officers has been maintained when applications have been allocated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted - not all our customers have made the shift to using online services and still rely on the helpdesks.</li> <li>• The 9am-1pm opening hours will be retained however calls will be transferred to the Customer Hub (contact centre) to improve monitoring and performance. Duty officers will still be available to take calls</li> <li>• Noted but the change allows resources to go in to application processes</li>   <li>• Noted and this will continue</li> </ul>
New telephony system (call options)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customers were split on no noticeable change and this reducing customer service</li> <li>• There have been some difficulties getting through with longer waiting times for calls to be answered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li>   <li>• Noted – work is progressing with the Customer Hub to address the issue of call volumes</li> </ul>
What are agents preferred method of contacting us?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly email but a combination of phone calls and emails are best</li> <li>• Overall there is some issue with calls/emails not being responded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li>   <li>• Note – progress is being made to recruit new planning and building standards</li> </ul>



		officers. This will help to reduce enquiry times and improve customer service
How do agents rate the handling of planning and building standards enquiries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a general satisfaction levels with the quality of the correspondence received from the service with main issue being the length of time taken to get advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted – new online general enquiry forms are being developed which will help to ensure we receive the correct information and provide advice on larger more complex cases</li> </ul>
Is it easy to find and use our online Planning guidance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of respondents agreed it was easy to find and use</li> <li>Points raised included the application of the guidance, not being specific enough and it doesn't always cover the issue you are dealing with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted – the planning guidance is reviewed annually and the feedback will be used as part of this review</li> </ul>
Is it easy to find and use the Building Standards technical guidance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most agents were aware of the guidance but had issues with its whereabouts on the Council website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted – the Building Standards web pages have now been renewed with a <a href="#">new web page</a> dedicated to advice. This includes the Technical Standards, Scottish Government advice and a preliminary enquiry form.</li> </ul>
Submission of online Planning and Building warrant applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of agents prefer to make applications online</li> <li>Despite this, issues were raised by some agents about payment methods, limitations on files sizes and submitting additional information</li> <li>A number of positive comments were made about the new eDevelopment site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted – over 80% of planning applications are made online and over 50% of building warrants online</li> <li>Noted - as eDevelopment is managed by the Scottish Government this feedback be shared with them</li> </ul>
General comments	<p>Comments were made about a range of issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve communication, consistency and clarity of advice</li> <li>Improve online information and mapping</li> <li>Length of time taken to deal with applications/enquiries</li> <li>Increase staffing levels</li> <li>Keep customers up to date on progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website content and general advice are part of ongoing reviews</li> <li>Recruitment of both planning and building standards officers is underway which will improve performance</li> </ul>

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy.

<b>Item number</b>	8.2
<b>Report number</b>	
<b>Executive/routine</b>	Executive
<b>Wards</b>	All

### Executive Summary

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A draft revised Open Space Strategy was approved for consultation purposes by Planning Committee on 11 August 2016.

The draft Strategy reported on the extent, quality and proximity to homes of greenspace within the city, highlighting recent changes to provision. Influenced by a stakeholder workshop, the draft Strategy set out high-level principles to direct greenspace management and its creation within new developments in the period up to 2021.

Consultation on the draft Strategy has now been undertaken. This has shown broad support for the approaches outlined and the final Strategy is now put forward for approval.

The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to capture cross-sector activity which will contribute to the development and improvement of the city's greenspaces over the next five years.

Through periodic updates, the Action Plan will incorporate priorities established by the new Locality Improvement Plans and other relevant Council strategies. This will enable progress towards achieving the aims of the Strategy to be monitored.

### Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<a href="#">P33</a> , <a href="#">P40</a> , <a href="#">P42</a> , <a href="#">P48</a>
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<a href="#">CP1</a> , <a href="#">CP2</a> , <a href="#">CP4</a> , <a href="#">CP9</a> , <a href="#">CP11</a> , <a href="#">CP12</a>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<a href="#">SO2</a> , <a href="#">SO3</a> , <a href="#">SO4</a>

## Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy.

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Planning Committee:
- 1.1.1 Approves 'Open Space 2021' as Edinburgh's finalised Open Space Strategy (Appendix 1) and Open Space Audit 2016 (Appendix 2);
  - 1.1.2 Notes the Report of Consultation (Appendix 3) and the intention to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan; and
  - 1.1.3 Refers the finalised Strategy to the Transport and Environment Committee for information.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 Scottish Planning Policy requires development plans to be informed by an understanding of current and future open space needs, conventionally through an Open Space Audit and Strategy.
- 2.2 'Open Space 2021'- Edinburgh's finalised Open Space Strategy and the Open Space Audit 2016, now replace the Council's Open Space Strategy (2010) and Open Space Audit (2009).
- 2.3 'Open Space 2021' will inform decisions regarding:
- The management of existing parks and greenspaces;
  - The requirements for open space provision in new developments; and
  - Management and development proposals which could result in reduced access to open space.
- 2.4 The Strategy takes a co-ordinated approach to protecting and developing the city's network of open space, helping to deliver Edinburgh's contribution to the development of the Central Scotland Green Network.
- 2.5 The Strategy is aligned with the Local Development Plan and co-ordinates with related strategies, including those for parks and gardens, allotments, play, sports facilities, active travel, climate change adaptation and biodiversity.

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 Consultation has now taken place on the draft Open Space Strategy. A total of 375 responses were received over an eight week period. This involved approximately 30 organisations and 345 individual members of the public.
- 3.2 Key proposals in the draft included:
- Continuing to manage the city's parks to a good standard and preparing management plans and funding bids to improve Leith Links and Calton Hill;
  - Creating a network of quality green corridors, large parks and local green spaces as the city grows, with better design advice for developers;
  - Extending access to play areas through the Play Area Action Plan; requiring new developments to meet 'play value' standards and promoting informal play within street and open space design;
  - Improving the value of existing greenspaces for people and wildlife, by expanding the Edinburgh Living Landscapes project;
  - Empowering communities to establish community gardens, orchards and woodlands in under-utilised spaces, in particular for local food growing, with growing space and allotments also promoted in new developments; and
  - Extending annual quality checks and the Friends Group network to include cemeteries in recognition of their value to local history and potential for informal recreation. The Council will work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve five burial grounds in the World Heritage Site.
- 3.3 Overall, 86% of respondents considered that the measures in the draft Strategy would help to improve Edinburgh's greenspaces over the next five years, 4% disagreed and 12% neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 3.4 In response to the comments received, the Strategy has been amended to make clearer reference to the following:
- Edinburgh's Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-20;
  - The potential for retro-fitting sustainable urban drainage within greenspace in order to manage surface water;
  - The duty placed upon local authorities under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 to prepare a food-growing strategy;
  - The policy and legal protection for open space; and
  - Emerging plans and strategies, such as SDP2, the revised Allotment Strategy, and forthcoming Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.
- 3.5 Due to the broad support for the Strategy's high-level principles, it is now put forward for approval in its final form. This will provide the citywide context to Planning decisions, operational plans and the emerging Locality Improvement Plans (LIPs).



- 3.6 The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to capture cross-sector activity which will contribute to the city's greenspaces over the next five years. This will develop actions tabled in Appendix 3 of the draft Strategy.
- 3.7 The Open Space Action Plan will be updated periodically to reflect priorities agreed by Local Improvement Plans and subsequent finalisation of new strategies for Allotments, Sports and Physical Activity and actions to be determined by the next Play Area Action Plan.
- 3.8 The open-ended responses received have been shared with Locality Managers and relevant services to address routine issues of dissatisfaction. Suggested improvements will also be fed into discussions on priorities for LIPs.
- 3.9 A number of minor amendments have also been made to the Open Space Audit (Appendix 2), including the addition of the 2016 Parks Quality Assessment grades and new civic spaces at Chambers Street and Sibbald Walk.
- 3.10 It is intended that the Open Space Audit map data will be updated at intervals to incorporate data issued by Ordnance Survey as part of Scotland's Greenspace Map.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 Measures of success will include:
  - Adoption of a citywide Open Space Action Plan;
  - Ongoing improvements in access to greenspaces, green networks and play through sustainable management approaches and implementation of new developments;
  - Improvements to the city's historic burial grounds to realise their value to local residents, visitors, history and wildlife; and
  - Further community adoption of local greenspaces and the co-production of local environmental priorities and aspirations as determined through LIPs.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 Any funding requirements from the Council in support of the finalised Open Space Action Plan are not yet known. Any capital or revenue financial implications resulting from the Action Plan will be reported to the Finance and Resources Committee. Any decision to identify funding will form part of a future budget consultation process.
- 5.2 Achieving the Strategy's objectives will involve a combination of measures including private sector delivery, external grant funding, partnership delivery, ongoing community fund-raising and voluntary support, and efficiencies in maintenance practices. Identified Council actions will proceed at a rate which resources allow.

## **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 This report does not raise any concern in relation to risk, policy, compliance and governance.

## **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 The draft Strategy aims to protect and improve access to quality greenspace across the city and to ensure its delivery, as appropriate, as part of new planning proposals. The rights of the child will be enhanced by improving children's right to play, including those with disabilities. There are no predicted negative impacts on equalities.

## **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 The impacts of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered, and the outcomes are summarised below:
- The proposals in this report will reduce carbon emissions by extending and improving the green network for walking and cycling, encouraging the use of greenspace for food growing and by reaffirming quality standards that include environmentally sustainable management practices;
  - The proposals in this report will increase the city's resilience to climate change impacts through the protection of existing greenspace and the planning of new provision as the city grows, helping to conserve soils, wildlife habitats, increase tree and woodland cover and to intercept and absorb rainfall; and
  - The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh by improving access to quality greenspace for all, reflecting a range of recreational needs that contribute to wellbeing, providing inclusive places to meet and participate in socially cohesive activities involving local decision making. Well managed greenspaces provide the setting for investment and help meet the recreational needs of the city's workforce, including sporting and cultural events. Allotments and community growing support the local food economy and proposals to increase the diversity of native habitats within greenspaces, and their connections with surrounding habitats will further the conservation of biodiversity.

## **9. Consultation and engagement**

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- 9.1 The draft Strategy was informed by a stakeholder workshop, advice from the Edinburgh Urban Design Panel, Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership, and a cross-service board and working group. A briefing with the Planning Committee was also held on 8 June 2016.
- 9.2 The draft Strategy was subject to eight weeks online consultation via the Council's Consultation Hub from 21 September – 29 October. It was promoted via networks

with an interest in open space, recreation, the natural environment, public health and at the September meeting of the Edinburgh Civic Forum.

9.3 A summary of the findings of the consultation period is set out in Appendix 3.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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10.1 Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's draft Open Space Strategy for consultation, [Report to Planning Committee](#), 11 August 2016

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	<b>P33</b> - Strengthen Neighbourhood Partnerships and further involve local people in decisions on how Council resources are used <b>P40</b> - Work with Edinburgh World Heritage Trust and other stakeholders to conserve the city's built heritage <b>P42</b> - Continue to support and invest in our sporting infrastructure <b>P48</b> - Use Green Flag and other strategies to preserve our green spaces
<b>Council Priorities</b>	<b>CP1</b> - Children and young people fulfil their potential <b>CP2</b> - Improved health and wellbeing: reduced inequalities <b>CP4</b> - Safe and empowered communities <b>CP9</b> - An attractive city <b>CP11</b> - An accessible connected city <b>CP12</b> - A built environment to match our ambition
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<b>SO2</b> - Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health <b>SO3</b> - Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential <b>SO4</b> - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1 Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy Appendix 2 Open Space Audit (2016) Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

**Appendix 1**

# **OPEN SPACE 2021**

**Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy**

**December 2016**



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# Overview

## What is the Open Space Strategy?

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All councils across Scotland plan for the future open space needs in their area, usually through an Open Space Strategy.

An Open Space Strategy is a plan that can:

- help to guide and set standards for the care and improvement of existing open spaces;
- provide the context to community-led greenspace initiatives and planning decisions;
- predict where new parks, play areas and sports pitches will be needed in years to come;
- identify where links can be formed and improved between open spaces to support walking, cycling and wildlife; and
- help the city prepare for, and adapt to current and future impacts of climate change.

An Open Space Audit is a survey that helps prepare the Strategy, it can show:

- how much open space exists across the Council Area;
- what type of activities different spaces offer;
- how well they are maintained;
- how far they are located from people's homes; and
- patterns of use and trends at citywide level.

The Strategy has a co-ordinating and interdependent role in terms of a number of Council plans and strategies, including those relating to parks and gardens, allotments, play, sports facilities, active travel, climate change adaptation, sustainability and biodiversity.

This is the Council's second Open Space Audit and Strategy. It looks back at what has happened over the last 5 years and looks forward at the priorities for Open Space into the 2020s, whilst sharing inspiring examples from across the Council Area.

# Benefits of Open Space

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Greenspace can help deliver the Scottish Government's vision of a healthier, safer and stronger, wealthier and fairer, smarter and greener Scotland. The Scottish Government tracks progress of how access to local greenspace is being improved as part of the National Performance Framework.

Greenspaces are central to the Council's priorities to build excellent places, encourage economic growth and improve quality of life and by delivering multiple benefits, make an important contribution to the delivery of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) in Edinburgh.

By 2050, CSGN aims to 'transform Central Scotland into a place where the environment adds value to the economy and where people's lives are enriched by its quality.'<sup>1</sup>

The third National Planning Framework defines remediation of derelict land, action in disadvantaged communities and active travel as the three priorities for CSGN over the coming years.

82% of Edinburgh's citizens are satisfied with parks and greenspaces compared to 76% nationally and around 71% of residents have taken part in 30 minutes physical activity each week.<sup>2</sup>

Studies in Edinburgh and Dundee found that better availability of greenspace within deprived communities is associated with significantly lower levels of stress and improved mental wellbeing.<sup>3</sup>

A Social Return on Investment (SROI) study to measure the impact of services provided through the city's parks estimated that every £1 spent on Edinburgh's parks delivers £12 of social, economic and environmental benefits.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Central Scotland Green Network. 2011. *The Vision*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.centalscotlandgreennetwork.org/>. [Accessed 13 April 2016].

<sup>2</sup> City of Edinburgh Council. 2015. *Edinburgh People Survey Summary Results*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20029/have\\_your\\_say/921/edinburgh\\_people\\_survey](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20029/have_your_say/921/edinburgh_people_survey). [Accessed 2 November 2016]. Physical Activity includes indoor and outdoor leisure activities. Data compared to Scottish Household Survey for 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Ward Thompson, C. Roe, J., Aspinall, P., Mitchell, R., Clow, A. & Miller, D. 2012. More greenspace is linked to less stress in deprived communities: Evidence from salivary cortisol patterns. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 105, pp. 221–229, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.12.015

Edinburgh's open space network includes an urban forest of almost 630,000 trees, which help to filter air pollution, intercept and soak up flood waters, slow global warming by storing carbon and provide natural cooling during warmer weather.<sup>5</sup>

Greenspaces can provide above ground storage for flood waters, reducing the need for costly defences. Along the Braid Burn, flood storage has been formalised at Firhill High School, Inch Park and Edinburgh University Playing Fields.

Many of city's greenspaces are designated for their nature conservation value. From wildflowers to bumblebees and bats, greenspaces host a range of important plants and animals, providing the opportunity to encounter wildlife on a daily basis.

Allotments and community gardens provide locally sourced, affordable food supply to improve dietary health and help reduce the environmental impact of food miles, processing and packaging.

Cycling in the city has increased by over 50% in the last five years and almost one third of journeys in Edinburgh are on foot. Much of this activity takes place on the off-road network, passing through the city's greenspaces.

Over the next 5 years, it will be important for both existing and new open spaces to deliver a wide range of benefits and to do so in the context of reduced resources, as the Council seeks to make significant savings to its revenue budget.

Nonetheless, the establishment of four Localities brings together a range of Council services aligned with Community Planning partners, including integrated health and social care provision. This creates the opportunity for shared objectives and outcomes to be supported by cross-sector participation.

The Strategy seeks a co-ordinated and long-term approach to meeting Edinburgh's open space needs, evaluating efficiencies, whilst meeting citizen's expectations and Edinburgh's role as an international destination.

The Strategy will provide an important focus to target efforts and investment where this may have the best outcome in terms of people's health, biodiversity and supporting the local economy. By setting out minimum standards, this strategy encourages opportunity of access to quality greenspace for all.

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<sup>4</sup> The City of Edinburgh Council. 2014. *The Value of City of Edinburgh Council's Parks*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks\\_and\\_green\\_spaces/1300/the\\_value\\_of\\_city\\_of\\_edinburgh\\_councils\\_parks](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/1300/the_value_of_city_of_edinburgh_councils_parks). [Accessed 13 April 2016].

<sup>5</sup> The City of Edinburgh Council. 2014. *Trees in the City – Trees and Woodlands Action Plan*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks\\_and\\_green\\_spaces/256/trees\\_and\\_woodlands](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/256/trees_and_woodlands) [Accessed 13 April 2016].



## How is Open Space in Edinburgh changing?

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The first Open Space Audit mapped all open spaces over 500 square metres in size and graded their quality. This is equivalent to a space of approx. 20 x 25 metres. Travel times between homes and greenspaces were also measured. A full description of the scope of spaces included is set out in the Open Space Audit (2016).

This process has been repeated to review changes over the last 5 years, which reveal the following:

- The condition of the city's green network has been improved for wildlife, cyclists and pedestrians;
- 5 new public play areas and 22 improved through the Play Area Action Plan;
- Access to 'good' quality large greenspaces has increased from 70% of homes in 2010 to 79.3% in 2015 2016;
- Over 30 new local greenspaces have been created within 400 m of homes;
- Edinburgh's parks achieved 30 out of the 70 Green Flag Awards in Scotland in 2016/17, a substantial increase upon 13 in 2010;
- A new multi-pitch venue is proposed at the Jack Kane Centre and Hunter's Hall Park;
- 2 privately managed golf courses have closed;
- 12 new allotment sites have been created; and
- Community growing is thriving in over 50 urban greenspaces and vacant sites.

Comparisons between the 2010 Open Space Strategy and 1969 Open Space Plan found that open space had increased by some 200 hectares over the 40 year period. In the last 5 years, there has been a less marked change in the overall quantity and composition of greenspace.

Across the types of open space quantified in the 2015 Open Space Audit there have been losses and gains since 2009. However, the overall amount of open space has remained relatively constant, with a net loss of just under 2 hectares. This is illustrated by a bar chart overleaf.

Many of the gains are associated with new parkland and green corridors to serve the expanding communities of Ratho and Kirkliston and through the creation of over 30 new local greenspaces as part of new home building on brownfield land within the City.

Some spaces have changed type to reflect changes in management practices, such as designating Magdalene Glen as a Community Park or via the introduction of new outdoor sports facilities, allotments or community growing spaces.

Losses have tended to apply to bowling greens, playing fields, semi-natural greenspaces and residential amenity greenspace. In these cases planning policy seeks to avoid losses which would impact on local character, recreational provision, biodiversity and green networks.

Where loss of open space is acceptable in principle, compensatory open space provision or an improvement to the quality of an existing greenspace may need to be provided. The Open Space Audit and Strategy provide the supporting information to these decisions as outlined under 'Achieving Outcomes'.

Edinburgh's Local Development Plan, seeks to implement some 50-60 ha of new, publicly accessible open space in order to provide new recreational opportunities, active routes and wildlife habitat as the city grows.

Based on an average household size of 2.00 persons, the city's expansion would provide between 3 – 4 hectares of open space per 1000 people for its new communities. This compares with approximately 4.15 hectares of accessible open space per 1000 people within the existing urban area and the Fields in Trust<sup>6</sup> 'Six Acre Standard' of 2.4 hectares per 1000 people.

The scope of the 2015 Open Space Audit provides a like-for-like update in terms of the quantity of the following types of open space:

- Residential Amenity Greenspace;
- Play Space for children and teenagers;
- Green corridors;
- Sports Areas;
- Natural/semi-natural greenspace;
- Allotments; and
- Churchyards and Cemeteries.

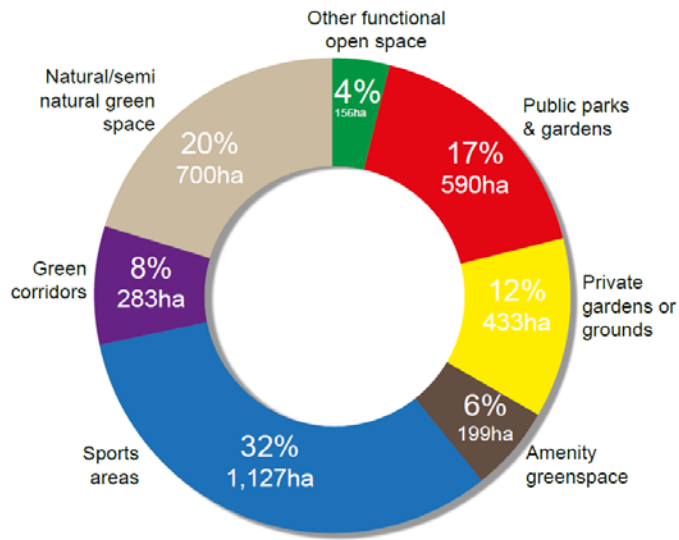
These areas are listed in the revised Open Space Audit schedules and will be available online as mapped updates on the Council's online Open Space Map.

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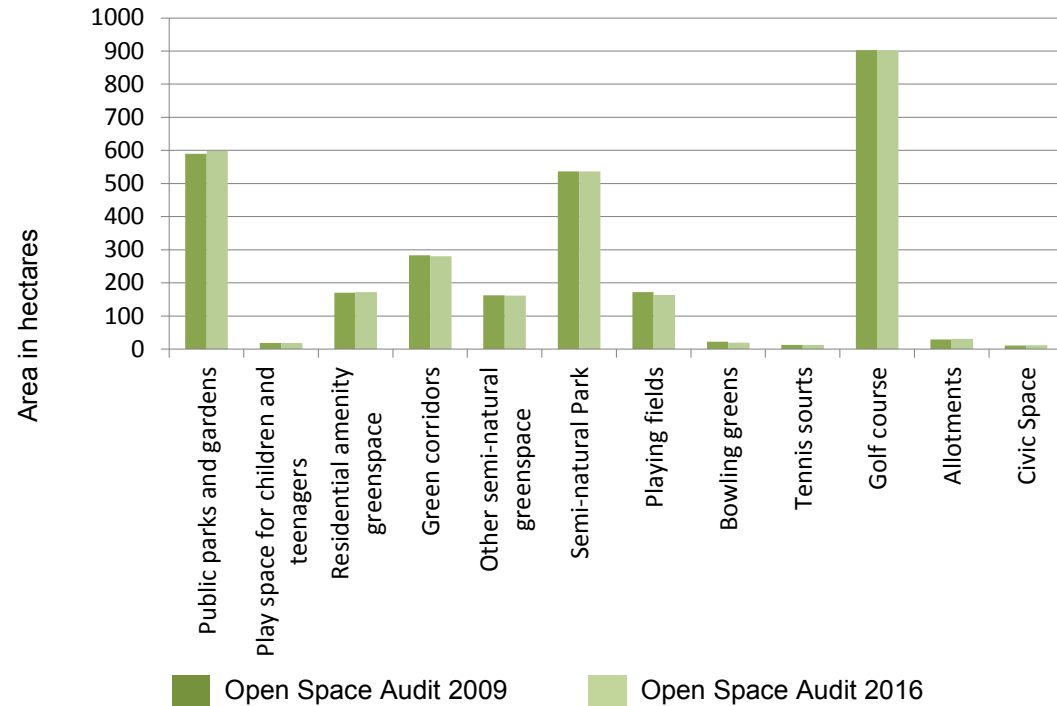
<sup>6</sup> Formerly The National Playing Fields Association.

It is anticipated that other primary and secondary types of open space e.g. Large Private Gardens and Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Business and Transport Amenity greenspaces, will be updated from 2017 onwards through the next generation of Scotland's Greenspace Map to be prepared by Ordnance Survey.

There are a number of developments creating new civic spaces in progress, such as New Waverley, Bristo Square and the St. James quarter. The Audit includes the new civic space in front of the National Museum of Scotland on Chambers Street and Sibbald Walk at New Waverley. A revised Public Realm Strategy will cover the management and development of civic spaces.



**Open Space by Type in 2010**



**Changes in Open Space by Type 2009 - 16**

Whilst methods of comparing open space provision in different cities vary, one study<sup>7</sup> by Greenspace Scotland found Edinburgh had the highest proportion of public parks and gardens in Scotland, some 17% of all open space based on 2010 data. This compares with 13% in Glasgow and 8% across urban Scotland.

In 2015, Edinburgh was invited to join the World Cities Cultural Forum, a network of global cities that share a belief in the importance of culture for creating thriving cities. This allows comparison with the proportion of public open space in other international cities. Approximately 16% of Edinburgh's built up area is publicly accessible open space. Despite obvious differences in the overall scale of each city, this proportion of greenspace can be benchmarked against 14.4% of public greenspace in Berlin and 14% in New York.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Greenspace Scotland (2012) *The Second State of Scotland's Greenspace Report*. Available at: <http://greenspacescotland.org.uk/state-of-scotlands-greenspace.aspx> (Accessed: 25 May 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Mayor of London (2016) *World Cities Culture Report 2013*. Available at: <https://www.london.gov.uk/file/2233> (Accessed: 25 May 2016).





## Case Study: Restalrig Railway Path

This shared use path is part of a route that connects the Shore in Leith with Portobello in the East of the City. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the path formed part of what was the Leith Line that connected Granton to Leith Docks. As an action in the Council's Active Travel Action Plan, the path was upgraded with funding from Scottish Government, Sustrans Scotland and Binks Trust and opened in 2012. This included resurfacing and lighting between Easter Road and Leith Links; access point improvements at Restalrig Rd, Findlay Gardens and Hawkhill Avenue; a new access at Seafield Street to link with redevelopment at the site of the former Eastern General Hospital; and a new ramp and bridge across Seafield Place, which replaces a set of steps at the east end of Leith Links. The Restalrig Railway Path is 2 ½ miles long and would take approx. 15 minutes to cycle.

The gateway to the route is marked by the welcoming community space of Leith Links Children's Orchard. The orchard was planted in April 2010 by Greener Leith - an independent charity that works to promote sustainability and improve Leith's public spaces. The orchard includes apples, pears, blackberries, blackcurrants and gooseberries. It is open for public access at all times and the local community is welcome to pick and enjoy the fruit.

Image: Restalrig Railway Path with Leith Links Community Orchard beyond.

# Growing the City's Green Network

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Edinburgh is fortunate to have a well established network of greenspaces, owing to its successive eras of growth. This has included:

- the laying out of new parks and gardens;
- building the city around important landscape features such as hills and river valleys;
- creation of sports facilities, school grounds, cemeteries and allotments;
- adaptation of former private grounds, disused railway lines and Canal for recreation; and
- regeneration of former industrial sites incorporating areas of new civic spaces and greenspace.

Edinburgh's first Open Space Strategy mapped all open spaces across the Council Area that are linked by local paths, Rights of Way and Core Paths. This network mirrors much of Edinburgh's semi-natural habitat, natural floodplain and locally important landscape features. It set proposals to extend the network and improve access for recreation and wildlife. This has involved the work of a range of Council services, charitable organisations, community groups and the development industry alike.

**Over the last 5 years, the following green network improvements have been achieved:**

- Re-surfacing and lighting to Core Path CEC 7 between Easter Road and Leith Links, improvements to entrance points from local streets and new bridge across Seafield Place through Scottish Government funding administered by Sustrans;
- Planting of 3500 new trees along the North Edinburgh Paths by Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust and clearance of invasive non-native species;
- The naturalisation of standard amenity grassland across 78 greenspaces and creation of 73 meadow areas through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative;
- Improving the quality of greenspace by the Canalside at Wester Hailes;
- Access and woodland management improvements carried out at Covenanters' Wood and new linear park created through development at Dreghorn Polofields;
- Access and woodland management improvements from Colinton Mains Drive through Redford Woods through development of a new care home on grounds of former Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes store;
- Edinburgh Waterfront Promenade between Cramond and Granton. The re-allocation of part of Leith Docks for industrial use will mean that sections within Leith Docks will become a long-term prospect;
- Phase 1 of the Niddrie Burn restoration (de-culverting works); and
- Upgrading to the 'Innocent Railway' Core Path CEC 5 alongside the Brunstane Burn through dedication of the John Muir Way, a 134 mile coast-to-coast between Dunbar and Helensburgh.

**Steps towards delivering other projects are also underway:**

- Master planning of the open space framework for the International Business Gateway near Edinburgh Airport;
- Feasibility and design proposals for a key section of the proposed Roseburn to Union Canal link, including a new bridge across Dalry Road and upgrade of Dalry Community Park;
- Master plan design for the Little France Parkland (South-East Wedge) on behalf of the Council's Parks and Greenspaces team prepared by Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust. The park is now reduced in extent following two Planning Appeal decisions allowing residential development on the area allocated as Open Space in the Edinburgh City Local Plan. The first section of a new multi-user path linking Craigmillar Castle Road, Greendykes Rd and Little France Drive has recently been completed with funding from Transport Scotland, via the Sustrans Community Links Fund;
- Shared use path adjacent the South Suburban Railway in progress at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital;
- Restoration of Craigpark Quarry for use as a country park; and

- Proposals have been approved to form a new events space/public square at Chesser Avenue.

Other proposals have yet to be progressed. Often this has occurred where land ownership or the timeframe for development proposals coming forward are not in the control of the Council and includes the following:

- Leith Links Seaward Extension (reduced in extent through Examination of the LDP);
- Extension of the River Almond Walkway due to uncertainty over expansion of Edinburgh Airport;
- Redevelopment at Port Edgar and Granton waterfront;
- Access to Charlotte Square outwith the Edinburgh International Book Festival is subject to the proprietors' agreement;
- Access to Canal at Yeaman Place, subject to redevelopment of relevant land;
- Rail corridors from Abbeyhill to Lochend and Lochend to Powderhall remain in control of Network Rail; and
- Newcraighall Parkland has been amended through the Local Development Plan to provide a cross-boundary green network link to Musselburgh.

### **Green Network Proposals towards 2021**

As part of the growth of the City, which is set out through the Edinburgh Local Development Plan, further proposals to extend the green network have been identified (Figure 1), including:

- Providing off-road green networks within the city between Edinburgh International Airport, Edinburgh Gateway Station and Cammo in West Edinburgh; linking Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park and Mortonhall in South East Edinburgh; and in Queensferry linking up different parts of the settlement.
- Green network links beyond the Council boundary include: to Musselburgh from Brunstane and Newcraighall; from Burdiehouse to Straiton in Midlothian; and the potential to realise a link between the Water of Leith and Kirknewton in West Lothian.

In addition to these proposals, where appropriate in non-residential developments, Local Development Plan Policy Env 20 - Open Space in New Development seeks provision of and extensions to the green network.

The second Strategic Development Plan for South East Scotland, which applies to West Lothian, Scottish Borders, Midlothian, southern Fife, East Lothian and City of Edinburgh, has identified priority areas for green networks at the City Region level and will lead to the preparation of cross-boundary frameworks for green networks to be prepared as Supplementary Guidance.

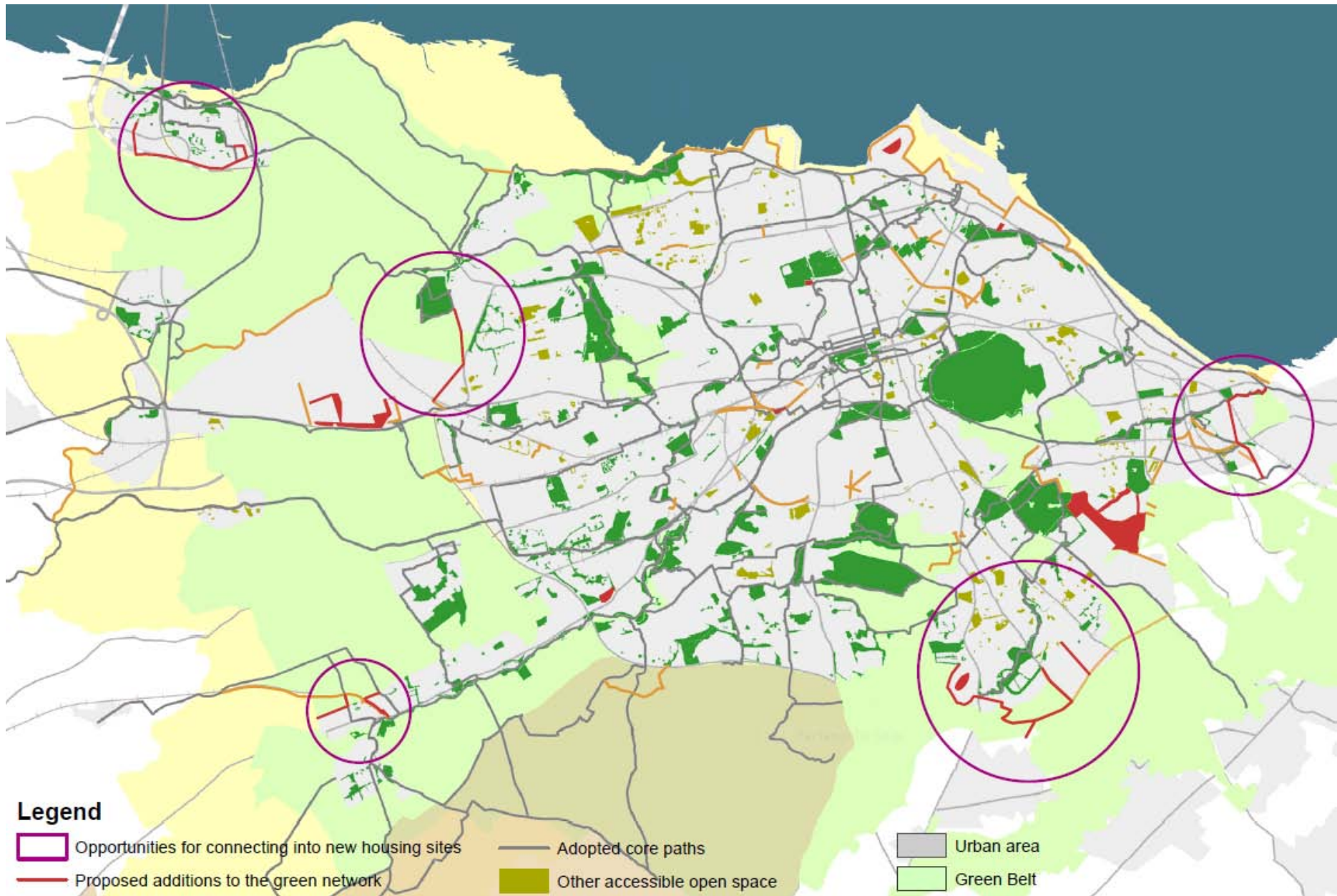
Edinburgh's [Active Travel Action Plan 2016](#) continues to improve connections between destinations within the City and surrounding towns, including relevant actions for the off-road network.

The Edinburgh Adapts Vision and Action Plan confirms the importance of green infrastructure in supporting the city to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including flood risk and the need to support nature to adapt. This Strategy supports further use of open space to provide above ground flood storage, where amenity and biodiversity benefits can be achieved.

The Edinburgh Design Guidance sets out spatial and quality considerations for new Blue Networks, Green Corridors and Green Streets based on successful examples within the City, including the Water of Leith Walkway, North Meadow Walk and Forrest Road.

Name	Action
Dalmeny to Echline, Queensferry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP site brief for South Scotstoun and Builyeon Road</li> <li>• Crossing to existing A90</li> <li>• Upgrading of existing footways</li> </ul>
Edinburgh Gateway Station to Maybury and Cammo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP site briefs for Maybury and Cammo</li> <li>• Link via SASA land and improvements to Cammo Walk</li> </ul>
Newmills Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link Water of Leith Walkway and form first section of alternative off-road route to Kirknewton, West Lothian</li> </ul>
Mortonhall, Burdiehouse and Gilmerton to Straiton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP site briefs for Broomhills, Burdiehouse and Gilmerton Station Road.</li> <li>• Upgrading of former Edinburgh-Loanhead Railway line</li> </ul>
Brunstane to Musselburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link Edinburgh Core Path network with East Lothian Core Paths via site briefs for Brunstane and Newcraighall</li> </ul>
International Business Gateway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic landscape framework providing setting to IBG and including active travel routes</li> </ul>
Leith Links Seaward Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linear greenspace including sports pitches, allotments and active travel route (<b>reduced in extent through Examination of LDP</b>)</li> </ul>
South East Wedge (Little France Parkland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-functional parkland, woodland and country paths linking with parallel developments in Midlothian</li> </ul>





**Figure 1: Edinburgh's Green Network. Extensions to the city's Green Network as set out in the Edinburgh Local Development Plan.**

## A Network for Nature

Green networks are essential for wildlife. Well connected greenspaces and corridors create a permeable landscape for wildlife, allowing species to spread and move through the city and for people to experience nature as part of their daily lives.

The focus of current nature conservation initiatives is at the ecosystem or landscape scale, looking at how different habitats are linked. Maintaining a green network will help wildlife cope with the future impacts of climate change and helps create a more resilient natural environment in Edinburgh.

At a City-region level, The Lothians and Fife Green Network Partnership supports green network activity, working with Councils and country landowners to improve access to greenspace in and around towns.

Since 2000, the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan has sought to improve and connect green areas of the city. A recent project which supports delivery of this aim is the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative, a partnership involving the Council, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh and GreenSurge.

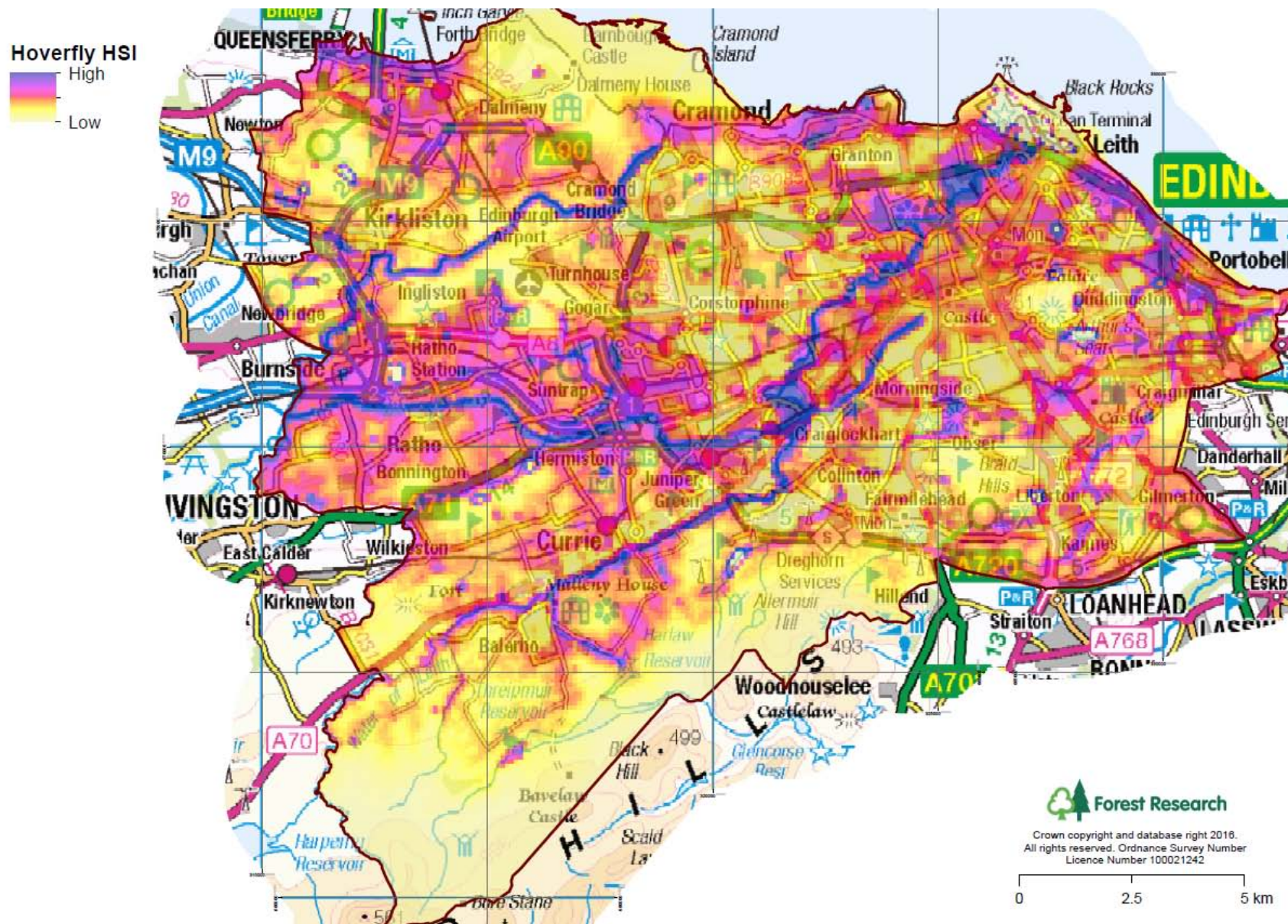
The project aims to restore and connect green areas of the city to make attractive and biodiverse landscapes, enjoyed by residents and visitors. Landscapes will be healthy, nature rich and resilient to climate change. 58% of the Council's greenspace estate is classified as standard close-mown amenity grassland, the Living Landscapes approach will help to increase native habitats within greenspaces, their structural diversity and connections with surrounding habitats, specifically by:

- Increasing the area of wildflower meadows in Council greenspaces by 10%; and
- Increasing woodland cover from 17% to 20% and an increase of 1500 street trees over the next decade.

Changes in management practice will involve ongoing engagement with existing Friends of Parks Groups and local stakeholders and bring opportunities to provide interpretation promoting both the new management approach and the flora and fauna it will support. This could involve changing mowing practice on steep banks and under groups of trees, where longer grass would not impact on recreational use. At the same time, there may be savings in terms of time spent cutting grass, which could be diverted to caring for shrubs, hedges, flower beds and those grassed areas which require more frequent cuts.

Research carried out on behalf of GreenSurge by Forest Research is seeking to identify strategic ways in which to connect habitats, using data from pollinator species to predict the movement of a range of species, enabling communities of flora and fauna to coalesce into a more resilient system at a landscape scale.





**Figure 2: Predicted habitat suitability for hoverflies in Edinburgh.** Results from a model developed by Forest Research using data from The Wildlife Information Centre to examine how species might use green networks to move across the city.

# Edinburgh's Open Space Standards

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The 2010 Open Space Strategy set out three standards to make sure that all communities in and around Edinburgh have access to quality open space in the following ways:

- Large Greenspaces – greater than 2 hectares;
- Local Greenspaces – greater than 500 square metres; and
- Equipped children's play areas.

For each kind of open space listed above, the standards crucially include the quality of the space and its distance from homes. These distances were based upon surveys which examined how people in Edinburgh use open space.

In addition to these standards, in more built up and flatted areas of the city, density represents an additional factor to be taken into account where development proposals involve a loss of open space or where improvements or improved access to open space is proposed.

The following sections consider the improvements achieved through the introduction of these principles and how they should be refined and reaffirmed for the next 5 years.

# Large Greenspace Standard

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Every neighbourhood should benefit from a large park to provide the space for the whole community to enjoy their free-time. It's the place to play sports and informal games; walk the dog or go for a run; come together for local events; watch wildlife and scenery through the seasons; and experience natural open space.

For this reason, Open Space 2021 sets out a Large Greenspace Standard, which applies to the management of existing greenspaces and also provision to meet the needs of new developments.

## **All homes should be within 800 metres walking distance of an accessible large greenspace of at least 2 hectares**

- **All newly created large greenspaces should be of 'good' quality regardless of type**
- **Council managed large greenspaces should be of 'good' quality for City Parks, Community Parks and Recreation Grounds and 'good+' for Premier Parks and Natural Heritage Parks.**

The foundations of this principle are Edinburgh's large public parks, which cater for a range of activities at the neighbourhood scale. Parks and Gardens are categorised into 5 groups by the Council's Parks and Gardens Strategy<sup>9</sup>:

- Premier Parks – six large and diverse parks serving international and national visitors as well as local and citywide needs.
- City Parks – providing citywide and local needs
- Natural Heritage Parks – large semi-natural greenspaces managed as public parks including hills and woodlands
- Community Parks – serve local needs
- Gardens – generally smaller ornamental areas with flower borders, shrubs and seating.

Each year a quality assessment of public parks and gardens and a number of recreation grounds is carried out by Council officers, representatives from the local community and organisations with an interest in the natural environment.

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<sup>9</sup> Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy (2006)



The purpose of measuring the quality of Edinburgh’s parks and gardens is to achieve:

‘A quality parks system worthy of international comparison; accessible, diverse and environmentally rich; which fulfils the cultural, social and recreational needs of the people.’<sup>10</sup>

In 2010, the medium-term aim was for all relevant sites to attain a Parks Quality Assessment (PQA) score of ‘good’ or better. Premier Parks and City Parks must achieve a higher score, which reflects their role as destinations for residents and visitors across the city and in 2012 the standard was increased to ‘good+’ for Premier Parks and Natural Heritage Parks.

PQA provides a robust quality management system, which can identify standards based upon location, criteria and over time. It is based on the Green Flag Award, which is the national quality benchmark for parks and greenspaces, administered in Scotland by Keep Scotland Beautiful.

The PQA criteria include: safe and welcoming access, provision for health, safety and security, standards of cleanliness, maintenance of grounds and infrastructure, sustainability, conservation and heritage, community involvement and marketing.

Recommendations from the annual PQA are turned into management actions for each park, which reflect community-led proposals driven forward by the City’s [Friends of Parks Groups](#). Recent changes in quality have resulted from improvements to grounds maintenance, litter management, signs and information, conservation of flora and fauna and reduction in dog fouling.

### **Changes in Large Greenspace Quality between 2010-16**

Large greenspaces which have improved to meet the Standard since 2010, include:

1. Braid Hills	6. Gilmerton Park (The Dell)	11. Jewel Park
2. Colinton Mains Park	7. Gypsy Brae Park and Recreation Ground	12. Kingsknowe (Dovecot) Park
3. Curriemuirend Park	8. Hunters Hall Park	13. Muirhouse Linear Park
4. Drum Park	9. Inch Park	14. Paties Road Recreation Ground
5. East Pilton Park	10. Inverleith Park	15. Redhall Park

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<sup>10</sup> Op. Cit. p.49

Across the entire Parks and Gardens estate, which includes a number parks and gardens falling within the local greenspace category covered later in the Strategy, 136 parks met or exceeded the Edinburgh minimum quality standard of 'good', a substantial increase from 81 in 2009. These improvements are reflected in Edinburgh's widespread success in the national Green Flag Awards. In 2016/17, Edinburgh's parks achieved 30 out of the 70 Green Flag Awards in Scotland, a substantial increase upon the 13 awards held in 2010.

Map analysis using actual path routes to trace distances between residential address points to 'good' quality large greenspaces compares access to large greenspaces between 2010 and 2016. In 2010, 70% of homes were served by the Large Greenspace Standard (Figure 3).

The areas in dark grey show residential properties beyond 800m from a large greenspace meeting the standard or within 800m of a large greenspace falling below the standard. By 2016 (Figure 4), 79.3% of homes were served by the standard, an increase of almost 10% across the City. The areas in purple show the change in extent of residential areas benefitting from improved access to large greenspaces.

Since publication of the draft Strategy based on the 2015 PQA results, Redford Woods has improved to meet the 'good' standard. King George IV, Eyre Place and Muirwood Park, Currie, have also been added as contributing to the standard, falling only slightly below the 2 hectare threshold.

A number of other large greenspaces remain very close the quality threshold to meet the Large Greenspace Standard and continued effort is required to maintain the standards expected by residents and visitors to the City.

Although Portobello Park was originally identified as a large greenspace improvement action in 2010, it was subsequently confirmed as the site of the new Portobello High School, now under construction. Proposals are in progress for a new 2 hectare greenspace, to be called Treverlen Park, on the site of the existing High School.

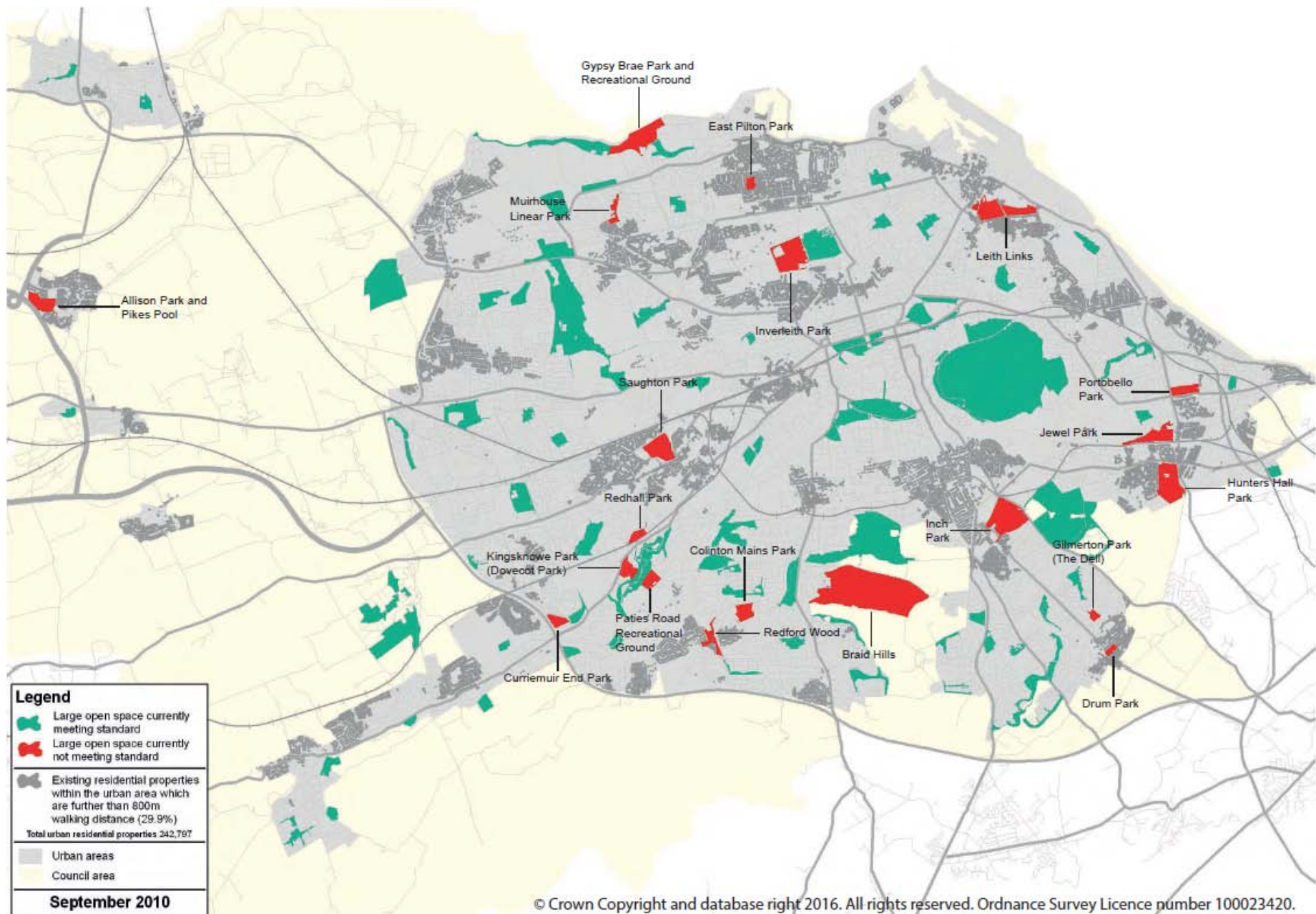
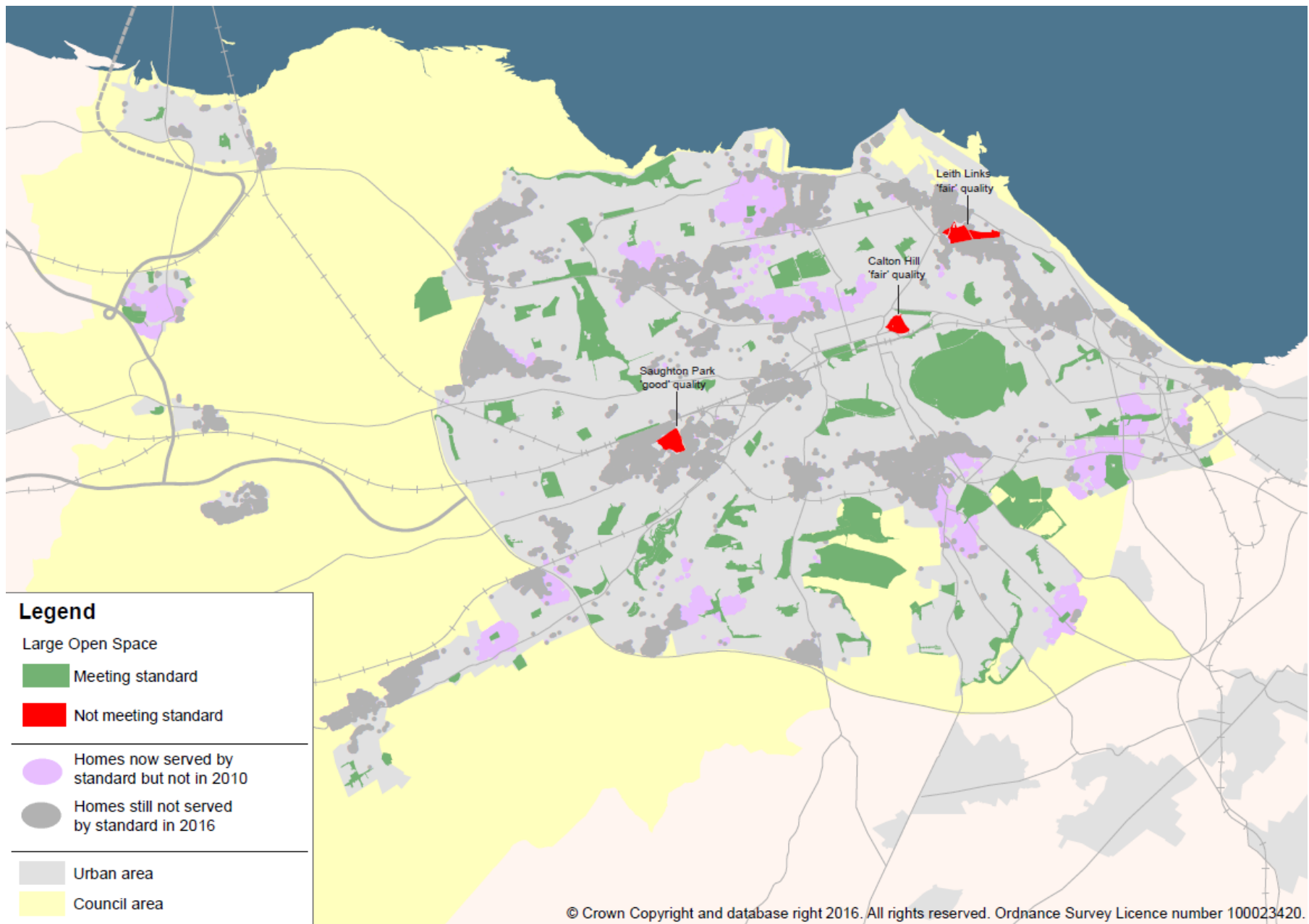


Figure 3: Access to Large Greenspaces in 2010



**Figure 4: Access to Large Greenspaces in 2016**

## **Large Greenspaces created between 2010 - 2016**

In 2014, the Council opened Buttercup Farm Park, a new public park on the site of the former Drumbrae Primary School playing fields. The park is named after the poultry farm that once occupied the land, which was owned by the founder of the Buttercup Dairy Company.

Opportunities to create new greenspaces over 2 hectares in size are generally restricted to major areas of urban redevelopment and development of greenfield housing sites on the edge of the City. In recent years, due to the effect of the economic downturn on the pace of new development and home building, fewer new large greenspaces have been created through private sector development than originally anticipated in the 2010 Open Space Strategy.

Since the last Open Space Audit, Forth Quarter Park in Granton has fully opened and two publicly accessible parks have been created in north Kirkliston. The Council, Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust and the Lothians and Fife Green Network Partnership are currently progressing proposals to put in place an important citywide greenspace proposal at Little France in South East Edinburgh to serve new residential areas at Greendykes and existing communities in Craigmillar. It will link the new Shawfair development in Midlothian to the Royal Infirmary and Edinburgh BioQuarter. The restoration of Craigpark Quarry, Ratho to create a new country park is also in progress.

Leith Docks Community Park is no longer a large greenspace proposal due the designation of the northern part of Leith Docks for industry.



## Large Greenspace Proposals towards 2021

Continuing to ensure that inequalities in access to ‘good’ quality large green spaces are addressed and creating new landscape scale greenspaces as the city grows, remain essential to meeting the needs of Edinburgh’s current and future communities.

Calton Hill has declined from ‘good’ quality in 2009 to ‘fair’ by 2016 and whilst Leith Links has improved from ‘poor’ in 2009 to ‘fair’ by 2016, both remain short of the necessary quality for a Premier Park. These outstanding actions will be more challenging to address; involving upgrades to paths, event infrastructure and other park facilities that reflect their importance to local residents and visitors to the City.

In these cases, management plans will require to be prepared in dialogue with communities of interest to identify priorities for change. External funding bids will be submitted to eligible funding programmes. If successful, the terms of any grant funding are likely to require the Council and other partners to fund a specified proportion of the overall costs.

This approach to funding significant greenspace regeneration works has been particularly successful in the case of Saughton Park, where £392,000 was secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Parks for People programme to develop a fully costed master plan for the park. This led to a successful stage two award for 73% of estimated project delivery costs of some £5.2 million.

Saughton Park has already improved from ‘fair’ quality in 2009 to ‘good’ quality by 2016. As a requirement of its Heritage Lottery Fund ‘Parks for People’ funding, Saughton Park must achieve a Green Flag Award on completion of the regeneration works. The potential also exists for its play facilities to be upgraded to reach ‘excellent’ play value.

Premier Park	Action	Estimated Cost
Calton Hill	Preparation of a new management plan and engagement on site improvements. Quality to be raised from ‘fair’ to meet quality standard for Premier Park.	£5 m - unfunded
Leith Links	Preparation of a new management plan and engagement on site improvements. Quality to be raised from ‘fair’ to meet quality standard for Premier Park. Includes delivery of a second ‘Magnet’ Play Area.	£2 m - unfunded
Saughton Park	Restore the park to its former glory as a visitor destination which showcases horticultural excellence and offers exceptional recreational and visitor facilities, opportunities for learning and volunteering and engenders a sense of pride in the neighbouring communities.	£5.2 m. 73% costs funded by Heritage Lottery Fund ‘Parks for People’. Remainder of costs to be met by Council and other external funding.

## Case Study: Saughton Park

Saughton Park and Gardens is a hidden gem in the South West of Edinburgh. Due to the variety of facilities on offer at the park, it provides a heritage asset and facility for the local community and the city as a whole. Its facilities include; floral displays, rose gardens where 13,000 roses bloom, community woodlands, a Skateboard and BMX Park and football pitches. In July 2013, the park received funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to develop a fully costed master plan to regenerate the park. The master plan was developed in partnership with stakeholders and the local community by landscape architects Ironside Farrar Limited and architects Sutherland Hussey Harris and Richard Shorter. In January 2016, the park secured stage two funding, a vital step towards restoring the park to its former glory as a major visitor destination, showcasing horticultural excellence and providing exceptional recreational and visitor facilities. These activities will create opportunities for learning and volunteering, engendering a sense of pride in the neighbouring communities.

Image: Overview of the Park Hub and Cafe



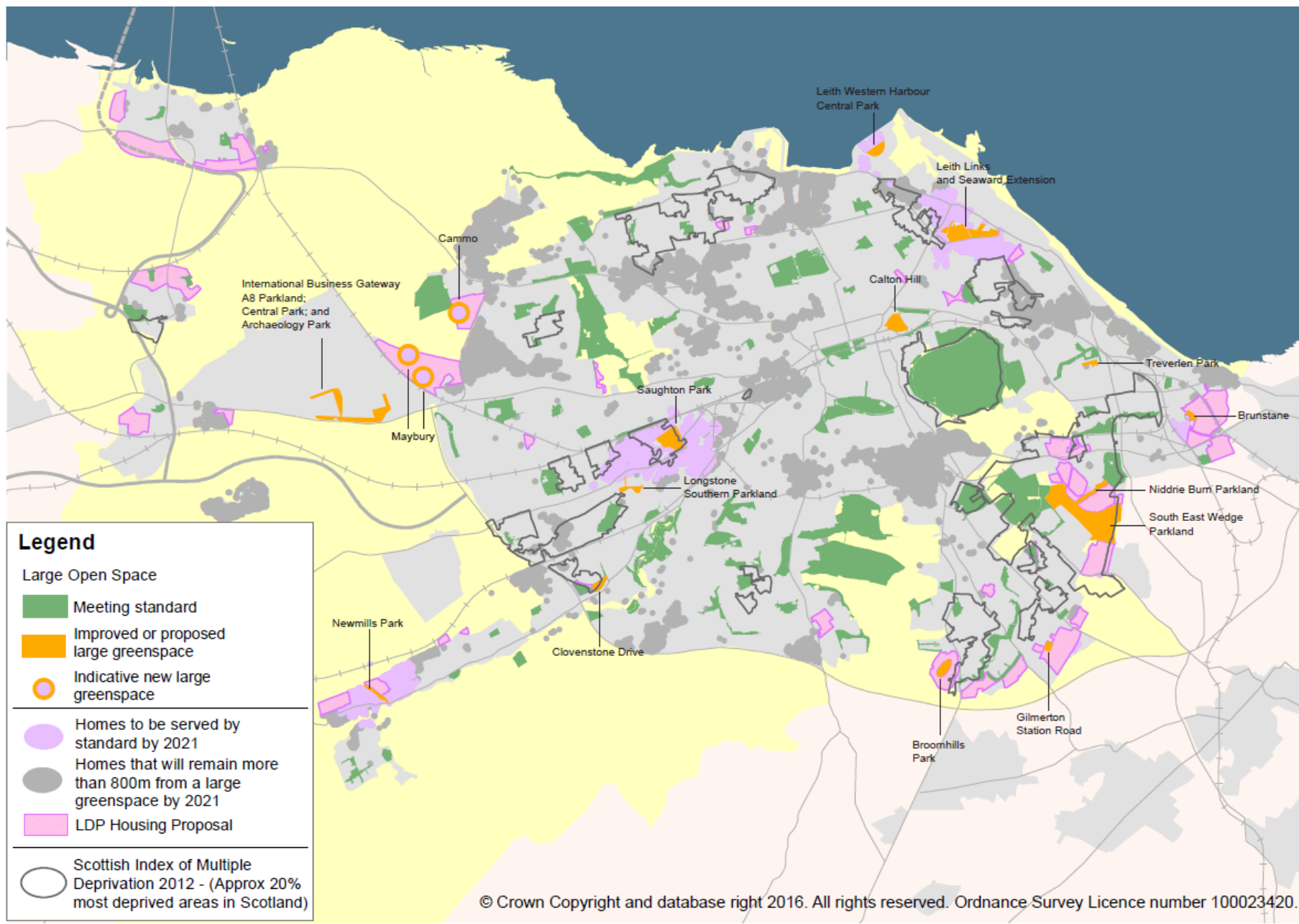
The Edinburgh Local Development Plan sets out new planned large greenspaces which are linked to Edinburgh's Green Network to improve connections across the city. These include:

- Leith Western Harbour Park
- Leith Links Seaward Extension (reduced in extent)
- International Business Gateway (A8 Parkland, Central Park and Archaeology Park)
- Maybury
- Newmills Park
- Broomhills
- Gilmerton Station Road
- Brunstane

Other housing allocations in the LDP make provision for open space but their location has not been specified in the site development principles e.g. Maybury and Cammo.

Additionally, the redevelopment of open space to the south and west of Saughton Prison for housing will lead to the creation of a new 2 hectares semi-natural greenspace adjacent to the Water of Leith.

Figure 5 shows the potential effect upon access to large greenspaces across the city as a consequence of achieving improvements to quality at Calton Hill, Leith Links and Saughton Park and through the creation of new large greenspaces as allocations within the Edinburgh Local Development Plan and other consented developments are implemented. This could result in a 6% increase in access to large greenspaces from 79.3% of homes in 2016 to 85.3% of homes by 2021.



**Figure 5: Potential Access to Large Greenspace by 2021**





## Case Study: Broomhills Park

This 30 hectare housing site was identified in the Edinburgh Local Development Plan to meet strategic housing land requirements. The proposals by Barratt East of Scotland Ltd were approved by Planning Committee in June 2014 and developed through participation at the Architecture & Design Scotland Forum, a series of workshops with an expert panel providing design review.

Open space is proposed in the form of a 3 hectare central park and radiating green wedges which retain the existing knoll within the site and responds to views to and from the site.

Equipped play areas will be provided to 'good' standard to serve all homes within 800 metres of their location, in addition to paths and an artwork feature.

Pedestrian and cycle connections through the site will link with Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park (including improved crossings) and to the path networks to the west and northwest at Mortonhall and Morton Mains.

The site provides for 633 residential units (including 25% on-site affordable provision of 158 homes) and land for a new primary school. Units for commercial use are provided within the ground floor of flats near to Old Burdiehouse village.

Image: Aerial View of Masterplan, including from Broomhills Park.



Reflecting comments from stakeholders during the preparation of this Strategy, the Edinburgh Design Guidance will set out how new large greenspaces can be delivered through the planning process to better meet the needs of users, encouraging health and well-being and enhancing the natural environment. Measures shall include:

- Level areas for community events, informal ball games and outdoor exercise
- Provision for new woodland and forest scale trees
- Community gardens, orchards, allotments
- Connectivity with the wider green network
- Sub-spaces and seating areas to provide meeting places for all ages.
- Measured walking and running circuits
- Edinburgh Meadow Mix in naturalised grassland areas
- Integration of sustainable urban drainage to enhance amenity and biodiversity e.g. swales and permanent ponds
- Locating spaces not only in relation to homes but new schools and commercial units to put greenspaces at the centre of community life
- Interpretation of local built, cultural and natural heritage interests.

# Play Access Standard

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Large greenspaces most often form the venue for high quality publicly accessible play areas.

The city has experienced one its highest births rates in recent times and consequently ongoing provision should be made for play, which is essential for children’s healthy physical and emotional growth. Play allows social and behavioural skills to be gained and supports educational development. Studies have also shown that children who use greenspace are more likely to keep up this habit as an adult.<sup>11</sup>

Edinburgh’s Play Strategy<sup>12</sup> has long recognised that children and young people of all ages have a right to quality play environments, which offer stimulation and challenge. Freedom to play is recognised as a fundamental right of every child under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Scottish Government’s Play Strategy promotes the daily value of play in the home, schools and nurseries and the local community, supported by positive leadership. Through its Play Strategy Vision, Edinburgh aims to be ‘a play friendly city where all children and young people can enjoy their childhood.’

The Council’s Open Space Strategy sets out the following requirements to help meet the need for equipped play areas within the existing built up area and to provide for new developments. All houses and flats should have access to at least one of the following:

**A play space of**

good play value (51 – 70) within 800 metres walking distance

very good play value (71 – 100) within 1200 metres walking distance

excellent play value (101 + ) within 2000 metres direct distance

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<sup>11</sup>Ward Thompson, C., Aspinall, P. and Montarzino A. (2008) The childhood factor: Adult visits to green places and the significance of childhood experience. *Environment and Behavior*; 40(1):111-43.

<sup>12</sup> Play in Partnership: a Play Strategy for the City of Edinburgh was first adopted in 2000 and reviewed in 2009 and 2014

The principles were based on surveys with parents and children, which found that the average walk or cycle trip to a play area was 750 metres but that people would go further to higher quality play destinations.

Play Value<sup>13</sup> measures the quality of play area design and layout, together with range of play activities on offer.

<b>Play Value</b>	<b>score</b>
Excellent	101 +
Very good	71 – 100
Good	51-70
Fair – does not contribute to the Play Space Access Standard	50 or less

### **Improvements to Edinburgh’s play areas between 2010-16**

In 2010, the Open Space Strategy mapped where existing play spaces met the Play Access Standard. Residential areas shown in grey lay more than 400 m from a play area meeting ‘good’ Play Value.

The 2016 version of this maps shows that Edinburgh’s [Play Area Action Plan](#) (2011-16) has helped increase access to play across the city from 67% of homes in 2009 to 76% in 2016, an increase of 9%.

The purple areas show the difference between 2010 and 2016, where creation of new play areas and upgrades to existing play areas have improved the number of play areas meeting the Play Access Standard.

The mapping also shows access to play against data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2016) –indicating the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland, where future improvements in play could improve equality of access.

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<sup>13</sup> Play Value is based on the former National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) PlaySafe System. The NPFA became Fields in Trust in 2007.

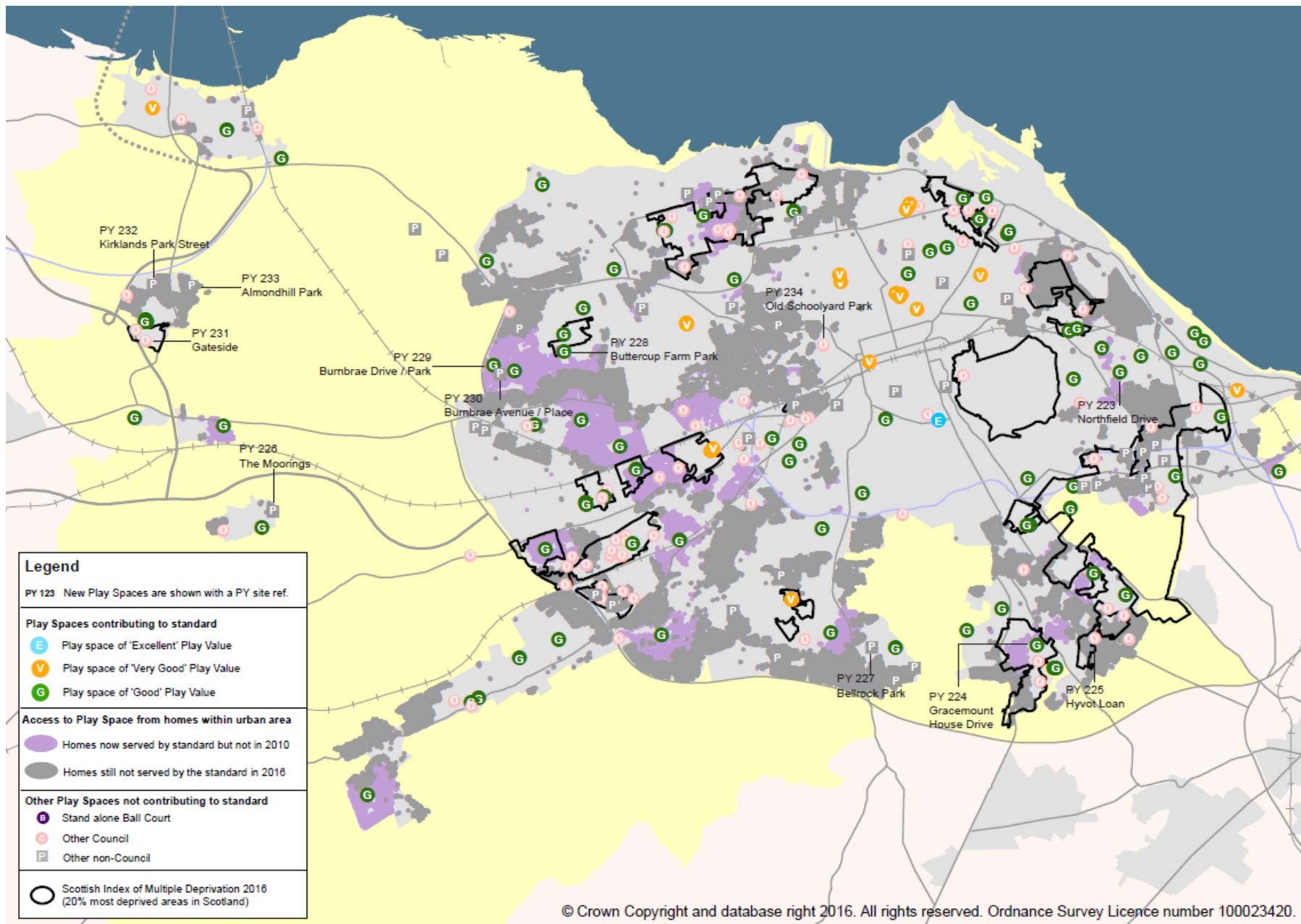


Figure 6: Play Area Access in 2016

Between 2011/12 and 2015/16 the Council has invested some £715,548 in play area improvements. A 'good' value play area costs upwards of £80,000 to install and the upkeep of equipment is an ongoing cycle of repair and renewal. Investment is needed to halt wear and tear, which has resulted some play areas declining over the last 5 years.

Since 2010, 5 new play areas have been built by the Council. These include: Gateside - Kirkliston, Gracemount House Drive, Northfield Drive, Buttercup Farm Park in Drumbrae and Old Schoolyard Park in Dean Village.

34 play areas have also been refurbished or supplied with extra equipment. This has achieved the following steps to meet the Play Access Standard:

- 19 play areas were improved from 'fair' to 'good' Play Value
- 3 play areas were improved to meet 'very good' Play Value. These were: Colinton Mains Park, Saughton Park and King George V Park, Eyre Place.

The Magnet Play Area at the East Meadows retains a Play Value of 'excellent'.

5 play areas were removed due to housing renewal<sup>14</sup> and vandalism<sup>15</sup>. Local residents were consulted on the changes. 3 play areas planned for removal were kept open in response to community views<sup>16</sup>. In Ratho, the local Friends of Park Group is actively raising funds to improve the play area previously identified for removal. In line with the 2016 Play Area Action Plan, play areas at Baillie Place, Milton Road and Dolphin Gardens West, Currie, remain to be phased out when the equipment reaches the end of its lifespan.

31 privately owned and publicly accessible play areas were mapped in 2010. Though the Council is unable to influence their upkeep, these sites add to the supply of play areas across the city.

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<sup>14</sup> Two play areas were removed due to housing renewal at Leith Fort and Gracemount.

<sup>15</sup> Brown Street, The Pleasance and Dumbryden Gardens, Wester Hailes.

<sup>16</sup> Forth Terrace by Dalmeny Station, Craigpark Crescent, Ratho and to the east of Balfour Street at Pilrig Park.



The target set for March 2016 by the Play Area Action Plan, was to achieve target of 80% of homes served by the standard. A number of Play Area proposals from the 2011-16 Play Area Action Plan remain to be completed. Equally, a number of community led projects and fund-raising initiatives are seeking to upgrade further play spaces across the city.

<b>Play Area</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
Loganlea Avenue	Improve toddler play to 'good' play value. Developer contribution (£20,000) secured via Loaning Rd development.	£50,000
Fauldburn Park	Improve to 'good' play value	£50,000
Roseburn Public Park	Improve to 'good' play value. Consultation undertaken and play area plan agreed with local community.	£70,000
Spylaw Park	Raised from 'fair' to 'good'. Working with community to seek additional external funding to raise play value to 'very good'.	£30,000
Glenvarloch Crescent, Inch	Improve to 'good' play value	£80,000
Leith Links	Magnet Play Area (excellent play value) – possibly including a skate facility. Edinburgh and Lothians and Greenspace Trust appointed to consult and fundraise for the project.	£400,000* Refer to Large Greenspace Standard
West Pilton Public Park	Improve to 'good' play value	£140,000
Morningside Public Park	Improve to 'good' play value	£70,000
Newcraighall Public Park	Developer contribution (£25,000) secured via new housing at Newcraighall North. Funding application submitted to WREN for £47,000.	£70,000
Niddrie House Square	Improve to 'good' play value. Consultation undertaken.	£60,000

There is currently no capital budget remaining to deliver these outstanding actions and a new Play Area Action Plan will be prepared in order to review how existing and new facilities will be managed, -explore sources of external funding and set out actions to help achieve the Play Access Standard. These actions will provide the basis for the direction of developer contributions where there is insufficient space on site to provide a new play area meeting the play value criteria and it is necessary to contribute to the improvement of facilities off-site.

Since 2010, 7 new play areas have been built in private sector housing sites, these include:

- North Kirkliston (2)
- The Moorings, Freeland Rd, Ratho (1)
- Burnbrae Drive and Burnbrae Place, East Craigs, Edinburgh (2)
- Hyvot's Loan, Edinburgh (1)
- Former water treatment works, Fairmilehead, Comiston Rd, Edinburgh (1)

The Play Area at Burnbrae Drive, East Craigs, is the only example which meets 'good' play value. In order to correctly understand the range of play activities that are crucial for child development and wellbeing, the 'play value' of all new play areas should be assessed early on in the planning process. This approach was taken for the new residential led development at Broomhills and will result in a play area which will meet 'good' play value.

### **Play Access towards 2021**

There are no proposals to change the Play Access Standard. Through its implementation by the Play Area Action Plan, it has been instrumental in supporting the right of all children to access quality opportunities for play, avoiding duplication of low value play equipment and establishing stimulating play provision in the most accessible locations.

Over the next 5 years, the target for both the management of existing play areas and planning of new provision will be to reach and sustain a figure of 80% of homes served by the Play Access Standard but to aspire to bringing coverage to 85% of the urban area. Potential measures to reduce inequalities across the city include:

- upgrading key play areas around the city to 'very good' play value;
- rationalising clusters of low value equipped play to provide fewer but better quality facilities;
- meeting play value in other ways, through more creative landscape design including natural play elements; and
- taking into account the impact of provision to be delivered by private-sector development as the city grows.

Figure 7 shows the potential effect of both potential play area upgrades and the creation of new play areas through implementation of housing land allocations in the LDP. Access to play could rise from 76% of homes in 2016 to 83% of homes by 2021, an

increase of 7%. Should the redevelopment of Saughton Park lead to its play area achieving 'excellent' play value, access would rise again to 86% of homes being served by the play access standard.

Equally, through further application of national design policy, which requires streets to consider 'place before movement' and by promoting distinctive landscape design, new local streets and greenspaces should provide for safe and stimulating unequipped play.

This Strategy complements the wider work of the Play Strategy for the City of Edinburgh and Edinburgh Play Forum, led by the Council's Play Champion. This considers the role of play in the wider community, including:

- Temporary resident-led 'Playing Out' events in streets
- Events in public spaces with activities led by Play Forum partners
- Opening up access to play in school grounds outside of teaching hours, as determined locally by Head Teachers

In some parts of the Council Area, primary school playgrounds represent the nearest accessible public asset. Access to grounds out of teaching hours can enhance opportunities for play in the community with sources of funding for play available to parent teacher associations that cannot be applied for by the Council.

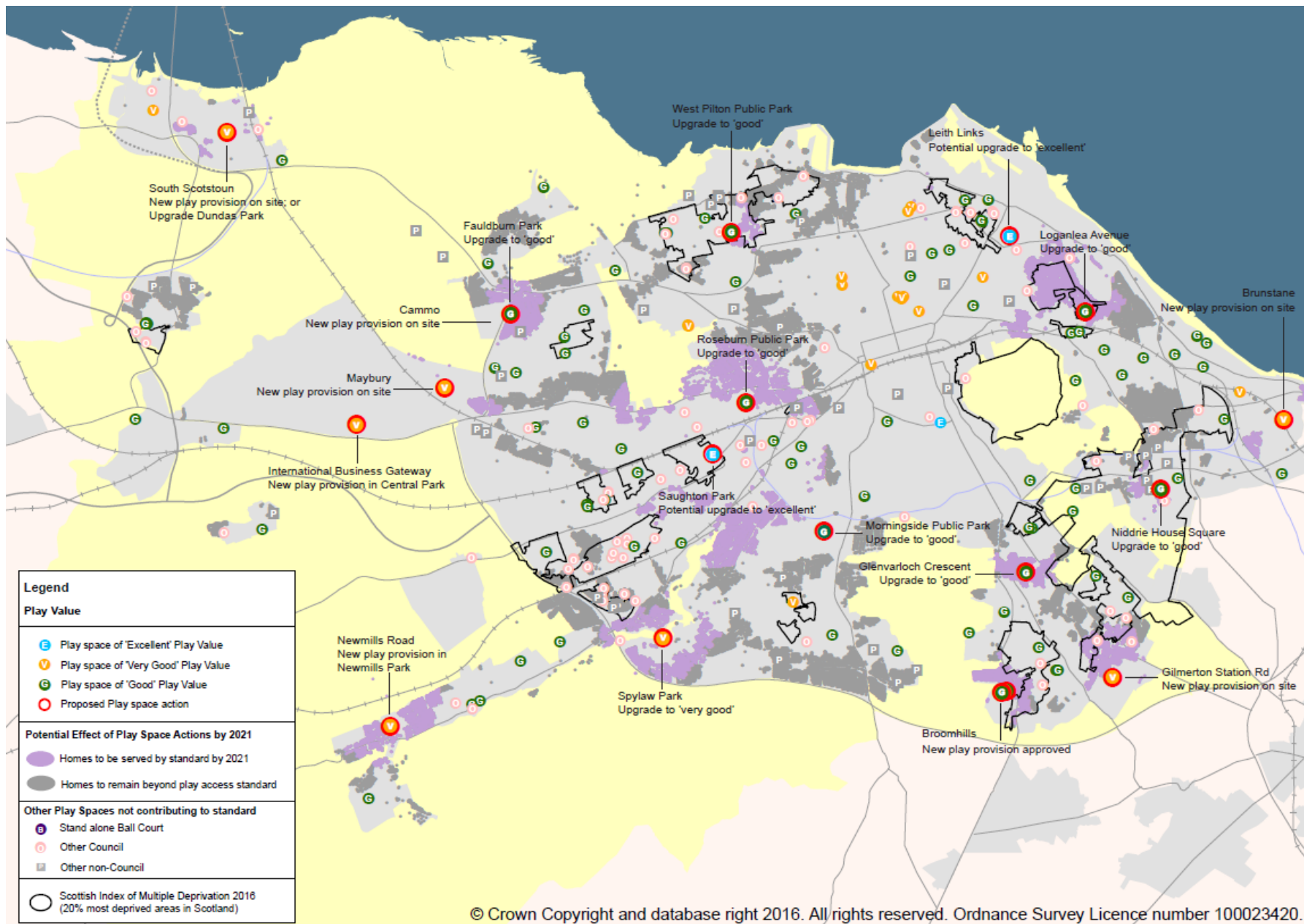


Figure 7: Potential Access to Play by 2021



## Case Study: Our PLACE, Learn Outdoors - Cramond Primary

At Cramond Primary, Commonwealth Games Legacy funding matched by Parent fund raising, supported extensive natural play facilities to be installed in 2014. The design by HarrisonStevens landscape architects has transformed muddy, grass slopes into challenging, fun, play space.

Our PLACE (Play Landscape Active Children's Experience) includes a giant slide, tunnel, wild grass and rocks for climbing, a wooden Roman Galleon with a rope bridge walk way and sunken sand pit. There is also a large 'loose parts' construction area to complement the existing trim trail and football pitch.

The facilities value, promote and support play for all children and realise the importance of play on each child's personal health, social and emotional well being. Positive social skills are learned and encouraged by the school's Pupil Support Assistants. The grounds also support rich learning opportunities during class time. Outside of teaching hours the play ground is accessible by the local community and has been treated with respect by all.

Children and adults happily spend hours here, creating, building, jumping, building, climbing, running and simply hanging out. Playtime incidents have been reduced and pupils return to the classroom after break times invigorated and ready to learn.

Image: Our PLACE, Cramond (HarrisonStevens)



## Local Greenspace Standard

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Local greenspaces close to homes play an important role in how people feel about their neighbourhood and offer convenient spaces for everyday enjoyment of the outdoors.

To provide for these needs, the Open Space Strategy sets out the following requirements which apply to the quality of existing greenspaces and level of open space provision in new developments:

**All homes should be within 400 metres walking distance of a 'good' quality, accessible greenspace of at least 500 square metres.**

This principle seeks to provide all homes with a minimum of 500 square metres of greenspace within 400 metres of people's homes. This is the distance nearly 50% of people would walk to access their nearest greenspace and roughly equivalent to a 5 minute walk.

Spaces typically contributing to this standard include over 700 residential amenity areas, semi-natural spaces such as woodlands and green corridors across the city. Roughly half of these spaces are Council managed with the remainder managed by property factors on behalf of residents. In many cases, Edinburgh's public parks and playing fields lie within this distance from homes and therefore cater for both local needs and wider community activities. A number of parks and gardens under 2 hectares also fall into the Local Greenspace category.

Edinburgh's local greenspaces were assessed over the period 2015/16 by Parks, Local Environment and Planning teams. Between 2010 – 2016, the quality criteria which local greenspaces had to meet were 'good' for parks and gardens and 'fair' for other types of greenspace. In 2010, 84% of homes were served by the local greenspace standard, by 2016 provision had improved to 89% - an increase of 5%. This compares favourably to some 69% of adults in Scotland who live within a 5 minute walk of their local greenspace<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/greenspace>

Figure 8 highlights access to local greenspace meeting quality standards within 400 metres of homes by 2016. The areas in purple show where improvements have occurred.

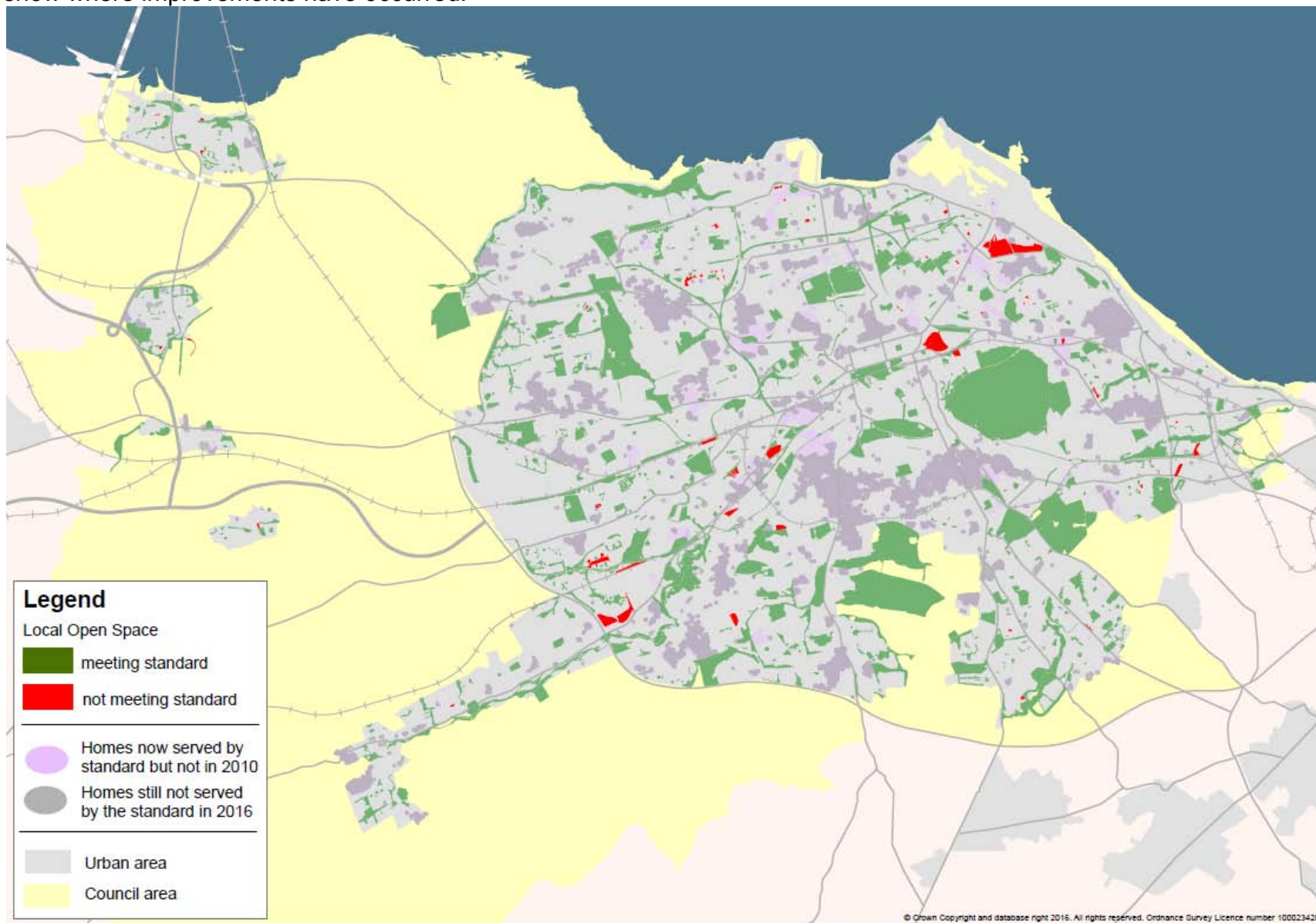


Figure 8: Access to Local Greenspace in 2016

Due to the number and diversity of local greenspaces across the city, it is not possible to show a trend. Some spaces have declined, whilst others have improved and many have remained the same. Some improvements in quality and access are the result of improvements to large greenspaces, others are down to initiatives such as community growing.

The 2010 Open Space Strategy set out actions to improve 8 local greenspaces, in addition to actions to improve cemeteries set out in the next section. A progress update is set out below:

### Completed

- Baronscourt Park, 'very good' in 2015
- Dalry Community Park, 'good' in 2015 (also to be improved via the Roseburn-Union Canal Green Network)
- Easter Drylaw Park, 'good' in 2015

- Granton Crescent, 'very good' in 2015
- Orchard Brae Park North and South, 'very good' in 2015
- Piershill Square West, 'fair' in 2015
- Ratho Station Park, 'good' in 2015
- Piershill Square West, 'fair' in 2015

### Outstanding

- Harvester Way – low quality in 2015
- Piershill Square East – low quality in 2015. Quality has declined following improvements in 2010.

Over 30 new local open spaces have been provided through new housing and other developments and these tend to be of good quality from the outset. This includes local parks alongside the Union Canal at Ratho and Fountainbridge Green, in addition to linear parks created at the former Fairmilehead Water Treatment Works and Dreghorn Polofield, Colinton.

### Local Greenspaces towards 2021

The Scottish Government has included improvement in access to local greenspace as a National Indicator to measure progress towards delivery of the National Outcomes of a healthier, safer and stronger, wealthier and fairer, smarter and greener Scotland. The Open Space Strategy provides a useful update in terms of meeting this objective within the Council Area.

Whilst a more equitable standard in terms of access to quality large greenspaces now exists across the City, the challenge for the next phase of the Open Space Strategy is to promote better quality greenspaces within 5 minutes of people's homes.

In addition to large greenspaces, local greenspaces play an important role in people's perceptions of their neighbourhood, providing space for physical activity for those of all abilities, offering space for play which can be supervised easily by parents and generally improving wellbeing by encouraging more time to be spent outdoors.

Local greenspaces are the starting point for initiatives to get people more active, such as ‘Couch to 5K’. They also have a crucial function in improving access to nature on a day-to-day basis and helping to counteract the fragmentation of habitats within built up areas, a key objective of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan and the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative.<sup>18</sup>

Over the next 5 years, to support these outcomes it is proposed to work towards a target of a 20% increase in local greenspaces achieving ‘good’ quality, currently 64% of all spaces. The overall quality standard for local greenspace has accordingly been raised to ‘good’ for all types of open space.

Figure 9 indicates spaces of low quality which should be prioritised for improvement but reveals that approx 30% are of ‘fair’ quality with scope to be improved to better meet local needs.

The map shows data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2016) – indicating the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland, where improvements to local greenspace could improve equality of access and align with Council and CSGN priorities. This approach will be supported by community-led initiatives and priorities for publicly managed greenspaces as agreed through Locality Improvement Plans.

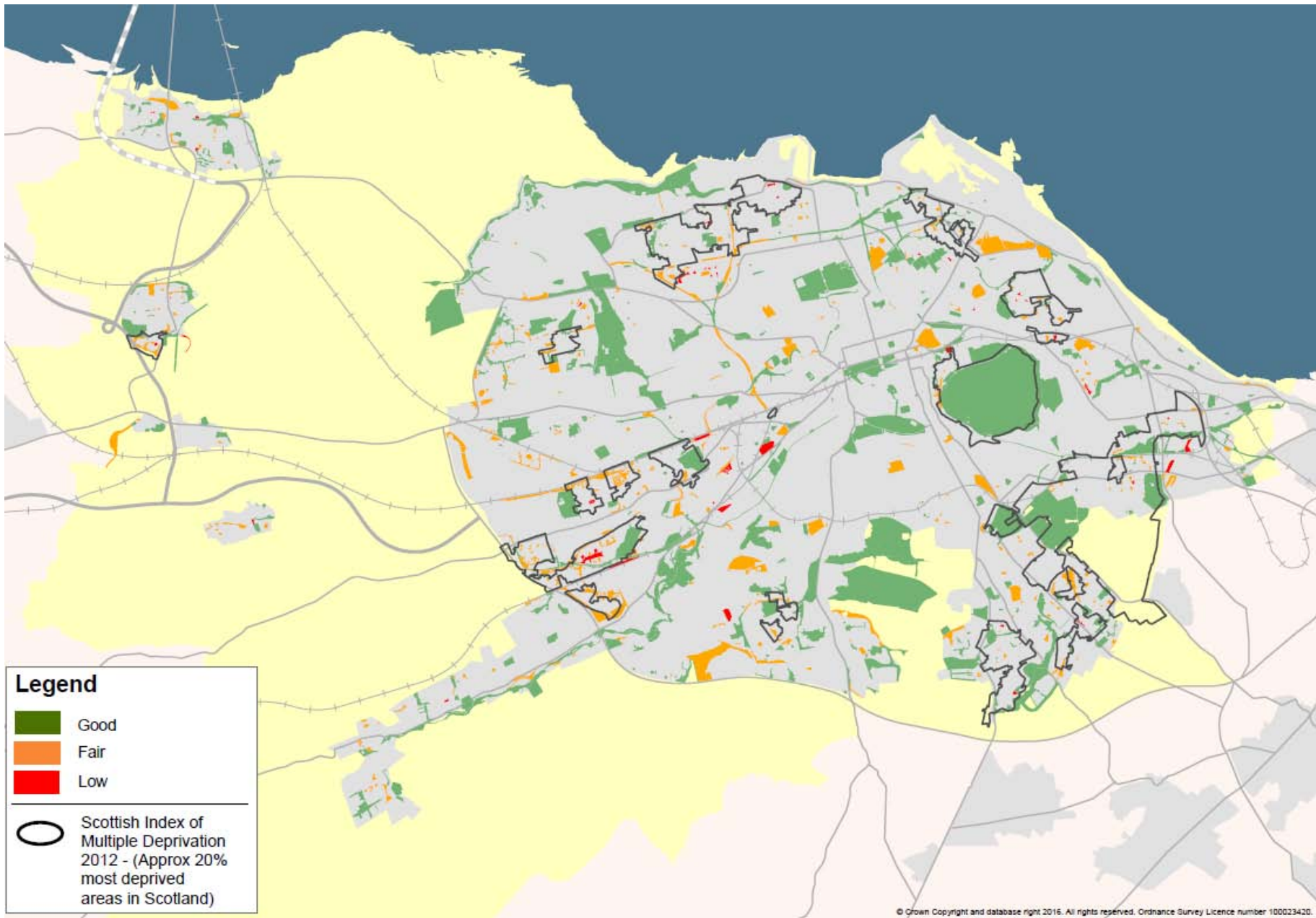
The citywide Open Space Action plan will include further mapping to show the potential improvement in access to local greenspace resulting from the following:

- improvements to the quality of Saughton Park, Leith Links and Calton Hill;
- the creation of new large greenspaces through the Local Development Plan;
- improvements to parks and gardens under 2 hectares; and
- cemetery improvement actions.

Future updates of the citywide Action Plan will include greenspace initiatives arising through the Locality Improvement Plans.

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<sup>18</sup> [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7669/edinburgh\\_biodiversity\\_action\\_plan\\_2016-18](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7669/edinburgh_biodiversity_action_plan_2016-18)



**Figure 9: Access to Local Greenspace 2016 by quality grade**



Feed-back from stakeholders during the preparation of this Strategy suggested further ways in which local greenspaces in new housing developments could deliver multiple benefits. Good practice advice on these issues below will be set out in updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance.

- Paths crossing the space to enable use in winter and access for all.
- Provide spaces for community growing and fruit trees.
- Include space for a diversity of larger growing trees to renew Edinburgh's canopy cover.
- Sheltered, social spaces to congregate and meet neighbours with seating or walling.
- A design that complements local streets by providing safe but stimulating unequipped play for children.
- In larger spaces, a layout with sub-areas to minimise conflict between users.
- Edinburgh Meadow Mix in naturalised grassland areas.
- Complement sustainable urban drainage through location alongside swales, rain gardens.
- Encourage links to the green network and active travel network.



## Case Study: Dreghorn Polofields

The development of 77 dwellings (including 25% affordable homes) by Miller Homes on agricultural land between Colinton Conservation Area and the City Bypass was granted consent in 2011 to maintain Edinburgh's housing land supply. A linear park was master planned by Optimised Environments as a local greenspace to retain a recreational route through the development which links under the A720 to Bonaly Country Park and the Pentland Hills Regional Park. The space is overlooked by the homes and runs along the edge of the Bonaly Burn and existing gardens, responding to local landscape features. The design incorporates views to the northern slopes of the Pentlands, surface water storage under grassed areas, new tree planting, bulbs and wildflowers, seating, informal play and a cairn pointing out the nearby hills. As part of the development, management has also been carried out to improve the adjacent Covenanter's Wood for public access.

Image: View northwards along the linear park.

## Cemeteries, Burial Grounds and Churchyards

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Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds also contribute to the Local Greenspace Standard. Those in active use for burials firstly provide an important role in the commemoration of loved ones for the bereaved.

As urban greenspaces, cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds also contribute to the attractiveness of the urban scenery, Edinburgh's biodiversity and its cultural interest, particularly the city's historic burial grounds, where many infamous figures are laid to rest.

The 2009 Open Space Audit recorded that in the Council area there were 11 churchyards, of which 6 are Council-owned, 20 Council cemeteries and further 10 cemeteries in private ownership.

The 2010 Open Space Strategy noted the long-term capacity of the new Craigmillar Castle Park Cemetery, which opened in 2006 and set out actions to improve local greenspace quality in the following locations:

- Old Calton Burial Ground
- New Calton Burial Grounds
- North Leith Churchyard
- Dalry Cemetery
- Newington Cemetery

These actions were not progressed as originally intended due to the priorities of managing memorial stability, many of which are protected for their special architectural or historic interest, alongside features such as stone walling, iron railings and gates.

The Council's transformation in 2016, places cemeteries and burial grounds in the same service area as parks and greenspaces, which creates better opportunities to enhance their social, cultural and biodiversity potential.

A number of initiatives to improve the city's burial grounds are already underway. To conserve and enhance built heritage of international acclaim and improve access to greenspace in the city centre, Edinburgh World Heritage have been leading the Edinburgh Graveyards Project.

Beyond the World Heritage Site, Friends of Groups at both Warriston and Morningside cemeteries have been championing these monuments to local culture and history and carrying out voluntary works to improve landscape management for public access and wildlife benefit.

### **Cemeteries and Burial Grounds towards 2021**

Over the next five years, priorities for Cemeteries and Burial Grounds include:

- Reviewing greenspace quality through the Parks Quality Assessment programme
- Supporting the development of a Friends of Group network
- Working with others, in particular, Edinburgh World Heritage to deliver improvements forming part of the World Heritage Site Management Plan.



## Case Study: Edinburgh Graveyards Project

This project led by Edinburgh World Heritage, involves five greenspaces within the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh: Greyfriars, Canongate and St Cuthbert's Kirkyards and Calton Old and Calton New Burial Grounds. These sites are the resting place of some of Edinburgh's most famous figures including; economist Adam Smith, poet, Robert Fergusson; inventor Robert Stevenson, and philosopher David Hume. Each of these sites is at risk; suffering not only at the hands of weathering and erosion but also from limited resources, anti-social behaviour and a lack of awareness of their value as local green open spaces. The project is co-ordinating a joined-up approach to revitalising these places so that they become well-loved community resources as well as 'must-see' visitor attractions.

Image: Doors Open Day Old Calton Burial Ground.



# Playing Fields and Other Sports Areas

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Edinburgh's Physical Activity and Sport Strategy<sup>19</sup> encourages everybody to keep active as a way of life. This follows the Scottish Government's strategy for physical activity 'Let's Make Scotland More Active'<sup>20</sup>.

Physical inactivity remains a major challenge to improving health within Scotland. It is recommended that in a week, children should be active for an hour each day and adults, for 30 minutes on most days.

On average, Edinburgh residents report undertaking physical activity on two or three days of the week, however, 29% of residents still manage less than half an hour of physical activity.<sup>21</sup>

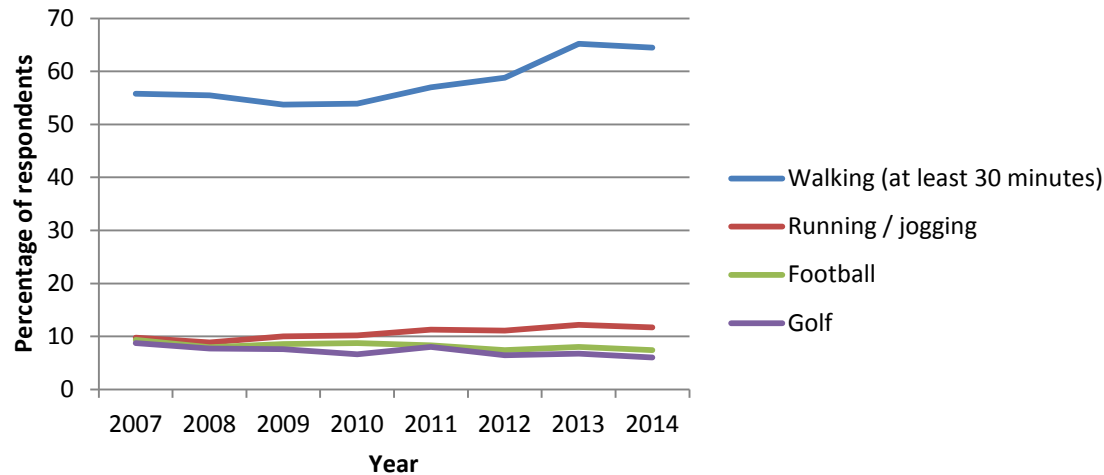
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<sup>19</sup> City of Edinburgh Council, 2014. *Edinburgh's Physical Activity and Sports Strategy*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory\\_record/683866/edinburghs\\_physical\\_activity\\_and\\_sports\\_strategy](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory_record/683866/edinburghs_physical_activity_and_sports_strategy) [Accessed: 3 May 2016].

<sup>20</sup> The Scottish Government, 2003. *Let's Make Scotland More Active - A Strategy for Physical Activity*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2003/02/16324/17895> [Accessed: 3 May 2016].

<sup>21</sup> City of Edinburgh Council. 2015. *Edinburgh People Survey Summary Results*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20029/have\\_your\\_say/921/edinburgh\\_people\\_survey](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20029/have_your_say/921/edinburgh_people_survey). [Accessed 2 November 2016].

**Trends in participation in sport in the last four weeks 2007 - 2014**  
**Scottish Household Survey 2014**



National trends indicate that participation levels in pitch sports remain steady but that walking for at least 30 minutes at least once per month is on the increase.<sup>22</sup>

The Council aims to raise the profile of physical activity and sport in Edinburgh, encourage lifelong participation for all and support local clubs and community-led initiatives.

Although physical activity can take many forms, including play, dance and housework, a key objective is to encourage greater use of Edinburgh’s greenspaces and sports facilities, including those in schools.

Across the City, the Council owns 109 full size football pitches, 29 artificial pitches, 57 7x7 pitches, 30 rugby pitches and 24 cricket pitches.

The 2010 Open Space Strategy found there were enough pitches across Edinburgh to meet demand but that by improving their quality, greater use and levels of participation in sport could be supported.

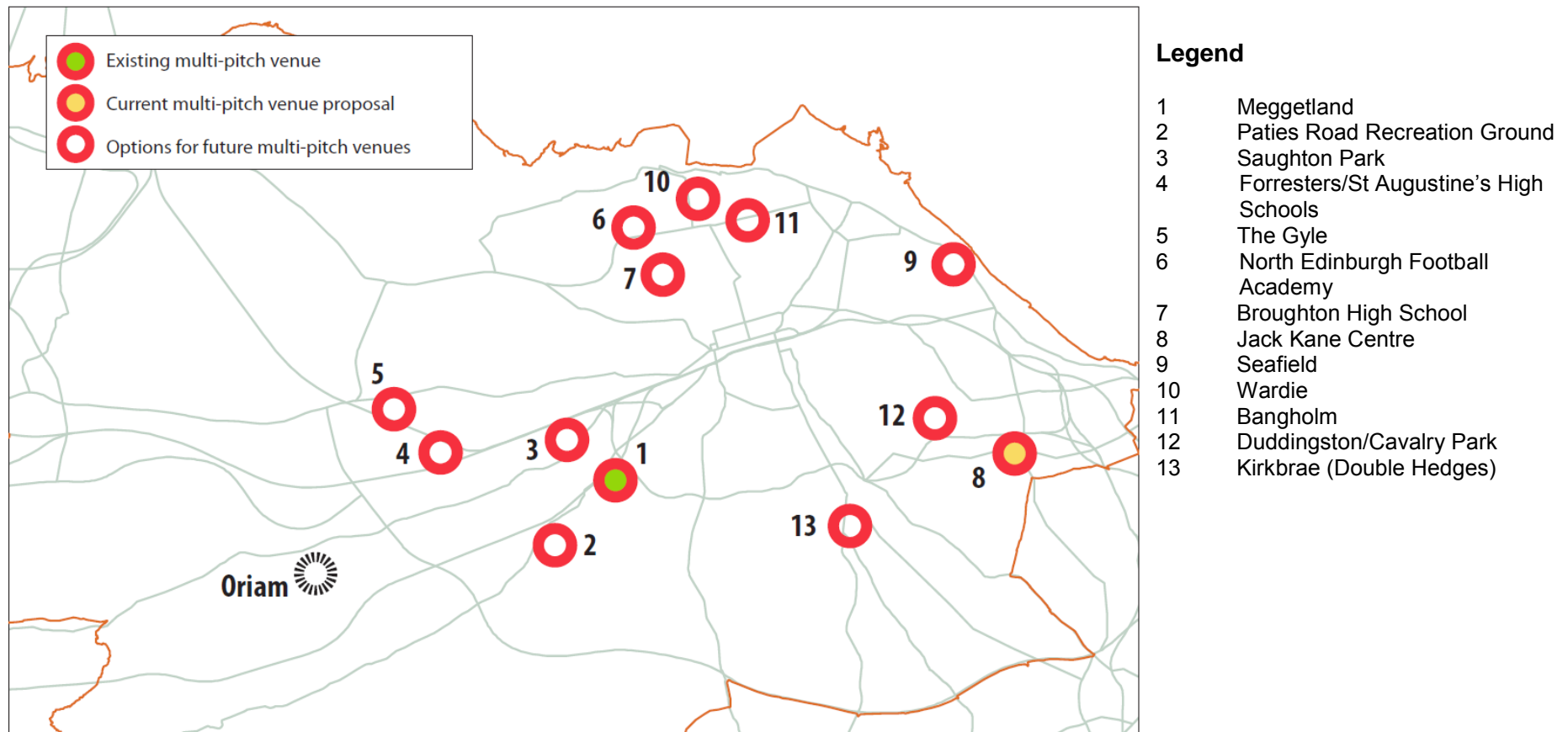
<sup>22</sup> Scottish Government, 2015. *Scottish household survey - publication summary - annual report*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual> [Accessed: 5 May 2016].

Investment was to be concentrated in multi-pitch venues, such as the Meggetland Sports Complex, which opened in 2006.

Criteria defining a multi-pitch venue are:

- One semi-final/final pitch (essential)
- At least two A or B quality supporting pitches (essential)
- At least one floodlit synthetic grass full size pitch (essential)
- Grade 1 changing facilities (essential)
- Facilities fully open to public use (essential)
- Social facilities (desirable)

The locations identified were spread around the city, where sufficient space existed to avoid restricting access to greenspace or impacts on the character of the city's Conservation Areas.



### Location of existing, proposed and future multi-pitch venues

A long timeframe for delivery was identified, between 2010-2020. Whilst further venues have not been progressed in the last 5 years, the Council plans to refurbish the Jack Kane Centre and improve the pitches in Hunter's Hall Park.

This upgraded venue will include new and refurbished all weather pitches, alongside an outdoor velodrome and a bmx track. Subject to planning approval, re-opening is anticipated in Autumn 2017. The Council is also embarking on the redevelopment of Meadowbank Stadium, which will comprise indoor and outdoor athletic tracks, and all weather pitches.

Whilst investment in further multi-pitch venues remains a long-term goal for the Council, due to reduced resources, further multi-pitch venues beyond those already planned are unlikely to materialise in the next 5 years.

Nonetheless, grass pitches can become unplayable until the next growing season if damaged by ongoing wet weather and heavy use from repeat fixtures. Use of grass pitches is generally kept to 2-3 games per week.

In 2013/14 £500,000 was allocated to improve grass pitch drainage in a number of existing parks, including Inverleith Park, Roseburn Park, Seven Acre Park, The Meadows, Seafield Recreation Ground, Ravelston Park, Drumbrae Park, Dundas Park, Davidsons Mains Park, Inch Park, Silverknowes Park and Leith Links.

Through a review of its sports pitches, the Council is exploring reducing maintenance costs and spreading wear and tear by transferring some bookings to existing all weather pitches and school grounds. This will potentially deliver further multi-pitch venues at the schools shown in the map above.

The LDP sets out policy which controls loss of playing fields in order to maintain or improve a citywide resource to meet the needs of local communities. For example, the policy allowed development on a playing field at the former St Margaret's School campus at East Suffolk Road.

To compensate for the loss of a grass pitch for residential development, a financial contribution of £130,000 was required from the developer to upgrade the public playing fields at Kirkbrae/Double Hedges.

The Kirkbrae/Double Hedges playing fields were originally identified as important community resource with long-term potential to convert into a multi-pitch venue in the 2010 Open Space Strategy.

In 2016, the National Performance Centre for Sport, called Oriam, opened at Heriot-Watt University's Riccarton campus. This £30m facility is designed to support Scotland's elite athletes whilst also offering gym membership and bookable pitches for the public.

The facility was funded by £25 m from the Scottish Government and £2.5m each from Heriot-Watt University and the City of Edinburgh Council. Oriam includes an indoor spectator full-sized 3G football pitch, a full sized spectator grass pitch, a synthetic 3G pitch, goalkeeper training areas, two grass rugby pitches, five grass football pitches, three outdoor tennis courts and a nine-court sports hall.



## **Playing Fields towards 2021**

A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy is expected to be prepared shortly and will examine the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.

Analysis of existing access to playing fields, reveals that most homes are within a 15 minute walk of a playing field in a park, leisure facility or school. Whilst the current supply of playing fields appears to be sufficient, as the city expands, it will be necessary to ensure that new communities benefit from equivalent access to sports provision.

Provision of a multi-pitch venue at Hunter's Hall Park will serve the expanding population in South East Edinburgh Strategic Development Area. In the West Edinburgh Strategic Development Area, provision for outdoor sports facilities may need to consider options, such as:

- Upgrading of South Gyle Park to a multi-pitch venue
- Meeting needs by providing public access to sports facilities within school grounds

As noted earlier, large greenspaces should also provide space for informal ball games and keeping active.



## Case Study: Oriam

Oriam is Scotland's new sports performance centre, located at Herriot-Watt University in the south west of Edinburgh, six miles from the city centre. It provides Scotland's current and future sporting stars with the facilities, access and support services that will be essential for achieving international success, whilst also providing access for the local community, including the health and fitness suite.

In 2012, the Scottish Government committed £25 million of funding towards a new sports performance centre and Herriot-Watt University and the City of Edinburgh Council were successful in bidding to host and operate the centre and contributed £2.5m each towards the project. The two organisations have worked with SportsScotland and partner sports bodies to deliver a world class performance facility designed by Architects Reiach and Hall and Landscape Architects Rankin Fraser.

The centre includes a full size indoor 3G pitch; full size outdoor 3G pitch; twelve court sports hall; five outdoor grass football and two grass rugby pitches; hydrotherapy pool; café, conference and meeting facilities and world class facilities for sports science and medicine as well as coaching.

Image: Aerial view from south west.

## Bowling Greens and Tennis Courts

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Since 2009, a number of bowling greens have closed, this includes:

- Tipperlin Bowling Club – part of the re-development of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital;
- Caledonian Bowling Club, Russell Road – now a builder's yard; and
- Ferranti Bowling Green, Inverleith - now a children's nursery.

At Broughton Road, two bowling greens have been converted to school playing fields for Broughton Primary. At Leith Links, one of the four bowling greens has been replaced with a tennis court and at Victoria Park, one bowling green has been converted to provide allotments.

Two new tennis courts were opened in 2015 at Victoria Park on the site of redundant tennis facilities and new a tennis court and mini-tennis court were established at Warriston Playing Fields.

## Golf Courses

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In 2010, the Open Space Strategy observed a number of changes in participation in golf as follows:

- A decline in club membership and rise in 'pay-and-play'
- Growth in youth participation through the 'clubgolf' programme
- Concern that some of Edinburgh's private clubs may go out of business due to falling membership and higher maintenance costs resulting from wet summers.

In recent years, the number of people playing golf across the UK has been decreasing, however, in 2014, levels of golf participation stabilised.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Source: 2014 Golf Participation in Great Britain, Sports Marketing Surveys Inc.

Some reasons for fewer people playing golf include: the overall cost of the game, the time it takes to play a round of golf, family and work commitments and taking up new sports<sup>24</sup>.

### Changes in visitor numbers to municipal golf courses 1998/99 - 2014/15



There are six municipal golf courses in Edinburgh, managed by Edinburgh Leisure, these are:

- Braid Hills – 18 holes
- Carrick Knowe - 18 holes
- Craigentenny – 18 holes
- Portobello – 9 holes
- Silverknowes – 18 holes
- Wee Braids – 9 holes

<sup>24</sup> Source: Growing Golf in the UK, Syngenta 2014.

Annual members can play all six courses, which are also available to non-members on payment for a round of golf through 'pay-and-play'.

Whilst the total number of visits to municipal courses has remained broadly stable since the 1990s at between 150,000 - 200,000 visits per year, in recent years, the total number of visits has fluctuated between highs of 182,000 in 2011/12 and 169,000 in 2013/14 to lows of 130,000 in 2012/13 and 139,000 in 2014/15.

To promote youth participation in the game, 'Firstclubgolf' introduces primary school pupils to golf. In 2015, almost 3,500 pupils took part in the introductory programme compared to around 3000 pupils in 2009<sup>25</sup>. Eighty one schools in Edinburgh are now involved in delivering additional 'clubgolf' coaching to support long term participation.

Golf continues to make up about one quarter (26%) of all urban open space in Edinburgh. In 2010, 20 of the 26 courses in the Council Area were located in the Edinburgh Green Belt.

However, since 2010, two private hill courses in the green belt have closed, Lothianburn in 2013 and Torphin Hill in 2014. Anecdotal evidence suggests remaining members have joined nearby courses.

Understanding changing trends in golf, including diversification to provide other leisure pursuits, therefore has a bearing on the green belt's landscape setting and recreational value.

No data is available on levels of participation at Edinburgh's privately managed golf clubs. However, 'Edinburgh Golf' has been recently launched as a promotional initiative by a working partnership of 14 privately managed golf courses in and around the city<sup>26</sup>.

To encourage local residents and visiting golfers to play more golf, 'Edinburgh Golf' offers online booking facilities, a newsletter and discount visitor fees to participating clubs.

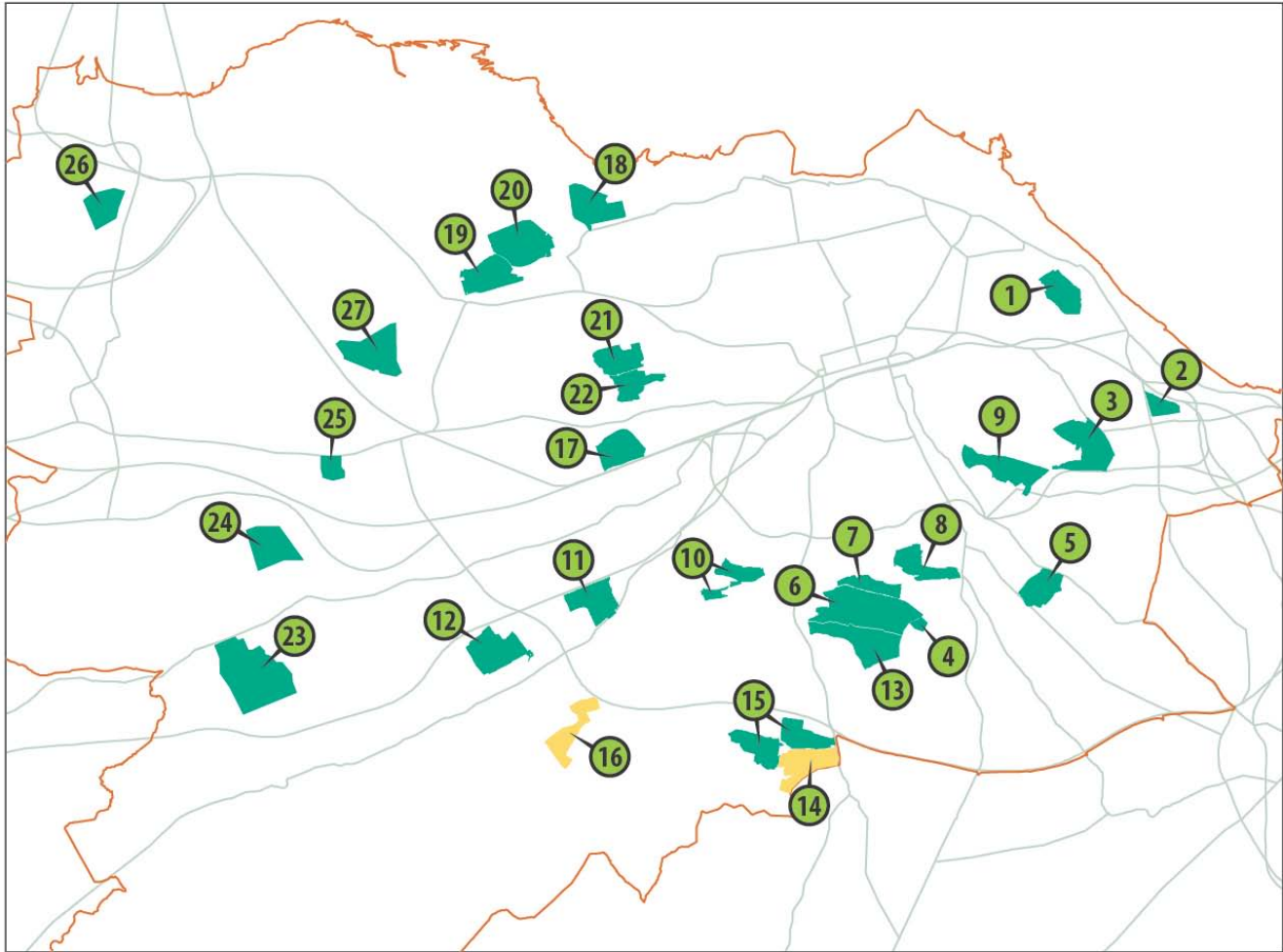
With the exception of the Braid Hills, which is traversed by path routes offering opportunities to spot wildlife and enjoy views across the City, most courses are not counted as fully accessible by the Open Space Audit. However, it is recognised that the margins of many course are enjoyed informally through the Outdoor Access Code.

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<sup>25</sup> Source: Sports and Outdoor Learning Unit , City of Edinburgh Council.

<sup>26</sup> Musselburgh Golf Course in East Lothian and Broomieknowe Golf Course in Midlothian are included in addition to the following in Edinburgh: Baberton, Craigmillar Park, Duddingston, Kingsknowe, Liberton, Merchants, Prestonfield, Ratho Park, Swanston New and Turnhouse.





**Legend**

- 1 Craigentenny
- 2 Duddingston
- 3 Portobello
- 4 Braid Hills (Golf Range)
- 5 Liberton
- 6 Braid Hills/Princes
- 7 Hermitage
- 8 Craigmillar
- 9 Prestonfield
- 10 Merchants of Edinburgh
- 11 Kingsknowe
- 12 Baberton
- 13 Mortonhall
- 14 Lothianburn - Not in active use
- 15 Swanston
- 16 Torphin - Not in active use
- 17 Carrick Knowe
- 18 Silverknowes
- 19 Royal Burgess
- 20 Bruntsfield
- 21 Ravelston
- 22 Murrayfield
- 23 Dalmahoy
- 24 Ratho Park
- 25 Gogarburn
- 26 Dundas Park
- 27 Turnhouse

**Location of Golf Courses**

# Allotments and Community Growing

## Allotments

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Allotments and community growing provide a great way to keep active outdoors, socialise and grow healthy, locally sourced fruit and vegetables. Providing access to land to grow food contributes to the objectives of [Edible Edinburgh](#), a cross-sector approach to promote a sustainable local food economy, celebrate food culture, improve health and reduce food poverty and waste.

### Allotments

In 2010, the waiting list for a Council allotment plot stood at some 2,367 people. Taking account of existing plot holders, demand stood at over three times the supply of 1,233 plots. The waiting time for a Council plot, depending on the area of the city, was between four and seven years.

In recognition of this level of interest, the Council's Allotment Strategy<sup>27</sup> set out to provide one new allotment site per year over the next 5 years, as well as to improve the facilities and administration of existing allotments.

This target has been met and 12 new sites have been created since 2010, through both public and private sector action. Capacity at existing allotment sites has been increased, whilst half-plots and raised beds have been created for those who don't need a full 20 x 10 metre plot.

A number of longer-term site options for Allotments were also explored through the Open Space Strategy. However, these have not been progressed in the short-term due to issues of land ownership, soil quality and loss of open space for other uses such as sports.

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<sup>27</sup> City of Edinburgh Council, 2010, Cultivating Communities: A Growing Challenge – An allotments strategy for the City of Edinburgh (2010-2015)

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduces new requirements for councils, including: to manage waiting lists and report on allotment provision each year; to take reasonable steps to address high demand; and to prepare food growing strategies. The Act also introduces new protection against allotment closure.

The Council in partnership with the Allotments Steering Group<sup>28</sup> is in the process of preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be approved in early 2017. This will call for new sites to be put forward by interested parties and for these to be agreed through the four Locality Areas.

In 2015, the waiting list for allotments stands at 2,510 for the 1,425 plots managed by Parks and Greenspaces. Including allotments owned by other organisations, the total supply across the Council Area is 1,690.

As in 2010, any new locations suggested for allotments should be evaluated against the Open Space Strategy's standards to ensure that new sites will not impact on the availability of greenspace for other recreational uses, particularly in areas of high density housing.

The Local Development Plan has a role in safeguarding sites for allotments and will continue to do so through the Open Space Strategy, where sites with longer-term potential to meet demand are identified, such as at Midmar.

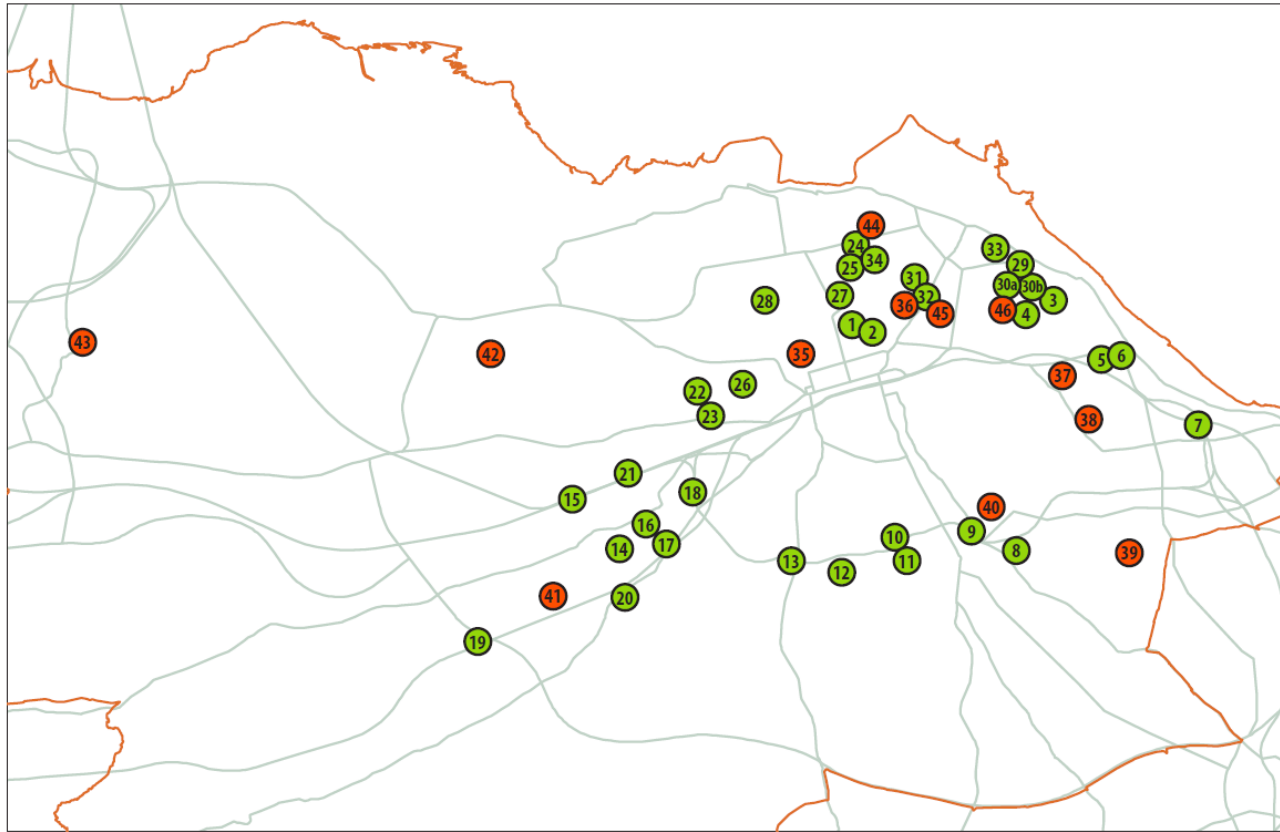
Equally, the requirements for a number of proposed housing allocations set out in the Local Development Plan, indicate several sites with potential to increase the supply of allotments. These include:

- Leith Links Seaward Extension;
- Newmills Park;
- Moredunvale Road;
- Curriemuirend; and
- Brunstane.

Through residential expansion of Newcraighall village to the north of Newcraighall Road by some 220 homes, the Council has secured provision for 16 full size allotments to be adopted and managed by the Council.

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<sup>28</sup> The Allotments Steering Group includes representatives from the Federation of Edinburgh and District Allotments and Garden Associations (FEDAGA) and Scottish Allotments and Gardens Society (SAGS), allotment holders, those on the allotment waiting list as well as the City of Edinburgh Council Parks and Greenspaces Service.



### Allotment Sites in 2009

- 1 East Scotland Street Lane North
- 2 East Scotland Street Lane South
- 3 Craigentenny
- 4 Findlay Avenue/Sleigh Drive
- 5 Telferton
- 6 Telferton
- 7 Portobello East
- 8 Bridgend Farm
- 9 Lady Road
- 10 Relugas Place
- 11 West Mains
- 12 Midmar
- 13 Morningside
- 14 Saughton
- 15 Stenhouse
- 16 Chesser Crescent
- 17 Hutchison Loan
- 18 Slateford Green
- 19 Wester Hailes
- 20 Redhall
- 21 Carrick Knowe
- 22 Succoth Gardens
- 23 Roseburn Cliff
- 24 Ferry Road
- 25 Warriston
- 26 Dean
- 27 Warriston Crescent
- 28 Inverleith
- 29 Claremont Park
- 30a Restalrig
- 30b Prospect Bank
- 31 Pilrig Park
- 32 Cambridge Avenue
- 33 Leith Links
- 34 Warriston

### Allotment Provision 2009 - 2015

Allotment Sites 2015	
35	India Place
36	Inchkeith Court
37	Baronscourt
38	Northfield Drive
39	Greendykes
40	Prestonfield
41	Dumbryden
42	Drumbrae
43	Kirkliston
44	Victoria Park
45	Albert Street
46	Hawkhill and Nisbet





## Case Study: India Place Allotments

The City Centre Neighbourhood Partnership helped fund the creation of 27 Allotments as part of the Neighbourhood Environment Programme.

The idea was initiated on a walk about the local area with residents who wanted 'urban allotments' for people living in the city who did not have the time to manage a large plot, but wanted to enjoy growing their own food and spending more time outdoors. The plots are therefore smaller than the standard 10 x 20 metre Edinburgh allotments. There are 21 raised beds with some being half plots and nearly all the plot holders are new to organic growing and gardening.

The site's history has been reflected in the design of the space. It was once the location of tenements that were demolished in 1961. Now, the old tenement coal bunkers are used as tool sheds for plot holders after Edinburgh World Heritage funded the repair of the back wall and timber cellar doors.

Furthermore, an Appearance Matters budget from the neighbourhood funded the cost for the design of the gatehouse entrance, known as "the hut", which was designed by Sutherland Hussey Architects. The grand opening of the allotments was in May 2013.



## Community Growing

In 2009, the Open Space Audit recorded relatively few community gardens. Some of the best known examples at the time were Redbraes Community Garden in Leith, Dr Mackay's Wood in Juniper Green and Corstorphine Hill Walled Garden, which has had repeated success in the Green Flag Award community category.

Over the last 5 years, community gardens and growing projects have expanded to more than 50 sites. Edinburgh and the Lothians Greenspace Trust maintain a [map of community gardens](#) across the city. There has also been increased interest in the use of stalled development sites and derelict land following the success of Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Housing Association's '[Stalled Spaces](#)' project.

Successful examples of temporary greening include the Grove Community Garden, where the local community have been working with developers of the former brewery site at Fountainbridge to grow their own fruit, vegetables and herbs since 2012. This has transformed an unused gap site into a temporary community hub with Grove 2 re-locating to Harrison Park as Fountainbridge is re-developed.

By contrast to other parts of the Central Belt, Edinburgh has a much lower proportion of derelict land and as the economy has picked up following the recession, a faster turnaround of vacant land. Whilst opportunities for stalled spaces on previously developed land may be more limited, this temporary use is supported in principle.

However, in Edinburgh, many more community gardens are springing up in under-utilised amenity greenspaces within residential areas and delivering permanent improvements to make the city's parks and greenspaces ever more vibrant places, whilst complementing the resources available to the Council for grounds maintenance.

In 2015, 50% of tenants responding to the Council's housing investment strategy, expressed support for the development of community gardens. The use of Council land to support tenants to grow fruit and vegetables would reduce food bills, and provide wider social benefits, such as taking an active role in local community life and improving physical and mental health.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> City of Edinburgh Council. 2015. Invest to Save Consultation.

**Examples of community gardens which have been established since 2010 include:** the Calders community garden in Wester Hailes, which has transformed an area of low quality grassland adjacent the Union Canal; Leith Links has benefitted from the introduction of a community orchard at its east end, close to the entrance of the Restalrig Railway Path; and at its west end, Leith Community Crops in Pots are making good use of redundant tennis and putting facilities to inspire a future generation of gardeners.

### **Allotments and Community Growing towards 2021**

Site options arising from the draft Allotment Strategy will in turn be included in the citywide Open Space Action Plan.

This Strategy supports further expansion of community gardens, in particular to continue to deliver the benefits of Edible Edinburgh and in recognition of its health and well-being value to local communities. A template lease is available and interested groups can get further advice from the [Council website](#) and the Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens.

To ensure community gardens are inclusive of all open space users and needs and do not result in reductions in access to greenspace, all proposals relating to existing greenspaces should be agreed through Neighbourhood Partnerships.

Through changes to encourage the multi-purpose nature of new local and large greenspaces to be delivered as the city expands, the Strategy will encourage spaces suitable for community gardens within new developments.

Permanent and advance delivery of green infrastructure within Strategic Development Areas will also be encouraged to create the setting for investment and new neighbourhoods.



## Case Study: Grove Community Garden

The idea for the Grove Community Garden was initiated by the local community to provide a community garden that is making temporary use of vacant land close to Edinburgh City Centre, following closure of the Scottish and Newcastle Fountain Brewery.

The first community garden, Grove 1, opened to the north of Dundee Street opened in 2013 with the agreement of the landowner, Grosvenor, establishing a temporary garden that has become a thriving community hub. In spring 2014, the project expanded to a second unused development site, Grove 2, adjacent to the Union canal, owned by the Council.

The aim of the project is to grow an active community as well as growing food. One part of the garden is dedicated to pallet bed units giving local people the chance to grow their own fruit, vegetables and herbs in inclusive and supportive surroundings. The plots are mobile, constructed from recycled pallets and are capable of being moved by a forklift. The rest of the garden is a shared communal space, providing the ideal place to accommodate social, cultural and environmental activities. The site is also equipped with welfare and storage facilities. The garden relies completely on the gardeners and Friends of the Garden for its upkeep and maintenance. As the redevelopment of Fountainbridge progresses, Grove 2 is being relocated to Harrison Park East.

Image: Grove 2

# Achieving Outcomes

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## Strategic Actions and Themes

This Strategy seeks to ensure access to good quality greenspace for all and to deliver multiple benefits from greenspace that contribute to placemaking by enhancing: quality of life; health and wellbeing; biodiversity; resilience to climate change; and supporting Edinburgh's economy.

By setting out a holistic approach to greenspace planning and management, the Strategy can help to co-ordinate the efforts of the Council, communities, charitable organisations and the private sector, towards a common set of goals.

Over the last 5 years the Council has invested approximately £4.5m in improving Edinburgh's parks, including over £700,000 on play area improvements. However in the period up to 2021, it is likely that investment and maintenance will reduce, reflecting the resources available to local authorities.

The Strategy therefore takes a pragmatic approach to addressing how the city protects, manages and expands its green network, as follows:

- Open space and green network proposals relating to Local Development Plan housing and business-led allocations will be subject to the rate of private sector delivery and monitored by the LDP Action Programme;
- New developments require to meet the three open space standards on site, or provide a financial contribution to meeting the standards off-site. This could be through improvements to quality to an existing greenspace or providing new green network connections, where deficiencies in access to open space or play areas meeting quality standards exist;
- Targets to further improve equality of access to play areas are based on the rate of progress achieved by the 2011-2016 Play Area Action Plan. This will be considered in further detail by a review of the city's Play Area Action Plan. As the city expands, new developments will also have positive impact on the distribution of play provision;
- Improvements to the Premier Parks of Leith Links and Calton Hill will rely on securing external funding and if successful, match funding by the Council and other partners;

- Improvements to Edinburgh's parks and greenspaces equally rely on active community involvement. Edinburgh's Friends of Parks network complements the work of Council parks staff, contributing many hours of volunteer time to planting sessions, clean ups, fund-raising events, driving forward improvements and securing external funding that is not available to the Council;
- By continuing to make maintenance more responsive to feedback from park users and annual quality monitoring. Many improvements to greenspace quality in recent years have not required substantial investment but have focussed on changing management practices;
- The Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative will lead to some reduction in the costs of intensively maintained areas of grassland over time, whilst improving biodiversity and the amenity value of greenspaces through the introduction of wildflower meadows and woodland;
- Quality monitoring and the Friends of Group network will be extended to Council cemeteries and burial grounds, working with Edinburgh World Heritage to realise the social and cultural value of these historic assets;
- Recognising and supporting the growing interest by local communities to adopt, maintain and improve under-utilised local greenspaces in order to establish new community gardens, orchards and woodlands; and
- Seeking new ways for the Council to meet its obligations under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act to provide adequate allotments. This may include transfer or lease of land to communities who wish to establish local food-growing facilities.

This Council's transformation into four Localities aligns service delivery with community planning partners, including health and social care provision, and seeks to develop further joined up ways in which to deliver local services.

Locality Improvement Plans will be prepared in 2017 to address social and environmental inequalities, which may include community greenspace initiatives. Locality Greenspace Profiles will be prepared for use in locality planning activities from the citywide mapping.

The Scottish Government's new National Performance Indicator to improve access to local greenspace was introduced in March 2016 and this will be an important driver for local greenspace projects and funding initiatives.

The Strategy will be taken forward through a citywide Open Space Action Plan to capture cross-sector actions which will contribute to the development and improvement of the city's greenspaces over the next five years. Through periodic updates, the Action Plan will incorporate priorities established by the new Locality Improvement Plans and other relevant Council strategies, enabling progress towards achieving the aims of the Strategy to be monitored.



## Use of the Strategy to Inform Planning Decisions

Planning decisions affecting a loss of, or need for new, open space provision will be determined in accordance with the following LDP policies:

- Open Space Protection;
- Playing Field Protection;
- Open Space in New Development;
- Private Greenspace in Housing Development; and
- Public Realm and Landscape Design.

The 2015 Open Space Audit data and Open Space Strategy standards will inform these decisions. To provide greater clarity on this process and assist in making decisions which support the strategy's objectives, a decision tree is set out at the end of this section.

A number of other local planning policies may also serve to protect open space, including those relating to: Conservation Areas, the setting of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, Gardens and Designed Landscapes; flooding, trees and woodland, nature conservation and local landscape designations.

Open Space can also be afforded legal protections through restrictive conditions where it is held in the Common Good or where it has been registered through the Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge to celebrate the 2012 Diamond Jubilee and Commonwealth Games.

Where it is necessary to meet the needs arising from a new development in terms of the Open Space Standards off-site, by improving access to and/or upgrading an existing greenspace or play area, LDP Policies on Developer Contributions and Retrospective Developer Contributions will apply. Where there is no deficiency in terms of the standards, then there is no planning justification to seek such a contribution.

The Council's Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance provides further guidance on open space matters including contributions to improvements and arrangements for adoption.

Updates to the Edinburgh Design and Street Design Guidance will include further good practice advice on the design and layout of open space in new developments, how to achieve local and large greenspace quality standards and how to support informal play in greenspaces and residential streets.

# Meeting the Open Space requirements in New Developments

The following options should be evaluated using the Council's online Open Space Map data.

Type of development:	LDP Policy and Design Guidance	Meeting the 3 Open Space Strategy Standards			
<b>Mixed housing/flatted development</b> (LDP Policy Hou 3a)	10 sq. m communal open space per flat (excluding any units which are to be provided with private gardens)  Where private back gardens adjoin communal open space they should be at least 3 m deep  A minimum of 20% of total site area should be useable greenspace.  <b>Meet each of the 3 Open Space Strategy Standards</b>		<b>Local Greenspace Standard</b>	Is your site within 400m of a local open space of 500 sq. m of 'good'	<b>No</b>  Provide a new local greenspace on site of good quality  Or  Provide a new path link to an existing local greenspace of good quality and/or a financial contribution to upgrading a publicly owned greenspace to meet this standard.
				(typologies include parks and gardens, residential amenity greenspace, semi-natural greenspace, green corridor, accessible playing field or cemetery)	<b>Yes</b>  No requirement to provide Local Greenspace on-site. Provide quality residential streets that allow for unequipped play
			<b>Large Greenspace Standard</b>	Is your site within 800m of a large greenspace of 'good' quality.	<b>No</b>  Provide a new path link to an existing large greenspace meeting 'good' quality and/or a financial contribution to upgrading a publicly owned greenspace to meet this standard.
				(typologies include parks and gardens, residential amenity greenspace, semi-natural greenspace or accessible playing field)	<b>Yes</b>  No requirement to provide Large Greenspace on-site.
<b>Housing developments with private gardens</b> (LDP Policy Hou 3b)	For housing developments with private gardens, a contribution towards the greenspace network will be negotiated if appropriate, having regard to the scale of development proposed and the opportunities of the site.  <b>Meet each of the 3 Open Space Strategy Standards</b>		<b>Play Standard</b>	Houses and flats should have access to at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a play space of good play value within 800m walking distance</li> <li>a play space of very good play value within 1,200m walking distance</li> </ul>	<b>No</b>  Provide new space meeting appropriate 'play value' (either 'good' or 'very good' depending on scale of development)  Or  Provide financial contribution to an upgrade a public play area in line with the Play Strategy Action Plan.
				A play space of excellent play value within 2,000 metres direct distance.	<b>Yes</b>  No requirement to provided equipped play on site.  Local space for unequipped play should be allowed for within the development through street design.
<b>All other new development</b> (LDP Policy Enx 20)	Provision of new publicly accessible and useable open space in new development will be determined by the scale of development proposed and the needs it will give rise to. In particular, the Council will seek the provision of extensions and/or improvements to the green network.				

# Summary

**Open Space 2021 will continue to improve and extend the city’s network of open spaces in order to improve quality of life, support economic vitality and build excellent places by pursuing the following principles:**

<b>Type of Open Space</b>	<b>Existing Open Spaces Land Management and Community Planning Objectives</b>	<b>New Provision Land Use Planning Objectives</b>
<b>The Green Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to manage existing green corridors for active travel, biodiversity and climate change resilience potential, in particular through Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative.</li> <li>Improve links between greenspaces via the Active Travel Action Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue the planned extension of the Green Network through the Local Development Plan and Action Programme, following principles set out in the Edinburgh Design Guidance.</li> <li>Create links to existing greenspaces where the opportunity arises through redevelopment.</li> </ul>
<b>Large Greenspace Standard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor annually through Parks Quality Assessment and LDP Action Programme.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>large greenspaces to be of ‘good’ quality for City Parks, Community Parks and Recreation Grounds and ‘good+’ for Premier Parks and Natural Heritage Parks.</li> <li>Remaining large greenspaces below standard to be improved to ‘good+’, including: Saughton Park, Calton Hill and Leith Links</li> <li>Lower scoring sites to be monitored to avoid slipping below standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new large greenspaces to be of ‘good’ quality, regardless of type.</li> </ul> <p>Promote multi-functional large greenspaces, which in addition to the local greenspace functions should seek to deliver the following wider benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level space for events, informal games and kick-about</li> <li>Measured walking and running circuits</li> <li>Space for woodland and larger growing native trees to renew Edinburgh’s canopy cover.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversification of open space to meet Allotment needs where no reduction in access to greenspace for other recreation needs.</li> <li>• Continue to support measures to improve health e.g. outdoor gyms, exercise circuits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering spaces with seating within wider layout</li> <li>• Complement sustainable urban drainage through location alongside swales, rain gardens and wetlands and ponds that hold back flood waters</li> <li>• In addition to providing natural surveillance from homes, relate new open space to proposed local centres, schools and compatible non-residential land uses to allow potential for access to toilets, changing facilities and food and drink outlets.</li> <li>• Interpretation of local built, cultural and natural heritage interests.</li> </ul> <p>Large greenspaces will generally be the most suitable locations to provide equipped play to 'good' or 'very good' value.</p> <p>Design quality should enable the space to be capable of adoption by the Council in the case of significant new public parks</p>
<b>Play Access Standard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reach and sustain 80% of homes with access to equipped play areas across the Council Area and aspire to 85% target.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remaining 2011-2016 work programme to be completed.</li> <li>• Extend access by raising play value in key locations to 'very good' 1,200 metre walking distance.</li> <li>• Rationalise clusters of low play value equipment to provide well located play areas of 'good' play value.</li> <li>• Greater use of natural play elements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure delivery of new publicly accessible play areas meeting play value standards through implementation of LDP housing allocations.</li> <li>• Encourage unequipped play through creative layout of streets and local greenspaces.</li> </ul>

<b>Local Greenspace Standard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor to reflect the Scottish Government’s National Performance Indicator; and</li> <li>• Increase target to ensure all local greenspace is of ‘good’ quality regardless of type.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support establishment of further community gardens where this makes use of under-utilised greenspace.</li> <li>• Support naturalisation of local greenspaces.</li> <li>• Improve historic burial grounds for cultural heritage value by bringing into PQA assessment and extend Friends network.</li> </ul>	<p>Promote multi-functional local greenspace as part of landscape and street design in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage unequipped play;</li> <li>• Create social and accessible spaces with seats and paths crossing the site;</li> <li>• Create space or raised beds for community growing/fruit trees; and</li> <li>• Linked to the wider green network.</li> </ul>
<b>Playing Fields and Other Sports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to support long-term aim of focussing investment in multi-pitch venues.</li> <li>• Delivery of Jack Kane Centre upgrade and multi-pitch venue at Hunter’s Hall Park.</li> <li>• Preparation of a new Sports and Physical Activity Strategy to determine demand for sports facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New large greenspaces to provide level grassland suitable for informal ball games.</li> </ul>
<b>Allotments and Community Growing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community groups to identify and raise funds to provide new allotments. Consider implications on Open Space Strategy standards in areas of higher density.</li> <li>• Support community growing in under-utilised greenspaces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to contribute to strategic allotment provision by incorporating allotments within site briefs and masterplans.</li> <li>• Local and large greenspaces to make provision for accessible community growing spaces.</li> </ul>



## **Appendix 2**

### **2016 Open Space Audit Schedules**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Open Space Audit (2016) updates the Council's first Open Space Audit, which was published in 2009. It classifies all significant open space within the urban areas of Edinburgh and its western settlements. It has been prepared by the Council in line with Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note (PAN) 65 and is updated every five years.

#### **2 Purpose of Audit**

- 2.1 The audit is an important step in preparing an open space strategy for the Council area. It provides basic information about the amount and quality of different types of open space. It makes it possible to set appropriate standards for quantity, quality and accessibility of open space, and to identify where these standards are being met and where they are not. Such an understanding allows priorities for change in open space to be chosen within a long-term, strategic context.
- 2.2 Once approved in final form, the Audit and the Open Space Strategy will be used to help interpret the Council's planning policies on the provision of open space in new development and on proposals which involve the loss of open space.

#### **3 Audit Information**

- 3.1 The audit information will be published online on the Council website at: [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/openspacestrategy](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/openspacestrategy), allowing comparisons to be made between the 2016 and 2009 data. The mapped data relates to a series of reference schedules at the end of this document.
- 3.2 The Audit has been carried out using the national land use classification for open space set out in PAN 65. Each open space has been assigned an overall type from that classification, such as public park or green corridor. Additional sub-types especially relevant to Edinburgh such as private pleasure gardens and semi-natural parks have also been used.
- 3.3 The Audit includes all areas of significant urban open space, generally those over 500 sq. metres in size, and including both Council and non-Council owned land. It also confirms where spaces are accessible and free of charge during the daytime. The Audit maps civic spaces but their management and improvement is covered by a separate Public Realm Strategy.
- 3.4 The scope of the audit excludes farmland and beaches, as these are not recognised as open space for planning purposes in PAN 65. The Pentland Hills Regional Park is also excluded; however the recreational value of the Regional Park and coastline is recognised.
- 3.5 The audit generally does not provide information on other environmental designations, such as green belt, local biodiversity sites or landscape designations.

- 3.6 Due to the scope of mapping and data collection required to carry out the Audit, the scope of the 2016 data has been focussed on providing a like-for-like comparison for the following types of Open Space:
- Residential Amenity Greenspace;
  - Play Space for children and teenagers;
  - Green corridors;
  - Sports Areas;
  - Natural/semi-natural greenspace;
  - Allotments; and
  - Churchyards and Cemeteries.
- 3.7 The 2016 Open Space Audit schedules highlight additions and losses of open space, as well as changes to quality or overall typology e.g. in 2009 Magdalene Glen was recorded as a green corridor but is now classified as a Community Park.
- 3.8 It is anticipated that other primary and secondary types of open space e.g. Large Private Gardens and Grounds, Institutional Grounds and Business and Transport Amenity green space, will be updated from 2017 onwards through the next generation of Scotland's Greenspace Map to be prepared by Ordnance Survey. For these types of greenspace the 2009 Open Space Audit data remains unchanged.
- 3.9 **Since the draft Open Space Strategy was reported to Planning Committee in August 2016, data for civic spaces has been updated. This Audit now includes the new areas of public realm outside the National Museum of Scotland on Chambers St and Sibbald Walk at New Waverley. Parks Quality Assessment scores have also been amended to show those for 2016/17.**
- 3.10 The table below sets out the full classification method used to update the Audit.

## General criteria

- **Ownership** - Spaces marked 'C' are owned or leased in by the Council, all other spaces are marked 'O'. This is indicative only and is not legally definitive. Only the majority owner has been marked where a space has a number of owners.
- **Access** - Spaces have been assigned a category depending on the simple definition of access as "generally accessible during daylight hours at no charge and where access is not explicitly or implicitly discouraged". This does not imply that the public has, or does not have, any legal right of access (or any other right) to a piece of land.
- **Size threshold** – A threshold of 0.05 hectares was selected for both residential amenity areas and civic spaces. An exception to this threshold has been made for some spaces in the Old Town. The selection rules for all other open spaces are set out below.
- **Typology** - Open spaces were selected and assigned an 'overall' type based on the classification shown below. For example, playing fields that were part of a multi-functional park were classed as Public Parks & Gardens.

Typology	Description	Qualitative Information	
<b>Public parks and gardens</b>	Areas of land normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park or garden. These may be owned or managed by community groups.	Hierarchy	Park Quality Score
		<p>Such spaces have been split into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Premier Parks</li> <li>2. City Parks</li> <li>3. Natural Heritage Parks</li> <li>4. Community Parks</li> <li>5. Gardens</li> </ol> <p>(Taken from the Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy, 2006 see list at end for more information)</p>	<p><b>A quality grade has been attributed to all Council owned Parks and Gardens based upon the Park Quality Assessments undertaken during Summer 2016</b></p>
<b>Private gardens or grounds</b>	Areas of land normally enclosed and associated with a house or institution and reserved for private use.	<b>Information on Private gardens or grounds has not been updated in the audit.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Private Gardens and grounds</li> </ul>	Includes large gardens associated with very large houses and some large 'shared' gardens adjacent to and sometimes backing on to (and only accessible from) a limited set of properties. Only a small number of these were selected for this dataset (e.g. Holyrood Palace Garden)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private pleasure gardens</li> </ul>	<p>Areas of green open space usually enclosed on all sides (and secured by locked gates) and reserved for the private use of nearby residencies/ businesses and other key-holders, although often separated from those residents by a public road. Mostly established in the 19th Century and important to the setting of the historic core of the city although there are other examples in more suburban areas.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools</li> </ul>	<p>Most large, green areas surrounding schools have been included. Hard standing around schools (car-parks and playgrounds) has not been included. All school grounds have been recorded as not accessible to the public.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutions</li> </ul>	<p>Larger continuous areas of greenspace around institutions have been included. These areas are mostly not accessible with the exception of some land around universities (e.g. Riccarton Campus).</p>	
<p><b>Amenity greenspace</b></p>	<p>Landscaped areas providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons and used for a variety of informal or social activities.</p>	<p><b>Qualitative information on Residential Amenity space is included in the audit based upon site surveys carried out in 2014/15.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential</li> </ul>	<p>Only residential amenity areas larger than 0.05 hectares have been selected.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business</li> </ul>	<p>A small number of these areas have been selected where they are generally accessible, contributed to the townscape by virtue of their size or deliberate design and served a very large number of employees e.g. green space at Edinburgh Park</p>	<p><b>Information on Business and Transport Amenity has not been updated in the audit.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport</li> </ul>	<p>Limited transport amenity areas have been selected.</p>	

<p><b>Play space for children and teenagers</b></p>	<p>Areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children's play usually linked to housing areas. In the audit these all consist of equipped play areas.</p>	<p><b>2015 Play Value recorded for Council managed play areas.</b></p> <p><b>Play Value attributed for new privately managed publicly accessible play areas built between 2010-15.</b></p>
<p><b>Sports Areas</b></p>	<p>Large and generally flat areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces, used primarily for designated sports and which are generally bookable.</p>	<p><b>Data sourced from the Council's draft Sports Facilities Review and Planning records.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Playing field</li> </ul>	<p>All playing fields have been included. Some playing fields are owned by private clubs and are not accessible to the general public. Most Council owned playing fields accommodate informal public access around the periphery of the playing pitches and there are often community woodlands around the edge. However, even some council owned playing fields are also not available for informal access. Playing fields in school grounds are classified as 'School Grounds' and playing fields that are part of a multi-functional park were classed as Public Parks &amp; Gardens.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tennis court</li> <li>• Bowling green</li> </ul>	<p>All bowling greens and tennis courts have been included. None are defined as accessible. Some public facilities in public parks have been included in the Public Parks and Gardens classification.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other sports</li> </ul>	<p>A limited classification that includes stadiums such as <b>Tynecastle Stadium, Easter Road Stadium</b> and Meadowbank and associated land.</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golf course</li> </ul>	<p>All golf courses within or abutting the urban area are included. Most courses are recorded as 'not accessible' since there is not usually a tradition of public access across the course. An exception to this is Braid Hills where there has long been a tradition of public access around and across the course. A location plan within the Strategy identifies other golf provision beyond the urban area.</p>	
<p><b>Green corridors</b></p>	<p>Routes including canals, river corridors and old railway lines, linking different areas within a town or city as part of a designated and managed network and used for walking, cycling or horse riding, or linking towns and cities to their surrounding countryside or country parks. These may link green spaces together.</p> <p>All large green corridors have been included, regardless of accessibility, since they can make a major contribution to biodiversity and landscape, even if the public in some instances cannot get access. No distinction is made between riparian routes and green access routes, since they are often the same.</p>	<p><b>Qualitative information on green corridors is included in the audit.</b></p>
<p><b>Natural/semi-natural greenspace</b></p>	<p>Areas of undeveloped or previously developed land within residual natural habitats or which have been planted.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-natural park</li> </ul>	<p>There are large number of areas in Edinburgh which are semi-natural in character but are managed primarily and deliberately for public access and recreation by the Council or in the case of Arthur's Seat, Historic Scotland.</p>	<p><b>The majority of these are included in the Public Parks and Gardens Strategy and have been allocated a Park Quality Assessment grade (See Public Parks and Gardens classification above)</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other semi-natural greenspace</li> </ul>	<p>A distinction is made between semi-natural parks and the 'Other Semi-natural greenspaces', which are sometimes heavily used by the public and may have extensive footpath networks, but are not specifically managed as parks by a public body. No distinction is made between different types of semi-natural greenspace (woodland, open water, open semi-natural) since they often occur in close mosaics within one unit (or site) of usable, accessible, open space.</p>	<p><b>Qualitative information on other semi-natural greenspace is included in the audit.</b></p>
<p><b>Other functional greenspace</b></p>		<p><b>Qualitative information on other functional greenspace is not included in the audit.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotments</li> </ul>	<p>Allotments have all been selected for the audit and are recorded as inaccessible.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Churchyards</li> </ul>	<p>All cemeteries have been selected and are recorded as accessible since they are generally open to the public during daylight hours.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cemetery</li> </ul>	<p>Some larger churchyards have been included where they make a significant contribution to townscape and there are a few where there is a tradition of heavy public use for informal recreation and rest during daylight hours.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<p>Areas such as caravan sites have been included.</p>	<p><b>Information on these areas has not been updated in the audit.</b></p>
<p><b>Civic Space</b></p>	<p>Squares, streets and waterfront promenades, predominantly of hard landscaping that provide a focus for pedestrian activity and can make connections for people and wildlife. Most civic spaces over 0.05 hectares have been selected.</p>	<p><b>Quantitative information on civic spaces has been updated in the audit in 2016.</b></p>

## Legend

New entry in Open Space Audit	○
Entry removed from Open Space Audit	×
Change to entry in Open Space Audit	◐
Increase in quality grade	↑
No change to quality grade	↔
Decrease in quality grade	↓
No quality data	●

## Public Park or Garden

Total Area 2009 Audit: 589.74 ha

Total Area 2016 Audit: 598.34 ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	PARK CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	PARK QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRADE 2009	PARK QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRADE 2016	TREND
<b>City Centre NP</b>									
PG 1	East Princes Street Gardens	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score combined with Princes St Gardens West.	3.22	Good	Good+	↑
PG 2	West Princes Street Gardens	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score combined with Princes St Gardens East.	11.04	Good	Good+	↑
PG 3	St Andrew Square	O	Y		Managed by Essential Edinburgh	1.03		No quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	●
PG 4	Calton Hill	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	9.60	Good	Fair	↓
PG 5	London Road Gardens	C	Y	City Park		4.22	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 6	Regent Road Park	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment	2.14	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 7	Holyrood Park	O	Y		Park contains informal playing fields. Managed by Historic Environment Scotland	17.59		No quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	●
PG 8	Gayfield Square	C	Y	Gardens		0.30	Fair	Good	↑
PG 9	Dunbar's Close Gardens	C	Y	Gardens		0.17	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 10	Coates Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.23	Good	<b>Good</b>	↔
PG 11	Atholl Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.23	Good	<b>Good</b>	↔
PG 12	Bellevue Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>Craigentiny/Duddingston NP</b>									
PG 13	Lochend Park	C	Y	Community Park		8.42	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 14	Meadowfield Park (Meadowfield Drive)	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	17.75	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 15	Baronscourt Park	C	Y	Community Park	0.23 ha changed to allotments to provide 20 plots. Refer to ALL 37.	1.45	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 16	Figgate Burn Park	C	Y	Community Park		10.97	Very Good	Excellent	↑
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>									
PG 17	Rosefield Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.34	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 18	Brighton Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.86	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PG 19	Abercorn Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.79	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 20	Bingham Park	C	Y	Community Park	Single grass pitch.	3.88	Good	Good	↔
PG 21	Jewel Park	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches.	11.46	Poor	Very Good	↑
PG 22	Cairntows Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.76	Poor	Good	↑
PG 23	Hays Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.13	Fair	Good	↑

PG 24	Hunters Hall Park (Jack Kane Centre)	C	Y	City Park	Grass pitches, 2G pitch no longer in use due to poor condition - resurfacing planned	20.69	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 25	Newcraighall Park	C	Y	Community Park	Three grass pitches	3.36	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 26	Portobello Community Garden	C	Y	Community Park		0.13	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 134	Magdalene Glen	C	Y	Community Park	Classified as a Green Corridor 2009 (GRE 2) , now managed as a Community Park	7.20		Good	
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>									
PG 28	Fernieside Recreation Ground	C	Y	Community Park		0.84	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 29	Moredun Park (Gilmerton Park)	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	2.13	Poor	Very Good	↑
PG 30	Ferniehill Community Park	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	1.94	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 31	Drum Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch	2.17	Fair	Excellent	↑
PG 32	St Katharines Park (Liberton Gardens)	C	Y	Community Park	Informal pitch.	3.98	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 33	Seven Acre Park (Alnwickhill)	C	Y	Community Park	Informal pitch.	1.62	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 34	Liberton Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	4.41	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 35	Inch Park	C	Y	City Park	Two grass pitches and a cricket pitch	25.28	Fair	Excellent	↑
<b>South Central NP</b>									
PG 36	Prestonfield Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.79	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 37	Nicholson Square	C	Y	Gardens		0.12	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 38	George Square	O	Y		University of Edinburgh	1.93		No quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	●
PG 39	Meadows, The	C	Y	Premier Park	One grass pitch and three cricket pitches.	25.13	Good	Good+	↑
PG 40	Bruntsfield Links East	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA combined with Bruntsfield Links West.	10.25	Good	Good+	↑
PG 41	Bruntsfield Links West	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA combined with Bruntsfield Links East.	4.37	Good	Good+	↑
PG 42	Braidburn Valley Park	C	Y	Community Park	2009 Green Flag Award.	12.26	Excellent	Excellent	↔
PG 43	Morningside Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.26	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 44	St Patrick's Square	C	N	Gardens		0.05	Poor	Excellent	↑
PG 45	Hill Square	O	Y	Gardens	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG45	0.02	Poor	Refer to Residential Amenity	
<b>South West NP</b>									
PG 46	Harrison Park West	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches	3.99	Excellent	Excellent	↔
PG 47	Harrison Park East	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches	2.82	Excellent	Excellent	↔
PG 48	Gardener's Crescent	C	Y	Gardens	Always designated as a park but not assessed until 2011	0.11		Very Good	↔
PG 49	Gorgie/Dalry Community Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.20	Fair	Good	↑
PG 50	Murieston Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.54	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 51	White Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.28	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 52	Saughton Park	C	Y	Premier Park	3G pitch, 5 grass pitches	13.98	Fair	Good+	↑
PG 53	Stenhouse Place East Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.25	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 54	Whinhill Park	C	Y	Community Park	Informal playing field.	1.69	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 55	Sighthill Park	C	Y	Community Park	Refurbishment to pavilion 2007.	13.10	Good	Very Good	↑

PG 56	Hailes Quarry Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	13.43	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 57	Redhall Park	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches.	3.58	Fair	Very Good	↑
<b>PG 136</b>	<b>Fountainbridge Green</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Community Park</b>		<b>0.64</b>		<b>Very Good</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Pentlands NP</b>									
PG 58	<b>Dovecot Park/ Kingsknowe Park</b>	C	Y	Community Park	Three grass pitches.	6.06	Fair	Good	↑
PG 59	Colinton Mains Park	C	Y	City Park	Two grass pitches.	6.86	Poor	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 60	Fairmilehead Park	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment	5.47	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 61	Dreghorn Place	O	Y			0.17		Very Good	↑
PG 62	Spylaw Park	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment	3.39	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 63	Clovenstone Park	C	Y		Informal pitch.	4.57		Fair	○
<b>PG 64</b>	<b>Curriemuir End Park</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Community Park</b>	<b>Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as Other Semi-natural greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to NAT 116.</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Refer to Other Semi-natural Greenspace</b>	
PG 65	Campbell Park	C	Y	Community Park	Cricket pitch and football pitches.	3.67	Good	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 66	Bloomiehall Park	C	Y	Community Park	Informal pitch.	2.26	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 67	Muir Wood Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.82	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 68	Blinkbonny Park	C	Y	Community Park		4.50	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 69	Marchbank Park	C	Y	Community Park	Informal pitch.	6.00	Good	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 70	Ratho Park Playing Field	C	Y	Community Park		1.17	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 71	Pentland View Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	1.49	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 72	King George V Park (Currie)	C	Y	Community Park	Includes two grass pitches	2.19	Good	Very Good	↑
<b>PG 138</b>	<b>Dreghorn Polofields</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Y</b>			<b>1.29</b>		<b>Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>PG 139</b>	<b>Bellrock Park</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Y</b>			<b>0.37</b>		<b>Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>									
PG 73	Gyle Park & Playing Fields	C	Y	City Park	Grass pitch.	16.56	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 74	St Margaret's	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch	3.17	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 75	Roseburn Park	C	Y	City Park	Three grass pitches, rugby pitch and two cricket pitches.	5.56	Good	<b>Good</b>	↓
PG 76	Clermiston Park	C	Y	Community Park	Park with lined out pitch.	6.32	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 77	Drumbrae Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch	8.09	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 78	Fauldburn Park	C	Y	Community Park	Informal playing field.	0.98	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 79	Glendevon Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.12	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 80	Balgreen Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.13	Fair	Very Good	↑
<b>PG 137</b>	<b>Buttercup Farm Park</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Community Park</b>	<b>New park - Assessed since 2015, formerly SCH 51 Drumbrae Primary School playing fields</b>	<b>2.04</b>		<b>Very Good</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Almond NP</b>									
PG 81	Ratho Station Park Football Pitch	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	1.66	Fair	Very Good	↑
<b>PG 82</b>	<b>Huly Hill</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as semi natural greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Reallocated as NAT 115</b>	<b>2.64</b>		<b>Refer to Other Semi-natural Greenspace</b>	
PG 83	Allison Park	C	Y	Community Park		2.31	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 84	King George V Park, South Queensferry	C	Y	Community Park		0.65	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 85	Inchcolm Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.73	Good	Very Good	↑



PG 86	Station Road Park	O	Y	Community Park		0.42	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 87	Dundas Park	C	Y	Community Park		4.00	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 88	Haugh Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.46	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PG 89	Davidson's Mains Park	C	Y	City Park	Two grass pitches	14.43	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 90	Lauriston Castle	C	Y	Gardens		12.99	Very Good	<i>Excellent</i>	↑
PG 91	Cramond Walled Garden	O	Y	Gardens		0.36	Fair	Good	↑
PG 92	Cramond Foreshore	C	Y	City Park		17.75	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 93	Silverknowes Park	C	Y	Community Park	Three grass pitches	5.41	Good	<i>Good</i>	↓
PG 94	Riverside Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.34	Good	<i>Good</i>	↓
PG 132	Kirklands Park	O	Y		completed in 2014	2.10		Fair (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○
PG 133	Almondhill Park	O	Y		completed in 2014	2.20		Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○
PG 134	Canalside Park - Ratho	O	Y			1.04		Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○
<b>Forth NP</b>									
PG 95	Forthquarter Park	O	Y			6.91		No quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	●
PG 96	Gypsy Brae & Recreation Ground	C	Y	City Park		20.23	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 97	Muirhouse Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.26	Fair	Good	↑
PG 98	Muirhouse Park/Silverknowes Primary School	C	Y	Community Park		1.95	Fair	Good	↑
PG 99	Muirhouse Park	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	1.42	Fair	Good	↑
PG 100	West Pilton Crescent Park	O	Y	Community Park		0.09			○
PG 101	Pilton West Park Playing Fields	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	4.79	Good	Good	↔
PG 102	Granton Mains East Park	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to AM 505	0.45			Refer to Residential Amenity
PG 103	Granton Crescent Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.72	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 104	Starbank Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.04	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 105	Victoria Park	C	Y	City Park	Synthetic small pitch and asphalt basketball area. Addition of 2 new Tennis Courts.	6.14	Good	<i>Excellent</i>	↑
PG 106	Boswall Crescent Park	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Reallocated as AM506	0.35			Refer to Residential Amenity
PG 107	East Pilton Park	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches	2.82	Fair	Very Good	↑
<b>Inverleith NP</b>									
PG 108	Easter Drylaw Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.84	Fair	<i>Very Good</i>	↑
PG 109	Ravelston Park & Woods	C	Y	Community Park	Natural and Community Park - assessed separately since 2013	1.60	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PG 110	Orchard Park South	C	Y	Community Park	PQA assessed both north and south.	0.57	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 111	Orchard Park North	C	Y	Community Park	PQA assessed both north and south.	1.92	Fair	Very Good	↑

PG 112	Inverleith Park	C	Y	Premier Park	Quality Pitch Venue. Grass and synthetic cricket pitches.	20.90	Fair	Good+	↑
PG 113	Royal Botanic Gardens	O	Y			23.22		No quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	●
PG 114	King George V Park, Eyre Place	C	Y	City Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	1.97	Very Good	<b>Excellent</b>	↑
<b>Leith NP</b>									
PG 115	St Mark's Park	C	Y	Community Park	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Informal pitch.	4.84	Good	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 116	Redbraes Park	C	Y	Community Park	Informal pitch.	1.09	Good	Good	↔
PG 117	Hopetoun Crescent Gardens	C	Y	Gardens		0.48	Very Good	Excellent	↑
PG 118	Hillside Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.59	Good	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 119	Montgomery Street Park	C	Y	Community Park		1.26	Good	Excellent	↑
PG 120	Dalmeny Street Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.80	Good	<b>Good</b>	↓
PG 121	Pilrig Park	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches	6.88	Good	<b>Very Good</b>	↑
PG 122	Ballantyne Road	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to AM 507	0.53		Refer to Residential Amenity	
PG 123	Keddie Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.55	Fair	Good	↑
PG 124	North Junction Street	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to AM 508	0.36		Refer to Residential Amenity	
PG 125	Toolbooth Wynd	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to AM 509	0.21		Refer to Residential Amenity	
PG 126	Leith Links West	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score combined with Leith Links East.	1.02	Poor	Fair	↑
PG 127	Leith Links Playing Fields	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score combined with Leith Links East. Two grass pitches and cricket pitch.	10.81	Poor	Fair	↓
PG 128	Leith Links Playing Fields	C	Y	Premier Park	PQA score combined with Leith Links West.	6.70	Poor	Fair	↑
PG 129	Pirniefield Bank	C	Y		Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Refer to AM 510	0.18		Refer to Residential Amenity	
PG 130	Taylor Gardens	C	Y	Gardens		0.27	Good	Very Good	↑
PG 131	Henderson Gardens Park	C	Y	Community Park		0.21	Fair	Fair	↔
PG 135	Lighthouse Park	O	Y			1.12		Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○

# Playspace

Total Area 2009 Audit: 18.43 ha

Total Area 2016 Audit: 18.74 ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	TARGET AGE GROUP	AREA (ha)	PLAY VALUE OPEN SPACE AUDIT 2009	PLAY VALUE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2010	PLAY VALUE OPEN SPACE AUDIT 2015	TREND BETWEEN 2010 - 2015
<b>City Centre NP</b>									
PY 1	Barony Street	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.09	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 2	West Princes Street Gardens	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 3	Lauriston Place back court	O	N	Junior	0.01	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Craigtynny/Duddingston NP</b>									
PY 4	Figgate Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.06	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 5	Meadowfield Public Park	C	Y	Junior	1.15	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 6	Meadowfield Gardens (No: 17)	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 7	Northfield Community Centre	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 8	Piershill Square West	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 9	Piershill Square East	C	Y	Senior	0.02	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 10	Lochend Public Park	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 11	Loganlea Avenue	C	Y	Toddler	0.08	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>PY 223</b>	<b>Northfield Drive</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler/Junior</b>	<b>0.05</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>									
PY 12	Bingham Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 13	Niddrie House Drive (Clock)	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 14	Niddrie House Square	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 15	Jack Kane (Niddrie Mains Road)	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.13	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 16	Magdalene Community Centre	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 17	Mount Lodge	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.21	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 18	Newcraighall Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.12	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 19	Peffer Place	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.12	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 20	Peffermill Court	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.13	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 21	Rosefield Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 22	Straiton Place	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 23	Tower Bank	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 24	Joppa Quarry Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 25	Castlebrae Rigg	O	Y	Junior	0.05	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 26	Hay Drive	O	Y	Toddler	0.06	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 27	Bingham on Cycle Track	O	Y	Senior	0.07	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 28	Niddrie Mains Terrace	O	Y	Senior	0.04	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 29	Niddrie Marischall Green	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 30	Niddrie Marischall Place	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 31	Niddrie Mains Terrace / Venchie Centre	O	Y	Junior/Senior	0.03	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 32	Castlebrae Grove	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 33	Ballie Place (Rear Nos: 17)	C	Y	Junior	0.04	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>									
PY 34	<del>Burdiehouse Street</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>Y</del>	<del>Junior</del>	<del>0.03</del>	<del>Poor</del>	<del>Removed</del>	<del>--</del>	<del>X</del>
PY 35	Drum Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 36	Ferniehill Road	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 37	Glenvarloch Crescent	C	Y	Junior	0.07	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 38	Inch Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.17	Fair	Good	Good	↔

PY 39	Gracemount Leisure Centre	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>PY 40</b>	<b>Gracemount Vertical-Village</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Removed</b>	<b>X</b>
PY 41	Marytree House	C	Y	Junior	0.06	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 42	Seven Acre Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.09	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 43	Southhouse Square	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.14	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 44	Moredun Teenage Area	C	Y	Senior	0.01	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 45	Moredun Maze	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.22	Poor	Good	Good	↔
PY 46	Burdiehouse Valley Park	C	Y	Senior	0.11	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 47	Inch Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.06	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 48	Burdiehouse Valley Wheels	C	Y	Senior	0.04	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 49	Craigmillar Jubilee Park	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.13	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 50	Liberton Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Good	Good	Good	↔
<b>PY 224</b>	<b>Gracemount House Drive</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler/Junior</b>	<b>0.05</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>PY 225</b>	<b>Hyvot Loan</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler/Junior</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>South Central NP</b>									
PY 51	West Meadows	C	Y	Junior	0.10	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 52	Meadows Toddlers	C	Y	Toddler	0.35	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 53	East Meadows	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.58	Good	Excellent	Excellent	↔
PY 54	Morningside Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.14	Fair	Good	Good	↔
<b>PY 55</b>	<b>Brown Street</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Junior/Senior</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Removed</b>	<b>X</b>
PY 56	Dumiedykes	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.33	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 57	Falcon Road/Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 58	Prestonfield Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.06	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 59	Blackford Pond Play Point	C	Y	Toddler	0.00	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 60	Richmond Place	O	Y	Junior	0.00	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>South West NP</b>									
PY 61	Broomhouse Centre	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 62	Broomhouse Grove	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 63	Calder Park	C	Y	Junior	0.06	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 64	Dalry Community Park	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.08	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 65	Dumbryden Gardens (No: 46)	C	Y	Junior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>PY 66</b>	<b>Dumbryden Gardens (No:66)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Junior</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Removed</b>	<b>X</b>
PY 67	Dumbryden Gardens (No:67)	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 68	Dumbryden Gardens (Nos:1-16)	C	Y	Junior	0.01	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 69	Hailes Quarry Public Park	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.01	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 70	Hailesland Gardens	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.07	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 71	Harrison Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.10	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 72	Saughton Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.32	Fair	Good	Very Good	↑
PY 73	Kingsknowe Place	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 74	Moat House	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 75	Murieston Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 76	Murrayburn Place (Block 12)	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 77	Morvenside	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 78	Redhall Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.07	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 79	Saughton Mains Terrace	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 80	Sighthill Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.15	Fair	Very Good	Good	↓
PY 81	Sighthill Drive	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 82	Stenhouse Place East	C	Y	Toddler	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 83	Stewart Terrace	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.10	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 84	Westfield Court	C	Y	Junior	0.06	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 85	White Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.07	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 86	Dumbryden Grove	C	Y	Junior	0.10	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 87	Harrison Park West	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 88	Broomhouse Grove Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.05	Good	Fair	Fair	↔

PY 89	Sighthill Skate Park	C	Y	Senior	0.09	Good	Very Good	Good	↓
PY 90	Murray Gardens Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.07	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 91	Westburn Grove Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.07	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 92	Dalry Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.15	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 93	Westfield St. Sainsbury	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 94	Duff Street 1	O	Y	Senior	0.02	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 95	Duff Street 2	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 96	Greenbank	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 97	Carrickvale Community Centre	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 98	Meggetland	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 99	Brandfield Street, Fountainbridge	O	Y	Toddler	0.04	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 100	Saughton Park Skate Park	C	Y	Senior	0.21	Good	Good	Very Good	↑
<b>Pentlands NP</b>									
PY 101	Hermiston Village	C	Y	Toddler	0.18	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 102	Bloomiehall Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 103	Buckstone Circle	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 104	Campbell Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.13	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 105	Clovenstone Park (Block40)	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 106	Clovenstone Gardens	C	Y	Junior	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 107	Colinton Mains Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Poor	Fair	Very Good	↑
PY 108	Craigpark Crescent	C	Y	Junior	0.06	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 109	Dean Park Place/Square	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 110	Dolphin Gardens West	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.19	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 111	Fairmilehead Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.06	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 112	Muir Wood Road	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.25	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 113	Oxgangs Brae/View	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 114	Pentland View	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Good (one other senior Pentland View).	Good	Good	↔
PY 115	Ratho Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.09	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 116	Wester Hailes Barn Park Cr	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 117	Wester Hailes Barn Park	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 118	Wester Hailes Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 119	Wester Hailes Dr, Greenacre	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 120	Spylaw Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.15	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 121	Pentland View Teenage	C	Y	Senior	0.01	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 122	King George V Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.03	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 123	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.00	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 124	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.00	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 125	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.00	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 126	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 127	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 128	Clovenstone Dr. Wester Hailes	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 129	Frogston Road West	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 130	Mounthooly Loan	O	Y	Toddler	0.08	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 131	Dreghorn Drive	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 132	Latch Park	O	Y	Junior	0.04	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 226	The Moorings, Freelands Road, Ratho	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.18		N/A	N/A	○
PY 227	Former water treatment works, Fairmilehead, Corniston Road	O	Y	Toddler	0.05		N/A	N/A	○
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>									
PY 133	Craigievar Square	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 134	Ardshiel Avenue/Torrence Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 135	Balgreen Park	C	Y	Toddler	0.13	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 136	Glendevon Park	C	Y	Toddler	0.12	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 137	Clermiston Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.06	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 138	Fauldburn Park	C	Y	Junior	0.06	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔



PY 139	Gyle Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.10	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 140	Gyle Park Wheels Area	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.06	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 141	Roseburn Public Park	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 142	St. Margaret's Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.20	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 143	Union Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 144	Gyle Shopping Centre 2	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 145	Gyle Shopping Centre 1	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 146	North Bughtlin Gate	O	Y	Junior	0.02	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 228	Buttercup Farm Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/Senior	0.03		N/A	Good	○
PY 229	Burnbrae Drive and Burnbrae Park, East Craigs	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.04		N/A	Good	○
PY 230	Burnbrae Avenue and Burnbrae Place, East Craigs	O	Y	Toddler	0.02		N/A	N/A	○
<b>Almond NP</b>									
PY 147	King George V Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.17	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 148	Echline Avenue	C	Y	Toddler	0.00	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 149	Dundas Avenue	C	Y	Junior	0.12	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 150	Carlowrie Crescent	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.11	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 151	Forth Terrace	C	Y	Junior	0.09	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 152	Cramond Walled Garden	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.06	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 153	Haugh Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 154	Allison Park (Toddlers)	C	Y	Toddler	0.02	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 155	Allison Park (Juniors)	C	Y	Senior	0.04	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 156	Allison Park (Seniors)	C	Y	Junior	0.01	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 157	Davidson's Mains Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.13	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 158	Kirkliston Sports Centre	C	Y	Toddler	0.09	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 159	Ratho Station Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 160	Riverside Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.38	Poor	Fair	Good	↑
PY 161	Inchcolm Terrace	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Fair	Good	Fair	↓
PY 162	Cramond Bridge MOD2	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 163	Cramond Bridge MOD 1	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.13	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 164	Bankhead Grove, South Queensferry	O	Y		0.01		N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 165	Cotlaws, Gateside Road, Kirkliston	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.07	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 231	Gateside Road, Kirkliston	C	Y	Toddler	0.01		N/A	Fair	○
PY 232	Kirklands Park Street, North Kirkliston	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.02		N/A	N/A	○
PY 233	Almondhill Park, North Kirkliston	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03		N/A	N/A	○
<b>Forth NP</b>									
PY 166	West Pilton Play Area	C	Y	Junior	0.07	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 167	West Pilton Park Seniors	C	Y	Senior	0.08	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 168	West Pilton Park Toddlers	C	Y	Toddler	0.08	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 169	East Pilton Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/Senior	0.51	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 170	Granton Crescent	C	Y	Junior	0.05	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 171	Victoria Park Toddlers	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 172	Victoria Park Seniors	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.51	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 173	Granton Mains East	C	Y	Junior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 174	Muirhouse Linear Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 175	Muirhouse View	C	Y	Toddler	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 176	Northview Court	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 177	West Pilton Rise	C	Y	Toddler	0.04	Poor	Removed		X
PY 178	Boswall Play Area/Royston Main	C	Y	Junior	0.03	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 179	Muirhouse Linear Park Wheels	C	Y	Senior	0.03	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 180	Victoria Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.33	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 181	Muirhouse Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.04	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 182	Granton Mill Crescent 1	O	Y	Junior	0.04	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 183	Granton Mill Crescent 2	O	Y	Junior	0.06	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 184	Granton Mill Crescent 3	O	Y	Junior	0.04	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 185	Civil Service Sports Association	O	Y	Toddler	0.01	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A

PY 186	East Pilton Farm	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Inverleith NP</b>									
PY 187	Inverleith Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.08	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 188	Easter Drylaw Drive	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.07	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 189	King George V Park/Scotland St Goods Yard Toddler	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Fair	Good	Very Good	↑
PY 190	Ravelston Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.07	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 191	Wester Drylaw Drive	C	Y	Senior	0.07	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 192	Ravelston Public Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.07	Fair	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 193	Inverleith Park Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.09	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 194	King George V Park/Scotland St Goods Yard Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.05	Fair	Good	Very Good	↑
PY 195	King George V Park/Scotland St Goods Yard Junior	C	Y	Junior	0.21	Fair	Good	Very Good	↑
PY 196	Craigleith Sainsbury	O	Y	Junior	0.02	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 197	Hillpark Terrace	O	Y	Junior	0.03	Fair	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 198	Orchard Brae Avenue	O	Y	Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PY 234</b>	<b>Old Schoolyard Park</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Leith NP</b>									
PY 199	Pilrig Park Pilrig Street	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.60	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 200	Pilrig Park Balfour Street	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Poor	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 201	Sandport Street	C	Y	Junior	0.02	Good	Fair	Good	↑
PY 202	Admiralty Street	C	Y	Junior	0.08	Fair	Fair	Good	↑
PY 203	Dalmeny Street and Ball Court	C	Y	Toddler/Junior/ Senior	0.39	Good	Very Good	Very Good	↔
PY 204	Broughton Road	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.14	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 205	Montgomery Street	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.40	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 206	Henderson Gardens	C	Y	Toddler	0.05	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 207	Keddie Gardens	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Good	Fair	↓
<b>PY 208</b>	<b>Leith Fort House</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Toddler/Junior</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Removed</b>	<b>X</b>
PY 209	Leith Links (Seniors)	C	Y	Senior	0.09	Good	Good	Good	↔
PY 210	Leith Links (Junior)	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.14	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 211	Primrose Street	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 212	Redbraes Public Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03	Fair	Good	Good	↔
PY 213	St Mark's Park	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.06	Fair	Good	Fair	↓
PY 214	Pirniefield Bank	C	Y	Junior	0.13	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 215	Taylor Gardens	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Fair	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 216	Tolbooth Wynd Play Area	C	Y	Toddler	0.01	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 217	Tolbooth Wynd Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.03	Good	Fair	Fair	↔
PY 218	Henderson Gardens Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.02	Good	Good	Good	↔
<b>PY 219</b>	<b>Portland Street Ball Court</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Senior</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Removed</b>	<b>X</b>
PY 220	McDonald Road (86 Sovereign Court)	O	Y	Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 221	Albion Gardens	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.01	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
PY 222	Powderhall	O	Y	Toddler	0.05	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A

Residential Amenity				Total Area 2009 Audit: 170.10 ha				
				Total Area 2016 Audit: 172.36 ha				
REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	QUALITY 2009	QUALITY 2015/16	TREND
<b>City Centre NP</b>								
AM 1	Granny's Green Steps	C	Y	The site is classified as a Garden under the Parks and Gardens Strategy classification is subject to Park Quality Assessment Grade	0.11	Fair (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2009)	<b>Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↑
<b>Craigtinny/Duddingston NP</b>								
AM 2	Lochend Drive	C	Y		0.07	Low	Low	↔
AM 3	Lochend Gardens	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Low	↓
AM 4	Lochend Square	C	Y		0.15	Low	Low	↔
AM 5	Loganlea Avenue	C	Y		0.45	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 6	Northfield Broadway	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 7	Northfield Broadway	C	Y	0.22 ha changed to form Allotments to provide 16 plots. Refer to ALL 38.	0.18	Low	Fair	↔
AM 8	Northfield Broadway	C	Y		0.22	Low	Low	↔
AM 9	Northfield Farm Road	C	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 10	Northfield Gardens	C	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 11	Northfield Grove	C	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 12	Northfield Grove	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 13	Northfield Square	C	Y		0.30	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 14	Northfield Circus	C	Y		0.15	Good	Fair	↓
AM 15	Piershill Square East	C	Y		0.44	Low	Low	↔
AM 16	Piershill Square West	C	Y		0.43	Low	Fair	↑
AM 17	Restalrig Road South	C	Y		0.60	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 18	Sleigh Gardens	C	Y		0.31	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 19	Restalrig Crescent / Findlay Avenue	☒	N	Area subject to redevelopment	0.14	Fair	REMOVED	×
AM 20	Restalrig Gardens	C	Y		0.72	Fair	Good	↑
AM 471	Crawford Green	○	Y		0.08		Fair	○
AM 474	Burnbrae Pl/ Maybury Rd	○	Y		0.80		Fair	○
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>								
AM 21	Bailie Grove	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 22	Bailie Place	C	Y		0.10	Fair	Low	↓
AM 23	Bailie Terrace	C	Y		0.14	Low	Fair	↑
AM 24	Bingham Way	C	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 25	Bingham Way	C	Y		0.19	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 26	Castlebrae Rigg	○	Y		0.14	Good	Good	↔
AM 27	Christian Crescent	C	Y		0.35	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 28	Cleikiminfeld	○	Y		1.98	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 29	Coillesdene Loan	C	Y		0.23	Good	Good	↔
AM 30	Electra Place	C	Y		0.28	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 31	Gilberstoun Loan	○	Y		0.52	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 32	Great Carleton Place	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 33	Greenykes Gardens	☒	☒	Area subject to redevelopment	0.92	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 34	Greenykes Gardens	C	N	0.10 ha changed to provide Community Gardens. Refer to ALL 39	0.38	Good	Good	↔
AM 35	Joppa Pans	C	Y		0.40	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 36	Magdalene Drive	C	Y		0.16	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 37	Magdalene Drive	C	Y		0.09	Fair	Good	↑
AM 38	Magdalene Drive	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 39	Musselburgh Road	C	Y		0.36	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 40	Newcraighall Road	C	Y		0.60	Good	Good	↔
AM 44	Niddrie House Avenue	☒	☒	Area subject to redevelopment	0.77	Fair	REMOVED	×
AM 42	Niddrie House Avenue	☒	☒	Area subject to redevelopment	0.42	Fair	REMOVED	×
AM 43	Niddrie House Park	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 44	Niddrie Mains Terrace	C	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 45	Niddrie Mains Terrace	○	Y		1.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 46	Niddrie Mains Terrace	○	N		0.46	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 47	Niddrie Marischal Crescent	C	Y		0.17	Low	Low	↔
AM 48	Niddrie Marischal Crescent (Rear of no. 21)	C	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 49	Niddrie Marischal Drive	○	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 50	Niddrie Marischal Place	○	Y		0.18	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 51	Niddrie Mill Grove	C	Y		0.23	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 52	Park View	C	Y		0.13	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 53	Peacocktail Close	C	Y		1.28	Fair	Low	↓

AM 54	Peffermill Court	C	Y		0.53	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 55	Peffermill Road	C	Y		0.19	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 56	Rathbone Place	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 57	Straiton Place	C	Y	Part of the site is classified as a Community Park and has a PQA score of 'good' 2009 and 'Very Good' 2015.	0.35	Fair	Very Good	↑
AM 58	Hay Avenue	C	Y		0.09	Good	Good	↔
AM 59	Cakemuir Grove	O	Y		0.05	Good	Good	↔
AM 491	Slateford Gait	O	Y		0.15		Good	○
AM 492	Newhaven Road	O	Y		0.09		Low	○
AM 493	Tait Wynd	O	Y		0.13		Good	○
AM 494	North Platt Crescent	O	Y		0.26		Good	○
AM 495	Freelands Road	O	Y		0.06		Good	○
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>								
AM 60	Alnwickhill Gardens	O	Y		0.14	Good	Good	↔
AM 61	Alnwickhill View	O	Y		0.22	Good	Good	↔
AM 62	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 63	Balmwell Park	C	Y		0.28	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 64	Balmwell Terrace	C	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 65	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 66	Burdiehouse Street	C	Y		0.32	Fair	Low	↓
AM 67	Burdiehouse Terrace	C	Y		0.55	Good	Good	↔
AM 68	Burnhead Crescent	C	Y		0.05	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 69	Candlemaker's Park	O	Y		0.44	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 70	Captain's Drive	C	Y		0.05	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 71	Captain's Loan	C	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 72	Craigour Green	C	Y		5.29	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 73	Craigour Grove	C	Y		0.37	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 74	Dinmont Drive	C	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 75	Durward Grove	C	Y		0.16	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 76	East Kilngate	O	Y		1.06	Good	Fair	↓
AM 77	East Kilngate	O	Y		0.40	Good	Fair	↓
AM 78	Ellen's Glen House	O	Y		0.64	Good	Good	↔
AM 79	Ferniehill	O	Y		2.33	Fair	Good	↑
AM 80	Fernieside Crescent	C	N		0.09	Low	Fair	↑
AM 81	Fernieside Crescent (adjacent no. 106)	C	Y		0.35	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 82	Fernieside Grove	C	Y		0.11	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 83	Fernieside Place	O	Y		0.11	Good	Fair	↓
AM 84	Gilmerton Dykes Crescent	C	Y		0.61	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 85	Gilmerton Dykes Loan	C	Y		0.27	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 86	Gilmerton Dykes Loan	C	Y		0.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 87	Gilmerton Dykes Road	Ø	↯	Area subject to redevelopment	0.21	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 88	Gilmerton Dykes Road	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 89	Gilmerton Road	O	Y		0.23	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 90	Gilmerton Road	O	Y		0.16	Good	Fair	↓
AM 91	Gracemount Drive	€	↯	Area subject to redevelopment. Refer to AM 500 and 501 below	2.5	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 92	Gracemount Drive	€	↯	Area subject to redevelopment	0.09	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 93	Gracemount Square	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Low	↓
AM 94	Greenend Gardens	O	Y		0.20	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 95	Guardwell Crescent	O	Y		0.22	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 96	Howden Hall Crescent	O	Y		1.19	Good	Good	↔
AM 97	Lammermoor Terrace	C	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 98	Liberton Place	O	Y		0.16	Good	Good	↔
AM 99	Liberton Road	O	N		0.12	Good	Good	↔
AM 100	Marmion Crescent	C	Y		0.31	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 101	Moredun Park Gardens	Ø	↯	Area subject to redevelopment	0.20	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 102	Moredun Park Gardens	O	Y		0.26	Fair	Low	↔
AM 103	Moredun Park Gardens	Ø	↯	Area subject to redevelopment	0.08	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 104	Moredun Park Green	C	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 105	Moredun Park Loan	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 106	Moredun Park Road	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 107	Moredunvale Grove	C	Y		0.76	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 108	Moredunvale Park	C	Y		1.06	Fair	Good	↑
AM 109	Mortonhall Park	O	Y	PQA score of 'Fair' 2009 and 'Very Good' 2015 applies to part of site which is part of a Community Park. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	2.25	Good	Very Good	↑
AM 110	Mortonhall Park Place	O	Y		0.31	Low	Fair	↑
AM 111	Mount Vernon Road	C	Y		0.97	Good	Good	↔
AM 112	Netherbank	C	Y		2.95	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 113	Ochiltree Gardens	C	Y		0.31	Fair	Fair	↔

AM 114	Ravenscroft Gardens	Ø	¥	Area subject to redevelopment. Link to be maintained to land to the south as condition of consent.	0.18	Fair	REMOVED	✘
AM 115	Ravenswood Avenue	C	Y		0.29	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 116	Rutherford Drive	C	Y		0.33	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 117	St Katharine's Brae	O	Y		0.16	Good	Good	↔
AM 118	St Katharine's Crescent	C	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 119	Summertrees Court	C	Y		0.11	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 120	Upper Craigour	O	Y		0.43	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 121	The Spinney amenity space	O	Y		0.31	Fair	Good	↑
AM 122	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 123	Hyvot Grove	O	Y	Suds pond	0.27	Good	Good	↔
AM 124	Malbet Park / Malbet Wynd	O	Y		0.23	Fair	Good	↑
AM 125	Malbet Park	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 126	Malbet Park/Lasswade Road	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 480	Robin Place / Thistle Foundation	O	Y		0.07		Fair	○
AM 481	Hyvot Loan	O	Y		0.21		Good	○
AM 482	Hyvot Hall- Moredun Dykes Road	O	Y		0.50		Good	○
AM 483	Larkfield Gardens	O	Y		0.57		Good	○
AM 500	Lindon Avenue	O	Y		0.15		Good	○
AM 501	Gracemount House Drive	C	Y		0.07		Good	○
<b>South Central NP</b>								
AM 127	East Suffolk Park	O	Y		1.72	Good	Good	↔
AM 128	Cameron Park	C	Y		0.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 129	Dumbiedykes	C	Y		1.01	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 130	Dumbiedykes	C	Y		1.86	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 131	Holyrood Road	C	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 132	Langton Road	C	Y		0.24	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 133	Lussielaw Road	C	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 134	Rankin Drive	C	Y		0.18	Good	Fair	↓
AM 135	Relugas Road	O	Y		0.08	Low	Good	↑
AM 136	Viewcraig Garden Recreation Area	C	Y		0.65	Fair	Good	↑
AM 137	Watertoun Road	C	Y		0.21	Good	Good	↔
AM 138	West Relugas Road	O	Y		0.06	Low	Fair	↑
AM 139	Sciennes Road	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 140	West Saville Terrace	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM511	Hill Square	C	Y	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as Residential Amenity Greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG45	0.02	Poor	Fair	↑
<b>South West NP</b>								
AM 141	Alexander Drive	O	Y		0.11	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 142	Alexander Drive/ Westfield Drive	C	Y		0.30	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 143	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 144	Broomhouse Crescent	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 145	Broomhouse Gardens	C	Y		0.49	Low	Fair	↑
AM 146	Broomhouse Grove	C	Y		0.44	Fair	Low	↓
AM 147	Broomhouse Way	C	Y		0.23	Low	Fair	↑
AM 148	Calder Drive	C	Y		0.99	Fair	Good	↑
AM 149	Calder Gardens	C	Y		0.57	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 150	Calder Grove	C	Y	Contains community orchard	2.13	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 151	Calder Park	C	Y		0.49	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 152	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 153	Chesser Avenue	O	Y		0.26	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 154	Dumbryden Gardens	C	Y		1.23	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 155	Dundee Terrace	C	N		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 156	Fairbrae	O	Y		0.66	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 157	Fairbrae	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 158	Hailesland Gardens	C	Y		0.27	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 159	Hailesland Grove	C	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 160	Hailesland park	C	Y		0.22	Good	Good	↔
AM 161	Hutchison Gardens	C	Y		0.07	Low	Low	↔
AM 162	Katesmill Road	C	Y		0.23	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 163	Kingsknowe Place	C	Y		1.05	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 164	Kingsknowe Road North	C	Y		0.52	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 165	Longstone Terrace	O	Y		0.15	Low	Good	↑
AM 166	Moat Drive	C	Y		1.27	Low	Low	↔
AM 167	Morvenside	O	Y		0.19	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 168	Murrayburn Green	C	Y		0.26	Low	Low	↔
AM 169	Murrayburn Grove	C	Y		0.18	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 170	Murrayburn Park	C	Y		0.24	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 171	Murrayburn Place	C	Y		0.16	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 172	Murrayburn Place	C	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔



AM 173	Parkhead Crescent	C	Y		0.81	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 174	Quarry View	O	Y		0.40	Good	Good	↔
AM 175	Quarry View	O	Y		0.34	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 176	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 177	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 178	Ratray Loan	O	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 179	Saughton Mains Avenue	C	Y		0.16	Low	Fair	↑
AM 180	Saughton Mains Avenue	C	Y		0.16	Low	Fair	↑
AM 181	Saughton Mains Drive	C	Y		0.40	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 182	Saughton Mains Park	C	Y		3.24	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 183	Saughton Mains Street	O	Y		0.21	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 184	Saughton Mains Street (adjacent to no. 24)	O	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 185	Sighthill Green	€	¥	Area subject to redevelopment	4.79	Low	REMOVED	✗
AM 186	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 187	Stenhouse Grove	C	Y		0.29	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 188	Stevenson Drive	C	Y		0.34	Good	Good	↔
AM 189	Westburn Grove	C	N		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 190	Westburn Park	C	Y		0.40	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 191	Westburn Park	C	Y		0.10	Good	Fair	↓
AM 192	Whitson Road	C	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 193	Redhall House	C	Y		0.69	Good	Good	↔
AM 194	Craiglockhart Loan	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 195	Easter Steil	O	Y		0.41	Good	Good	↔
AM 196	Calder Grove	C	Y		0.51	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 197	Murrayburn Road	C	Y		1.42	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>AM 496</b>	<b>Burnbrae Park, Craigs House</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Y</b>		<b>0.05</b>		<b>Good</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Pentlands NP</b>								
AM 198	Camus Avenue	O	N		0.16	Good	Fair	↓
AM 199	Adams Well	O	Y		0.43	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 200	Addiston Grove	O	Y		0.29	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 201	Addiston Park	O	Y		0.34	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 202	Baberton Mains Hill	O	Y		1.77	Good	Good	↔
AM 203	Baberton Mains Hill	O	Y		0.66	Good	Good	↔
AM 204	Baberton Mains Hill	O	Y		0.63	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 205	Baberton Mains Park	O	Y		1.60	Fair	Good	↑
AM 206	Bonaly Brae	O	Y		0.17	Good	Good	↔
AM 207	Bonaly Grove	O	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 208	Bonaly Rise	O	Y		0.07	Good	Good	↔
AM 209	Bonaly Rise	O	Y		0.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 210	Bonaly Wester	O	Y		0.25	Fair	Good	↑
AM 211	Buckstone Howe	O	Y		0.10	Good	Good	↔
AM 212	Buckstone Circle	O	Y		0.74	Good	Good	↔
AM 213	Buckstone Road	O	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 214	Buckstone Knoll	O	Y		1.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 215	Buckstone Shaw	O	Y		0.12	Good	Good	↔
AM 216	Caiyside	O	Y		0.19	Good	Good	↔
AM 217	Clovenstone Gardens	C	Y		0.16	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 218	Clovenstone Gardens (adjacent no. 29)	O	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 219	Colinton Mains Drive	O	Y		0.08	Good	Good	↔
AM 220	Corslet Place	O	Y		0.24	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 221	Craigpark Crescent	O	Y		0.16	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 222	Currievale Dale	C	Y		0.14	Good	Fair	↓
AM 223	Currievale Dale	C	Y		0.08	Good	Good	↔
AM 224	Dalmahoy Crescent	O	Y		0.05	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 225	Deanpark Bank	C	Y		0.54	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 226	Deanpark Gardens	C	Y		0.38	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 227	Dolphin Gardens East	O	Y		0.48	Good	Good	↔
AM 228	Dolphin Gardens West	O	Y		0.23	Low	Low	↔
AM 229	Dreghorn Place	O	Y		0.05	Good	Good	↔
AM 230	East Croft	O	Y		0.46	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 231	Firhill Drive	C	Y	Not scored in 2010. Undergoing flood prevention work at time of audit.	0.54		Fair	↔
AM 232	Firhill Crescent	O	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 233	Firhill Drive	C	Y	Not scored in 2010. Undergoing flood prevention work at time of audit.	0.10		Fair	↔
AM 234	Forth View Crescent	C	Y		0.07	Good	Good	↔
AM 235	Hainburn park	O	Y		0.64	Good	Good	↔
AM 236	Hallcroft Green	O	Y		0.27	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 237	Hallcroft Neuk	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 238	Hallcroft Park	O	Y		0.21	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 239	High Buckstone	O	Y		0.19	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 240	Malleny Avenue	C	Y		1.20	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 241	Newmills Avenue	O	Y		0.53	Fair	Fair	↔

AM 242	Oxgangs Broadway	C	Y		0.80	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 243	Oxgangs Crescent	C	Y		0.19	Fair	Good	↑
AM 244	Oxgangs Farm Gardens	C	Y		0.43	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 245	Oxgangs Medway	C	Y		0.12	Good	Good	↔
AM 246	Oxgangs Road North	C	Y		1.00	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 247	Oxgangs Road North	C	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 248	Palmer Road	C	Y		0.29	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 249	Redford Recreation	O	Y		1.94	Low	Low	↔
AM 250	Swanston Park	O	Y		0.26	Good	Fair	↓
AM 251	Tryst Park	O	Y		1.42	Fair	Good	↑
AM 252	Winton Park	O	Y		0.49	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 253	Dreghorn Park	O	Y		0.13	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 254	Bonaly Road	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Good	↑
AM 255	Laverlockdale Park	O	Y		0.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 256	Torphin Bank	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Good	↑
AM 486	Waterfield Road	O	Y		0.07		Fair	○
AM 487	St. Triduana's Rest	O	Y		0.13		Fair	○
AM 488	Hoseason Gardens / Drum Brae D	O	Y		0.18		Good	○
AM 489	Ravelrig Drive	O	Y		0.47		Fair	○
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>								
AM 257	Blinkbonny Crescent	O	N		0.23	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 258	Bramble Drive	O	Y		0.34	Good	Good	↔
AM 259	Bughtlin	O	Y		0.10	Low	Fair	↑
AM 260	Bughtlin Green	O	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 261	Campbell Avenue	O	Y		0.28	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 262	Carrick Knowe Avenue	C	Y		0.27	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 263	Clermiston Crescent	C	Y		0.19	Low	Low	↔
AM 264	Clermiston Drive	C	Y		0.21	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 265	Clermiston Green	C	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 266	Clermiston Park/Hill	C	Y		0.62	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 267	Clermiston Road	O	Y		0.63	Good	Good	↔
AM 268	Clerwood Place	C	Y		0.66	Good	Good	↔
AM 269	Clerwood Row	C	Y		0.48	Good	Good	↔
AM 270	Corstorphine House Avenue	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 271	Corstorphine House Terrace	O	Y		0.07	Good	Good	↔
AM 272	Corstorphine Road	O	Y		0.41	Good	Good	↔
AM 273	Corstorphine Road	O	Y		1.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 274	Corstorphine Road (rear of Saughton Crescent)	O	N		0.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 275	Craigievar	C	Y		0.67	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 276	Craigmount Avenue North	O	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 277	Craigmount Bank West	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 278	Craigmount High School	O	Y		1.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 279	Craigs Park	O	Y		0.18	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 280	Drum Brae Drive	C	Y		0.95	Fair	Good	↑
AM 281	Drum Brae Drive (adjacent to No. 1)	C	Y		0.43	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 282	Drum Brae Drive (opposite No.s 116 - 128)	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 283	Drum Brae Drive (opposite No.s 154 - 170)	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 284	Drum Brae Drive (opposite No.s 194 - 206)	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 285	Drum Brae North	C	Y		0.63	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 286	Dunsmuir Court	C	Y		0.11	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 287	Dunsmuir Court /Saunders Court	C	Y		0.27	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 288	Durar Drive	C	Y		1.21	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 289	East Craigs Rigg	O	Y		0.99	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 290	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 291	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 292	Forrester Park	O	Y		0.86	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 293	Glasgow Road (rear of Gyle Park Gardens)	O	Y		0.22	Good	Good	↔
AM 294	Gogarloch	O	Y		0.84	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 295	Gogarloch Skye	O	Y		0.11	Good	Good	↔
AM 296	Gyle Park Gardens	O	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 297	Gyle Park Gardens (adjacent to park)	O	Y		0.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 298	Gyle Park Gardens/South Gyle Broadway	O	Y		0.44	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 299	Hayfield	O	Y		0.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 300	Hayfield (adjacent to No.29)	O	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 301	Ladywell Road	C	Y		0.31	Good	Good	↔
AM 302	Maybury Road	O	N		0.71	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 303	Murray Cottages	O	Y		0.08	Fair	Good	↑
AM 304	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 305	South Gyle Broadway	O	Y		0.98	Fair	Fair	↔

AM 306	South Gyle Mains	O	Y		0.39	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 307	South Gyle Mains (circle)	O	Y		0.70	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 308	South Gyle Wynd	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 309	South Gyle Wynd (rear of No.s 44 - 54)	O	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 310	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 311	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 312	Torrance Park	C	Y		0.85	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 313	West Craigs Crescent	O	Y		0.77	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 314	Succoth Park	O	Y		1.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 315	East Craigs Wynd	O	Y		0.13	Good	Fair	↓
AM 316	Saughton Road North	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 317	Clermiston View	C	Y		0.20	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 318	Forrester Road	C	Y		0.11	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 319	Stuart Park	O	Y		0.11	Good	Fair	↓
AM 320	Bartongate Terrace	O	N		0.53	Good	Good	↔
AM 473	Burnbrae Place	O	Y		0.47		Good	○
AM 474	Burnbrae Place/ Maybury Road	O	Y		0.80		Fair	○
AM 497	Kimmerghame Loan	O	Y		0.08		Good	○
AM 498	Wallace Gardens	O	Y		0.52		Good	○
AM 499	Soutra Road	O	Y		0.22		Good	○
<b>Almond NP</b>								
AM 321	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 322	Allan Park	O	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 323	Allan Park/Newmains Cottage	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Good	↑
AM 324	Bo'ness Road	O	Y		0.10	Low	Low	↔
AM 325	Cargilfield School	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 326	Cleric's Hill	O	Y		0.21	Low	Low	↔
AM 327	Cotlaws	O	Y		0.91	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 328	Cramond Glebe Gardens	O	Y		0.14	Good	Good	↔
AM 329	Cramond Green	O	Y		0.20	Good	Good	↔
AM 330	Cramond Village	C	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 331	Carlowie Avenue	C	Y		0.37	Good	Good	↔
AM 332	Dundas Place	O	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 333	Echline Avenue	C	Y		0.61	Good	Good	↔
AM 334	Echline Drive	O	Y		0.09	Good	Good	↔
AM 335	Echline Drive/Bo'ness Road	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 336	Echline Gardens	O	Y		0.51	Good	Good	↔
AM 337	Echline Grove/Stoneyflatts Crescent	O	Y		1.97	Good	Good	↔
AM 338	Echline Terrace	O	Y		0.22	Good	Good	↔
AM 339	Forth Place/Clufflat Brae	O	Y		0.20	Good	Good	↔
AM 340	Forth Place/Clufflat Brae	O	Y		0.61	Good	Good	↔
AM 341	Forth Place/Springfield View	O	Y		0.47	Good	Good	↔
AM 342	Gateside Road	O	Y		0.18	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 343	Hawthorn Bank	C	Y		0.23	Low	Low	↔
AM 344	Hillwood Rise	O	Y		0.20	Good	Good	↔
AM 345	Hillwood Terrace	O	Y		0.20	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 346	Inchcolm Terrace	O	Y		1.00	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 347	Inveralmond Drive	O	Y		0.17	Good	Good	↔
AM 348	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 349	King Edward's Way (east)	O	Y		0.26	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 350	Kirklands Park Gardens	O	Y		0.07	Good	Good	↔
AM 351	Liston Drive	O	Y		0.17	Good	Good	↔
AM 352	Main Street/Dalmeny	C	Y		0.80	Good	Good	↔
AM 353	Maitland Hog Lane	O	Y		1.95	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 354	Maitlands Road	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 355	Moubray Grove	O	Y		0.21	Good	Good	↔
AM 356	Moubray Grove (adjacent to No. 122)	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 357	Moubray Grove/Scotstoun Avenue	O	Y		0.28	Good	Good	↔
AM 358	Moubray Grove/Scotstoun Avenue	O	Y		0.24	Fair	Low	↓
AM 359	Moubray Grove/Scotstoun Grove	O	Y		0.32	Good	Good	↔
AM 360	Parkside	O	Y	Classified as a Community Park.	0.34	Poor	Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
AM 361	Provost Milne Grove	O	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 362	Queen Margaret Drive	C	Y		0.21	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 363	Queensferry Harbour Carpark	C	Y		0.37	Good	Good	↔
AM 364	Rosebery Avenue	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 365	Scotstoun Park	O	Y		1.21	Good	Good	↔
AM 366	Sommerville Gardens	O	Y		0.28	Good	Good	↔
AM 367	South Scotstoun	O	Y		0.15	Good	Good	↔
AM 368	Stoneyflatts	O	Y		0.12	Good	Good	↔

AM 369	Strathalmond Park	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 370	Strathalmond Road	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 371	The Glebe	C	Y		0.19	Good	Good	↔
AM 372	The Green, Davidson's Mains	C	Y		0.36	Good	Good	↔
AM 373	William Black Place	C	Y		0.26	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 374	Lang Rigg	O	Y		0.11	Good	Good	↔
AM 375	Brighthouse Park Cross	O	Y		0.11	Good	Good	↔
AM 466	Kirklands Park Street Park	O	Y		0.06		Good	○
AM 467	Malachi Green	O	Y		0.14		Fair	○
AM 468	MacKinnon Crescent	O	Y		0.05		Low	○
AM 469	Lauson Place	O	Y		0.13		Fair	○
AM 471	Crawford Green	O	Y		0.08		Fair	○
<b>Forth NP</b>								
AM 376	see Transport Amenity schedule							
AM 377	Boswall Green	O	Y		0.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 378	Boswall Terrace	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 379	Crewe Road North	C	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 380	Crewe Road North, (adjacent to no. 157)	C	Y		0.08	Good	Good	↔
AM 381	Ferry Gait Drive	C	Y		0.42	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 382	Ferry Road	C	Y		0.33	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 383	Ferry Road	C	Y		0.76	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 384	Ferry Road	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 385	Grierson Road	C	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 386	Grierson Square	O	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 387	Inchcolm/Inchgarvie Court	C	Y		0.59	Low	Fair	↑
AM 388	Muirhouse Crescent	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.44	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 389	Muirhouse Drive	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.45	Fair	REMOVED	×
AM 390	Muirhouse Green	O	Y		0.12	Fair	Good	↑
AM 391	Muirhouse Grove	C	Y		1.21	Low	Fair	↑
AM 392	Muirhouse Medway	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Good	↑
AM 393	Muirhouse Park	O	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 394	Muirhouse Place	O	Y		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 395	Muirhouse View	C	Y	PQA score of 'Fair' applies to part of the site which is part of a Community Park. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	1.39	Good	Good	↔
AM 396	Pennywell	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.16	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 397	Pennywell	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.10	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 398	Pennywell	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.19	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 399	Pennywell Medway	⊘	⊘	Area subject to redevelopment	0.53	Low	REMOVED	×
AM 400	Pilton Crescent	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 401	Royston Mains Crescent	C	Y		0.07	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 402	Salvesen Gardens	C	Y		0.29	Good	Good	↔
AM 403	Silverknowes Gardens (rear of)	C	N		0.13	Good	Good	↔
AM 404	West Ferryfield	O	Y		0.45	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 405	West Granton Road	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 406	West Pilton Green	O	Y		0.43	Low	Low	↔
AM 407	West Pilton Place	C	Y		0.13	Fair	Good	↑
AM 408	Wardieburn Place	C	Y		0.11	Low	Low	↔
AM 409	Granton Medway	C	Y		0.42	Low	Low	↔
AM 410	East Pilton Farm Crescent	O	Y		0.09		Good	↑
AM 411	Granton Mill Crescent	O	Y		0.34	Good	Good	↔
AM 503	West Pilton Crescent Park	C	Y		0.09		Good	○
AM 504	West Pilton Crescent	C	Y		0.07		Good	○
AM 505	Granton Mains East Park	C	Y	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formally PG 102	0.45		Good	
AM 506	Boswall Crescent Park	C	Y	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formally PG 102	0.35		Fair	
<b>Inverleith NP</b>								
AM 412	Easter Drylaw Avenue	C	Y		0.09	Low	Low	↔
AM 413	Easter Drylaw Bank (rear of)	C	Y		0.10	Low	Low	↔
AM 414	Easter Drylaw Gardens & Church	C	Y		0.88	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 415	Easter Drylaw Loan	C	Y		0.08	Low	Low	↔
AM 416	Easter Drylaw Place	C	Y		0.10	Low	Low	↔
AM 417	Easter Drylaw Way	C	Y		0.08	Low	Low	↔
AM 418	Easter Warriston	O	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 419	Eildon Terrace	O	N		0.47	Low	Fair	↑
AM 420	Hillpark Avenue	O	Y		0.25	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 421	Hillpark Brae	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 422	Hillpark Gardens	O	Y		0.07	Fair	Good	↑

AM 423	House 'O Hill	C	Y		0.73	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 424	March Pines	O	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 425	North Werber Park	O	Y		0.48	Good	Good	↔
AM 426	Orchard Brae	O	N		0.31	Low	Low	↔
AM 427	Orchard Brae Avenue	O	Y		0.27	Fair	Good	↑
AM 428	Saxe Coburg Place	C	Y		0.14	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 429	Telford Drive	O	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 430	Telford Drive (opposite No.s 10 - 16)	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 431	Telford Road	O	Y		0.10	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 432	West Drylaw Row	C	Y		0.89	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 433	Wester Drylaw Place (adj to No. 17)	C	Y		0.17	Fair	Low	↓
AM 434	Wester Drylaw Place (behind 741 Ferry Road)	C	Y		0.18	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 435	Wester Drylaw Place (Circle)	C	Y		0.33	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 436	Wester Drylaw Place/Drive	C	Y		0.72	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 437	Wester Drylaw/Drylaw House	C	Y		1.29	Fair	Low	↓
AM 438	Hillpark Grove	O	Y		0.07	Good	Good	↔
AM 439	Cheyne Street	O	Y		0.16	Good	Fair	↓
AM 440	Saunders Street	C	Y		0.29	Fair	Good	↑
<b>Leith NP</b>								
AM 441	Alemoor Park	O	Y		0.12	Good	Good	↔
AM 442	Allanfield	O	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 443	see Business Amenity schedule							
AM 444	Bothwell Street	C	Y		0.09	Low	Low	↔
AM 445	Cannon Wynd	€	¥	Area subject to redevelopment	0.49	Low	REMOVED	✘
AM 446	Elgin Street	C	Y		0.34	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 447	Great Michael Rise	C	Y		0.20	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 448	Hawkhill	O	Y		0.16	Good	Fair	↓
AM 449	Hermitage - Primrose Street	C	Y		0.16	Good	Good	↔
AM 450	Lindsay Road	C	Y		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 451	Lindsay Road	C	Y		0.08	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 452	Wellington Place	C	Y		0.06	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 453	McDonald Road	O	Y		0.14	Good	Good	↔
AM 454	North Hillhousefield	C	Y		0.13	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 455	Pirniefeld Bank	C	Y		0.05	Fair	Good	↑
AM 456	Pirniefeld Bank (adj to Block 17)	C	Y		0.13	Fair	Good	↑
AM 457	Powderhall	O	Y		0.29	Good	Good	↔
AM 458	Powderhall Rigg	O	Y		0.08	Good	Fair	↓
AM 459	Powderhall Road (adj to No. 22)	O	Y		0.09	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 460	Redbraes Place	O	Y		0.05	Fair	Fair	↔
AM 461	Sandport	O	Y		0.06	Good	Good	↔
AM 462	Seafiel Place	C	N		0.07	Fair	Good	↑
AM 463	South Sloan Street	O	N		0.12	Fair	Low	↓
AM 464	Springfield Street	O	Y		0.16	Low	Low	↔
AM 465	Sheriff Brae	O	Y		0.23	Good	Good	↔
AM 477	Greenwood Close Woodland Strip	O	Y		0.59		Good	○
AM 478	Greenwood Close	O	Y		0.28		Fair	○
AM 479	Maplewood Park/ Oakwood Court	O	Y		1.46		Good	○
AM 484	Ocean Drive	O	Y		0.10		Good	○
AM 507	Ballantyne Road	C	Y	Classified as a Park and Garden in 2009. Re-classified as Residential Amenity Greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG 122	0.53		Good	
AM 508	North Junction Street	C	Y	Classified as a Park and Garden in 2009. Re-classified as residential amenity greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG 124	0.36		Fair	
AM 509	Toolbooth Wynd	C	Y	Classified as a Park and Garden in 2009. Re-classified as Residential Amenity Greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG 125	0.21		Good	
AM 510	Pirniefeld Bank	C	Y	Classified as a Park and Garden in 2009. Re-classified as Residential Amenity Greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formerly PG 129	0.18		Good	



Green Corridor										Total Area 2009 Audit: 283.33 ha
										Total Area 2016 Audit: 280.52 ha
REFERENC E	NAME	OWNERSHI P (Council/ Other)	ACCESSIBL E (Yes/No)	PARK CLASSIFICATION	AREA (ha)	COMMENTS	QUALITY ASSESSMENT 2009	QUALITY ASSESSMENT 2015	TREND	
<b>City Centre NP</b>										
GRE 1	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.62	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑	
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>										
GRE 2	Niddrie Burn Complex	C	Y	Renamed Magdalene Glen and classified as Community Park PG 134	7.2	Now Core path CEC 5.	Good	Refer to Parks and Gardens		
GRE 3	Brunstane Burn	O	Y		2.15	RoW.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 4	Disused Railway Network	O	Y		4.18	Core path CEC 5.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 5	Former Brunstane Road South	O	Y		0.65	Cycleway/RoW.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 6	Former Brunstane Road South	O	Y		0.18	Cycleway/RoW.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 7	Brunstane - Newcraighall	O	Y		0.04		Fair	Low	↓	
GRE 8	Milton Link	C	Y		0.63		Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 9	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		1.87	Core path CEC 5, Innocent Railway.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 10	Niddrie Burn Complex	C	N		0.39	Core path CEC 5.	Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 11	Brunstane Burn	C	Y		3.86	RoW. Contains community orchard - Donkey Field.	Fair	Good	↑	
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>										
GRE 12	Hyvot Loan - Gilmerton Road	C	Y		0.13		Good	Good	↔	
GRE 13	Braid Burn Complex	O	N		0.51	Core path CEC 2, Blackford Glen Road.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 14	Braid Burn Complex	O	Y		0.71	Core path CEC 2, Gilmerton Road - Cameron Toll.		Fair	↔	
GRE 15	Braid Burn Complex	O	N		0.17	Core path CEC 2, Liberton Road.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 16	Braid Burn Complex	O	N		0.04	Core path CEC 2, Liberton Road.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 17	Niddrie Burn Complex	O	Y		0.10	Stenhouse Burn.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 18	Niddrie Burn Complex	O	N		0.49	Burdiehouse Burn.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 19	Niddrie Burn Complex	O	N		0.40		Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 20	Burdiehouse Burn Park	O	Y	Community Park	5.36	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary, CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.	Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2009)	Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑	
GRE 21	Burdiehouse Burn Park	O	Y		4.37	Core path CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.	Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2009)	Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑	
GRE 22	Niddrie Burn Complex	C	Y		0.79	Stenhouse Burn.	Good	Good	↔	
<b>South Central NP</b>										
GRE 23	Kings Haugh	O	Y		0.79	Core path CEC 5.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 24	Braidburn Complex	O	Y		0.26	Local Biodiversity Site. Subject to Flood Prevention Works in 2009.		Good		
<b>South West NP</b>										
GRE 25	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.09	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 26	Union Canal	O	N		0.17	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 27	Union Canal	O	Y		0.56	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 28	Union Canal	O	N		1.78	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 29	Union Canal	C	Y		1.19	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 30	Union Canal	C	Y		0.80	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 31	Union Canal	C	Y		2.18	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 32	Harvester Way - Hailesland Road	C	Y		2.95		Low	Low	↔	
GRE 33	Harvester Way - Hailesland Road	C	Y		0.99	Includes ballcourt.	Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 34	Union Canal	O	Y		1.68	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Low	Low	↔	
GRE 35	Union Canal	O	Y	Community Park	1.51	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 36	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	2.14	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓	
GRE 37	Water of Leith	O	N		0.57	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑	
GRE 38	Water of Leith	C	N	Walkway	0.72	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 39	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.37	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓	
GRE 40	Slateford Green - Hutchison Crossway	C	Y		1.07		Fair	Fair	↔	
GRE 41	Union Canal	O	Y		0.49	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Fair	↓	
GRE 42	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.17	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 43	Union Canal	O	Y		0.75	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔	
GRE 44	Union Canal	O	Y		1.17	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Good	↑	
GRE 45	Union Canal	O	Y		0.74	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Good	↑	

GRE 46	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		1.87	Angle Park Terrace - Harrison Gardens.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 47	Union Canal	O	N		0.32	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 48	Union Canal	O	Y		1.43	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 49	Union Canal	O	Y		0.47	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 50	Water of Leith	C	Y		2.90	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
<b>Pentlands NP</b>									
GRE 51	Redford Wood	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	5.32	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.		<b>Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↑
GRE 52	Water of Leith	C	Y	Community Park	0.54	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary (score relates to Spylaw Park), core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 53	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	1.24	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 54	Water of Leith	O	N		4.01	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 55	Braidburn Complex	O	Y		1.61	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 56	Covenanter's Wood	O	Y		20.97	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 57	Wester Hailes Road - By-pass	C	Y		1.90		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 58	Braid Burn Complex	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	0.35	Not scored. Undergoing flood prevention work at time of audit. PQA covers part of site - Oxgangs Primary School, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Cycleway.		Fair	↔
GRE 59	Water of Leith	C	N	Community Park	0.21	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary (score relates to Spylaw Park), core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 60	Water of Leith	C	N	Community Park	0.22	PQA covers 3 audit areas (score relates to Spylaw Park), core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓
GRE 61	Union Canal	C	Y		2.72	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 62	Braidburn Complex	C	N		0.12	Local Biodiversity Site. Not scored. Undergoing flood prevention work at time of audit.		Fair	↔
GRE 63	Braidburn Complex	C	Y		0.83	Local Biodiversity Site. Not scored. Undergoing flood prevention work at time of audit.		Fair	↔
GRE 64	Oxgangs Avenue - Oxgangs Loan	C	Y		2.30	RoW, Cycleway.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 65	Oxgangs Hill - Caiystane Gardens	C	Y		0.87	RoW, Cycleway.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 66	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.11	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 67	Water of Leith	O	N		1.34	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 68	Water of Leith	O	N	Walkway	2.21	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 69	Water of Leith	O	N	Walkway	0.38	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 70	Water of Leith	O	N		1.27	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 71	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.42	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 72	Water of Leith	C	N		0.21	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 73	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	3.64	Core path CEC 18, Currie Rugby Football Club.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 74	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	4.00	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 75	Water of Leith	C	Y		0.73	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 76	Water of Leith	O	N	Walkway	0.66	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 77	Lanark Road West - Currievale	O	Y		2.91		Good	Good	↔
GRE 78	Curriehill Strip	C	Y		0.14	Links to core path CEC 17.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 79	Union Canal	O	N		0.57	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Low	Low	↔
GRE 80	Union Canal	O	Y		0.62	Core path CEC 15, 15W.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 81	Harvester Way - Clovenstone Road	C	Y		2.14		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 82	Clovenstone Gardens/Park	C	Y		2.78		Fair	Fair	↔

GRE 83	Union Canal	O	Y		1.19	Core path CEC 15, Ratho.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 84	Union Canal	O	N		0.90	Core path CEC 15, Ratho.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 85	Union Canal	O	N		1.72		Good	Good	↔
GRE 86	Redford Wood	O	N	Natural Heritage Park	0.15	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.		<i>Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↑
GRE 87	Redford Wood	O	N	Natural Heritage Park	0.34	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.		<i>Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↑
GRE 88	Redford Wood	O	Y	Natural Heritage Park	0.34	Redford Recreation Ground, Local Biodiversity Site, Edinburgh Urban Forest Project, Ancient and Important Woodland, Cycleway.		<i>Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↑
GRE 89	Water of Leith	O	N		0.29	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 90	Water of Leith	C	N		0.43	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 91	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	5.74	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 92	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	1.84	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 93	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	0.49	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 94	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	0.64	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 95	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	0.48	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 96	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	2.61	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 97	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	3.29	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 98	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.76	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 99	Water of Leith	C	N	Walkway	0.64	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 100	Water of Leith	O	Y		1.78		Good	Good	↔
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>									
GRE 101	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	2.25		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 102	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.17	Core path CEC 13, Traquair Park - Balgreen Road.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 103	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.83	Core path CEC 13, Traquair Park - Balgreen Road.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 104	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.92	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓
GRE 105	Water of Leith	O	N	Walkway	0.29	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 106	Water of Leith	O	N		0.02	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 107	Water of Leith	O	N		0.16	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 108	Water of Leith	O	N		0.08	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 109	South of Drum Brae Drive	C	Y		0.80		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 110	Bughthlin	O	Y		0.45		Fair	Good	↑
GRE 111	South Gyle Wynd - Meadow Place Road	C	Y		0.62		Low	Fair	↑
GRE 112	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	4.20	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 113	Maybury Road - Craigmount Brae	O	Y		2.40		Fair	Good	↑
GRE 114	Bughthlin	O	Y		1.08		Fair	<i>Fair (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↔
GRE 115	Bughthlin	O	Y		6.30		Good	Good	↔
GRE 116	Burnside - Craigs Loan	O	Y		1.30		Good	Good	↔
GRE 117	Burnside - Craigs Loan	O	Y		1.02		Good	Good	↔
<b>Almond NP</b>									
GRE 118	Disused Railway Network	O	Y		1.36	Core path CEC 9.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 119	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.76	Core path CEC 9.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 120	Barnton Brae - Barnton Avenue	O	Y		0.36	Core path CEC 9.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 121	Davidson's Mains	O	Y		2.65		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 122	Davidson's Mains	C	Y		2.07		Good	Good	↔
GRE 123	Hopetoun Road	C	Y		4.39	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 124	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.03	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Core path CEC 10.	Good	Good	↔

GRE 125	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.84	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Core path CEC 10.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 126	Cramond House - Cramond Road North	C	Y		2.73	RoW.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 127	River Almond	O	Y	Community Park	3.19	Core path CEC 11. PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	Good	<b>Good + (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↑
GRE 128	River Almond	O	Y		3.54	Core path CEC 11. PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 129	River Almond	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	7.23	Core path: CEC 11, audit score taken from PQA Score.	Fair	<b>Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↑
GRE 130	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		1.06	Core path CEC 10.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 131	Disused Railway Network	O	Y		0.38	Core path CEC 10.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 132	River Almond	C	Y	Walkway	3.77	Core paths CEC 11/CEC 10.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 133	River Almond	O	Y		0.50	Core path CEC 11, Kirkkliston.	Low	Low	↔
GRE 134	River Almond	C	Y		6.39	Core path CEC 11, Newbridge.	Fair	<b>Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↔
GRE 135	River Almond	O	N		0.15		Good	Good	↔
GRE 136	Ashburnham Gardens	O	Y		0.62		Good	Good	↔
GRE 137	Queensferry escarpment	O	Y	Walkway	1.23		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 138	Ferry Glen	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	5.64	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary.	Good	<b>Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</b>	↑
GRE 139	Ferry Glen	O	Y	Walkway	0.54		Good	Good	↔
GRE 140	River Almond	O	N		0.85	Core path CEC 11.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 141	River Almond	O	N		0.84	Core path CEC 11.	Good	Good	↔
<b>Forth NP</b>									
GRE 142	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.46	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 143	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.60	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 144	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.48	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 145	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		5.27	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 146	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.68	Core path CEC 8.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 147	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		1.21	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 148	Lower Granton Road	C	Y		1.48	Core path CEC 6.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 149	Lower Granton Road	O	Y		0.29	Core path CEC 6.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 150	Salveson Crescent - Marine Drive	O	Y		0.33		Low	Fair	↑
GRE 151	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.89	Core path CEC 8, Edinburgh's Telford College - North Campus.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 152	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.57	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 153	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.64	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
<b>Inverleith NP</b>									
GRE 154	Water of Leith	O	N		0.14		Good	Good	↔
GRE 155	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		0.38	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 156	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.35	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 157	Water of Leith	O	N		0.12	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓
GRE 158	Water of Leith	O	N		0.12		Good	Good	↔
GRE 159	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.75	Core path CEC 9.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 160	Easter Drylaw	C	Y		2.44		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 161	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.40	Core path CEC 8.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 162	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.11	Core path CEC 8.	Fair	Fair	↔

GRE 163	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.73	Core path CEC 8.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 164	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.35	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 165	Water of Leith	O	N		0.05	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 166	Water of Leith	O	N	Walkway	0.04	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 167	Water of Leith	O	N		0.21	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 168	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	0.04	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 169	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	1.21	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 170	Water of Leith	O	N		0.10	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 171	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.10	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 172	Water of Leith	O	N		0.06	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 173	Water of Leith / Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art	O	Y		0.89		Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 174	Rocheid Path	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	0.30		Fair	<i>Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↑
GRE 175	Rocheid Path	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park	1.18		Fair	<i>Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)</i>	↑
<b>Leith NP</b>									
GRE 176	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.43	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 177	Water of Leith	O	N		0.03	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 178	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.62	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 179	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	1.93	Core path CEC 7, Thorntree St - Easter Rd.	Low	Good	↑
GRE 180	Water of Leith	C	Y	Community Park	0.60	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 181	Water of Leith	C	N		0.18	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 182	Water of Leith	C	Y		0.23	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 183	Water of Leith	O	N		0.20	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 184	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.05	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 185	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.41	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 186	Disused Railway Network	C	Y	Walkway	3.25	Core path CEC 7, Thorntree St - Easter Rd.	Fair	Good	↑
GRE 187	Water of Leith	O	N		0.06	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 188	Water of Leith	O	N		0.03	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 189	Water of Leith	C	N		0.06	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 190	Water of Leith	C	Y		0.74	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Fair	↓
GRE 191	Water of Leith	O	Y	Walkway	0.38	CEC 18. Bonnington Development Brief (August 2008) relates to this site.	Fair	Fair	↔
GRE 192	Water of Leith	O	Y		0.21	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 193	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	3.31	Core path CEC 18.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 194	Disused Railway Network	C	Y		2.71	Core path CEC 8.	Good	Good	↔
GRE 195	Kirkliston North, East Green Corridor	O	Y		1.63			Good	○
GRE 196	Kirkliston North, Green Corridor	O	Y		0.60			Fair	○
GRE 197	Housefield Drive, Kirkliston	O	Y		0.40			Fair	○
GRE 198	Catelbock Close, Kirkliston	O	Y		0.17			Good	○
GRE 201	Old Drovers Road, Colinton	O	Y		0.30			Good	○
GRE 202	Kirkliston North, West Green Corridor	O	Y		1.29			Good	○



**Other Semi-natural Greenspace**

Total Area 2009 Audit: 162.56ha

Total Area 2016 Audit: 161.22ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRADE 2009	QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRADE 2016	TREND
<b>City Centre NP</b>								
NAT 1	Edinburgh Castle	O	N		2.01	Good	Good	↔
NAT 2	King's Stables Road	O	N		0.39	Fair	Good	↑
NAT 3	Castle Terrace Gardens	C	N		0.10	Fair	Low	↓
<b>Craigtynny/Duddingston NP</b>								
NAT 4	The Causeway	O	N		1.29	Low	Good	↑
NAT 6	Duddingston Loch and Bird Sanctuary	O	N		20.61	Good	Good	↔
NAT 7	Duddingston Loch and Bird Sanctuary	O	Y		1.69	Good	Good	↔
NAT 9	Southfield Farm Grove	C	N		0.60	Good	Good	↔
NAT 11	Meadowfield Drive	C	N		2.88	Good	Fair	↓
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>								
NAT 12	Newcraighall Road	O	N		0.86	Good	Good	↔
NAT 13	Gilberstoun	O	N		0.19	Good	Good	↔
NAT 14	Gilberstoun	O	N		0.33	Good	Good	↔
NAT 15	Gilberstoun	O	Y		0.31	Good	Good	↔
NAT 16	Brunstane Road South	O	N		0.44	Good	Good	↔
NAT 17	Duddingston Park	O	N		0.48	Good	Good	↔
NAT 18	Niddrie Junction (West)	O	Y		1.41	Good	Low	↓
NAT 19	Niddrie Junction (West)	O	Y		1.94	Good	Good	↓
NAT 20	Castlebrae High School	C	N		0.72	Good	Good	↔
NAT 21	Newcraighall Road	Ø	¥	Area subject to redevelopment	1.5	Good	REMOVED	×
NAT 22	Adjacent B&Q	O	N		1.86	Good	Good	↔
NAT 23	Adjacent Fire Station	C	N		1.05	Good	Good	↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>								
NAT 30	Mortonhall gate	O	N		1.14	Good	Good	↔
NAT 31	Frogston Road East	O	N	PQA does not cover entire audit area.	3.36	Good	Good	↔
NAT 32	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	N		0.72	Good	Good	↔
NAT 35	Malbet Wynd	O	N		1.00	Good	Fair	↓
NAT 36	Ellens Glen	O	N		1.19	Good	Good	↔
NAT 37	Hyvot Bank Avenue	C	N		0.41	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 38	The Murrays	O	Y		5.10	Good	Good	↔
<b>South Central NP</b>								
NAT 39	Wells o'Wearie	O	N		2.04	Good	Good	↔
NAT 41	Blackford Bank	O	N		0.36	Low	Fair	↑
NAT 45	Braid Hills Approach	C	N	P&G PQA split over several audit areas.	0.40	Good	Good	↔
NAT 46	Royal Edinburgh Hospital	Ø	N	Area subject to redevelopment	5.2	Fair	REMOVED	×
NAT 47	Mayfield Road	Ø	N	Area subject to redevelopment	0.15	Low	REMOVED	×
NAT 48	Greenbank Drive	O	N		0.97	Good	Good	↔
<b>South West NP</b>								
NAT 49	Calder Road	O	N		4.92	Fair	Low	↓
NAT 50	Quarrybank End	O	Y		0.90	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 51	Wester Craiglockhart Hill	C	Y	Area includes Community Woodland.	12.35	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 53	Balgreen Nursery	C	Y		1.26	Low	Low	↔
NAT 54	Greenbank	O	Y		6.90	Good	Good	↔
NAT 56	New Market Road	O	N	Setting of listed building.	0.72	Low	Low	↔
NAT 58	Craiglockhart Hill	O	Y		2.66	Good	Good	↔
NAT 59	Craiglockhart Hill	O	Y		3.93	Good	Good	↔
NAT 60	Greenbank Drive	O	N		0.38	Good	Good	↔
NAT 61	Meggetgate	O	Y		1.46	Fair	Low	↓
NAT 62	Murray Burn	C	Y		0.22	Low	Fair	↑
NAT 63	Gibson Terrace / Dundee Street	Ø	¥	Area subject to redevelopment	0.13	Low	REMOVED	×
<b>Pentlands NP</b>								
NAT 64	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	Y		5.56	Fair	Fair	↔

NAT 65	Baberton Mains Lea	O	N		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 66	Campbell Park	O	Y		0.63	Fair	Fair	↑
NAT 67	Redhall Nursery	C	Y		2.04	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 68	Camus Avenue	C	Y		1.23	Good	Good	↔
NAT 69	Cockit Hat Plantation	C	Y		0.79	Good	Good	↔
NAT 70	Hunter's Tryst Plantation	O	Y		2.81	Good	Fair	↓
NAT 71	Biggar Road	O	Y		0.91	Good	Good	↔
NAT 72	Galachlaw	O	Y		7.67	Good	Good	↔
NAT 73	Buckstone Circle	C	Y		1.31	Good	Good	↔
NAT 74	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	N		1.64	Good	Good	↔
NAT 75	Woodhall Millbrae	C	Y		0.64	Good	Good	↔
NAT 76	Harlaw Road	C	Y		3.25	Good	Good	↔
NAT 77	Harmeny Wood	O	Y		0.61	Good	Good	↔
NAT 78	Curriehill Strip	C	Y		0.87	Good	Good	↔
NAT 79	Curriehill Road	C	N		0.62	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 80	Ratho Park Playing Field	O	Y		0.29	Low	Low	↔
NAT 81	Woodend Cottage	O	N		1.21	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 82	Currie High School	O	N		0.49	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 83	Mounthooly Loan	O	N		0.41	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 84	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	Y		1.27	Good	Good	↔
NAT 85	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	Y		1.06	Good	Good	↔
NAT 86	Woodland Road	O	Y		0.87	Good	Good	↔
NAT 87	Winton Loan	O	Y		0.65	Good	Good	↔
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>								
<del>NAT 88</del>	<del>Traquair Park East</del>	⊖	⚡	Area subject to redevelopment	4.86	Fair	REMOVED	×
NAT 90	Clermiston Road North	C	N		0.82	Good	Good	↔
NAT 91	Barnton Quarry	O	N		1.98	Low	Low	↔
NAT 92	Gogarloch	O	N		1.56	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>Almond NP</b>								
NAT 93	Barnton Park Avenue	O	Y		1.33	Good	Good	↔
NAT 94	Bo'ness Road	O	Y		0.59	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 95	Cramond Tower	C	Y		1.99	Good	Good	↔
NAT 96	Braehead Drive	O	N		0.87	Good	Good	↔
NAT 97	Cotlaws	O	N		0.29	Fair	Good	↑
NAT 99	Pumping Station	C	N		0.56	Good	Good	↔
NAT 100	Disused Railway Network (Port Edgar)	C	N		2.47	Fair	Good	↑
<b>Forth NP</b>								
NAT 101	West Granton Access	C	N		0.16	Low	Low	↔
NAT 102	West Granton Access	O	N		0.04	Low	Low	↔
NAT 103	West Granton Road	O	N		0.93	Good	Good	↔
<b>Inverleith NP</b>								
NAT 104	Craigcrook Quarry	O	N		1.32	Low	Low	↔
NAT 105	Hillhouse Road	O	N		0.51	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 106	Ravelston Quarry	O	N		0.92	Low	Low	↔
NAT 107	Corstorphine Hill/Craigcrook Castle	O	N		7.75	Good	Good	↔
NAT 109	Eyre Place	O	N		0.12	Fair	Fair	↔
<b>Leith NP</b>								
NAT 110	Disused Railway - fragment	O	N	South of Jane St. Majority of the site is inaccessible.	0.36	Low	Low	↔
NAT 111	Leith, dry dock off Sandport Street	C	Y		0.17	Good	Good	↔
NAT 112	Lindsay Road	O	N		0.23	Fair	Fair	↔
NAT 113	Lindsay Road	C	N		0.19	Fair	Good	↑
NAT 114	Ravelrig Walled Garden	O	Y		0.45		Fair	○
NAT 115	Huly Hill	O	Y	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as semi natural greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formally PG 82	2.64		Good	
NAT 116	Curriemuir End Park	C	Y	Classified as a park and garden in 2009. Re-classified as semi natural greenspace in 2015 to reflect PAN 65 definition. Formally PG 64	4.41		Fair	

## Semi-natural Park

Total Area 2009 Audit: 537.02ha

Total Area 2016 Audit: 537.02ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	PARKS QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCORE 2009	PARKS QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCORE 2016	Trend
<b>Craigentiny/Duddingston NP</b>								
NAT 5	Holyrood Park	O	Y		1.46		no quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	
NAT 8	Holyrood Park	O	Y		215.10		no quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	
NAT 10	Meadows Yard	C	Y	Community Park.	1.05	Good	Very Good	↑
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>								
NAT 24	Craigmillar Castle Jubille Park	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	62.69	Very Good	Very Good	↔
NAT 25	Craigmillar Castle Jubille Park	C	Y	Hawkhill Woods.	4.57	Very Good	Very Good	↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>								
NAT 26	Burdiehouse Burn Park	C	Y	PQA area covers several audit areas, CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park. Classified as Community Park in Park and	2.74	Good	Very Good	↑
NAT 27	Burdiehouse Burn Park	C	Y	Core path CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.	1.94	Good	<b>Excellent</b>	↑
NAT 28	Blackford Hill / Hermitage of Braid	O	Y	P&G PQA split over 3 audit areas. Natural Heritage Park.	0.60	Good	Excellent	↑
NAT 29	Burdiehouse Burn Park	C	Y	PQA area covers several audit areas, CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park. Community Park.	3.40	Good	<b>Good+</b>	↑
NAT 33	Burdiehouse Burn Park	C	Y	PQA area covers several audit areas, CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park. Community Park.	12.31	Good	<b>Good+</b>	↑
NAT 34	Moredun Woods	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	3.97		Very Good	
<b>South Central NP</b>								
NAT 40	Holyrood Park Recreation Area	O	Y		0.65		no quality score, though included in the large and local space mapping	
NAT 42	Blackford Hill / Hermitage of Braid	O	Y	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Natural Heritage Park.	4.09	Good	Excellent	↑
NAT 43	Blackford Hill / Hermitage of Braid	O	Y	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Natural Heritage Park.	4.18	Good	Excellent	↑
NAT 44	Blackford Hill / Hermitage of Braid	C	Y	PQA score applies to part of site. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. Natural Heritage Park.	57.60	Good	Excellent	↑
<b>South West NP</b>								
NAT 55	Easter Craiglockhart LNR	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	10.22	Very Good	Excellent	↑

NAT 57	Water of Leith	C	Y	Colinton Dell PQA score. Core path CEC 18. Natural Heritage Park.	24.14	Good	Very Good	↑
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>								
NAT 89	Corstorphine Hill	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	78.75	Very Good	<i>Excellent</i>	↑
<b>Almond NP</b>								
NAT 98	Cammo Estate	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	38.71	Very Good	<i>Excellent</i>	↑
NAT 117	Pikes Pool	O	Y	originally combined with Alison Park, assessed separately since 2013 Natural Heritage Park.	6.97		Good	↔
<b>Inverleith NP</b>								
NAT 108	Ravelston Park & Woods	C	Y	PQA score applies to semi- natural park and public parks and gardens classification. Community Park.	8.86	Very Good	Excellent	↑

## Playing Field

Total Area 2009 Audit: 171.83 ha

Total Area 2015 Audit: 163.56 ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	AREA (ha)	COMMENTS	PARK QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCORE 2009	PARK QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCORE 2016	TREND
<b>Craigentenny/Duddingston NP</b>								
PF 1	Seafield Playing Fields	C	Y	5.54	Six grass pitches.	Good	Very Good	↑
PF 2	Northfield & Willowbrae Community Centre	C	Y	1.08	Two grass pitches.			↔
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>								
PF 3	Portobello Recreation Park	C	Y	6.40	Site for the new Portobello High School. Works underway on site and when complete will include two new all weather pitches when complete and perimeter amenity green space outwith school grounds.	Fair	REMOVED	×
PF 4	Joppa Quarry	C	Y	2.42	The playing fields has a dual role as a park and is classified as a Community Park by the Parks and Gardens Strategy. The Park Quality Assessment grade (2009) was 'Good'.	Good	Very Good	↑
PF 5	The Pitz Portobello	C	N	1.04	8 (5-aside) pitches.			↔
PF 6	Castleview Community Centre	O	N	0.89	Grass pitch and new 3G pitch.			↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>								
PF 7	Bridge End Playing Fields	O	N	3.36				↔
PF 8	Liberton Playing Fields, Double Hedges (Kirkbrae)	C	N	5.35	Five grass pitches.			↔
PF 9	Gracemount Sports Centre	C	N	0.73	Undergone £1 million refurbishment. Outdoor synthetic pitches.			↔
PF 10	Fernieside Park	C	Y	1.76	The playing field has a dual role as a park and is classified as a Community Park by the Parks and Gardens Strategy. Grass pitch.	Good	Very Good	↑
PF 11	Goodtrees Playing Field	C	N	0.68				↔
<b>South Central NP</b>								
PF 12	George Watsons Playing Fields, Myreside	O	N	5.98	Multi-purpose playing fields containing several rugby pitches, two cricket squares and hockey pitch.			↔
PF 13	Morgan Playing Fields	C	N	2.79	The playing field has a dual role as a park and is classified as a Community Park by the Parks and Gardens Strategy. Grass pitch.	Good	Excellent	↑
PF 14	Edinburgh University Sports Ground	O	N	15.59	Two cricket pitches. Four 3G pitches.			↔
PF 15	Carlton Cricket Pitch	O	N	1.65	New artificial pitch in addition to grass pitch.			↔



PF 16	St Margaret's School	O	N	1.55	School closed. Planning application ref: 14/03632/FUL. Appeal Decision to grant consent for residential development. Financial contribution of £130,000 required to upgrade Kirkbrae/Double Hedges. Works yet to commence on site.			
PF 17	Watsonians Rugby Ground, Myreside	O	N	1.29				↔
<b>South West NP</b>								
PF 18	Paties Road Recreation Ground	C	Y	5.18	P&G classifies as a City Park. Audit as a playing field. Four grass pitches.	Fair	Good	↑
PF 19	Meadowspot Park	C	Y	1.40	Three grass pitches	Fair	Fair	↔
PF 20	Meggetland Playing Fields	C	N	7.52	One large football pitch (can be used as two five a-side pitches). Four soccer 7's, three rugby, seven football and two cricket pitches--built in 2010.			↔
PF 21	George Watsons Playing Fields	O	N	3.50	Includes cricket square and rugby pitches.			↔
PF 22	Napier University Craiglockhart Campus	O	N	0.35				↔
PF 23	Sighthill Powerleague	C	N	0.81	5 grass pitches and 3 rugby pitches.			↔
<b>Pentlands NP</b>								
PF 24	Malleny Park	C	N	5.51	PQA score applies to part of site which is classified as a Community Park by the Parks and Gardens Strategy. The 2009 PQA grade was 'Good'. PQA assessment boundary varies from open space classification boundary. 3G and grass pitch.	Good	Good	↔
PF 25	Buckstone Playing Field	C	Y	0.91	Informal pitch.			↔
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>								
PF 26	Murrayfield Playing Fields	O	N	6.07	One artificial surface pitch.			↔
PF 27	Corstorphine Park (Union Park)	C	Y	4.09	Two grass pitches.	Good	Good	↔
PF 28	Gyle Park Playing Field	C	N	1.07	Ten grass pitches.			↔
<b>Almond NP</b>								
PF 29	Glasgow Road Park	C	Y	1.49	The playing field has a dual role as a park and is classified as a Community Park in the Parks and Gardens Strategy. Informal pitch.	Fair	Good	↑
PF 30	Kirkliston Sports Centre	C	N	0.94	Grass pitch.			↔
PF 31	Kirkliston Sports Centre (Kirklands Park Street)	C	N	0.89	Grass pitch.			↔
PF 32	Burgess Park	C	N	0.89	Grass pitch.			↔
PF 33	Agilent, Scotstoun Avenue	O	N	0.74	Redeveloped for housing		REMOVED	×
<b>Forth NP</b>								
PF 34	Bangholm Playing Fields	C	N	3.16	2G pitch and two grass pitches.			↔
PF 35	Civil Service Sports Council	C	N	8.85	One all-weather pitch.			↔

PF 36	Pilton West Playing Fields	C	N	0.25	The playing field has a dual role as a park and is classified as a Community Park in the Parks and Gardens Strategy. All-weather surface.	Good	Good	→←
PF 37	Spartans Edinburgh Football Academy	O	N	2.20	Two 3G pitches.			→←
PF 38	Wardie Playing Fields	C	N	5.58	10 grass pitches, 2 rugby pitches.			→←
PF 39	Craigroyston High School Playing Fields	C	N	2.98	3G pitch for school use only.			→←
<b>Inverleith NP</b>								
PF 40	Arboretum Road Playing Field	C	N	2.09	Multi-purpose playing fields containing cricket square, rugby pitch and two football pitches.			→←
PF 41	Warriston Playing Field	C	N	3.47	6 grass pitches. Bowling Green. Addition of tennis court and mini-tennis court (reduction in 0.37 ha).			
PF 42	George Heriots Playing Fields (Goldenacre)	O	N	9.94	One large all-weather pitch and two cricket squares in addition to rugby and football.			→←
PF 43	Stewarts-Melville College Grounds & Arboretum Playing Field	O	N	8.39	In addition to rugby has one grass cricket pitch and one synthetic hockey pitch.			→←
PF 44	Fettes College	O	N	5.95	In addition to rugby, has two cricket squares and one synthetic hockey pitch.			→←
PF 45	Edinburgh Academy Newfield Playing Fields	O	N	8.33	Two all-weather hockey pitches. Cricket: junior grass cricket square; synthetic cricket square and grass cricket square. Also football and rugby pitches.			→←
PF 46	Edinburgh Academicals Sports Ground	O	N	3.45	Grass pitches, cricket pitches and rugby pitches. Note planning consent granted for erection of stands, clubhouse and facilities, associated commercial, business and retail uses including museum, licensed premises and function space, retail units, alterations to external landscape, car and coach parking, sports pitch realignment, sport floodlighting and alterations to vehicular access points and boundary walls (application ref: 12/03567/FUL)			
PF 47	Grange Cricket and Sports Ground	O	N	2.62				→←
PF 48	Edinburgh Academy Prep. School	O	N	3.00				→←
<b>Leith NP</b>								
PF 49	Lethem Park	O	N	2.07				→←

# Bowling Green

Total Area 2009 Audit: 22.46 ha

Total Area 2016 Audit: 20.59 ha

REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBL E (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	TREND
<b>City Centre NP</b>						
BG 1	Regent Road	C	N		0.24	→←
BG 2	Whiteford Bowling Green	O	N		0.05	→←
<b>Craigentenny/Duddingston NP</b>						
BG 3	Willowbrae Bowling Green	O	N		0.47	→←
BG 4	Loaning Crescent Bowling Green	C	N		0.27	→←
BG 5	Postal Bowling Green	O	N		0.19	→←
BG 6	Craigentenny Bowling Green	O	N		0.25	→←
BG 7	London Road Foundary Bowling Green	O	N		0.35	→←
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>						
BG 8	Jewel - Portobello Bowling Green	O	N		0.56	→←
BG 9	Niddrie Bowling Green	O	N		0.52	→←
BG 10	Brunstane Bowling Green	O	N		0.21	→←
BG 11	Jessfield Bowling Green	C	N		0.39	→←
BG 12	Portobello Bowling Green	O	N		0.14	→←
BG 13	The Thistle Foundation	O	N		0.12	→←
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>						
BG 14	Gilmerton Bowling Green	O	N		0.16	→←
BG 15	Gilmerton Welfare Bowling Green	O	N		0.22	→←
BG 16	Polton Bowling Green	O	N		0.14	→←
<b>South Central NP</b>						
BG 17	Lutton Place Bowling Club	O	N		0.15	→←
BG 18	Braid Bowling Green	O	N		0.23	→←
BG 19	Mayfield Bowling Green	O	N		0.19	→←
BG 20	Craigmillar Park Bowling Green	O	N		0.24	→←
BG 21	Merchiston Bowling Green	O	N		0.22	→←
BG 22	Hailes Street Bowling Green	O	N		0.23	→←
BG 23	Canaan Lane Bowling Green	C	N		0.31	→←
BG 24	Whitehouse & Grange Bowling Green	O	N		0.26	→←
BG 25	Parkside Bowling Green	O	N		0.22	→←
BG 26	Tipperlinn Bowling Green	⊖	N	Part of Royal Edinburgh redevelopment	0.27	×
BG 27	Meadows Croquet Club	C	N		0.30	→←
BG 28	Prestonfield Bowling Green	C	N		0.29	→←
<b>South West NP</b>						
BG 29	Sighthill Bowling Green	O	N		0.38	→←
BG 30	Balgreen Bowling Green	C	N		1.07	→←
BG 31	Gorgie Mills Bowling Green	O	N		0.24	→←
BG 32	Bainfield Bowling Green	O	N		0.50	→←
BG 33	Stenhouse Community Bowling Green	C	N		0.33	→←
BG 34	Longstone Bowling Green	⊖	N	Extension to Lothian Buses Depot	0.27	×
BG 35	Slateford Road Bowling Green	O	N		0.26	→←
BG 36	North British Distillery Bowling Green	O	N		0.22	→←

BG 37	<del>Caledonian Bowling Green</del>	⊖	<del>N</del>	Change of use to builder's yard	0.24	✘
BG 38	Ardmillan Bowling Green	O	N		0.13	
<b>Pentlands NP</b>						
BG 39	Colinton Bowling Green	O	N		0.63	→←
BG 40	Juniper Green Bowling Green	O	N		0.21	→←
BG 41	Currie Bowling Green	C	N		0.54	→←
BG 42	Slateford Bowling Green	O	N		0.39	→←
BG 43	Ratho Bowling Green	O	N		0.13	→←
BG 44	Balerno Bowling Green	O	N		0.39	→←
BG 45	Colinton Mains Bowling Green	C	N		0.28	→←
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>						
BG 46	Corstorphine Bowling Green	O	N		0.18	→←
BG 47	Carrick Knowe Bowling Green	O	N		0.36	→←
BG 48	Beechwood Bowling Green	O	N		0.17	→←
BG 49	St Margaret's Park Bowling Green	C	N		0.14	→←
<b>Almond NP</b>						
BG 50	Maitland-Davidson's Bowling Green	O	N		0.15	→←
BG 51	South Queensferry Bowling Club	O	N		0.20	→←
BG 52	Kirkliston Bowling Green	O	N		0.24	→←
BG 53	Newbridge Bowling Green	O	N		0.61	→←
<b>Forth NP</b>						
BG 54	Victoria Park Bowling Green	C	N	Reduced to from three greens to two. One green converted to Allotments. Refer to ALL44	0.61	↓
BG 55	Dudley Bowling Green	O	N		0.17	→←
BG 56	Summerside Bowling Green	O	N		0.19	→←
BG 57	Trinity Bowling Club	O	N		0.15	→←
BG 58	Wardie Bowling Green	O	N		0.25	→←
BG 59	Queensferry Bowling Green	O	N		0.23	→←
BG 60	Civil Service Sports Association	O	N		0.18	→←
<b>Inverleith NP</b>						
BG 61	Blackhall Bowling Green	O	N		0.26	→←
BG 62	Goldenacre Bowling Green	O	N		0.36	→←
BG 63	Coltbridge Bowling Green	O	N		0.21	→←
BG 64	Dean Bowling Green	O	N		0.26	→←
BG 65	Tanfield Bowling Green	C	N		0.47	→←
BG 66	<del>Ferranti Bowling Green</del>	⊖	<del>N</del>	Now a children's nursery	0.38	✘
<b>Leith NP</b>						
BG 67	Leith Links Bowling Green	C	N	Reduced from four greens to three. One green converted to tennis courts.	1.05	↓
BG 68	Seafield-Leith Bowling Green	O	N		0.23	→←
BG 69	Leith Bowling Club	O	N		0.17	→←
BG 70	Montgomery Street Bowling Green	O	N		0.29	→←
BG 71	Broughton Road Bowling Green	C	N	Reduced from three greens to one. Two greens now form play ground for Primary School.	0.36	↓
BG 72	Pilrig Bowling Green	O	N		0.34	→←

<b>Golf Course</b>						
Total Area 2009 Audit: 903.24 ha						
Total Area 2016 Audit: 903.24 ha						
REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	TREND
<b>Craigtinny/Duddingston NP</b>						
GC 1	Craigtinny Golf Course	C	N		33.56	↔
GC 2	Duddingston Golf Course	O	N		57.12	↔
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>						
GC 3	Portobello Golf Course	C	N	Contains accessible community woodland along the western perimeter.	14.11	↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>						
GC 4	Braid Hills Golf Range	O	N		4.26	↔
GC 5	Liberton Golf Course	O	N		31.82	↔
<b>South Central NP</b>						
GC 6	Braid Hills/Princes Golf Course	C	Y		93.39	↔
GC 7	Hermitage Golf Course	O	N		21.04	↔
GC 8	Craigmillar Park Golf	O	N		33.15	↔
GC 9	Prestonfield Golf Course	O	N		47.84	↔
GC 10	Merchants of Edinburgh Golf Course	C	N		25.53	↔
<b>Pentlands NP</b>						
GC 11	Kingsknowe Golf Course	O	N		41.04	↔
GC 12	Baberton Golf Course	O	N		50.77	↔
GC 13	Mortonhall Golf Course	O	N		59.31	↔
GC 14	Lothianburn Golf Course	O	N	Not in active use. Closed in 2013.	43.83	
GC 15	Swanston Golf Course	O	N		63.99	↔
GC 16	Torphin Golf Course	O	N	Not in active use. Closed in 2014. Application ref: 15/01378/FUL granted to change clubhouse to residential accomodation with care (applies to 1.5 ha to east of site)	36.35	
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>						
GC 17	Carrick Knowe Golf Course	C	N		37.44	↔
<b>Almond NP</b>						
GC 18	Silverknowes Golf Course	C	N		44.88	↔
GC 19	Royal Burgess Golf Course	O	N		42.94	↔
GC 20	Bruntsfield Golf Course	O	N		60.53	↔
<b>Inverleith NP</b>						
GC 21	Ravelston Golf Course	O	N		33.28	↔
GC 22	Murrayfield Golf Course	O	N		27.07	↔



<b>Tennis Court</b>					<b>Total Area 2009 Audit: 12.54 ha</b>	
					<b>Total Area 2016 Audit: 13.02 ha</b>	
REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	
<b>City Centre NP</b>						
TC 1	Drummond Tennis Club	C	N		0.23	↔
<b>Craigtynny/Duddingston NP</b>						
TC 2	Abercorn Sports Club	O	N		0.48	↔
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>						
TC 3	Joppa Tennis Courts	C	N		0.20	↔
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>						
TC 4	Craigmillar Park Tennis Club	O	N		0.48	↔
<b>South Central NP</b>						
TC 5	Waverley Lawn Tennis Squash and Sports Club	O	N		0.44	↔
TC 6	Priestfield	C	N		0.31	↔
TC 7	Merchiston Tennis and Bowling Club	O	N		0.27	↔
TC 8	Canaan Lane Tennis Courts	C	N		0.15	↔
TC 9	East Suffolk Park Tennis Courts	O	N		0.10	↔
TC 10	Mortonhall Tennis Courts	O	N		0.51	↔
TC 11	Braid Tennis Club	O	N		0.19	↔
TC 12	Meadows Tennis Centre	C	N	16 courts, good condition.	0.93	↔
TC 13	Edinburgh University Tennis Courts	O	N		0.19	↔
<b>South West NP</b>						
TC 14	Craiglockhart Tennis Centre	C	N		2.25	↔
TC 15	Paties Road Recreation Ground	C	N	P&G classifies as a City Park. Audit as a playing field. Pavilion refurbished 2006/07.	0.22	↔
<b>Pentlands NP</b>						
TC 16	Juniper Green Tennis Club	C	N		0.17	↔
TC 17	Colinton Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.39	↔
TC 18	Balerno Tennis Courts	C	N	2 courts, good condition.	0.11	↔
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>						
TC 19	Murrayfield Tennis Club	O	N		0.36	↔
TC 20	Corstorphine Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.23	↔
TC 21	St Margaret's Park Tennis Courts	C	N	4 courts, good condition.	0.19	↔
<b>Almond NP</b>						
TC 22	Barnton Park Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.52	↔
TC 23	Kirkliston Sports Centre	C	N		0.12	↔
TC 24	Dundas Park	C	N		0.13	↔
<b>Forth NP</b>						
TC 25	St Serf's Tennis Courts	O	N		0.18	↔
TC 26	Lomond Park Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.25	↔
TC 36	<b>Victoria Park Tennis Courts</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>2 new all weather courts</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Inverleith NP</b>						
TC 27	Inverleith Park	C	N		0.19	↔
TC 28	Grange Cricket and Sports Ground	O	N		0.16	↔
TC 29	Edinburgh Sports Club	O	N		0.58	↔

TC 30	Dean Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	O	N		0.34	➔➔
TC 31	Blackhall Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.17	➔➔
TC 32	Grange Cricket and Sports Ground	O	N		0.40	➔➔
<b>TC 37</b>	<b>Warriston Playing Field Tennis Courts</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Tennis Court and mini tennis court.</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>○</b>
<b>Leith NP</b>						
TC 33	David Lloyd Newhaven Edinburgh	O	N		0.41	➔➔
TC 34	David Lloyd Newhaven Edinburgh	O	N		0.41	➔➔
TC 35	<del>Leith Links Tennis Courts (disused)</del>	<del>€</del>	<del>N</del>	<del>Disused tennis courts now part of the Leith Community Crops in-Pets growing space</del>	<del>0.27</del>	<del>✘</del>
<b>TC 38</b>	<b>Leith Links Tennis Courts (new)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Re-located into the bowling green complex</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>○</b>

Allotments						Total Area 2009 Audit: 28.86 ha		Total area 2016 Audit: 30.77 ha	
REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	AREA (ha)	COMMENTS	2009	2015	TREND	
<b>City Centre NP</b>									
ALL 1	East Scotland Street Lane (North) Allotments	C	N	0.13		7 plots	7 plots	↔	
ALL 2	East Scotland Street Lane (South) Allotments	O	N	0.02		1 plot	1 plot	↔	
ALL 35	India Place	C	N	0.12			27 plots	○	
ALL 36	Inchkeith Court	C	N	0.04			10 plots	○	
<b>Craigtynny/Duddingston NP</b>									
ALL 3	Craigtynny Allotments	C	N	0.70		47 plots	47 plots	↔	
ALL 4	Findlay Avenue / Sleigh Drive	C	N	0.16		8 plots	7 plots	↓	
ALL 5	Telferton Allotments	O	N	0.99		46 plots	46 plots	↔	
ALL 6	Telferton Allotments	O	N	0.26		16 plots	16 plots	↔	
ALL 37	Baronscourt	O	N	0.23	Located within PG 15 Baronscourt Park		20 plots	○	
ALL 38	Northfield Drive	C	N	0.22	Created from part of AM 7		16 plots	○	
<b>Portobello/Craigmillar NP</b>									
ALL 7	Portobello East Allotments	O	N	0.54		24 plots	25 plots	↑	
ALL 39	Greendykes	O	N	0.10	Community Garden			○	
<b>Liberton/Gilmerton NP</b>									
ALL 8	Bridgend Farm Allotments	C	N	1.30		54 plots	54 plots	↔	
<b>South Central NP</b>									
ALL 9	Lady Road Allotments	C	N	0.69		26 plots	37 plots	↑	
ALL 10	Relugas Place Allotments	O	N	0.07		6 plots	4 plots	↓	
ALL 11	West Mains Allotments	C	N	1.81		86 plots	89 plots	↑	
ALL 12	Midmar Allotments	O	N	2.74		107 plots	163 plots	↑	
ALL 13	Morningside Station Allotments	O	N	0.04		1 plot	1 plot	↔	
ALL 40	Prestonfield	C	N	0.10			13 plots	○	
ALL 14	Saughton Allotments	C	N	3.44		170 plots	174 plots	↑	
ALL 15	Stenhouse Allotments	C	N	0.64		35 plots	36 plots	↔	
ALL 16	Chesser Crescent Allotments	C	N	0.24		12 plots	13 plots	↑	
ALL 17	Hutchison Loan Allotments	C	N	0.09		5 plots	7 plots	↑	
ALL 18	Slateford Green Allotments	O	N	0.11		12 plots	12 plots	↔	
ALL 41	Dumbryden	C	N	0.77			33 plots	○	
<b>Pentlands NP</b>									
ALL 19	Wester Hailes Allotments	C	N	2.36		80 plots	80 plots	↔	
ALL 20	Redhall Allotments	C	N	1.27		43 plots	48 plots	↑	
<b>Western Edinburgh NP</b>									
ALL 21	Carrick Knowe Allotments	C	N	0.78		36 plots	43 plots	↑	
ALL 22	Succoth Gardens Allotments	O	N	0.29		5 plots	3 plots	↓	
ALL 23	Roseburn Cliff Allotments	O	N	0.08		5 plots	4 plots	↓	
ALL 42	Drumbrae	C	N	0.09			20 plots	○	
<b>Almond NP</b>									
ALL 43	Kirkliston	O	N	0.03			7 plots	○	
<b>Forth NP</b>									
ALL 44	Victoria Park Allotments	C	N	0.14			16 plots	○	
<b>Inverleith NP</b>									
ALL 24	Ferry Road Allotments	C	N	1.33		50 plots	77 plots	↑	
ALL 25	Warriston Allotments	C	N	2.33		75 plots	120 plots	↑	
ALL 26	Dean Allotments	C	N	0.31		13 plots	12 plots	↓	
ALL 27	Warriston Crescent Allotments	C	N	0.09		1 plot	1 plot	↔	
ALL 28	Inverleith Allotments	C	N	2.44		128 plots	173 plots	↑	
<b>Leith NP</b>									
ALL 29	Claremount Park Allotments	C	N	0.98		40 plots	62 plots	↑	
ALL 30 A	Restalrig Allotments	C	N	0.59	Previously mapped as part of Prospect Bank - split into two areas		28 plots	●	
ALL 30 B	Prospect Bank Place	C	N	0.17		9 plots	11 plots	↑	
ALL 31	Pilrig Park Allotments	C	N	0.45		24 plots	38 plots	↑	
ALL 32	Cambridge Avenue Allotments	C	N	0.18		6 plots	10 plots	↑	
ALL 33	Leith Links Allotments	C	N	0.52		28 plots	39 plots	↑	
ALL 34	Warriston Allotments	C	N	0.71		28 plots over 3 sites	28 plots over 3 sites	↔	
ALL 45	Albert Street	C	N	0.03			4 plots	○	
ALL 46	Hawkhill and Nisbet	C	N	0.05			12 plots	○	

## Summary

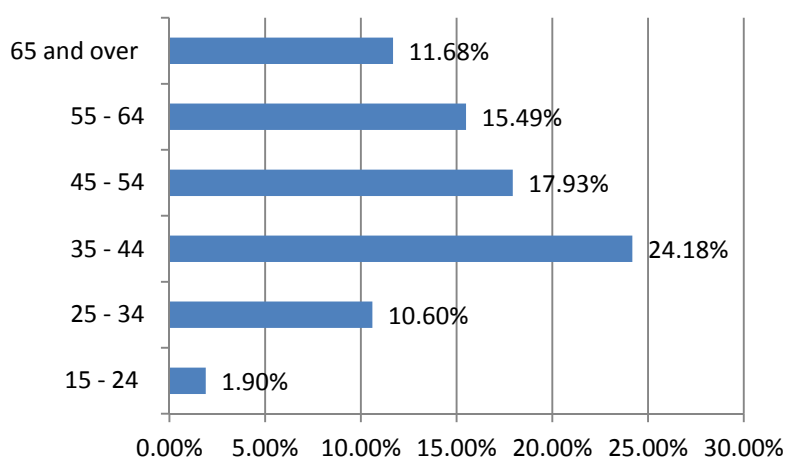
### Open Space by Type 2010-16

Ref		Total Area (hectares)		Notes
		2009	2016	
				Changes include: re-classification of certain green spaces to Residential Amenity or Other Semi-Natural Greenspace where not managed as a Public Park and Garden and to better reflect the PAN 65 typology. This has also resulted in the addition to Parks and Gardens typology of Magdalene Glen, which was a green corridor in 2009 and is now managed as a Community Park. A small area of Baronscourt Park has been adapted to provide 20 allotments and 2 new tennis courts have opened at Victoria Park. Gains include Fountainbridge Green through the redevelopment of the former brewery land; opening up of former school playing fields to create Buttercup Farm Park; and new publicly accessible parkland at Kirkliston, Dreghorn, Fairmilehead and Ratho created as part of residential development.
PG	Public parks and gardens	589.74	598.35	
PY	Play space for children and teenagers	18.43	18.74	Gain of just over 3000 sq. m despite removal of 5 play areas. Play is relatively small proportion of all open space. New play areas have not been deducted from the total area of the primary open space in which they are located.
AM	Residential amenity greenspace	170.01	171.97	Loss of approx 9 ha to redevelopment; 0.5 ha changed type to Allotments and Community Gardens. Losses offset by gains of approx 9 ha through creation of new residential amenity green space within housing developments and approx. 2 ha change of typology from Parks and Gardens to reflect management approach and PAN 65 Typology.
GRE	Green corridors	283.33	280.52	Change of approx. 7 ha to Parks and Gardens at Magdalene Glen. Gains of just over 4 ha, mainly associated with new development at Kirkliston.
NAT	Other semi-natural greenspace	162.56	161.22	Loss of aprox. 8 ha to development. Overall change offset by addition of Ravelrig Walled Garden, Balerno and re-classification of Huly Hill and Curriemuirend Park to reflect PAN 65 typology and management.
NAT	Semi-natural Park	537.02	537.02	No change to extent of Semi-natural Parks.
PF	Playing fields	171.83	163.56	Loss of 6.1 ha at Portobello Park; area subject to construction of new Portobello High School and when complete will provide two all weather pitches, in addition to amenity green space on periphery of school grounds. Loss of 0.71 ha at South Queensferry through redevelopment of the former Agilent works for housing. Change of type to tennis courts at Warriston Playing Fields.
BG	Bowling greens	22.46	20.59	Loss of 1.87 ha through redevelopment and change to other types of open space.
TC	Tennis courts	12.54	13.02	Loss of original tennis courts at Leith Links - now a community growing space. Conversion of bowling green to new all weather tennis court. 2 New tennis courts at Victoria Park and tennis court and mini-tennis court at Warriston Playing Fields
GC	Golf course	903.24	903.24	80.18 ha no longer in active use due to closure of Torphin Hill and Lothianburn golf courses.
ALL	Allotments	28.86	30.77	New allotment sites added resulting in a gain of <b>1.91 ha</b> . Further increase in capacity on Council owned sites provided by re-arranging sites, sub-division of plots, use of raised beds etc.
CIV	Civic Space	11.38	11.7	<b>A gain of 0.32 ha owing to the implementation of new civic space in front of the National Museum of Scotland on Chambers Street and Sibbald Walk at New Waverley.</b>

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 At a workshop in May 2016, community groups and organisations with an interest in open space and recreation influenced the key themes for Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy to focus upon towards 2021.
- 1.2 In August 2016, the Planning Committee approved the draft Strategy called 'Open Space 2021' for consultation purposes. An eight week survey on the draft principles was then promoted via the Council's online Consultation Hub.
- 1.3 A total of 375 responses were received, of which approximately 30 were from organisations representing wider community interests. Around half of all respondents of respondents stated their age range, with the one quarter these representing the 35-44 age group.



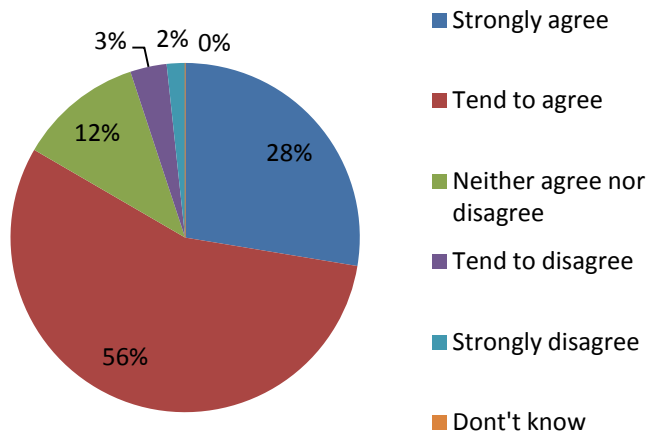
#### **Percentage of responses by age range where stated.**

- 1.4 The survey asked respondents how strongly they agreed or disagreed with each of the draft proposals relating to:
- The management of existing greenspaces; and
  - The provision for open space in new developments
- 1.5 The following sections summarise the responses to each question. A full schedule of all open-ended comments received and the Council's proposed response has been set out at the end of the report.



## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

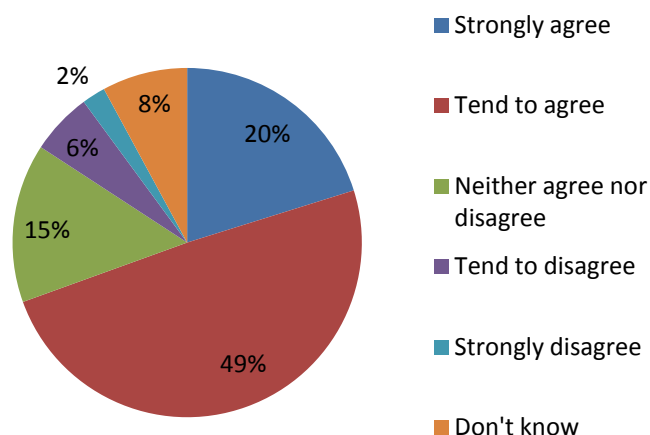
### 2 Open Space 2021



- 2.1 Overall, 86% of respondents felt that the measures in the draft Strategy would help improve Edinburgh's greenspaces over the next five years, 4% disagreed and 12% neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 2.2 There was general recognition of the value of Edinburgh's existing open spaces towards health, biodiversity, wellbeing and the enjoyment of residents and visitors.
- 2.3 People were concerned that, in future, resources may be insufficient to maintain existing spaces, yet alone improve or extend greenspace provision. The need to improve co-ordination between greenspace proposals and those for housing, transport and allotments was raised. As well as commenting on the high-level principles in the draft Strategy, people commented that local and site specific engagement on greenspace should also be carried out.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

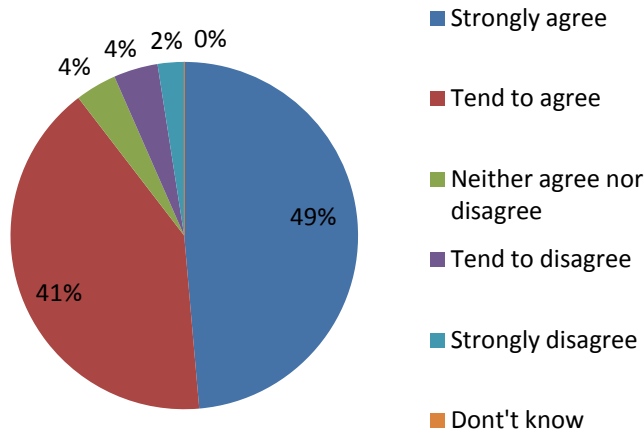
### 3 Raising the Standard of Public Parks



- 3.1 Each year the Council assesses all of its parks and gardens using the Green Flag Award criteria, the national standard for parks and greenspaces. These quality criteria relate to targets to improve access to large greenspaces.
- 3.2 69% of respondents agreed that this approach had been a good way to improve and celebrate Edinburgh's parks, 8% disagreed or didn't know and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 3.3 The 2015 Edinburgh People Survey reveals that 82% of people are satisfied with the maintenance of parks and other greenspaces.
- 3.4 People spoke of the need for greater investment in parks and greenspaces but recognised the success of improvements achieved in recent years. The contribution of Friends Groups was noted but it was questioned if more could be expected of communities where people were already contributing volunteer time.
- 3.5 Some responses felt parks awarded a Green Flag should be of higher quality and that neighbourhood parks were not on a par with those in the city centre. A number of responses raised concerns with dog fouling, grass cutting and the condition of paths.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

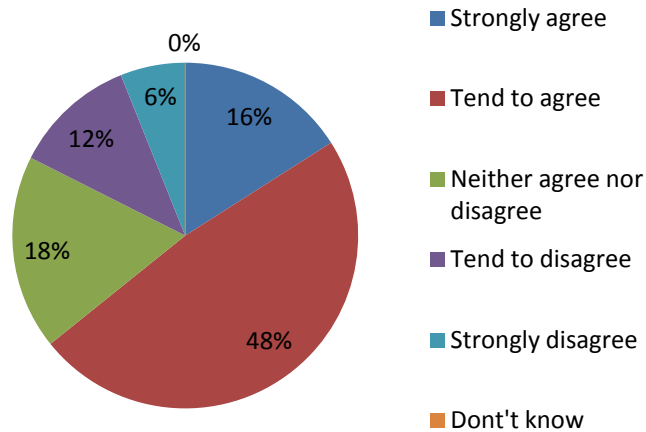
### 4 New parks for new communities



- 4.1 90% of respondents supported the need for new large greenspaces to meet the needs of new communities as the city expands. Concern was noted in terms of the impact of the city's growth on the green belt. New large greenspaces should be of good quality, at least 2 hectares in size and within 10 minutes walk of homes. 49% of respondents strongly agreed with this principle, 6% disagreed and 4% neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 4.2 People raised the need to lay out properly new areas of greenspace and ensure equality of provision that is suited to all age groups, including the elderly. The standards should be viewed as the minimum in higher density developments. Linking large spaces together as part of a traffic-free network was also seen as a priority and consideration should be given to the Council adopting and maintaining new large greenspaces in perpetuity and to allow the community to become more involved with their care and improvement over time.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

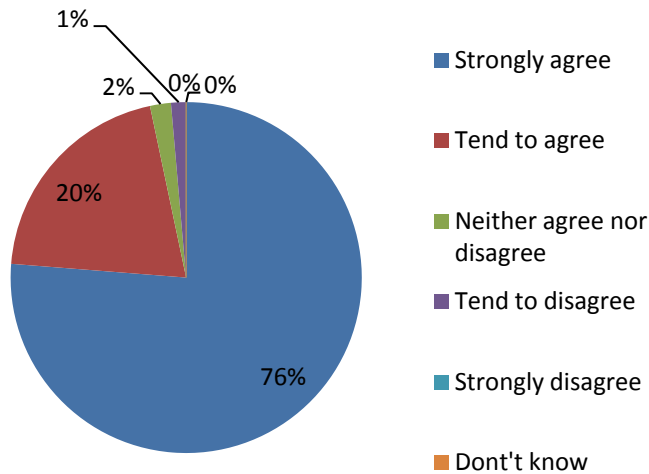
### 5 Providing play space across the city



- 5.1 To evaluate the success of the Play Access Standards and their delivery through the Play Area Action Plan since 2011, respondents were asked to confirm whether or not they felt Edinburgh's play areas had improved in recent years.
- 5.2 The Play Access Standards seek to offer a range of play activities within 10-15 minutes' walk of all homes. Overall, 64% of respondents felt that the quality of Edinburgh's play areas had improved; 18% disagreed and 18% neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 5.3 Some people felt play quality had declined and equipment was being removed and not replaced. The 15 minute distance range was queried in terms of being too far from homes and encouraging travel by car. It was suggested that consideration should be given by the Council to the adoption of new play areas meeting the standards. A destination play area should be considered for the East of the city. A number of responses considered more could be done to provide play/sports facilities for teenagers.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

### 6 Making space for 'Free-Play'

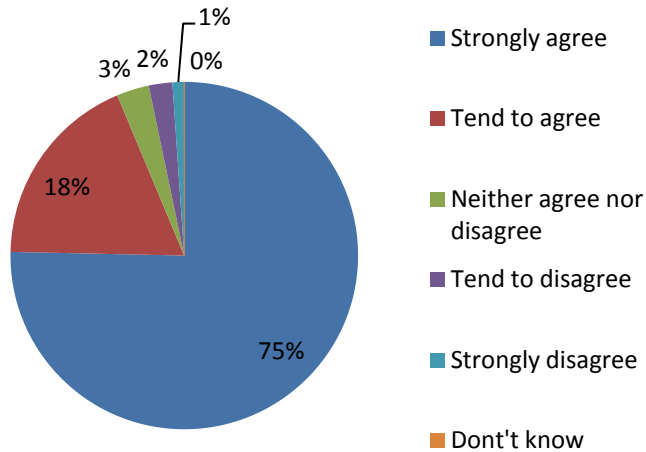


- 6.1 Feedback from the stakeholder workshop suggested more emphasis needed to be placed on making all outdoor spaces suitable for play without equipment, through better design of new streets and greenspaces.
- 6.2 97% of respondents were in favour of this approach with 76% in strong agreement. Two percent neither agreed nor disagreed and 1% disagreed.
- 6.3 People generally viewed promoting 'free-play' as a positive step and that more use could be made of uneven terrain, boulders and woodland. Safety must still be considered and spaces designed to be welcoming, inclusive and well maintained.



## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

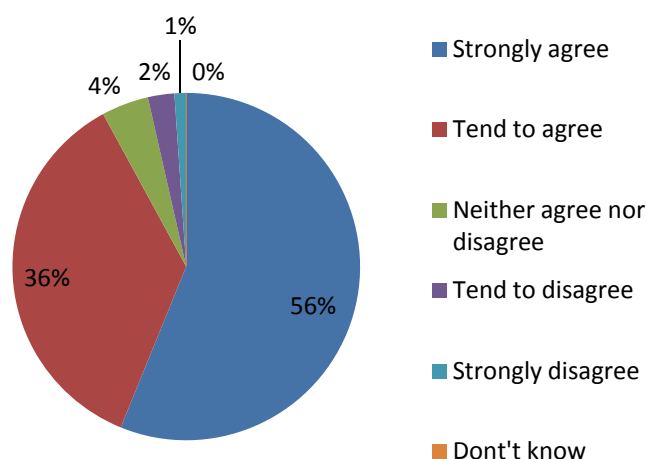
### 7 Adopting local greenspaces



- 7.1 The draft Strategy supports an increase in community gardens and food growing spaces, making better use of under-utilised land and improving how people feel about their neighbourhood.
- 7.2 94% of respondents agreed that local communities should be able to improve local greenspaces to create meeting places, keep active and grow food. Three percent were undecided and a further 3% disagreed. Parallels exist with strong support for community gardens expressed in surveys amongst Council housing tenants.
- 7.3 Some people were concerned that community gardens could restrict access to public open space and absolve the Council of maintenance liabilities. Other views stressed their value for all ages as healthy and inclusive community spaces and the need for growing space to also be provided in new developments.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

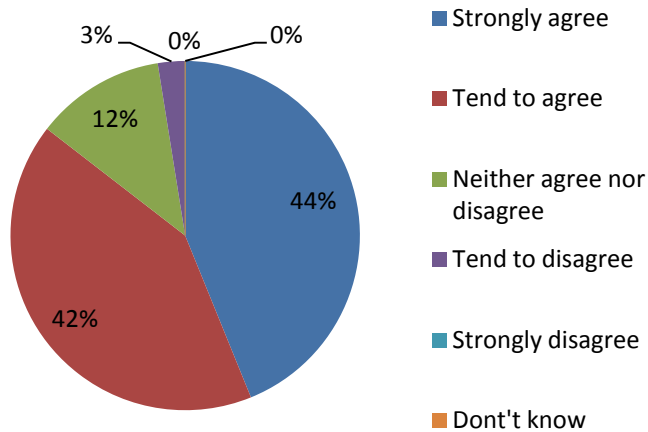
### 8 Local greenspaces for new homes



- 8.1 The local greenspace standard requires new and existing homes to have access to greenspace of at least 500 sq. metres within a 5 minute walk. These should be of good quality.
- 8.2 To meet people's needs, these should not only look pleasant but support health and wellbeing by including paths linking to the wider neighbourhood, sheltered seating space, the opportunity to grow food, play and provide for wildlife.
- 8.3 92% of respondents agreed that this approach would help make better local places where people could spend more time outdoors and socialise with their neighbours, with 56% in strong agreement. Four percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed and 3% disagreed.
- 8.4 There was support for a network of local pocket parks set about 5 minutes walk apart but it was raised that a local space of 0.25 hectares might be more suitable. People spoke of the need to consider new local greenspaces at the outset of the planning process and for these to be delivered and maintained to a high quality. There was criticism of unusable 'islands of turf' that achieved little for residents or wildlife.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

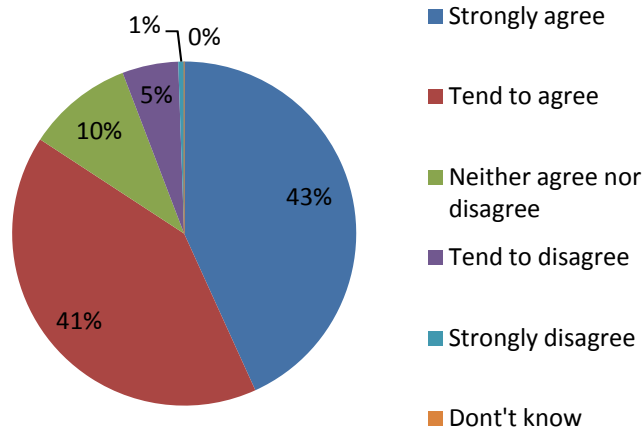
### 9 Cemeteries and Burial Grounds



- 9.1 The draft Strategy proposed changes to the way in which cemeteries are managed. Annual quality surveys, based on the Green Flag Award, will be extended to include cemeteries and burial grounds and identify scope for improved management.
- 9.2 The Council will encourage and support the contribution of 'Friends Groups' to improve and promote cemeteries and burial grounds. The Council will work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve five greenspaces within the UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- 9.3 85% of respondents agreed that cemeteries should be improved to conserve local history and provide more attractive greenspace for residents and visitors, 12% neither agreed nor disagreed and 3% disagreed.
- 9.4 People spoke of the pressing need to improve the condition of cemeteries, create useable open space, where practical, and the need to avoid loss to local and national history through the decline of historic stonework. They suggested that safety of headstones must be considered before encouraging increased access.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

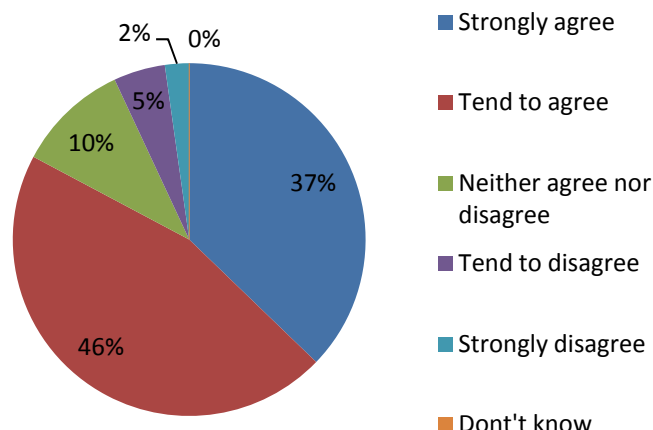
### 10 Playing Fields



- 10.1 The draft Strategy continues to support the Council's long-term aspiration to create a series of multi-pitch venues. These will increase participation through the use of all-weather surfacing and floodlighting, as it is largely unaffected by adverse weather, the lack of daylight in winter or wear and tear.
- 10.2 84% of respondents agreed that this is a good long-term approach, with 43% in strong agreement. 10% neither agreed nor disagreed and 6% disagreed.
- 10.3 There was some concern with regard to the loss of open space to development, including playing fields. People felt that positive alternative use has been made of redundant bowling greens for tennis, allotments and play. They also suggested that access to playing fields should not be restricted to pay-to-play facilities. The capacity of sports facilities to accommodate demand at peak hours during the weekend should be understood. The lifespan and safety of all weather surfacing was also queried.

## Appendix 3 Report of Consultation

### 11 The Green Network



- 11.1 To evaluate the management of Edinburgh’s green corridors and off-road path network, respondents were asked to confirm whether or not they felt Edinburgh’s green network had improved in recent years for wildlife and in encouraging more journeys by foot and by bike.
- 11.2 Overall 83% of respondents agreed that the city’s green network has improved, with 37% in strong agreement, 10% neither agreed nor disagreed and 7% disagreed.
- 11.3 Whilst the quality of parks and greenspaces was noted, it was felt that more could be done to improve walking and cycling routes connecting these destinations. Some comments considered that proposals for the green network should be more ambitious on the urban edge and extend beyond key features such as the Union Canal and Water of Leith.
- 11.4 The value to wildlife of the Edinburgh Living Landscape project, including further tree planting and wildflower meadows was commented upon, including its potential to make better use of resources. However, it was recognised that this approach was not always suited to every location and in some instances had resulted in negative perceptions of greenspace quality.

### 12 Open-ended Comments

- 12.1 A table of all open-ended comments is set out overleaf, together with the Council's proposed response to the issues raised.

## Summary of Open-Ended Responses

Name / Organisation	Comments	Council's Proposed Response
Friends of the River Almond Walkway	<p>Edinburgh's many parks and greenspaces are an essential ingredient of the health, wellbeing and enjoyment of its residents and visitors. Friends of the River Almond Walkway (FRAW) share the concerns of other local organisations and Friends Groups that the continuing cut-backs in the funding of the Council's Parks &amp; Greenspaces Service threatens the integrity of many of its open spaces where the available resources are insufficient to maintain let alone improve what is an impressive resource that the City should be proud of.</p> <p>Having said the above we recognise that in the existing financial climate decisions must be made to make the most of what is available. The many Friends Groups around the City provide a real opportunity to fill at least some of the gap. There is a fear however that the reduction in Council staffing may, or even may have, reached a point where there is insufficient resources to adequately support these groups.</p> <p>It is not unknown for Friends Groups and the Council to each undertake projects without the knowledge of the other party resulting in work taking place without a prior understanding of what might be the highest priority. It is therefore necessary that coordination is improved to ensure that there is a proper understanding and prioritisation of what is desirable and what can best be achieved by such groups and what input can be allocated by the groups and the Council respectively.</p> <p>FRAW take issue with the notion that the replacement of the Salvesen Steps is a longer-term issue rather than one of urgent concern. This is in a poor state of repair and non-disability compliant and used by a very large number of both local residents and visitors; many of whom such as the elderly, cyclists and families find it difficult or even impossible to negotiate.</p> <p>Secondly, unlike most other greenspace areas, there are no interpretation signs installed by what is a notably historic route, abounding in wildlife and botanical interest. Suitable designs are 'ready to go' but funding is lacking.</p> <p>Thirdly, extensive work is scheduled to improve the fish passage up Dowies and Fair a Far Weirs. This will provide opportunities to install viewing, access and other facilities that should be investigated.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy acknowledges the many hours of volunteer activity which Friends of Parks Groups already contribute to greenspace improvement and the likelihood of reduced investment and resources for maintenance in the period up to 2021. It therefore sets out a pragmatic approach that will involve private sector delivery, changes in local authority management approaches, the need to secure external funding and to respond to the interest of communities to adopt local greenspaces to establish community gardens and food growing. By drawing together these priorities in the Strategy and subsequent citywide Action Plan, it is intended that closer alignment can be achieved across all sectors towards a common set of goals.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy supports the renewal of the Salvesen Steps as a long term proposal. The steps, which provide the only current access along the River Almond at this location will be maintained to allow public access. Proposals to address access issues in relation to access for all are being explored in preparation for when resources become available to upgrade this key local route. Noted. Interpretation is a key element for public information and enjoyment - raising public awareness of the historic and environmental value of this route. As resource becomes available, improvements to interpretation will be implemented. Noted. Working in partnership with the delivery agencies supporting the weirs projects, the Council is supporting the proposals for innovative viewing, access and interpretation options associated with this project and the River Almond walkway.</p>



	<p>Lastly, access further up the river towards Kirkliston should be added to the plan as the impending vacation of the MOD site will make this a practical proposition and resolve a long-standing problem.</p> <p>Open Space 21 should be an opportunity to consider what general improvements to the portfolio of Edinburgh's greenspaces might be possible in the longer term. Many of our parks have varying degrees of isolation from each other.</p> <p>Potential exists to create a continuous route around North West Edinburgh, which would form a substantial asset to the City. This could link to the south east from Corstorphine Hill to the Water of Leith, Union Canal and central Edinburgh.</p> <p>To the north and west, links could be improved from Corstorphine Hill to Davidson's Mains Park and Lauriston Castle, connecting to the Waterfront Promenade, River Almond Walkway and Cammo Estate.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy supports the extension of links between existing parks and greenspaces. In the North West of Edinburgh, Core Paths provide links between Cammo, Corstorphine Hill, Davidson's Mains Park, Silverknowes and Cramond. It is recognised that there is no direct link between Lauriston Castle and Silverknowes Promenade, though Core Path CEC-9 Queensferry to Craighleith does pass approximately 700m to East along Lauriston Farm Road. A direct link was not identified as a future potential route on the Core Path Plan. The extension of the River Almond Walkway remains identified as a future potential route. Local Development Plan Policy Env20 would apply to any proposals for change of use at Craigiehall and seek to extend the green network where opportunities arise.</p>
<p>Representation on behalf of Avant Homes (Scotland) Ltd by John Handley Associates Limited</p>	<p>Given that the "Telferton Allotments" site is: (1) in private ownership; (2) its use as allotment plots has not been authorised by the landowner; and (3) it is being actively promoted for redevelopment by the landowner, we would therefore request that this site (refs: "ALL5" and "ALL6") is removed from the Open Space Strategy, and the accompanying Open Space Audit Schedules.</p> <p>It should therefore be deleted from the list of allotment sites shown on the plan on page 58 of the Open Space Strategy, and also removed from the list of allotment sites included within the Open Space Audit Schedules.</p> <p>We trust this request can be accommodated, and would be happy to provide further details on our client's site and redevelopment proposals should this be required.</p> <p>In addition to the above comment, we would also wish to offer the following general observations on the Draft Open Space Strategy, particularly as it relates to allotments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We note that allotments are recorded with the Open Space Audit as being "inaccessible". Allotments are not therefore publicly accessible open space. This is a significant distinction from most other forms of open space which are publicly accessible.</li> <li>- We note that 12 new allotment sites have been created in the City since 2010, and capacity at existing allotment sites has been increased through the provision of half-plots or raised beds (page 56 of Draft Open Space Strategy).</li> <li>- There is a recognition within the Open Space Strategy that land ownership is a particular constraint which must be acknowledged as part of the provision of new allotment sites (page 56 of Draft Open Space Strategy).</li> <li>- The finalised Open Space Strategy will be informed by the site options arising from the Draft Allotment Strategy (Page 61 of Draft Open Space Strategy).</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The Telferton Allotments were included in the Open Space Audit (2009). The Planning Appeal Decision Notice ref: PPA-230-2186 recognised that this land is actively in use as allotment gardens. The Council's Open Space Audit designates and protects urban open space irrespective of whether it is in public or private ownership. The Open Space Audit 2016 and relevant diagram in the final Open Space Strategy, therefore remain unchanged.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Audit schedules set out the rationale and criteria applied in terms of open space classification.</p>
	<p>You have invited comments on Edinburgh's Draft Local Strategy on open spaces. We are writing in back-up to our completed online questionnaire which - as we explained in the comment box - we found skewed and contradictory in places and therefore impossible to answer in any useful way. If public input is truly being sought then we feel that such click-a-box initiatives provide no opportunities for specific suggestions and local information.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. Comments by letter and email have also been welcomed.</p>

The Fairmilehead Association

What we would like for the area.

1. The proper care of Comiston Woods (which edge Cockmylane) to facilitate their enjoyment as a part of a walk.

These woods, once part of the historic Comiston Estate, were gifted to the city in the early 1990s by Miller Homes and are now part of Fairmilehead Park. Unfortunately local people don't seem to be aware of this and use these woods as a dump for garden cuttings (often still in black bags) and domestic garbage. Some Oxfang Bank residents even spray herbicide on the Council verges at the rear of their back gardens.

What would help would be:

a) The removal by the Council of existing garbage from Comiston Woods and Cockmylane - particularly the Caiystane Gardens end of Cockmylane, where people have been driving up and dumping their garden waste. The Cockmylane entrance to White Lady Walk also needs the blocking foliage to be cut back and residents' garden dumpings removed.

b) Some tasteful notice boards, pointing out that the woods are part of Fairmilehead Park, and that there must be NO DUMPING of garden cuttings (including grass) or domestic waste in the woods or in Cockmylane and no spraying of Cockmylane verges by residents; this to be backed up by leaflets posted to Oxfang Bank residents, informing them of this - and possible fines.

c) A clearing up of some stone rubble beside the outer west and east walls of the recently renovated Comiston Stables which is in White Lady Walk. The developer - who has otherwise done a fine job in saving a threatened building - might be asked to do this.

d) The removal of the defunct fencing lying where the paths cross at the S.E. corner of Pentland Primary School.

2. We would like an end to the brutal spraying of verges in the Comiston and Oxfang area. Particularly galling is the regular wide spraying inside and outside the perimeter of Pentland Primary School and destruction of wild, bee supporting flowers - no doubt while the children are inside, having lessons about the environment.

3. We would like the safety of pedestrian footpath users to take precedence. There have been too many near misses with speeding cyclists - as a result of the hard-surfacing of paths. The southern section of Cockmylane - from the school to Caiystane Gardens - should not be tarmacked. The natural surface better absorbs the considerable water that can pour down this steep hill; and the path's meander should be retained as a bike-slowing measure.

There should be a litter bin close by Comiston Wellhouse. People are still flinging their bagged dog poops into the foliage surrounding this 1670s listed building. Please note that these are all things we have been requesting for years. Hopefully, with your Open Space Strategy, something will at last get done.

Finally, we would like 1850s Comiston Farmhouse (at the junction of Pentland View, Pentland Drive and Swan Spring Avenue) - with its "circular driveway and beautifully landscaped grounds" (the Council's own words) - to be retained as the focal point of the area's streets.

Local people were devastated to learn that the Council might actually permit the destruction of this "well proportioned classical villa ... of architectural merit" (the Council's own words). With its link to geologically significant Comiston Sandpit (tenant James Inch 'farmed' the sand and gravel) it is very much part of Scotland's Rural Past and should be celebrated as such.

Noted. Concerns raised with regard to tipping of garden waste, building materials, application of herbicide and problems with dog fouling and litter have been raised with the local Neighbourhood Environment Manager.

Noted. This is not a matter which can be influenced through the Open Space Strategy consultation. The details of the Case Officer in Development Management have been supplied by email should you require further information on the status of the application be required.

<p>Cramond and Barnton Community Council</p>	<p>The Community Council generally welcomes the assessments and recommendations within this consultation document and would like to make the following observations and recommendations –</p> <p>a. The Community Council is concerned that cut-backs in staff within the Parks and Greenspace and Natural Heritage Services are limiting the extent to which local greenspace and green networks are able to be maintained and to which staff can support Friends groups involved in conserving, maintaining and enhancing green spaces.</p> <p>Members of our community have expressed concerns over dog fouling of play areas, playing fields and greenspace. While welcoming the naturalisation of amenity open space and creation of wildlife meadows, we note that this is exacerbating issues of dog fouling, as some irresponsible owners would appear not to bother clearing dog mess from such areas.</p> <p>The Community Council notes the lack of provision and proposals for multi-pitch venues in North West Edinburgh and supports proposals for a new facility at The Gyle, suggests that such a facility could be created at Silverknowes and supports proposals for greater public access and use of school playing fields.</p> <p>The Community Council supports the proposed Edinburgh Gateway Station to Cammo Green Network</p> <p>With regard to Large Greenspace Actions, the Community Council is a member of Cammo Estate Advisory Group, which is currently advocating a programme of improvements to Cammo Estate to enable the Estate to sustain the pressures likely to be generated by large scale housing developments in the vicinity as proposed in the LDP. Proceeds of around £400k have been generated by the sale of Cammo Farm House and are ring-fenced for expenditure on Cammo Estate. It is proposed that these funds be used to 'gear' further investment in the Estate (e.g. from Heritage Lottery Fund, or other funders). These proposals should be reflected in the Strategy.</p> <p>Proposals for the River Almond Walkway are mentioned, but scheduled for the 'longer term'. It is essential that Replacement of the Salvesen Steps and the upgrading of existing sections of Walkway – especially from Cramond Brig to Grotto Bridge are scheduled for 2016-2026 and that proposals for the extension of the Walkway to Kirkliston are investigated and taken forward within the above period. The sale of the MoD's Craigiehall Estate offers opportunities for part of this extension to be taken forward within the above period.</p> <p>The Community Council recognises the importance of the Edinburgh Waterfront Promenade project and would encourage the Council to progress the Silverknowes to Granton and Leith sections as a priority.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy has been prepared at a time of budget restraint. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance.</p> <p>Noted. When implementing Living Landscapes in parks the aim has been to ensure that sufficient areas remain for play etc. With naturalised grass, there are cut paths so that these areas can still be enjoyed by the public. It is the responsibility of dog owners to control their dogs and pick up dog waste and dispose of it properly. Monitoring of Living Landscape areas has not highlighted a specific issue with regards to broken glass/rubbish/fouling.</p> <p>Noted. Whilst investment in further multi-pitch venues remains a long-term goal for the Council, due to reduced resources, further multi-pitch venues beyond those already planned are unlikely to come forward in the next five years. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. Improvements to Cammo are not shown on the Large Greenspace Map within the Strategy because it scored 'Excellent' in the 2016 Parks Quality Assessment' and already contributes much to the recreational provision in this part of Edinburgh. However, the citywide Open Space Action Plan will capture further activity across the Council area contributing to the overall enhancement and improvement of existing green spaces.</p> <p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policy Env 20 would apply to proposals for change of use at Craigiehall. This would seek to extend the green network where opportunities arise.</p> <p>Noted. Identified Council actions will proceed at a rate which resources allow. Progress in terms of delivery of the Waterfront Promenade will be reviewed in the preparation of the citywide Action Plan.</p>
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	<p>Firstly, KCC believe this to be a welcomed review and an opportunity to capture existing use and provide a framework for all future decisions relating to the preservation and enhancement of Open Spaces. Kirkliston is a Community undergoing a great deal of transition arising from the building of nearly 800 new houses and there has never been a greater need for a more strategic plan for providing necessary Open Space (all varieties). This document provides an opportunity for our Open Space to be managed and enhanced in a more strategic manner, but only if CEC operational and Planning Services make continuous reference to the strategy when making planning decisions and Operational maintenance choices.</p> <p>Need to better integrate Open Space Strategy with Operational Practice; Our main concern with the strategy is not its content, but the degree to which policy, systems and procedures are developed within CEC to ensure that the strategy is closely followed during operational execution, especially through the development control and grounds maintenance functions. The linkages to health, sport and exercise opportunities and physical environment deserves closer integration and it is often the delivery part of the strategy which is lacking in practice (in our recent experience in dealings with CEC).</p> <p>Need to differentiate between semi urban/rural and City centre communities; Kirkliston is in the remote/semi rural part of Edinburgh and has different needs to the main urban part of the Council Boundary (akin to Balerno and South Queensferry. This difference in characteristics of settlement needs more emphasis in the document as does the need for a focussed strategic consideration of these differences in conurbation needs. The document feels "city centric" and generalises, and in so doing it inadequately addresses these key differences of what are quite different (to core City) communities.</p> <p>The document needs to make specific reference to the drastic need to greatly improve the need for integration of Open Space Strategy with daily decision making; CEC's Operational Grounds Maintenance planning and also future decisions by the Planning Committee. The practice of making operational grounds maintenance decisions and land use planning decisions which disregard the Open Space strategy needs to stop, by giving the strategy primacy and backing by Council. Examples of our recent negative experiences of lack of joined up decision making and linkages to Open Space Strategy experiences include;</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. Preparation of a citywide Open Space Action Plan will allow for periodic monitoring of performance against the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy and its associated Action Plan are a Corporate Strategy and should therefore represent the view of the Council as a whole.</p>
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Kirkliston Community Council

CEC Operational Managers' unsolicited decision to convert an officially designated large expanse of recreational playing field into a (poor quality) nature reserve (aka "CEC's Living landscapes"), resulting in a non diverse unkempt /overgrown landscape plagued by dog fouling and subsequent considerable reduction in available play space for children (with no prior local consultation whatsoever). This area adjoining our Leisure Centre in the midst of housing (and the whole imposed Living landscape agenda) has not been addressed, despite several requests to CEC to do so. Our real life experience suggests that the Living landscapes project is undeniably unmanaged, unaccountable and not linked to the priorities set out in the Open Space Strategy and does not effectively engage with local communities in accordance with CEC's concordat with Community Councils.

A real reduction in play space has recently occurred despite the clear linkages in the strategy for the need to provide opportunities to have recreational space for exercise and informal play, links to childhood obesity etc.

Of particular local concern is Kirkliston's main recreational space which is of high amenity value. Whilst it is reassuring to see it listed in the strategy, Alison Park (listed recreational playing fields and play park) was seriously considered by Planners during the Local Development Plan review's "call for sites". This should have been an automatic rejection using the Open Space Strategy as the reference point. The mere suggestion caused a lot of concern about loss of scarce recreational space within the Kirkliston Community.

Noted. The Edinburgh Living Landscape (ELL) initiative was officially launched in November 2014 with the full backing of the Council and was not a decision made by operational managers. The total amount of ELL in Edinburgh equates to approx 10% of our amenity grassland. There is a wealth of evidence that shows that having grass naturalise by reducing mowing has a benefit on biodiversity along with other ELL features such as floral and perennial meadows. The Council's ELL features do receive a programme of maintenance throughout the year including cutting around the perimeter of naturalised sites and the cutting of paths which takes place on a regular basis. Naturalised grass receives mowing when required, usually a couple of times a season. It is the responsibility of dog owners to keep their dogs under control and to uplift dog waste and to dispose of it properly. With regards to available space for children to play, when the ELL team implement features such as naturalised grass in parks an important consideration is to ensure that this does not restrict children's activities and that there is sufficient space for play. Several meetings have taken place with the Council and Kirkliston Community Council regarding ELL and going forward the project team wish to develop strong links with Kirkliston Community Council to address the concerns raised through Open Space Strategy.

Noted. Gateside was provided with a ball court, teenage shelter and small play area in 2010. The Council is working with the local community to further improve play space value in Kirkliston.

Noted. Any individual may make representation to the Local Development Plan through the statutory representation period. In their representation to the First Proposed Local Development Plan, Hopetoun Estates Trust / Aithrie Estates suggested that land at Allison Park be allocated for residential development to enable the regeneration of the football pitches and sports pavilion. The Council is required to consider all representations and in this case found no justification for the removal of the existing open space designation.

	<p>It is noted that a number of play areas are listed in the strategy. KCC does not support the grading applied to those in Alison Park and adjacent to the Leisure centre. The survey leading to these results must be out of date as they are of a much poorer standard and functional suitability than described in the document.</p> <p>The strategy should identify the need for CEC to commit to an action plan to upgrade those facilities.</p> <p>Of particular note is an emerging trend whereby new developers in Kirkliston (and presumably other areas) are clearly being asked to provide play areas as part of housing development. In practice those developers are providing very basic and small facilities which are only useful for toddler age children. The Open Space strategy should better define the need for a spread of provision to suit all age groups, and the need for adult open air gym equipment in keeping with the clear linkage between health and recreational activity. The strategy should also consider the fact that in a new housing area, the demographic of families moving in will be different to established housing areas (i.e. more very young children. The strategy should therefore identify that this age group will become older and therefore the target age group for these junior play areas will become older, rendering those play areas relatively useless in a short number of years. This need to cater for all age groups and stop the prevalence of play areas (clearly smaller and cheaper being aimed at the very young) should be addressed by clearly identifying need &amp; demand and matching this to a better spread of play equipment provision. The Strategy should commit to an action for the Development Planning system to address this point and stop the current practice of builders providing reduced size equipment which will not meet the needs of the demographic groups they allegedly serve (i.e. builders should not be allowed to "tick a box" by providing reduced size play equipment). The strategy therefore needs to introduce a means of differentiating between play areas' target audience.</p>	<p>Noted. The first Open Space Strategy (2010) and Play Area Action Plan (2011-16) set out a Play Access Standard which is based on providing play areas that meet 'play value' targets. This includes the range of activities on offer to meet the needs of different age groups. The aim was to avoid creating multiple play areas of limited value to children's physical and emotional development. The Strategy requires a new Play Area Action Plan to be progressed to replace the 2011-2016 version.</p>
	<p>The Open Space Strategy should be given sufficient gravitas in policy terms, so as to dissuade speculative developers such as Hopetoun Estates from even proposing recreational space for development.</p> <p>Need to preserve and reaffirm key Recreational Spaces in Kirkliston;</p> <p>The document lists separate recreational fields either side of the Leisure Centre and lists Alison Park as recreational space. KCC endorse these listings and ask that they are reaffirmed in the final strategy and this is shared with CEC colleagues responsible for grounds maintenance and with Development Control colleagues for their awareness of the need to preserve and maintain them as recreational spaces.</p> <p>Grange/Prestonfield Community Council (GPCC) strongly supports in principle Open Space 2021 (OS2021) just as it did its predecessor the 2010 Open Space Strategy. The following comments are intended to strengthen it rather than diminish its significance. We have not used the consultation hub as this did not fit the responses we wished to make.</p> <p>We think it would have been better if the Audit revised in 2015 had been submitted for comment, as this might have allowed some corrections or observations to have been made. Within GPCC area AM127 East Suffolk Park is not really accessible open space, as it is private and there are notices saying so. This is important in that it has led to a skewed assessment of access to open space in considering the planning application for the adjacent former St. Margaret's School playing field (PF16) now rightly removed from the Audit. We also note that NAT47 the small area off Mayfield Road has been correctly removed. Although not in our area, the loss of Tipperlinn Bowling Green (BG26) has been significant. Overall we do think that the Audit should have been more rigorously tested by local bodies being offered the chance to do so.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p> <p>Noted. Refer to comment above with regard to the Corporate status of the Strategy.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. As significant resources and effort went into engagement and fact-checking of mapping to prepare the first Open Space Audit (2009), a decision was taken to base the current update upon records of planning decisions in order to accurately monitor change in land use. The cases highlighted have been acknowledged as part of this review.</p>



Grange and Prestonfield  
Community Council

The current development plan the Edinburgh City Local Plan, soon to be replaced by LDP2, is rather better at emphasising open space policies than its successor LDP2 where these are lost in environmental policies, important though these are. We have not found in OS2021 a strong reaffirmation of a commitment by CEC to uphold Open Space Policies compared with the competing claims of other policies such as economic and housing development. Economic success and growing communities with good placemaking are not likely to occur unless there is effective and supported open space provision. Edinburgh has to compete on a world stage.

We think that Open Space designation in the development plan and its enforcement needs to be strengthened and as well as CEC committing to this we suggest that CEC should also lobby the Scottish Government. Experience has shown that Open Space designation on the proposals map in the development plan is just regarded as an opening bid in a process where the owner seeks to change it to housing or other more profitable development. Even where CEC has upheld Open Space designation in a planning decision this has quite frequently been lost on Appeal.

OS2021 understandably concentrates on the gains and successes since the 2010 Strategy, but this ignores the impact of losses or failure to make gains in a largely built up area such as that served by GPCC. Here the loss of even a small area can then have a disproportionate effect and gains tend to be in newer developments away from more traditional areas. For GPCC there have been no gains, only losses

The GPCC area has many streets with generous private gardens, yet it does lack publicly accessible local green spaces and children's play spaces in its midst. The scope to redress this through developer contributions or other investment within already built up areas seems limited, but CEC should exploit to the utmost its leverage when assessing planning applications, especially for brownfield sites. Also there could be scope to upgrade some small spaces for improved play or residential enjoyment, if possible funding could be identified and management provided, possibly on a volunteer basis. We support the aspirations about play in the draft strategy and children's rights to play

City-wide there have been gains, although OS2021 rightly highlights the high demand for allotments far outstripping supply. The 3 sites within GPCC area make a significant contribution, but it is disappointing that just outside our area the situation about the Midmar extension is the same as in 2010. Further afield in some of the larger new housing developments, where these are phased over a number of years to suit market conditions, maybe some temporary allotments or community gardens could be established in the meantime. Even within the existing urban area a site temporarily vacant after demolition and before redevelopment may offer for a season or two some use as a community garden and site owners could maybe build better relations with local communities through this approach.

GPCC welcomes the emphasis in OS2021 on the potential value of closed cemeteries and burial grounds for their cultural and historic benefits and as "green lungs" creating havens for wildlife and contributing to bio-diversity. Since the 2010 Strategy GPCC has established a very active Interest Group working in Newington Cemetery in collaboration with CEC staff to improve safe access and highlight areas of interest.

GPCC supports the realignment of cemetery services within the CEC Parks administration and sees this as a positive way forward for the future. OS2021 rightly points to funding and investment challenges particularly where improving access can run counter to the need to ensure safety, unless appropriate funding is available. Much investment would be needed to unlock the full potential of old cemeteries for community benefits, but we think that city-wide friends groups, such as those working in Newington Cemetery, could if encouraged work better in the future with CEC to provide greater resources and maybe identify funding potential.

Noted. Planning applications will be determined in accordance with relevant policies of the Local Development Plan. It is the role of the LDP to balance the aims of growing the economy, providing new homes, access to sustainable transport, looking after and improving the environment, adapting to risks of climate change and creating stronger, healthier communities with a high quality of life.

Noted. A summary of loss and gain in open space is set out in the Open Space Audit. This reveals that the net loss of open space since 2009 has been approximately 2 hectares across the city. The Playing Fields section of the Strategy reports on the Planning Appeal decision to grant planning permission for residential use at the former St Margaret's School campus, East Suffolk Rd.

Noted. In areas of established housing with access to private gardens there are parts of the city with limited opportunities to improve the provision of publicly accessible open space. The Strategy's standards will apply should redevelopment opportunities arise.

Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017. The Strategy supports temporary greening measures including growing spaces, such as The Grove, Fountainbridge, subject to landowner agreement. The Strategy also supports the establishment of further community gardens on under-used public open space.

Noted.

	<p>GPCC supports this. Looking ahead, bringing closed cemeteries and burial grounds within the scope of this could create interesting and creative links to an expanded or modified green network if potential funding streams could be identified.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Duddingston Conservation Society</p>	<p>Dear Sir/Madam</p> <p>The Duddingston Conservation Society (DCS) is responding to the current consultation on "Open Space 2021" with this emailed letter, rather than by completing your questionnaire, as this allows us to cover the issues that concern us rather than other matters. We are a voluntary organisation that seeks to represent the views of the residents of Duddingston Conservation Area (DCA) as far as built development and the local environment are concerned. Our views on the current consultation are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are several types of open space in DCA and all of these are important in maintaining the character and attractiveness of the area.</li> <li>2. Edinburgh derives massive income from tourism and a large part of the reason people come to the city is because of its attractiveness - its fine historic buildings and beautiful parks and greenspaces. Residents also appreciate these aspects of the City, as shown by negative responses to proposals to build on them. Duddingston itself attracts large numbers of visitors and our members very much appreciate the open spaces in DCA.</li> <li>3. For these reasons, we wish the strategy to ensure that there will be no significant built development on parks, playing fields, other council-owned land or privately-owned greenspaces in the DCA, and certainly no residential, industrial or office developments. Golf-courses, which are very significant in the local landscape, should be particularly protected from development.</li> <li>4. We have specific concerns about Cavalry Park Playing Fields (CPPF).</li> </ol>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p> <p>Noted. The mapping of School Grounds was not</p>
<p>Edinburgh Adapts Steering Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure, as far as possible, that current and future impacts of climate change and adaptation to these is taken into</li> </ul> <p>Allotments and Community Growing towards 2021 Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotments - provision should be considered in new housing developments – can this be strengthened? Given that the waiting list has increased from 2010 to 2015 despite increased provision there is obviously strong and increasing demand. The ability of people to grow their own food locally could also be included as a way to help adaptation.</li> <li>• Neglected/vacant sites – noted the example of the Grove – can more be done to implement other similar schemes to reclaim/utilise vacant sites in the city?</li> </ul> <p>Achieving Outcomes Strategic Actions and Themes Page 63, 1st paragraph add: This Strategy seeks to ensure access to good quality green space for all and to deliver multiple benefits from green space that contribute to placemaking by enhancing: quality of life; health and wellbeing; biodiversity; <u>resilience to climate change</u>; and supporting Edinburgh's economy. Summary Recommendations Type of Open Space Existing Open Spaces Land Management and Community Planning New Provision Land Use Planning Objectives The Green Network • Continue to manage existing green corridors for active travel, and biodiversity and <u>climate change resilience</u> potential, in particular through Edinburgh Living Landscapes Project.</p>	<p>Noted. Further reference to Edinburgh Adapts, climate change resilience and adaptation have been made to the finalised Strategy.</p>

	<p>We welcome the review of achievements delivered through the current Open Space Strategy and support the Council's approach in setting out a vision for the future of Edinburgh's open space.</p> <p>The timing of the strategy is important as the City begins to expand, and the Council opens discussion on the '2050 Edinburgh City Vision'. We see the Open Space Strategy as having a critical role to play in the delivery of successful places, guiding new development, identifying needs and informing longer term management of and investment in the city's existing open space and green network assets.</p> <p>In this letter we offer comments on the draft strategy. We have structured these comments in line with the four aims that you identify on page 1 of the draft strategy, which are prefaced with "An Open Space Strategy is a plan that can:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- help to guide and set standards for the care and improvement of existing open spaces;</li> <li>- provide the context to community-led green space initiatives and planning decisions;</li> <li>- predict where new parks, play areas and sports pitches will be needed in years to come; and</li> <li>- identify where links can be formed and improved between open spaces to support walking, cycling and wildlife.</li> </ul> <p>1. Guiding and setting standards for existing open spaces</p> <p>The draft strategy succeeds in doing this to a high extent. It is also clear that progress is being made, and larger areas of the city are achieving these quality and accessibility targets.</p> <p>The draft strategy contains good evidence of the improvements that have been delivered through the first Open Space Strategy, in a form that is easy to understand. For example the maps of Access to Large Green Space in 2010 and 2015 on pages 21 and 22 visually present the improvements delivered. We also note the increasing numbers of Friends of Parks groups and Green Flag quality awards.</p> <p>With regard to Accessibility standards – the creation of new open spaces, particularly Large Green Spaces (&gt;2ha), and their positioning will be critical in making green space more accessible to the current 20% of households that are outwith the standards.</p> <p>The draft strategy could be strengthened by discussing opportunities for 'retrofitting' open space into the existing urban fabric. Retrofitting may represent one of the few options available for some parts of the city which do not currently meet the standards. A good, current example of retrofitting is the creation of a new park on the site of the old Portobello High School and St John's Primary School.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy's standards will apply should opportunities arise to regenerate existing areas of the city through residential-led development with associated open space requirements.</p>
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Scottish Natural Heritage

## 2. Providing the context to community-led green space initiatives and planning decisions

The draft strategy and the information in the open space audit provide good context for planning decisions and for community initiatives.

Despite this context it is concerning to note an overall net reduction in open space of 2 hectares across the city, in many cases as a result of development pressures. It is important that Open Space Strategy 2 provides a robust framework for decision making going forward. Greater consideration may need to be given to how the Open Space Strategy is used in decision making across the Council to prevent unplanned erosion of the city's open space resource, and deliver the additional space where it is needed to meet deficits.

New open space requirements are estimated at 50-60 hectares over the period 2016-2021. Clearly the delivery of this amount of open space will require significant commitment across all departments, but particularly from Development Planning and Development Management. The draft strategy could be strengthened by setting clear targets for delivery of this requirement, e.g. 10ha per annum for the next 5 years.

Page 27 of the draft strategy has reference to the design guidance which sets out measures that 'could' be included in new parks. These measures are good but we suggest that a stronger steer could be given to developers so that they are not optional. For example the Council could require that a number of these measures 'must' be included in new open spaces.

The diagram on page 66 'Meeting the new open space requirements in new developments' is a helpful summary of how the open space strategy standards may be applied. However, for parts of the city where accessibility to open space is already reduced or deficient we suggest that you set stronger requirements.

We see potential for still more community-led green space initiatives which should tie into the longer term management and maintenance of open space. The draft strategy presents good examples of community engagement already and this could be encouraged further.

## 3. Predicting where new parks, play areas and sports pitches will be needed

The draft strategy does achieve this and has used the new LDP strategic sites to highlight where these will be required.

However, in our view the draft strategy could deliver these messages more prominently. The Edinburgh Urban Design Panel noted in their 'Open Space Strategy Review' that: "New open spaces often feel like left over space 'after planning' and often are not well maintained or managed. The Panel noted that for these new spaces to be successful the must be properly maintained and managed." We highlight the importance of considering long term management and maintenance requirements at the earliest stage of the design process, to avoid the situation described by the panel and to ensure the delivery of successful, well integrated and multi-functional open spaces that add value to development and the wider community that they serve.

The Panel also recommend that gains and losses should be expressed on an area by area basis. We support this and agree that re-framing the data in this way will be useful in helping to deliver the targets.

The draft strategy could also benefit from predicting or identifying places where open spaces may need to be retrofitted into the existing urban fabric.

Noted. Implementation of new large greenspaces as part of LDP housing allocations will proceed at the rate at which these sites are delivered. This will be monitored through the LDP Action Programme. The Edinburgh Design Guidance is non-statutory and provides advice on how to interpret Local Development Plan policy requirements though good design. The standards are designed to apply across the city and balance the need for access to greenspace with urban neighbourhoods of sufficient density to support local services, that are well linked to public transport and walking and cycling routes.

Noted. The final version of the Strategy includes mapping to communicate the planned new large greenspace provision expected to be implemented by 2021. LDP Policy Des 8d requires maintenance to be considered. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will provide further details of changes to greenspace at Locality level.

	<p>4. Identifying where links can be formed and improved between open spaces</p> <p>There is good evidence within the draft strategy that improved access to open space, including new links to the green network, have been made. This progress has raised the number of households with access to Large Green Spaces (&gt;2ha) by 8% over the last 5 years.</p> <p>However we note that 'green corridors' have declined in extent (c. 3ha) over the last 5 years, although this may partly be a result of open space re-classification rather than outright loss.</p> <p>We suggest that identifying potential green corridor routes should be a priority for new developments, and more importantly where there are new clusters of development. The draft strategy could be strengthened by identifying clusters of development and proposing green corridors that run within and between developments so that connectivity is designed in advance and considered beyond individual development site boundaries. Open spaces could then delivered 'on network', being located along or connected by these green corridors.</p> <p>We welcome the significant increase in active travel reported in the draft strategy. Our position is that better connected open spaces will have positive improvements for wildlife as well as people.</p> <p>The draft strategy largely achieves what it aims to do. We have offered comments on how it could be strengthened to enable people to gain more from the natural heritage.</p> <p>We do consider that the draft strategy could be more visionary and set out stronger aspirations for the longer term creation and management of open space, feeding into the 2050 Edinburgh City Vision exercise.</p> <p>It could describe how the city might look well into the future, with illustrations or maps of enhanced green networks and many new public open spaces. This vision of Edinburgh in the future need not be based on the current resource constraint or based on the existing LDP housing allocation but be much more ambitious. This visioning should incorporate community engagement and other community management options trialled elsewhere.</p> <p>The benefits of open space and an extensive city-wide green network are fundamental in delivering a "Wealthier and Fairer, Smarter, Healthier, Safer and Stronger and Greener" Scotland. We therefore feel that Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy should be a key component of the City Vision.</p> <p>Finally, there is some way still to go to convince everyone of the benefits of open space, so we suggest that communications should become part of the Open Space Strategy itself over the 2016-2021 period, and it should aim to communicate the positive messages about the benefits of high quality, multi-functional and connected open space.</p>	<p>Noted. Figure 5 of the Local Development Plan sets out the new green network connections proposed to link up parts of the existing urban area and connect Edinburgh with neighbouring local authorities. Policy Env 20 identifies that opportunities should be taken to extend the green network in other developments where the potential exists.</p> <p>Noted. The final version of the Strategy will precede the conclusion of the 2050 Edinburgh City Vision. However, the Strategy's principles have been agreed through public and stakeholder engagement and with further links to the Locality Improvement Plans, it will provide an important step towards improving and extending the city's network of open spaces over the next 5 years. Periodic monitoring of the citywide Open Space Actions will help to reinforce the importance of improving access to greenspace and the benefits derived.</p>
	<p>Strong agreement with the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use of the Green Flag Award to improve and celebrate Edinburgh's Parks</li> <li>-Edinburgh's Play Areas have improved in recent years</li> <li>-New streets and green spaces should provide space for 'Free-Play'</li> <li>-Community groups adopting local greenspaces</li> <li>-Local greenspace standard for new homes</li> <li>-Ongoing development of multi-pitch venues.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted.</p>

<p>The Cockburn Association</p>	<p>Tend to agree with the following principles:</p> <p>Large greenspace standard for new urban communities. Whilst we support the proposed hierarchy and the various sizes of new parks, we are concerned that no mention is made of the landscape design of these parks. This is of particular importance for those developments that will be located on former greenbelt lands around Edinburgh, which are being continually eroded by new development.</p> <p>We believe new greenspaces in these areas require sensitive landscape design to reflect their former and longstanding countryside heritage. For example, of importance would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retention of views to the wider countryside</li> <li>• Generous sized open spaces (some may need to exceed the recommended 2 ha) to reflect the large scale of the former countryside</li> <li>• Generous open space beside watercourses</li> <li>• Retention of existing woodland and healthy individual trees of significance</li> <li>• Substantial new planting of trees and other vegetation, for landscape and carbon sequestration reasons</li> <li>• Provision of 'wilder' areas to enhance biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>- The city's green network has improved for wildlife, walking and cycling in recent years. Conflicts, including safety issues, can arise between recreational users on single path systems such as the Water of Leith and the Union Canal towpath. A 'good behaviour' code, particularly for cyclists, is urgently needed.</p> <p>- The measures in the draft Strategy will improve Edinburgh's green spaces over the next five years.</p> <p>Tend to disagree:</p> <p>We support the improvement of historic cemeteries that contribute to the understanding of Edinburgh's rich heritage. But we are concern about the poor standard of maintenance (grass cutting, weeding, maintenance of headstones etc. in many of the city's cemeteries. Good maintenance regimes are essential. We also think that a distinction needs to be made between historic cemeteries and those in current use that are frequently visited by bereaved families. Their privacy must be respected. The Cockburn Association's response to the Scottish Government's consultation on cemeteries may also be of interest.</p>	<p>Noted. The Edinburgh Design Guidance provides further details on the retention of views, design in response to context, including watercoursed and requirements for new planting. Future updates of the Design Guidance will include advice to improve the quality and value to communities of large greenspaces within new developments. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 introduced new access rights to most land throughout Scotland. The Act and the accompanying Scottish Outdoor Access Code set out how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly. In addition, The City of Edinburgh Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 apply additional Management Rules for the Council's Parks, Gardens and open spaces.</p> <p><a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules</a></p> <p>The Council has committed to extending Parks Quality Assessments to cemeteries and burial grounds to guide future management actions and will work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve 5 historic burial grounds in the World Heritage Site. The Strategy acknowledges that a primary function of burial grounds in active use is to commemorate the deceased and support the bereaved.</p>
<p>Individual</p>	<p>PLEASE leave some areas wild. For instance the best sort of creative 'free play' is in non-manicured woodlands etc. Please don't 'prettify' wildness away.</p> <p>The meadow plantations are very dense. Usually meadow flowers have grasses growing too. The current ones look very unnatural.</p> <p>Also. The adult gyms have been quite successful (in that they are often used)...but what about some adult swings included in some parks?? Using a swing gives a good workout, is de-stressing and just as much fun for adults as for children and young people</p>	<p>Noted. The Edinburgh Living Landscape project is taking forward actions to increase native habitats within greenspaces. Online resources provide details of the intended appearance of naturalised grass and floral meadows.</p> <p><a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape</a>.</p> <p>Noted. Swings which are 2.4m high with flat seats can be used by all ages with the ability to sit on this type of seat.</p>



Individual	I strongly agree with majority of draft strategy, but feel more needs to done to enforce questions 8, 9 & 10 for new high density housing developments. This is particularly relevant in Leith Harbour and Newhaven where new developments do not meet any of the suggestions in this draft Strategy or in fact the current strategy. There also appears to be little that specific needs of elderly regarding use of outside space and integration with community.	Noted. The Strategy sets out a checklist to make clear that new developments must meet standards for play, local and large greenspaces. It also refers to the need to consider housing density as an additional factor when planning for open space provision.
Southside Community Council (D. Charlesworth)	Let's hope the actions work, but council actions often don't work well. Basic maintenance of existing parks is important and seems to be neglected.	Noted. All parks and greenspaces are subject to annual quality surveys, the findings of which are reported to the Transport and Environment Committee.
Individual	Comments on statement 3. Small Play Park in Pilrig Park has seen a marked decline in the last year. This is despite being well used by the local community and the population due to increase with a recent housing development right next to the park.  Comment on statement 5. Complacency of local authority expecting voluntary groups to maintain areas they have a duty to look after. There should be no 'unloved' green spaces in need of rescuing.	Noted. The play area has recently had two new items fitted, a dish roundabout 2015 and slide unit in 2013. The Council is working with the Friends of the Park Group to redesign the park and seek external funding.  Noted. Adoption of local green space is determined by local residents through agreement with the Council. This responds to local aspirations and complements resources available to the Council for grounds maintenance.
Individual	All proposals are good but not joined up enough with housing, infrastructure, roads, new development, traffic and transport plans. Edinburgh City centre is increasingly unpleasant to spend time in, it needs a pedestrianisation green strategy - tree-lined green walkways to get around on foot by in the heart of the city. And safe and pleasant ways to get to and from all green space. I live near to Craigmillar Castle Park and Inch Park but infrastructure expansion (housing and hospitals at the south end, new fast food outlets at Cameron Toll) on Old Dalkeith detracts from the existing green amenities - getting across a busy road is harder and harder, increased fast food litter, and noise pollution whilst in the parks.	Noted. The Open Space Strategy provides an overarching tool to co-ordinate green space priorities across the City. By developing an annual Action Plan, greater links can be made with Active Travel and public realm proposals.
Individual	The idea of "Free Space" for children to run around and explore is a good one on the surface but child safety must be paramount.	Noted.
Individual	1. I think you have to show more respect for Edinburgh's existing green spaces, e.g. Meadows, St Andrew Square, Inverleith Park, by NOT commercialising their use.  2. I think the 'upgraded' equipment in King George V Park (at the end closest to Scotland Street) has worsened the play experience for children. Elements of it are physically hard to operate for a thrill, risk-free.  3. I'm in favour of the Green Flag scheme insofar as I've seen it. I'm not sure to what extent, if any, it has improved access.  4. I answered 'Don't know' to Question 2 because I don't know whether CEC has the means to make this aspiration come true. New green spaces will certainly be important as Edinburgh grows, as will green-ish places of assembly specifically designed for Events.	Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a>  Noted. The upgrading of the park was subject to consultation with Tunnel Youth Project, Police, local Councillors and Friends of the Park and the equipment selection was aimed at older children to help create a 'place' for them.  Noted.  Noted. The Local Development Plan sets out a number of specific Green Space Proposals and requirements to deliver new green spaces within site

	<p>5. I think you have to encourage/oblige developers to provide higher quality green spaces – not just the bog-standard, sterile lawned handkerchief surrounded by box hedges with an underused swing/slide/bench in the middle. Some of these spaces also need to be big enough (and far enough away from surveilling windows) to allow ball games.</p> <p>6. I realise that a lot of the recent wildflower meadows in CEC are a virtuous marriage of eco-awareness and budget cuts, but I welcome them nonetheless. The cycle route/footways are a fantastic resource and vitally important green corridors. I really hope Parks can find the time, knowledge and resources to make the most of these corridors' potential, and for nurturing the biodiversity at the corridors' origins and destinations</p> <p>7. I'm critical of some aspects of CEC activity, but Parks is one area which I feel has done well over recent years despite obvious challenges. Well done! Keep up the good work. Thank you.</p>	<p>briefs. New housing developments must also meet standards for local and large greenspaces and play. Updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance will set out further quality expectations for new open space provision.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>It seems strange asking for approval of a 'green' strategy after building Portobello High School on such a public space. Also 3g 4g etc pitches are not the final answer to cheap, available ballsport surfaces. There are concerns regarding the effects on health of rubber crumb infill, the lifespan of such surfaces and the lack of suitability of many for hockey, tennis and other sports.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy is reviewed every 5 years and considers open space provision across the Council Area. A new Sports and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the future demand for sports facilities.</p>
Individual	<p>Investing in sports facilities (such as Meggetland) should not be done at the expense of open areas used, amongst other things, for sports (such as happened to Meggetland fields). Turning open spaces over to developers is an irreversible action, and should only be taken in extremis.</p>	<p>Noted. A new Sports and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the future demand for sports facilities.</p>
Individual	<p>I live near the unmown Corstorphine Hill and feel that it now looks scruffy, I have seen more weeds in my garden, and have suffered from hay fever for the first time. I'm not sure that a 'green flag' means anything so far as its concerned. I'm also noticing a lack of tree trimming across the city meaning warning signs are obscured (eg top of Clermiston Road) and some tree branches are lower than head height (eg Charlotte Square). Perhaps funding could address this first.</p>	<p>Noted. Corstorphine Hill is part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative (ELL). This area receives maintenance on a regular basis including cut paths throughout the season with the naturalised grass getting cut when required, usually a couple of times a season. The Green Flag Award is the benchmark national standard for parks and greenspace and Corstorphine Hill is currently accredited with the Green Flag Award. The Council will undertake work to a tree in its ownership to maintain clear sight lines (where reasonably feasible) for traffic signals and street signs (associated with a street, road or highway). If a privately owned tree is causing an obstruction to a traffic signal or street sign, powers exist under the Roads (Scotland) Act to make the owner remove the obstruction.</p>
Queensferry and District Community Council (J. Jansen)	<p>People get very attached to rights of way/ paths / even desire lines, human beings are creatures of habit.</p> <p>These Lanes become well loved and become part of peoples daily lives as they go about their daily business.</p> <p>This could be put to positive ends if cec were to use these deep seated feelings of affection that people have for a certain Lane /Avenue or even a tree lined track people care for things that they know well.</p> <p>People are prepared to give up hours and hours of their time litter picking /bulb planting etc if they feel they are equal partners in something worthwhile and they are consulted in developments that affect areas/landscapes that matter a lot to them.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Individual	At the moment, Edinburgh is a filthy mess! The whole place needs cleaned - there's dog mess and litter everywhere, the common ground needs weeded, mown and tidied up. The pavements and gutters are full of weeds - you need to make the city cleaner and more pleasant before tackling anything new.	Noted. The Council aims to ensure that the city is as clean as possible throughout the year. It is the responsibility of dog owners to uplift and dispose of dog waste properly, however the Council does erect signs reminding owners of their responsibility and penalties for failing to do so. Cleansing staff are responsible for clearing litter, including maintenance of litter bins in greenspaces. Weed killing of pavements is carried out during the growing season when herbicides are effective.
Individual	Dog fouling still a problem that needs resolved in many urban parks	Noted. Park Management Rules prohibit allowing dogs to foul in a public park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling.
Individual	<p>I believe that it is essential that there are large areas of park for all to enjoy. These should have areas of grass, play parks, trees and should be of a good quality.</p> <p>I agree with friends of groups however they should be forced to include a panel which is truly representative of all park users including walkers, cyclists, parents and people who wish to maintain an historic element. We see at the moment such groups filled with older individuals who are less open to all users and this is not always helpful.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy sets out a large greenspace standard, which should be a minimum of 2 hectares within 800 m of all homes and for this to be of good quality.</p> <p>Noted. All Friends Groups must register with the Council and many are constituted groups or charitable organisations. This means all who wish to participate in the group are treated equally. Further guidance is provided on the Council's website.</p> <p><a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20180/friends_of_parks/275/how_to_set_up_a_friends_of_parks_group">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20180/friends_of_parks/275/how_to_set_up_a_friends_of_parks_group</a></p>
Individual	<p>What are 'unloved' spaces. Surely if they are unloved, it's the council's responsibility to ensure that they haven't fallen into such a state that they are 'unloved'.</p> <p>If they are privately owned, then perhaps issue enforcement orders or compulsory purchase orders to ensure they remain in good order.</p> <p>Personal experience says that play parks have reduced in quality/facilities. Some of the parks have been rated as fair both now and in the past, when I know from first hand experience, that equipment has been taken away and not replaced, tarmac left unrepaired, weeds left untreated etc. I'm not clear how removing equipment can result in the same grading. For this reason I do not have much faith in your grading system, and perhaps this needs to be reviewed.</p>	<p>Noted. Adoption of local green space is determined by local residents through agreement with the Council. This responds to local aspirations and complements resources available to the Council for grounds maintenance.</p> <p>Noted. The 'fair' category is used for all play areas which do not meet 'good' play value, the minimum in terms of the Strategy's standards. This can be due to age and condition or simply not having the range of play items necessary to reach 'good' play value. The Play Area Action Plan 2011-2016 gives all play areas a score and comments on their condition.</p> <p><a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/86/play_area_action_plan_2011-2016">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/86/play_area_action_plan_2011-2016</a></p>
Individual	There needs to be concentrated effort on the state of cemeteries, they are an embarrassment. The council should look at residents over profit and stop using parks for extra income. Using Princess Street Gardens as a way to earn income is not what they were created for and can prevent their use for five months due to lack of grass. Find an alternative place for markets and amusements.	Noted. The Strategy proposes to include cemeteries in annual quality surveys, support 'Friends Groups' and work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve 5 historic burial grounds in the World Heritage Site.

Individual	It's great to have open spaces, but I think that not enough is done about converting brownfield sites into green spaces or using them to build new housing on.	Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.
Individual	<p>* Grass/lawns are fine where used, but are often provided in too great an amount. You need to monitor what grass is actually used in practise. Where it's not used, it should be allowed to revert to something more natural with paths mown through it so people can wander occasionally with their dog running around in the unmown parts, perhaps with the occasional mowing at the correct time of year ie Oct-Mar. - enough for plants to grow and also seed. Grass areas like Princes St gardens are well used, but there are areas that are mown but really unused, such as all the mown areas placed alongside the tramline.</p> <p>* As a rule of thumb, with flexibility, areas should be 25% natural trees, 25% medium natural vegetation, 25% light natural vegetation, 25% grass/butterflyflowers. Provision should be made for wet areas as wet/waterlife is very important to children. The problem with showy flowers presented as a replacement for natural vegetation and over-uniform environments is that it causes people to expect sterile/manicured landscapes and disrespect what is natural.</p> <p>* Uneven terrain is definitely something to promote, which I hope you will continue to do more of. Use of boulders is also good, children use them for all kinds of games.</p> <p>* The council should actively facilitate local groups to create local events in these spaces. Perhaps it could provide some kind of reward scheme for those creating local events, or at least pilot the concept.</p>	<p>Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape</a>.</p> <p>Noted. The Council's Play Strategy promotes natural play and this will also be promoted in updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance.</p> <p>Noted. The Green Flag Award recognises community involvement in the care and improvement of parks and greenspaces, including holding local events.</p>
Individual	It is important to set up proper maintenance systems e.g. suitably sized litter bins with a good system for emptying them. control of dogs and so on.	Noted. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste & Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017.
Individual	I think you can provide park areas. .spaces for communities etc but they are no good if not looked after properly.. The meadow natural growth stance is ok in some areas but in housing areas where left too be wild just makes whole area look unkempt... Seating near bus stops Drum Brae just a place for neds to hang around...asking for probs...Shame for people living nearby.	Noted.
Individual	Someone has to come up with a solution for Kirkliston. A full size football pitch accessible when required is essential.	Noted. A new Sports and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the future demand for sports facilities.
Individual	Allowing housing to be built on green belt Must be a priority, it is essential for residents to have access to green space and not more housing, and more traffic!	Noted. Allocation of land for development is set out through the Local Development Plan. The Open Space Strategy sets out standards for access to open space which apply both to the existing greenspaces and new developments.

Individual	There should be a full consultation with residents of the area whenever green land is under consideration for change of use and this should especially be so if the land was left to the council to be used for the purpose of the community as a park-green space or leisure space and not for another purpose i.e building a school or a supermarket. Once designated land used for this purpose should have at least a 50 year protection from interference by the council or developers.	Noted. Allocation of land for development is set out through the Local Development Plan. Change of use may also be proposed through submission of a planning application. Both procedures require notification. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.
Individual	I am strongly for an increase in green spaces, greater planting of trees and landscaping. I agree that unused spaces should be turned into green spaces where possible however this must be done sensitively - the current temporary allotment on the old brewery site at Fountainbridge is an untidy eye-sore and does not give the impression of a 'community space'. If a piece of land is going to lie undeveloped for a period of several years then I would prefer if efforts were made to turn it into parkland - something natural that does not require costly landscaping or upkeep, but which can be used by all local people rather than a tiny minority.	Noted. Temporary greening projects are an arrangement between the landowner and relevant community organisation. Gardens are created and managed for the community by the community. By attending open meetings ideas and suggestions can be put forward and ideas shared.
Health All Round (C. Windle)	There needs to be more attention to the needs of teenagers. Not just facilities for competitive sports. We need green space which includes facilities for young people who will not participate in competitive sports. Areas for BMX bikes, skateboard parks, parkouring etc Also need sheltered areas (but safe) as teenagers do tend to gravitate to parks whatever the weather. Couldn't business's be involved eg teenager friendly cafe's?	Noted. The Council have 37 ball play and basketball areas for informal play, 10 outdoor gyms, 7 skate parks and 2 trim trails. Parkour has also been explored with various groups but lack of funding has prevented progress to date. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.
Individual	Please consider regularly maintaining and improving public spaces by planting more trees and bushes, particularly evergreens. I live on Bellevue Crescent, last year borders were created and plants planted in them but this year it hasn't been maintained at all. There have been borders of dead plants for months which is really sad to see as for all of us living on the Crescent and Bellevue Terrace this is the only greenery we can see from our homes.	Noted. Specific bedding decisions are taken at the beginning of each growing season but are dependant on budgets and plant availability. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.
Individual	After all the above why is it that the Water of Leith pathway at Kinleith has been allowed to be disrupted by Cala and also the flow of Water of Leith has been altered endangering residents opposite the building site. On top of that why is this council supporting the loss of good agricultural land to fill the pockets of Murry. Shame on you. Two faced.	Noted. The Committee Report on the application 14/03079/AMC for the residential development at Kinleith acknowledges that the existing Right of Way along the Water of Leith bank will be affected at its western most end, but due to a change in ground level a connection to the walkway is no longer viable at this point. This is, however, mitigated by the new additional connections to the walkway and the additional access along the Water of Leith bank. Greenbelt releases have been made, in addition to brownfield sites, to meet the housing land requirement that is set at the regional level.
	There should be more land allocated to wild flowers.	Noted. The Strategy refers to the aspirations of the Edinburgh Living Landscape project to increase wildflower meadows by 10%. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/1160/edinburgh_living_landscape">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/1160/edinburgh_living_landscape</a>

Individual	<p>There should be more not fewer events in public parks. Bringing people to parks is good as it means that more people are using them.</p> <p>There should be more outdoor gyms, e.g. a pull up bar in the Meadows would be well used and cheap to put in.</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto.  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p> <p>Noted. The Council have 10 outdoor gyms in the city and plan for more. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.</p>
Individual	<p>Providing parks and green spaces alone is not enough, they need to be safe. For example I live next to the Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park, we're plagued by trail and quad bikers and other anti-social behaviour making the park feel too dangerous to use. The council needs to tackle these sorts of negative use of green spaces to encourage their proper use.</p>	<p>Noted. Under the Council's Park Management Rules, the following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first:        8.1 Driving or using or leaving any car, motorbike, quad bike, mini moto, or other vehicle, or parking a caravan, except on roads and in car parks provided by the Council for cars and vehicles, unless the Council's permission has been obtained first.</p>
Individual	<p>I would like to see dog parks catered for in Edinburgh and surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's Park Management Rules prohibits the following:        5.1 Allowing a dog to enter in or on a children's play area or area of the Park that is designated as a 'dog free area.'        5.2 Allowing dogs to foul in a public Park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling (within the provisions of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003).        5.3 Failing to keep a dog under close control in any Park.        5.4 Failing to keep a dog under close control, at heel or on a short lead when near young farm animals and at nesting time (April – July) in woodlands, grasslands, moorland and at the seashore.        5.5 Allowing a dog to run onto sports pitches when these are in use.        Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened, is contravening or is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may expel that person from the Park.</p>
Individual	<p>I commend the Council on both its vision and deliverance on improving Edinburgh's open spaces. The Edinburgh Living Landscape meadows have been a particular note of positivity and it will be most interesting to see the research from University of Edinburgh related to these. Friends Of groups and other community spaces are also well worth fostering and I have seen them first hand bringing a feeling of togetherness and empowerment for local groups. Enshrining those spaces in new developments is an excellent idea, as opposed to 'retrofitting' - though turning more unused open spaces into community managed green areas is also an excellent use of volunteer knowledge and expertise. The draft Strategy is therefore very positive.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>Looks excellent: I'm very impressed</p>	<p>Noted.</p>



Individual	<p>I think that the strategy should not just allow for such a simple selection of answers.</p> <p>The Public are being asked to engage in this consultation process. People generally do feel strongly about their shared public spaces, green parks and routes across the areas lived and worked in.</p> <p>These questions are leading and so general that it is hardly worth taking the trouble to answer them. Far more attention to what public feedback is to the outdoor spaces in their area is essential to make the most of this theoretically good initiative to enhance green environments across the city and into neighbouring council districts.</p> <p>More and more people wish to use the outdoor spaces as places to keep fit and active. Consequently, there should be better facilities for people to shelter and sit down. More challenging play areas should be provided for young people.</p> <p>More and more people wish to use the outdoor spaces as places to keep fit and active. Consequently, there should be better facilities for people to shelter and sit down. More challenging play areas should be provided for young people.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2016.</p> <p>Noted. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.</p>
Individual	<p>Please stop using public parks and spaces for tacky, expensive festival rides, ferris wheels and food stalls. They are for use by Edinburgh residents, not just tourists.</p> <p>There is also nothing in the strategy about how filthy and litter strewn parks and public spaces are due to poor cleansing and bin collection.</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p> <p>Noted. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste &amp; Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017.</p>
Individual	<p>There is potential to create open walkways through adjoining tenement gardens (eg a fenced pathway running along the back of gardens). Council support for tenement dwellers has been diminished and support to maintain and open up throughways might go some way to appease disgruntled tenement dwellers (also green waste collection should be extended to tenements).</p> <p>The system of locked gardens that are maintained by the council should be completely overturned and these spaces opened up to everyone.</p>	<p>Noted. This would be subject to the will and mutual agreement of all property owners and is not a situation in which the Council can normally intervene.</p> <p>Noted. Some public parks and gardens such as Princes St Gardens are locked after dark. The New Town Gardens are maintained by private owners.</p>
	<p>As usual with CEC this kind of survey only asks the kind of obvious questions with which it is difficult to disagree (I don't see who could possibly disagree with statements like "investing in sporting facilities is a good long-term approach to increase the number of people playing sports in Edinburgh?")</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which next Strategy should focus upon. The cost of preparing the Strategy has been met within existing resources.</p>

Individual	<p>Meanwhile the Council is neglecting the care of public spaces, is refusing to take on maintenance of some widely used public spaces such as Wardie Beach near where I live and is instead putting resources into fatuous surveys. Our neighbourhood "partnership" shows no interest in supporting our community and instead wastes resources on unwanted projects (such as unneeded railings on Granton Road for example) which fit into some Council, target driven agenda for keeping people occupied.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Audit excludes beaches as these are not recognised as open space for planning purposes in Planning Advice Note 65. However, the recreational value of the coastline is recognised. Whilst the grass verges at Lower Granton Road are maintained through the Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries, the shoreline is not subject to greenspace management regimes, however, conservation groups do carry out litter picks periodically.</p>
Individual	<p>More cycle lanes and upgrading of the play park by the dean park school in Balerno is needed.</p> <p>Plus when ever new housing is put in more green spaces, wildlife area's and play park's should be paid for by the developer as part of the planning to help complement the house and offset their enviomental footprint.</p>	<p>Noted. Parks, Greenspace and Cemeteries are working with the local community group to upgrade the play area at Dean Park, Balerno. Plans are in place but lack of funding is preventing progress and the group are seeking external funding.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy requires new housing-led developments to meet the three standards set out in the Strategy for large greenspaces, local greenspace and play. This can either be met wholly on site where possible or via a contribution to meet an identified deficiency in quality or access to provision within the local area.</p>
Individual	<p>It would be good to see some green spaces restored such as Harrison gardens which used to have beautiful roses and a lovely putting green.</p> <p>Also I think it important to keep the streets free from weeds. There are too many side streets looking very run down because of weeds in gutters and pavement edges.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council supports the formation the Friends of Parks Groups who are in a position to fund raise for these types of improvements.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy does not address street maintenance, which can be reported online at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking</a></p>
Individual	<p>Will you actually implement what you intend. In our area (east neighbourhood) invasive plant species are allowed to proliferate and the playparks are in poor repair. The green spaces are plentiful but our children are running about in masses of dog dirt which is unsafe.</p>	<p>Noted. It is Council policy to control invasive species in our parks and greenspaces. Play areas are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that they are maintained. It is the responsibility of dog owners to ensure that they pick up dog waste and dispose of it properly. The Council will erect signs to remind dog owners of their responsibilities and the penalties for failing to do so.</p>
Individual	<p>The city would benefit from more horticulture in the green spaces more wildflower and bulb areas along with tree planting stop maintaining areas that doesn't need to be maintained such as areas were people don't use and concentrate on area's that people do use the area's not maintained become natural habitat for wildlife</p>	<p>Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the management of the city's parks and gardens and as part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative.</p>

Individual	<p>Turning grass space into woods is good, but turning grass space into allotments/public facilities may block access.</p> <p>It would be good to have some facilities for runners, like a non-tarmac path around the Meadows, for example.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy requires proposals for new allotment sites within existing parks and greenspaces to consider the impact upon the recreational needs of the area.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>There should be more investment in our ranger service.</p> <p>More should be done towards habitat creation and leaving areas aside for wildlife in our parks.</p>	<p>Noted. The investment in rangers has been agreed as part of the Council's structural reorganisation. This investment reflects the current available resource for the competing demands of this service at this time.</p> <p>Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative.  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape</a>.</p>
Individual	<p>Generally I feel very positive about this strategy, but have a few extra comments to add...</p> <p>I think the focus should be on the quality rather than the size of green spaces. Many large grassy areas remain generally under used. There must be trees to climb, places to build dens etc. to encourage children to use these places. One of the top priorities should also be to manage these areas for wildlife.</p> <p>The cycle path network planning should be proactive rather than reactive. Commuting from the south of Edinburgh into town is still not an option for those not happy to cycle on main busy roads.</p> <p>I also think the new, sterile housing estates encroaching on greenbelt land are destroying Edinburgh's appeal as a green city. They have completely changed the rural atmosphere of south Edinburgh in the last few years and increased traffic in the area. Focus should be on restoring disused buildings and derelict land within the city.</p> <p>Litter is also becoming a major problem in green spaces, and on road verges. I feel resources to deal with this increasing problem should also be considered in the strategy.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy places great emphasis upon greenspace quality and will develop this through updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance. This will include the need for space for 'Free-Play' beyond equipped play areas. The Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative is taking forward approaches to manage open space for wildlife.</p> <p>Noted. The Local Development Plan proactively sets out a number of new green network connections to be delivered through the growth of the city. Improvements within the city are also set out through the Active Travel Action Plan.</p> <p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p> <p>Noted. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste &amp; Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017.</p>

Individual	<p>Need to improve information and signage. For instance, green routes and parks often aren't well signposted and are often well-hidden by fences and walls, so you can live somewhere for months without knowing of a route nearby. Also there's no point allowing communities to take over green space if information, advice, and support isn't provided - else you'll just end up with middle class lawyers owning it all.</p> <p>More needs to be spent on maintenance, with e.g. sections of the Water of Leith path closed for years. There's no point in building new facilities without maintaining them.</p> <p>Also the council needs to do more about dogs, possibly considering banning dogs from some parks and green spaces. The situation with dog mess has improved in the last 20 years but still discourages outdoor activity.</p>	<p>Noted. All Parks and Gardens have entrance signs. You can find your nearest park on the Council's webpage.  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces</a></p> <p>Noted. Investment in the service has been made which will allow increased maintenance across the managed estate. The section of closed path is being addressed and a significant investment has been allocated to reopen the walkway as soon as possible.</p> <p>Noted. Park Management Rules prohibit allowing dogs to foul in a public park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling.</p>
Individual	<p>Great to have spaces within 10-15 mins, but also need to look at linking these together into a great traffic free network. Often big projects seem to wither, e.g. the 'boardwalk' from Crammond to Portobello. Also need to ensure long term funds for maintaining, for example some paths are becoming seriously constrained by nettles encroaching from the sides leaving a narrow path not suited to families.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy supports continued effort to connect and improve the quality of the green network.</p>
Individual	<p>The 'Green Flag' is a 'desk top' exercise in the main with a single visit to a park to mark it on that day. I have seen the effort put in for the week before by pulling in loads of staff from other areas and removal of hideous bins just for that day. The bins went back on site straight after and the park went back to having minimal attention. The marking is done by staff from parks in other parts of the country so it is a 'you scratch my back and I will scratch yours' and then they all go out for a slap up long lunch. The only long term result was loads of 'Welcome to the Park' signs which really don't make the park any more welcoming.</p> <p>The Meadows should not be exploited by commercial organisations. These events tend to do long term damage and the money brought in cannot possibly cover the costs to the council of paying for the many staff required to carry out all the negotiations, tendering process etc let alone provide the staffing required to oversee the events and the infrastructure such as the drainage systems, sewerage etc. You say how important it is to provide space for children to play in unstructured areas and for people to take part in sports yet very large areas are taken away from the public in the Southside / Meadows area for a long time every year.</p>	<p>Noted. Further details of the assessment criteria for Green Flag Awards can be viewed on the Keep Scotland Beautiful website.  <a href="http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/">http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/</a></p> <p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto.  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p>
Individual	<p>I am fed up seeing grass around the city left to grow to promote a "natural" habitat. It looks extremely untidy and makes parks like D'Mains unusable for use. It is in fact a cost cutting measure by the council. get your act together and start using peoples' council tax in a decent way.</p>	<p>Noted. Part of Davidson Mains park is included in the Edinburgh Living Landscapes (ELL) programme. The area receives regular maintenance for the cut paths with the naturalised grass usually receiving a couple of cuts a season. When introducing ELL in the park an important consideration was to ensure that sufficient areas were left for sports and children's play. There has been a budget saving associated with the programme but there has also been significant investment in new grass cutting machinery that is capable of cutting longer grass areas.</p>
Individual	<p>Very waffly survey.  More is needed to preserve green space or replace green space swallowed up for development. Perhaps an annual report on the amount of green space within the city to monitor its increase or decrease</p>	<p>Noted. The purpose of the Open Space Audit and Strategy is to monitor change and identify greenspaces which are to be protected and improved in order to meet citywide needs.</p>

	<p>Fitness culture in a car owning democracy needs a council willing to take decisions that will result in reduced car use throughout the city.</p>	<p>Noted. The Local Transport Strategy 2014-2019 and supporting action plans take forward this issue.</p>
Individual	<p>Play Space - the rule of 10 - 15 minutes walk. The maximum should be 10 minutes. Research shows that over 10 minutes people will drive rather than walk.</p> <p>Local Green Space - 5 minutes to a 500sq m greenspace is rubbish. There is no use in a space that size it needs to be over 0.25 hectares. The large greenspace size is good.</p> <p>Allotments - is this a good use of public money? The people who want to have an allotment should help fund them. This is private space in public areas. This is equivalent of giving people their own back garden in parks.</p> <p>Playing Fields - is this a good use of public money. They take up a lot of space, used for a couple of hours a week, by some men.</p> <p>Green Network - the statement is so vague. Supporting Green Networks so what! Its like saying we like flowers and birds.</p>	<p>Noted. The Play Access Standard was set in 2010, based on surveys with parents and children on how far they travelled to reach a play area. The 800 m / 10 minute walking distance applies to the 'good' play value standard. It was found that people would travel further to reach a play area with a wider range of facilities, hence 1200 m for the 'very good' standard. The Meadows Magnet Play area was found to have a 2km catchment as a major destination for play.</p> <p>Noted. The local greenspace standard balances the need for access to greenspace, whilst preventing urban sprawl by creating communities of sufficient density to provide access to local services and walking friendly neighbourhoods. It also seeks to avoid large areas of low quality greenspace which are costly to maintain.</p> <p>Noted. New allotments will be developed in line with the guidance provided by the new Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. This supports communities to identify land and take ownership with a view to developing allotments and food growing opportunities.</p> <p>Noted. Playing Fields are a citywide recreational resource which cater for a wide range of sporting needs. The long-term objective to develop further multi-pitch venues will allow greater use to be made of facilities avoiding wear and tear and extending play during winter months and adverse weather.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>Coastal path South side of The Forth...Presently you can walk/cycle from Cramond Harbour towards Granton. What provision is made to extend to City boundary/East Lothian ? From Cramond Harbour you can walk to South Queensferry via The Dalmeny Estate going along the river bank to Cramond Brig Toll and enter the Estate at the Lodge Chain Ferry across the River Almond at Cramond Harbour has been passed by planning and one can only hope that sometime soon will be financed.</p>	<p>Noted. This remains part of the Council's Active Travel Action Plan 2016, in order to develop the network of quiet routes around the city. The Local Development Plan also sets out green network links to East Lothian via the Brunstane and Newcraighall housing allocations.</p>
Individual	<p>You have asked no questions about Festival events in parks. The Meadows is the only park in Edinburgh (apart from Princes Street Gardens, which is a special case) where events are allowed to last more than 15 days, to the great detriment of the ground. This year it had not recovered from last year's event before this year's arrived. Repeated consultations (in both 2014 and 2016) have confirmed that the majority of respondents wish events in the Meadows to last no more than 15 days, after which the grass has a chance to recover, and sporting activities to recommence. What is the point of these consultations if no notice is taken of the results?</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p>

Individual	All these good intentions are presented blandly and in such a manner that it would be difficult to disagree with them. More detail is required: how much finance is available; how important are these ideals in the climate of falling budgets; how can the council ensure that builders include green spaces in their plans (and are not allowed to vary them once planning permission has been granted); how much interference in local groups and what they would be allowed to do?	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. All residential developments are required to meet the Council's three greenspace standards.
Individual	In Kirkliston we had plenty open spaces, green fields, but you, the local government decided against green and open spaces. You built 800 not required houses, so I feel you talk a good job, but it is all talk.	Noted. The green belt release at Kirkliston North for housing development was made through the development plan process to meet an identified housing need.
Individual	Existing residential green spaces should be protected and not allowed to be used for future building of houses.  These spaces should also be reviewed / enhanced working with local residents to get the best from the spaces which gives the local residents a fundamental space to get together / children to play.	Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.  Noted. The Council works with local communities and Friends Groups across the city to improve parks and play areas.
Individual	Would like to see the grass at pilrig park cut more regular this summer it has looked so overgrown, messy and unkept and difficult for my toddler to walk on.	Noted. Regular grass cutting takes place across much of Pilrig Park. The naturalised grass features which form part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative also receive cutting during the season, including mown paths to allow people to walk through the area.
Individual	This survey does not allow those completing it to make comments. The set questions are a bit too restrictive. There should be a comments panel with each question.  My big concern is that cemeteries need to be safe places. A survey of the condition tombstones is an absolute must before anyone is encouraged to enter.  I think there needs to be a more holistic approach to green space not only on a masterplan scale but it needs to be better considered when major development is at the planning stage	Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2016.  Noted. The Council carries out a 5 year inspection programme of all headstones and memorials in its cemeteries. Any unsafe structures are either laid flat or made safe. Fabric inspectors continuously observe and react to any issues.  Noted. The Local Development Plan has taken such an approach to setting out the need for new large greenspaces as a requirement of new housing proposals.



	<p>There areas to be a lot of green space in the pilrig area that is under used but shows a lot of potential if a small amount of cash was invested, look at the quality of children's play space in Amsterdam. There are many under used bowling clubs that could be used as playing fields like the grounds oposit broughton primary school.</p>	<p>Noted. A scheme to look at alternative uses of bowling greens has been successful over the past three years. A new allotment, croquet club and extension of school play areas were among the projects carried out. Suggestions are always welcomed.</p>
Individual	<p>It would be great if the City Council would actively help volunteers or groups of volunteers to clear up much of the disused land around the Greendykes area. Many of the local residents that have moved into the regenerated parts would like to see better use of the derelict land that is not earmarked for housing. A community garden growing space similar to that at the Jack Kane Centre would help greatly.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council promotes a Friends of Parks scheme and will be extending this to cover other types of open space such as Cemeteries.</p>
Individual	<p>More trees need to be planted through it the city to improve air quality</p> <p>Larger and more green spaces need to be included with new developments</p> <p>Infill sites in the city need to be developed that improve biodiversity. Look to Copenhagen adaptation plan for an example of greening the city and addressing flooding.</p> <p>Address the allotment waiting list issue</p> <p>Ensure all Edinburgh schools are provided with a MUGA and sufficient resources and support for growing veg and the creation of biodiversity gardens for outdoor learning, not just some which happen to be in affluent areas of the city</p> <p>Introduce a requirement with planning for green roofs to be considered first, similar to the approach adopted by Hackney Council with their timber first policy.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's 'Trees In the City' Action Plan takes forward the Lothians and Fife Forest and Woodland Strategy at the local level. This approach is supported in new developments through the Edinburgh Design Guidance.</p> <p>Noted. The strategy's standards balance the need for access to greenspace, whilst preventing urban sprawl by creating communities of sufficient housing density to provide access to local services and walking friendly neighbourhoods. It also seeks to avoid large areas of low quality greenspace which are costly to maintain.</p> <p>Noted. The Edinburgh Design Guidance sets out measures that new developments should include to further biodiversity.</p> <p>Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017.</p> <p>Noted. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city. The improvement of school grounds to create outdoor learning space is a matter determined locally by head teachers and parent councils.</p> <p>Noted. The Edinburgh Design Guidance promotes this approach to help manage surface water, improve biodiversity and reduce visual impacts, where appropriate.</p>
Individual	<p>I would like to see more events in the Princess Street Gardens with regular open air cinema, live music and dance.</p> <p>There should be a radical review of the current catering offer - allowing high quality innovative pop food and drink stalls to give more variety and showcasing what Scotland has to offer from a food and drink perspective.</p> <p>It would be great to have more workshops about plants and trees and oportunties to have guided tours of the parks by horticulturalists.</p>	<p>Noted. Park events within Princes Street Garden are guided by the Council's Park Events Manifesto and large events are restricted to ensure the ground can recover from any damage cause. Food provision within the gardens is regularly tendered and as part of this process the quality of food is assessed.</p>

Individual	<p>This survey does not include allotments, although they are mentioned as an example of the open space the Strategy includes. The Council's allotments are a fantastic resource for those lucky enough to have a plot. Sadly, the waiting list is far too long with people having to wait up to a decade for a plot.</p> <p>The Council should be committing more resources to properly managing the existing sites and helping self-managed groups of people to create their own new sites where land is available.</p> <p>Finally, recent rent rises have resulted in those on low incomes having to give up their plots. Food growing should be available to all, regardless of how well-heeled they may be.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017. The Open Space Strategy supports the creation of community gardens to increase food growing opportunities. This will also be promoted in new housing developments.</p>
Individual	<p>I'd like to see the Benchmark that the Green Flag award is meant to be based upon. From a look at the scheme it just seems to be a case of you pay your money &amp; you get your flag. No other requirement is needed.</p> <p>I'm concerned that the suggested green space that is being wanted for new build houses will come from existing 'wild land' which is better for nature/wildlife/exploration than the expensive 'pretty' grassy managed area which looks like being the suggested preferred outcome.</p>	<p>Noted. Further details of the assessment criteria for Green Flag Awards can be viewed on the Keep Scotland Beautiful website. <a href="http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/">http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/</a></p> <p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p>
Individual	<p>Access to school sports areas should include PRIVATE SCHOOLS. I live near Fettes College. Their amount of greenspace is VAST and is hardly used, especially during the school holidays. I have never once seen a single child on the top playing fields (by Ferry Road). Just next door to this is the new Miller Homes development at Kimmerghame - very high density housing where lots of families with young children have bought flats. The open space here is minimal meaning that the children have no where to play. Inverleith Park is a long walk for a young child from here. Why can't some sort of access arrangement be made with Fettes to allow local children to use just a small section of this space - both the playing fields and the wooded area by Ferry Rd for 'free play'? It seems so unjust for local children to be excluded from the benefits of this vast area of green space right next to their homes. If the City of Edinburgh of Council is serious about tackling inequalities they should do something about this. Sorry for the rant.</p> <p>Just one more point. Please can you do more to prevent mad motorcyclists using the cycle paths in north Edinburgh. Overall improvements to make the paths feel safer would also be helpful. I sometimes feel uncomfortable as a lone female walking, running or cycling on the paths. The litter is also dreadful. More bins! Have to concede though, we are so lucky to have the cycle path network in our city. I love that it links parks together. My children and I do a 'Tour de Park' on our bikes - covering Victoria Park, St Marks Park, George V Park and Inverleith Park. Wonderful. Thanks!</p> <p>Good luck with the strategy. I hope it is properly resourced. The health benefits of good access to quality green space must be huge. You could save NHS Lothian millions!</p>	<p>Noted. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city. This will include public and private facilities, where these are accessible to the wider community.</p> <p>Noted. Under the Council's Park Management Rules, the following acts are prohibited unless the Council's written permission has been obtained first: 8.1 Driving or using or leaving any car, motorbike, quad bike, mini moto, or other vehicle, or parking a caravan, except on roads and in car parks provided by the Council for cars and vehicles, unless the Council's permission has been obtained first.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>I have lived in Edinburgh for 3 years and am most impressed with the ever-improving standard of the public spaces. I fully support anything that will enable this to continue to the benefit of both residents and visitors, especially those with mobility issues or young children who find it difficult or expensive to travel to central parks and gardens. Open spaces also provide a vital opportunity for neighbours to meet each other.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Individual	would be great to see parks being used for more events, such as the ross bandstand, Harrison park etc to encourage local community to visit	Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto, which is available at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a> .
Individual	<p>Its important that spaces created for play are looked after and kept safe for late night walkers especially elderly dog walkers . I speak specifically of the green strip in front of Sciennes Primary school. Up until last this was a quiet grassy area with trees where many elderly dog walkers walked their dogs to avoid the busy meadows. Without any public consultation this was changed into a children's play area . Now all the grass has been completely work away to mud and the children leaves big logs and planks across the walk ways which are not seen at night . I have known of three old people that have tripped.</p> <p>In 24 years of walking through this area , I have only once seen any dog mess ( which I picked up ) So I see no reason why young and old and animal can share this place - but use for wider community must be thought about before turning areas completely over to creative play .</p>	Noted.
Individual	<p>All existing green space must be protected from being developed. This includes 'greenbelt' land and all parks and other areas within Edinburgh. There are too many examples where the Council has approved planning applications on green space. Examples include Craighouse development, Developments all along the Water of Leith path towards Balarno, and Meggetland which is now a fraction of the size it was when it was used by my school for sports in the 1980s. Public green space such as the Meadows should also be protected from commercial activities which destroy the grass and the peace. The Council also needs to make more effort to ensure that rubbish bins are regularly emptied particularly in the summer.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned. Where a loss of open space is acceptable in principle, compensatory open space provision or the improvement of an alternative existing greenspace would usually be required. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto, which is available at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a>. In recent years additional waste bins have been provided at The Meadows.</p>
Individual	<p>The positions here are hard to disagree with and of course I support inclusion of green spaces in future developments, etc.</p> <p>It would be very interesting to read some more about existing spaces in the open space strategy e.g. how can local communities use space, how do they gain permission to do so.</p> <p>It would also be helpful to note that existing spaces require maintenance e.g. there are some spaces near the city centre with high evidence of drug use such as discarded needles. This discourages parents from letting children stray from the sanitised play park spaces to the more interesting natural spaces.</p> <p>It would also be helpful to note that existing spaces require maintenance e.g. there are some spaces near the city centre with high evidence of drug use such as discarded needles. This discourages parents from letting children stray from the sanitised play park spaces to the more interesting natural spaces.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. This Strategy supports further expansion of community gardens, in particular to continue to deliver the benefits of Edible Edinburgh and in recognition of its health and well-being value to local communities. A template lease is available and interested groups can get further advice from the Council website and the Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens.</p> <p>Noted. If discarded needles or syringes are found in a public place, please call 0131 529 3030 to report the matter and have items safely removed.</p>

	<p>With regard to allotments and the separate allotment strategy it would be important not only to keep those on the waiting list informed of any changes to status and availability. Those living centrally would also appreciate the opportunity to have allotment space closer to home - at present most options are to the outskirts of the city.</p>	<p>Noted. As part of a new Allotment Strategy the Council will improve the information provided on allotment waiting list. Improvements will include an annual waiting enquiry (to remove customers no longer interested in an allotment) and the regular updating of average waiting time for each allotment site on the Council web-site.</p>
Individual	<p>Need to significantly increase facilities for disabled to access parks and other open spaces. There is also a need to consider improving secondary facilities in public parks - the public conveniences which serve the play park at the east end of the Meadows are a health hazard.</p>	<p>Noted. Accessibility is reviewed through annual parks quality assessments. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste &amp; Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017. The public conveniences at Hope Lane (Magnet Play area) are cleaned by mobile teams who clean up to 6 toilet facilities on a daily basis. There can be a few hours between the visits of the mobile team, particularly if they encounter problems elsewhere, such as blocked WCs or vandalism. The Council does take the provision and appearance of the public toilets seriously and will continue with trying to improve the cleaning regime wherever possible within budgetary parameters.</p>
Individual	<p>I dont hink your doing enough. I would be decreasing roads and parking allowing for more greenspace. I would be thinking looking at the use of roof space to be developed in council prpert to be used as greenspace You havent mention any art or sculpture opportunities. A greenspace space - just like everything else needs a aim and objective otherwise it is useless. Find local champions to support</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>links with wayfinding will help to incourage use oof greenspace for recreation and for routes i.e. journey times on foot / cycle on disused railway tracks etc.</p> <p>the design of open space must be specifically tailored for its uniques circumstances - this includes being well overlooked - in terms of the threat of antisocial behaviour etc. i think we can also be a bit more pragmatic in terms of the form of open space provided rather than saying we require x amount in one patch for c amount of units - it must be tailored for the housing type.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy's standards set out the minimum area of open space to be provided to meet both local and neighbourhood needs. These should also respond to the location and context of the development e.g. landform, water courses, existing woodland and views to and from the site.</p>
Individual	<p>There should also be more opportunities for people to engage in cultural activities in open and green spaces. Other cities make good use of open spaces for accommodating cultural events and similar social opportunities. Central locations such as Princes St Gardens offer unique back drops for events which would bring visitors and income to the city.</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto, which is available at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p>
	<p>Improving diversity of planting with native species that will help wildlife is vital, as is providing areas for 'free play' and community gardens for residents. The community garden in Leith Links is a huge step in the right direction (only wish I still lived there to take advantage!) More flower areas and long grass in public parks is needed to improve the green deserts.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy supports the creation of further community gardens and the expansion of the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative.</p>

Individual	<p>While all of this is brilliant strategy, I would like to see new developments forced to create high quality green space, rather than it being an encouragement where economic greed often limits or eliminates any efforts at providing good green space for people &amp; wildlife. I would also like to see a strong strategy to improve existing housing areas - particularly private housing areas managed by factors, where there is nothing but short grass and bad planting (e.g. non-native shrubs with no wildlife value). I would also welcome developers being required to build energy efficient and wildlife friendly buildings e.g. inclusion of integrated bat boxes and swift boxes in new builds. So often new buildings provide no space for wildlife like sparrows, bats and swifts.</p> <p>I also think there is a HUGE opportunity being missed to develop roof top gardens for residents and green roofs for wildlife in new and existing housing. For example, I briefly stayed in a housing association flat in Bothwell St, the back garden was the roof of the garage behind the building. This space is BEGGING for improvement. I tried to improve it by planting up the 4 old and somewhat dilapidated planters that were there but one of the main limitations was no access to water for watering the plants. While i was happy making 5 trips up and down the stairs with a watering can, I very much doubt others will have kept it up since I've left. However, the planting I did was warmly welcomed by residents who loved the improved look and it created a better community feel in the building, with residents using the garden more often. I planted native wildflowers and wildlife-friendly perennials for colour and scent, and I hope some will have survived. There are many similar opportunities across the city and that would make a huge difference to the amount of green space available, with some investment.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy sets open space requirements for new developments and the Edinburgh Design Guidance will provide advice on achieving good quality in new green space design. The Design Guidance also sets out measures which can be incorporated in new developments to further biodiversity. Unfortunately, post-completion, the Council cannot influence the longterm management of greenspaces maintained through factoring arrangements.</p> <p>Noted. The Edinburgh Design Guidance promotes the use of green roofs where this may benefit wildlife, form part of a sustainable urban drainage strategy and reduce the visual impact of developments.</p>
Individual	<p>Whilst I agree and support the proposals, I'd like to see a more integrated recognition of the importance of retaining and restoring biodiversity and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Commitment to eco-friendly corridors complement the proposals, add texture and more fully support the Council's commitment to the well-being of Edinburgh's population.</p> <p>The wildflower meadows which have sprung up are life-affirming, and having wild places at the centre of our city's open space strategy mean our people will enjoy playing, growing, exercising, waking and cycling in an environment which adds joy to their lives and encourages and deepens their experiences. That enjoyment will reap dividends in terms of reduced healthcare costs as increasingly people return for fresh air and activity.</p> <p>Wildlife corridors will support urban wildlife, encouraging the return of much loved species such as hedgehogs and otters, as well as fostering habitats for the myriad of other species including pollinators which support other species. Simple pleasures bring the deepest joy.</p>	<p>Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative. In new developments Local Development Plan Policy Des 3, requires existing habitats to be incorporated and enhanced. The Strategy also recommends measures to improve the value to nature of new local and large greenspaces, including for these to be linked to the wider green network.</p>
Individual	<p>There must be more open green spaces in the city unencumbered by "festivalisation" as these are needed to counteract the appalling air quality</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p>

Drum Brae Community Council and Friends of Clermiston Park	<p>We need to change the unfortunate current policy and poor management approach which allows a variety of users to completely take over our parks without restriction to the detriment of others (including the local community) for large periods of time due to their view that this is how it has always been.</p> <p>We must replace this with a full and robust parks management approach which proactively deals with and resolves issues and if necessary places sanctions on offenders for breaches of the rules set out in the lease they have signed ... a lease which by the way incredibly seems to be simply rolled over and signed year after year without any recourse to the local community ... even when they all know there have been previous issues and concerns raised!!!</p> <p>Unfortunately and in my experience we have a local football team who currently dominate the park with unrestricted use and who selfishly oppose and actively work against every change proposal for park use due to their fear that they will lose that control and it may affect them.</p> <p>Our experience is that unmanaged, these clubs change league fixtures, add multiple training sessions, rotate what areas of the park they use and sublet to other teams at a whim ... this of course presents difficulties with neighbours and alters the terms and spirit of the lease that they have signed and probably deprives the City of Edinburgh Council of funds which should be paid.</p>	Noted. At present football clubs cannot lease a whole park but can have an agreement to play a set number of games each week on pitches within the duration of the football season, normally around the period August - May. Outwith these games, the public have full access to the parks. Teams are encouraged to rotate the areas of the park they use for training so as to minimise any wear and tear on the park as a whole. At present only two parks have teams with a sublet agreement and these were put in place to encourage local community involvement. Leases are renewed annually by Parks, Greenspaces and Cemeteries.
Individual	I particularly approve of the reference to the green network. I also think that the "living landscape" approach is valuable.	Noted.
Individual	<p>I think the 'green network' aspect of the draft strategy needs to be much more ambitious.</p> <p>The green network strategy should EXPLICITLY tie up with/support the city's Active Travel policies particularly the 'QuietRoutes' and 'Cycle Friendly City' proposals.</p> <p>As the city expands around the fringes, strengthening the green network/extending existing green corridors and associated active travel networks should be a mandatory urban design/planning requirement and so 'designed in' from the outset.</p>	Noted. Figure 5 of the Local Development Plan sets out the new green network connections proposed to link up parts of the existing urban area and connect Edinburgh with neighbouring local authorities. It works alongside the city's Active Travel Action Plan to improve opportunities for walking and cycling.
Individual	<p>Please look into protecting our cemeteries better. Many of them are an absolute disgrace with most headstones now down or broken or stolen. This is our city's history being destroyed in front of our eyes. Please have a look at them and consider protecting them better as they do in every other town, village and city in Scotland.</p> <p>When headstones are gone they are GONE and our local and National history with them.</p>	Noted. The Strategy makes provision to extend the annual parks quality assessments to cemeteries and burial grounds, to support Friends Groups to enhance these spaces and to work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve 5 historic burial grounds in the city centre.
Individual	Disillusioned!	Noted.
Individual	<p>The consultation questions are incredibly poorly worded. They all basically say " we plan to do some stuff to improve things - do you think this is a good idea?"</p> <p>They are all leading questions and no strategic options are given at all to choose from or different budgets.</p> <p>I really don't think any particular value can be placed on the results of such a poorly designed consultation.</p>	Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted.
Individual	<p>The idea to increase and improve green areas within the city is a great one. However these areas need to be properly maintained. In recent years there has been a decrease in the cutting of grass this leads to an increase in dog poo. Also litter collection within the parks is poor. on several occasions litter is strewn around redhall park. This litter includes bags of dog poo. Perhaps more dog poo bins should be included in parks. On a positive the beautiful patch of wildflowers in redhall park are beautiful and this should be extended to more areas.</p>	Noted. The Council's Park Management Rules prohibits allowing dogs to foul in a public park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste & Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017.
Individual	As you have highlighted green spaces are essential for health and wellbeing. They make the city a more pleasant place to live. Well done and keep up the good work!	Noted.



Individual	I like avenues of trees as well which we are in short supply of in Edinburgh. Make sure existing green spaces are kept - once built on they are as you know lost forever. Thank you	Noted.
Individual	The area I live in is a disgrace. (Moredun) there are green spaces but they look neglected and uncared for. The grass is allowed to grow to a ridiculous length before being cut. After cutting it's like hay and becomes treacherous when it spills on to paths then gets wet. It's disgusting for children to play on. Rubbish is dumped in the green spaces and never seems to get taken away no matter how many complaints are sent. Foliage is allowed to overhang so much that walking on the pavement is almost impossible. Midlothian take much better care of their green spaces. Edinburgh seems to save it for the city centre and more affluent areas!!	Noted. The Moredun area receives regular grass cutting by grounds maintenance teams. A small amount of green space is part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape programme and receives maintenance throughout the year including: cutting around the perimeter of naturalised areas with the entire naturalised area receiving a couple of cuts a season. Gardeners are instructed to clear up any grass that spills on to pavements. Complaints regarding dumped rubbish/overhanging foliage are responded to and remedied as soon as possible. Council resources are allocated to ensure that on a citywide basis Edinburgh's green spaces are maintained to a high standard.
Individual	The strategy appears to be doing the right things to develop and maintain green space in the city. It needs to be balanced with a strategy so that people don't misuse such facilities - vandalism, littering, camping, anti social behaviour - in public green spaces. Perhaps it could also include details on how best to communicate work being done and how to get the local and city community more involved in maintaining these spaces and their uses.	The City of Edinburgh Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 apply Management Rules for the Council's Parks, Gardens and open spaces. <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules</a> . The Neighbourhood Team and Community Parks Officer actively work with a number of community groups across the area to deliver green space improvements and promote further involvement.
Individual	It seems to conflict with what is happening on a day-to-day basis, namely the reduction in Council staffing e.g. in the Natural Heritage Service and within Parks and Recreation. So, where are the staff resources going to come from?	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance.
Individual	There should also be a focus on small pocket parks within each neighbourhood that are less than 500m from each property. These provide amenity, biodiversity and flood protection value as well as providing city cooling  Edinburgh council should make the Scottish Wildlife Trusts Natural Capital Planning Standard a material consideration for any new development as this will ensure that each development contributes towards national and local biodiversity, health and adaptation objectives.	Noted. The Strategy requires all homes to have access to a local greenspace within 400 m or 5 minutes walk. Noted. Local Development Plan Policy Des 3 requires developments to further biodiversity and the Edinburgh Design Guidance sets out how this can be achieved.

Individual	Will the Council manage new parks and play areas to ensure they are maintained forever and not affected by breakdown in factoring arrangements ?	<p>Noted. The Local Development Plan includes proposals to extend the city's green network through new housing allocations. The Strategy refers to the Council's Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance which requires that where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)</li> <li>• Adoption by the Council</li> </ul> <p>In the case of adoption by the Council, this will result in an additional maintenance burden which the Council will need to pay for using its revenue budget. The Council will only adopt a significant open space if financial contributions towards these ongoing revenue costs are provided.</p>
Sportscotland	<p>Page 65 refers to the use of the strategy and audit to inform planning decisions. We would stress that where planning decisions may lead to the loss of outdoors sports facilities; the decision must also be in accord with SPP paragraph 226 - with a presumption against the loss of these facilities except in certain defined circumstances.</p> <p>In planning for new residential development; sportscotland does not apply an Xsqm per X houses standard, but can assist with the Facilities Planning Model if the Council is considering provision of synthetic grass pitches.</p> <p>We have selected 'neither agree nor disagree' for a number of questions - this is to ensure our comments do not extend beyond our remit; and focus on sports facilities.</p>	<p>Noted. The Edinburgh Local Development Plan has been prepared in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy. SPP requires development plans to be informed by up-to-date audits of open space.</p> <p>Noted. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.</p>
Individual	<p>there should have been opportunities to add comments after each section. difficult to go back and review it all.</p> <p>i don't think enough is being done in terms of a green network. it's OK if you live next to a canal or water of leith but not sure much else is done.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy works alongside the Council's Active Travel Action Plan (2016) to improve access to greenspace.</p>
Individual	<p>The Strategy provides a good base, but the quality and consistency of implementation is everything. There also needs to be better integration of the OSP with all other policies (e.g. active travel). We have great parks - it is the spaces between the parks that is the problem - our streets, lanes and squares where the concerns of the car, the supermarket loading truck, the taxi or bus company reign supreme. There is a problem of focusing too narrowly on the more obvious spatial forms of parks, sports centre, canal/rail path routes.</p> <p>The spatial policies regarding open space in new housing developments are only relevant where integrated through good urban design. An island of turf in a sea of Wimpey 'homes' is a box-ticking exercise for the developer, not a compassionate approach to promoting human and animal well being.</p> <p>Final thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Holyrood Park needs to be totally car free all day, every day.</li> <li>- The Council DOES NOT have the right to occupy large areas of our public Open Spaces as it sees fit (e.g. Fringe venues on the Meadows).</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The Strategy works alongside the Council's Active Travel Action Plan (2016) to improve access to greenspace</p> <p>Noted. Further advice on creating good quality greenspaces in new developments will be included in updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance.</p> <p>Noted. Holyrood Park is Crown Land managed by Historic Environment Scotland. The Council's Transport and Environment Committee authorised a car free Sunday in September 2016.</p>

	<p>- The Council DOES NOT have the right to occupy large areas of our public Open Spaces as it sees fit (e.g. Fringe venues on the Meadows).</p>	<p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto.  <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</a></p>
Individual	<p>This survey seems to have been constructed to get a positive response. Some questions lump different things together such as cycle routes and wildlife corridors.</p> <p>However, we also need access to open spaces near where we work as well as where we live. Too often such spaces are taken from us for money making purposes and left in a poor state afterwards. So many of us work in confined offices with little privacy that access to a patch of green becomes more important during lunch breaks and during our journey.</p> <p>Access to sports facilities should not only be for those who pay. In some areas access to free open green playing fields has diminished.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted</p> <p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policy ENV 20 also requires open space to be provided in non-residential developments, including office accommodation.</p> <p>A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.</p>
Individual	<p>Please could you look at updating Inverleith play park? Thank you</p>	<p>Noted. Inverleith Park Play Area, built 2004 is in the Play Area Action Plan 2011-2016 as continue to maintain. There are no plans or budget to improve this play area further at this time. The Play Area meets the standard of 'very good' play value. Recent investments in the Park include a trim trail and an outdoor gym delivered through the local neighbourhood and Friends of the Park.</p>
Individual	<p>Housing and outdoor space is good but only in more middle class areas, lower class areas they can become a dumping ground and entice anti social behavior. I think it is only fair to expect people to walk to green sides they don't need them right on there door step they can walk or cycle etc i</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy seeks to improve access to greenspace across the city. Open Space 2021, links information on greenspace quality with data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation to highlight where greenspace initiatives might improve outcomes for disadvantaged communities.</p>
Friends of Starbank Park	<p>The the key to decent parks is investment from and expenditure by the Council. There is no commitment on expenditure and resource in this document. Many public parks have deteriorated as a result of lack of Council investment. This has been reversed in a good number parks where groups of volunteers have taken over the responsibilities of the Council for park maintenance and development. Council cuts over the years mean that, even with volunteers, the appearance of the park is often let down by the inadequate grass cutting and general maintenance undertaken by the Council. There is a limit to what volunteers can and will do. It is not a viable policy to put an ever-increasing load on to Friends of Parks and similar groups.</p> <p>Open spaces for children to play must have areas of cut grass to allow groups to play informal ball games.</p>	<p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces. The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to take forward delivery.</p>

Individual	<p>I'd like a way to easily report issues with parks or suggestions online. Some play parks are in poor condition (such as Towerbank play area), despite being very popular.</p> <p>There should be a "destination" play park in East Edinburgh, like the Meadows or Victoria Park.</p>	<p>Noted. You can report play problems or make suggestions at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas</a> or by phone via North East Locality 529 3111. The interest in upgrading Towerbank Play Area is noted, however, it is not in a funded programme at this time and is recorded in the Play Area Action Plan as 'continue to maintain'. North East Locality have a small amount of funding and will shortly be undertaking local consultation looking at three choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of outdoor gym for the Promenade</li> <li>- Additional play items for Straiton Park</li> <li>- Change the main play unit at Towerbank Play Area</li> </ul> <p>Noted. The Strategy includes the long-term potential to create a destination play area at Leith Links.</p>
Individual	<p>Think the green spaces in questions 2 and 6 should definitely be a minimum size and encourage larger spaces where possible.</p> <p>Think new sports facilities with floodlights etc should be carefully sited to avoid disturbing local residents and perhaps people could be encouraged to exercise in local parks in low cost sessions - for example the buggy boot camp sessions run for new mums are great and the approach could be useful for anyone wanting to get fitter and meet people.</p> <p>Linked up green spaces very important - nothing more annoying than being on a good cycle path /lane which then peters out without warning in busy traffic</p> <p>I like having non tarmaced surfaces to run on and so would encourage a gravel or grassy section of linked up paths to allow for people to run on softer surfaces (less impact and less injury) and look nicer.</p>	<p>Noted. The Large Greenspace Standard sets out that new large greenspace proposals should be a minimum of 2 hectares in size, this may be larger in response to site context, its landscape character including landform, watercourses, existing woodland as well as the availability of views to and from the site.</p> <p>Noted. The Council's options for future multi-pitch venues identified locations to avoid impacts on e.g. the character and appearance of Conservation Areas through use of floodlighting and synthetic pitch surfaces.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy supports the extension of the city's green network and its link with Active Travel routes. The Edinburgh Design Guidance illustrates how green networks can include both surfaced multi-user paths and informal trails.</p>
Individual	<p>I highly value the Grove community garden as an enhancement of the area for community outreach, sustainable food growth and as a great benefit to my family's wellbeing. I feel that a permanent space for this particular project would hugely benefit its current users and allow local community groups and individuals to become better involved in an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>Noted. Grove 2 is to move to Harrison Park East in line with the redevelopment of Fountainbridge.</p>
Individual	<p>There needs to be a very strong approach to stopping dog fouling - more wardens actually giving fines and dog free areas. The meadows should have a completely dog free zone for children to play like the one at Harrison Park.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's Park Management Rules prohibit allowing dogs to foul in a public park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling.</p>

<p>Individual</p>	<p>1. There is a need to preserve and re-energize existing play/amenity spaces with clubhouses, shelters, public garden areas and trim tracks. If Edinburgh wants to increase the number of people playing sports in the City, then CEC must provide FREE good, clean, well-maintained quality toilets, changing and other facilities across the City, and not in a handful of designated zones that are not near home. This is not being done.</p> <p>2. Qu 3 refers to children's play areas being within 10-15 minutes' walk of home - should this not be '5-10 minutes' given that Qu 2 says that 'residents should be able to reach a large green space within 10 minutes walk of home (800 m)'. In the interests of child security, small play areas should be close to homes and preferably within sight of a child's home.</p> <p>3. Buffer zones preventing coalescence could be used beneficially for major open air play/ recreation areas (including for allotments). These should include:</p> <p>(a) Curriemurend Park;</p> <p>(b) the Muir Wood Road field. In 1956, Midlothian CC identified recreation area needs for the new housing estates to be built in Currie. In 1979, the Planning Department (of Edinburgh City Council) stated its intention to reserve the field as public open space. In 1980, the City stated it intended to purchase this field for recreational use. Para. 2.47 of the Currie/Balerno Local Plan 1983 stated that the "...large field at Muirwood Road, Currie...would be recreational open space to meet the needs of Currie and Juniper Green". That has yet to materialise.</p> <p>(c) Newmills Road parkland.</p> <p>4. There needs to be an improvement in the grass-cutting regime - cut grass should be removed from play areas and not left - it is unsightly and wouldn't occur in the city centre.</p> <p>5. Selling off areas (like Meggetland) for housing reduces the available green space.</p> <p>6. Putting play areas on the roofs of schools makes them only accessible when the school grounds are open and reveals desperation rather than a well-planned open space policy.</p> <p>7. I am not convinced that all-weather pitches are a satisfactory substitute for grass pitches. All-weather pitches may allow 24-hour use, but the play area will need to be replaced as parts get worn out. It is true that grass takes longer to recover, and that you may require more pitches to allow for wear and tear but this traditional surface can be easily replaced.</p>	<p>Noted. In addition to the measures set out in the Open Space Strategy to improve existing greenspaces. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.</p> <p>Noted. The Play Access Standard was set in 2010, based on surveys with parents and children on how far they travelled to reach a play area. The 800 m / 10 minute walking distance applies to the 'good' play value standard. It was found that people would travel further to reach a play area with a wider range of facilities, hence 1200 m for the 'very good' standard. The Meadows Magnet Play area was found to have a 2km catchment as a major destination for play. Furthermore, the strategy emphasises the importance of local opportunities for unequipped play through open space and street design.</p> <p>Noted. Scottish Planning Policy no longer defines the prevention of coalescence as an objective of Green Belt designation. Proposals for greenspace at Clovenstone Drive and Newmills Road are set out in the Edinburgh Local Development Plan, which allocates Curriemurend for housing. Environmental proposals set out in the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan for land to the east of Muirwood Rd were removed through the Edinburgh Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Noted. This is monitored through grounds maintenance inspections and the Annual Parks Quality Assessment programme.</p> <p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned. Where a loss of open space is acceptable in principle, compensatory open space provision or the improvement of an alternative existing greenspace would usually be required.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy refers to play space access within new and existing greenspaces.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy notes that grass surfaces can become unplayable until the next growing season where damaged by severe weather and repeat fixtures.</p>
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	<p>8. Regarding the 'unloved spaces', is CEC prepared to pay for their acquisition, basic clearance and not treat them as land banks for future building activity?</p> <p>9. On cemeteries, these are heavy space users. Perhaps consideration should be given to different forms of remembering the dead - e.g. levelling old grave yards and converting them into pleasant flower gardens (like the burial area for plague victims at Greenhill Gardens), or allotments, with gravestones older than 200 years gathered together by decade and placed in a designed landscape? How much does it matter that the remains of the deceased are directly below a commemorative stone?</p> <p>10. On improving open space - I can't see how improvements can be made in the next 5 years when CEC is cutting back on its ground maintenance service. It is very noticeable that the trim looking pictures are mostly from the centre of town, or from areas maintained by others (the Oriam centre) and not in the local parks scattered round town. On green networks, a walk along the Water of Leith Walkway reveals that 9 months after the Walkway was damaged near Dean Village, that for 'safety' reasons, the Council continues to block off the path when it could have easily repaired it and is forcing people to take a long uphill diversion to get round it. What should have been fixed in weeks appears to have been forgotten. More money needs to be spent in keeping our major path networks in good order and in providing and maintaining good-sized play areas in our existing housing estates.</p>	<p>Noted. Temporary greening projects are an arrangement between the landowner and relevant community organisation. Gardens are created and managed for the community by the community. The Council supports this approach and will lease suitable spaces where this approach is agreed with the local community.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy makes provision for the improvement of cemeteries through their inclusion in the annual parks quality assessments.</p> <p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces. The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to take forward delivery.</p>
Individual	Be careful that wildlife does not take precedence over children when deciding to allow children's play areas to go back to nature. You must protect the play areas.	Noted. A new Play Area Action Plan will be prepared to replace the 2011-16 version.
Individual	This summer a play area at Paties road was designated living landscape despite the fact that there were miles of living landscape (Colinton Dell ) only yards away. This meant that children, especially young ones had no free play area. This greatly upset local residents.	Noted. This has been raised with the Edinburgh Living Landscape team. When new areas for naturalised grass are identified, an important consideration is to retain open areas for children's activities.
Individual	You must protect play areas from development or change of use.	Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.
Individual	In green and outdoor spaces where they are paths it does increase a flow of more commuters both on cycle and foot. However the tight space like by the canal really makes it dangerous I have seen many cyclists and pedestrians fall due to congestion of path. So if you are making paths to encourage cyclists and pedestrian you should widen the paths. Also maybe encourage more people on skates & Scooter too x	Noted. Path routes in new developments must cater for multiple users.
Individual	It's very exciting! Good work. I hope there will also be support for youth so when they hang out they do so safely. And plenty of bins so people responsibly dispose of rubbish.  Thank you.	Noted.
Individual	The council should support local community garden initiatives such as the Grove in Fountainbridge and find permanent and local locations for them. They help build happy healthy and inclusive communities as well as of course growing food and supporting local wildlife. They enrich our life, from small children to the elderly.	Noted. The Strategy promotes the further expansion of community gardens across the city and includes The Grove Community Garden as a case study.
Individual	It would be good to take babies into account when thinking of improving green areas. To provide green spaces which are safe and which can be enjoyed by babies.	Noted.



Individual	5 years is too short a period for such ambitious and desirable plans. 10 years would be more realistic and would perhaps avoid "short-termism" that can result from regularly changing administrations.	Noted. The Strategy focuses upon the next 5 years but recognises that some actions may take longer to achieve.
Individual	More segregated cycle routes please!	Noted. The Local Transport Strategy 2014 -2019 takes forward this issue.
Individual	I think it is important that we manage our green spaces well and do as much as we can to encourage people to use them. Children particularly need to know they can use green spaces for a range of formal and informal activities. Specially built parks for base jumping would also be an idea. This could draw on the success of gymnastics during the Olympics and will help young people understand that gymnastics doesn't have to be done indoors.	Noted.
Individual	I think we cannot have too much green space and we must protect existing green spaces and maximise the use of potential green spaces right across the city.	Noted.
Individual	<p>It is all very well using the existing green network but this should be extended into new development instead of building huge amounts of car parks.</p> <p>The council should be taking ownership/stewardship of new open space and not leaving it to factoring. These open spaces can never be adapted to meet the changing needs of the communities.</p> <p>What use is a 2ha open space if the community cannot access it to organise sports or events?</p> <p>Delivery of infrastructure and parks should be done by the community/CEC and funded by others where possible.</p>	<p>Noted. The Local Development Plan includes proposals to extend the city's green network through new housing allocations. The Strategy refers to the Council's Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance which requires that where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)</li> <li>• Adoption by the Council</li> </ul> <p>In the case of adoption by the Council, this will result in an additional maintenance burden which the Council will need to pay for using its revenue budget. The Council will only adopt a significant open space if financial contributions towards these ongoing revenue costs are provided.</p>
Individual	How does the council propose to rid these areas of vermin like pigeons and grey squirrels?	Noted. The grey squirrel is an established resident of urban parks and gardens, control is generally only considered and licensed where serious damage to woodland is occurring. Any nuisance caused by feral pigeons can be deterred by discouraging feeding in public places.
Individual	There needs to be a link up between this initiative and the planning departments of Edinburgh. They continue to approval new builds without due consideration for the implication to green spaces. it would be good to see more cooperative working and cross area thinking in the future to demonstrate that a holistic approach is being taken to this world heritage city and its green spaces and history.	Noted. The Strategy has been prepared and will apply corporately.
Individual	Would the new park at former Portobello High School not be on the list of actions? Should reference not be made to potential use of green space for surface water storage/climate resilience? If allotment creation on existing urban green space will only be done where there is no loss of amenity, will this happen at all?	Noted. Trevelen Park and management of surface water are referred to in the final version of the Strategy. Any proposed allotment provision in existing greenspaces should take into account the availability of residual open space for other recreation uses.

Individual	Please can we have more parkrun options in Edinburgh? Two (cramond and figgate park) aren't enough for the numbers of residents and visitors who want to make use of this free initiative	Noted. These events are organised by Parkrun. For further information please contact edinburghoffice@parkrun.com
Individual	This should be a really important that is taken seriously in decision-making for the expansion of the city.	Noted. The Strategy is aligned with the Edinburgh Local Development Plan.
Individual	There needs to be a greater focus in delivering biodiversity (i.e. areas that are not heavily managed and let to grow). Such areas provide more natural habitat within the urban area, but also act to bring people into contact with and the opportunity to explore nature (free play areas, not just for children but adults too).	Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative
Individual	Most of this sounds like good sense and positive action. My worry is that it won't be funded properly, there will be too much reliance on volunteers rather than the Council taking responsibility and that many of the initiatives will end up being abandoned or shelved due to lack of support, funding or publicity.	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces. The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to take forward delivery.
Individual	Only to encourage the Council to be bold and ambitious where green spaces are involved. Too often, developers have put up flats with little or no green space developed to go with them.  Green spaces bring so many benefits to people, animals and birds and the environment. Preserving and enhancing them must be/remain a priority.	Noted. The Strategy sets out standards for new developments which apply to meet the recreational of these developments.
Individual	Green networks are very important and I have noticed increased use over recent years. It is a pity that the Water of Leith walkway at Dean Village has been closed for a considerable period now. Whist there are alternatives, this leads to confusion for visitors and an array of unattractive yellow signs in the WHS. I hope there is prospect of re opening the route soon.	Noted. The section of closed path at the Dean Village is being addressed. Working with all the invested parties Edinburgh City Council has committed significant investment in order to reopen the walkway as soon as possible.
	Was there anything in this "consultation" anyone would disagree with? No mention of the promised "Leith Links magnet play park" that the council has failed to deliver, despite promising to in the previous strategy?	Noted. The Strategy includes the long-term potential to improve Leith Links and its play area to destination standard, subject to securing external funding. This was carried forward from the Open Space Strategy 2010, which clearly advised that projects would proceed at a rate which resources would allow.

Individual	<p>No mention of the trend toward privatised public spaces, which should be avoided at all cost</p> <p>No mention of how for-profit events and service providers (e.g dog walkers/outdoor fitness classes) could be better managed?</p> <p>Few specifics on the principles that will govern how Capex and Maintenance budgets will be managed or allocated?</p> <p>If you're going to do community engagement, you should try engaging on issues of substance rather than publishing a series of leading "motherhood and apple pie" questions designed to support the officers pre-determined agenda.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy refers to the Council's Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance which requires that where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)</li> <li>• Adoption by the Council</li> </ul> <p>In the case of adoption by the Council, this will result in an additional maintenance burden which the Council will need to pay for using its revenue budget. The Council will only adopt a significant open space if financial contributions towards these ongoing revenue costs are provided.</p> <p>Noted. Professional Dog Walkers and Outdoor Fitness Instructors who charge for their services must agree to a code of conduct and register their details with the Council. This aims to reduce impacts on parks and park users.</p> <p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces. The next step will be to prepare a citywide Open Space Action Plan to take forward delivery.</p> <p>Noted. The draft Strategy was informed by a stakeholder workshop, which included representatives from community groups and organisations with an interest in open space from across the city. Consultation to agree these high-level principles was then carried out citywide.</p>
Individual	Edinburgh needs more natural burial sites which support the green space and protect the green space from housing development due to the nature of burial sites. These sites also offer support for the wildlife and encourage nature	Noted. The Council is seeking alternative sites for natural burials. There is currently a woodland cemetery area at Corstorphine Hill and there is a proposed area being developed at Craigmillar Cemetery.
Individual	<p>It's a good starting point, but would be good to also add more green outside parks, e.g more street trees, grass and flower between tram tracks (as in Milan and other cities), more support for green roofs and green wall on public buildings (and encouragement for homes and businesses), adopting rain gardens, and support to citizens to depave gardens, plant native / biodiversity friendly plants in gardens and balcony pots etc.</p> <p>This means going beyond parks management and including green infrastructure in other policy areas.</p>	Noted. The Strategy is focussed on urban open space. The Edinburgh Design Guidance promotes further use of green infrastructure in new developments.

Individual	<p>Should tidy up Meadows Yard</p> <p>Should look to make more private parks in the New Town available for the public</p>	<p>Noted. Meadows Yard is managed as a Local Nature Reserve. The New Town Gardens are managed by private owners through annual subscriptions.</p>
Stockbridge and Inverleith Community Council	<p>Additional Comments</p> <p>Q2 When new developments takes place on Greenbelt Land. Special care must be taken to conserve existing woodland and mature trees within the area.</p> <p>Q3 More thought needs to be given to provide play/ exercise equipment for all young people including over 7's and then on to teenagers. There seems to be very little for this age group. Older peoples health - expansion of exercise equipment suitable for mature community members would also be an asset.</p> <p>Q5 Great care must be exercised to ensure these spaces remain as public spaces and are not subsumed by the residents whether council or private.</p> <p>Q6 Care needs to be taken to ensure these spaces are not just for the housing within the immediate vicinity but can be accessed by the wider community - they should not be 'gated'</p> <p>Q8 These areas must remain designated as "open green space" and not converted to "open urban space" because they now contain a sports centre, artificial pitch, running track or car park etc. and then at a later date are suddenly available for housing development.</p> <p>Q9 Happy to encourage, however, increased use can cause problems between different user groups: joggers, cyclists, walkers, dogs. Cyclists in particular need to comply with an agreed code of conduct. Walkways and pathways require maintenance.</p> <p>Q10 I agree with a variety of strategies, in fact there is little to disagree with in this document as most things are in very general terms. Generally problems only occur when all the fine details are known</p> <p>General comments gleaned from a Stockbridge and Inverleith Community Council event held on 8th June SICC residents think we are well off for community space with a good balance between play/ free space /open space and sport facilities. Most of the spaces are lovely and contain beautiful mature trees.</p> <p>The strategy needs to include: better management of litter, more rubbish containers and more frequent rubbish collections.</p> <p>Guidelines about the use of barbeques in green spaces</p>	<p>Noted. Existing trees and woodland worthy of retention are protected by Local Development Plan Policy Env11.</p> <p>Noted. The Council have 37 ball play and basketball areas for informal play, 10 outdoor gyms, 7 skate parks and 2 trim trails. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.</p> <p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policy Des 5 - Development Design - Amenity, requires clear definition to be provided between public and private open space and for natural surveillance to be achieved.</p> <p>Noted. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 introduced new access rights to most land throughout Scotland. The Act and the accompanying Scottish Outdoor Access Code set out how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The Council's Park Management Rules prohibit the following: 6.1 Lighting barbecues outwith designated barbecue sites, where these are provided, or in areas or in a manner likely to burn or scorch the ground or cause danger or nuisance to other Park users or neighbouring residents. 6.2 Failing to remove litter associated with BBQs and picnics.</p>

	<p>PUBLIC TOILETS in or near parks and open spaces are a necessity.</p> <p>Older peoples health - expansion of exercise equipment suitable for mature community members</p> <p>Concerns were raised about the state of Warriston Cemetery THIS SUBMISSION IS FROM STOCKBRIDGE AND INVERLEITH COMMUNITY COUNCIL - OPINIONS WERE SOUGHT FROM EVERYONE ON THE MAILING LIST AND THOSE ATTENDING OUR MONTHLY MEETING WITH ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM A COMMUNITY EVENT HELD BY THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL</p>	<p>Noted. Further information on public conveniences can be found online at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets</a>. New large greenspaces should be sited in relation to new schools and commercial units to provide some access to toilet facilities.</p> <p>Noted. The Council have 37 ball play and basketball areas for informal play, 10 outdoor gyms, 7 skate parks and 2 trim trails. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy makes provision for the improvement of cemeteries through their inclusion in the annual parks quality assessments.</p>
Individual	Allotments needed!	Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017.
Individual	Just keep going - it sounds really good.	Noted.
Individual	Building safe, high quality active-travel links throughout the city (both in green spaces and without) will complement many of the goals listed in the draft strategy, and assist the older neighbourhoods of Edinburgh which were built without green spaces.	Noted.
Individual	It does not look at the impact of large areas of building construction for non-residents, for example student flats, apart-hotels and similar developments which serve only to occupy space and are ultimately detrimental to local communities.	Noted. These land use matters are set out by Local Development Plan policy.
Individual	Raising and maintaining the quality of the existing green network, particularly for cycling, should also be a priority	Noted. The Strategy continues to support the improvement and extension of the green network.
Individual	As per usual, there is nothing in the strategy for Kirkliston, the forgotten part of Edinburgh (yes, it is in Edinburgh). Alison Park play area is a joke and your scoring system for play parks is geared towards stats rather than what is good for kids. There is no investment in Kirkliston despite a near doubling in size and the decision to leave large parts of the grass area near KLC as 'wild' is beyond a joke - this is cost cutting which has stopped kids from playing football, rounders, etc for the sake of a few grass cutting employees having a break every 15 minutes rather than every 30 minutes.	Noted. Gateside was provided with a ball court, teenage shelter and small play area in 2010. The Council is working with the local community to further improve play value in Kirkliston.
Individual	Areas that are lite in the winter for dog walking in the evenings would be great space large enough for a run	Noted.
Individual	Very much support the long grass and wildflower meadows in parks.  Important to keep parks looking welcoming by clearing litter and removing graffiti.	Noted.

Individual	<p>In inverleith park there are adult exercise machines around the children's fenced off play park. Please can we have this at Harrison play park west?</p> <p>It leads to parents actively participating in play and exercise - and children can enjoy and will gain from observing this adult play!</p> <p>I found it magnified the quality of the experience for all parties.</p>	<p>Noted. The location of the adult outdoor gym equipment at the play area in Inverleith has caused some confusion with young children interacting with equipment not suitable for them. The Play Area Action Plan (2016-14) Policy P4 requires adult outdoor gym equipment to be located away from children's play areas. At this time, there are no plans or funding for adult gym at Harrison Park West. The equipment at Inverleith Park was provided by the Friends of Inverleith Park.</p>
Craigeleith Blackhall Community Council	<p>I strongly welcome council attention to greenspaces. However, my main criticism for this draft strategy is that it is remarkable short on any sort of detail or numbers. Simply saying that 'improvements will be made' or 'encouraging resident use' is tantamount to saying nothing will be done except for this 'strategy' document filled with pretty pictures. An actual strategy should include figures for acreage of various types of greenspace, making some numerical valuation for their current state and the state the council will aim for in 1, 5 or 15 years. Laying out the budget for these greenspaces and noting both capital and staff expenses over time is absolutely vital. Is the budget decreasing? I suspect it is, so just say that and say what sort of hard decisions must be made in the near term. What are the priority areas for the council in the next 1, 5 and 15 years? Maintaining current assets? Improving assets, and if so where, why, how and how money will be spent? Buying new assets? Again, where, why, how and how money will be spent?</p> <p>The only real details I read in the draft strategy are in relation to figures of park acreage that planners will mandate in new developments. That's a great start, but the entire document should include this level of detail.</p>	<p>Noted. The principles set out in the Strategy will be taken forward through a citywide Open Space Action Plan. In turn, this will include local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2017.</p>
Individual	<p>I am pleased to note the apparent change of approach to the maintenance of graveyards. Edinburgh's relatively recent action of overturning and levelling memorial slabs and crosses in the hope of avoiding claims for injuries to children caused by climbing on them will remain a total disgrace until such time as all such stones have been re-erected. I had to suffer the embarrassment of visiting Morningside Cemetery to lay flowers on the grave of a (then) recently departed friend only to be denied access by security staff posted at gates while this work was being carried out. When I asked how I could be expected to take the flowers - purchased locally - back on the bus, the guard relented and let me in. The scene of devastation that met me was unforgettable. Despite their purpose these green areas can still provide pleasant walks and vistas as well as much historic interest.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>Who will maintain the new spaces? Who will ensure that they are provided up to standard?</p>	<p>Noted. These comments have been shared with the Locality Manager for North East Edinburgh. Where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)</li> <li>• Adoption by the Council</li> </ul> <p>In the case of adoption by the Council, this will result in an additional maintenance burden which the Council will need to pay for using its revenue budget. The Council will only adopt a significant open space if financial contributions towards these ongoing revenue costs are provided.</p>
Individual	<p>Go green. Think green and make lakes to keep water.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>



Individual	<p>Green Flag awards don't seem to have made much difference as my local park (Figgate) albeit has more stuff in it hasn't improved that much. The play area is run down, broken and dated compared to other parks such as Inverleith.</p> <p>There is a feeling of disparity between parks with the likes of Inverleith in the middle/upper class echelons of the City getting much more in terms of spending and improvements whereby Leith Links has less. The tennis courts have been a success but the play park is really run down, vandalised and often littered. Lochend Park is also run down with the pond very dirty and littered.</p> <p>The public open spaces on Portobello Promenade are limited in their use and for the number of people who use this area an undervalued resource. I wouldn't be against some commercial uses (local small businesses) in these spaces to help invigorate them and pay towards their upkeep.</p> <p>Northfield Community Centre playpark is too small for the number of kids in that area and doesn't have a good range of play equipment for all ages. The pitches are good and well used by the school and community.</p> <p>Less money should be spent on flags and awards and more on the condition and facilities within the parks.</p> <p>Overall I think the condition of parks in Edinburgh is quite poor.</p>	<p>Noted. Figgate Park Play Area is in the Play Area Action Plan with the action to continue to maintain. The play equipment is old but meeting play standards and scores 5, low risk. The teenage rotator has recently been repaired and the basketball hoop will be returned to the goal end. Unfortunately there are no plans or funding to refurbish the play area at this time. Leith Links is in the Play Area Action Plan 2011-2016 with the action to rebuild as a destination play areas to 'excellent' play value. Unfortunately funding for the Play Area Action Plan has been halted preventing action on this commitment. Northfield Community Centre Play Area provides play for 3 to 11 year olds with cradle swings, all-ages basket swing, toddler slide, springer and large multi-play unit with steel tube slide for older children. The size of the play space is restricted by competing needs for the rest of the park. The Play Area Action Plan is based on the Play Space Access Standard and is designed to deliver play to areas of the city which fail to meet that standard.</p>
Community Land Advisory Service	<p>Within the duration of this strategy, CEC will also require to produce a Food Growing Strategy as required by section 119 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. I suggest that the Open Space Strategy should acknowledge this and pave the way for the two strategies being inter-linked and consistent.</p>	<p>Noted. Reference to this requirement has been made in the Allotments section of the Strategy. A citywide Open Space Action Plan will be prepared and updated periodically to draw upon actions which will contribute to the city's greenspace resource arising from related Strategies, such as the forthcoming Allotment Strategy due to be published in 2017.</p>
Fountainbridge Canalside Initiative	<p>engage with the people who look after these spaces  enjoy these spaces  use these spaces  not just in surveys or policies  but on the ground</p>	<p>Noted. The draft Strategy was informed by a stakeholder workshop, which included representatives from community groups and organisations with an interest in open space from across the city.</p>
UrbanPioneers	<p>It is crucial to undertake far more street tree planting within Edinburgh - within new as well as existing streets. More trees need to be planted in order to ensure that the existing tree stock is being replaced as they are reaching their mature age.</p> <p>Some more tree planting and sheltered seating (with sheltered planting such as hedging) areas would be greatly beneficial.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's 'Trees In the City' Action Plan takes forward the Lothians and Fife Forest and Woodland Strategy at the local level. This approach is supported in new developments through the Edinburgh Design Guidance.</p> <p>Noted. Feedback from the stakeholder workshop to review the Open Space Strategy in May will be incorporated in updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance. This includes provision of sheltered, gathering spaces with seating.</p>

	<p>Most play areas are very uninspiring and they should move away from fenced in areas with a couple of standard equipment dotted around. They should be designed specifically for each park suiting the parks local site condition and wider surrounding. They should be thoughtfully integrated within the parks. More natural areas for 'free play' need to be established. Also the seating needs to be considered more thoroughly. For parents most seating is uncomfortable: no back rests, no armrest for elderly or they are out of metal and very very cold to sit on and are very exposed and not sheltered from wind.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's Play Area Action Plan (2011-16) sets out the policies which apply to play area design and management. Policy P5 supports inclusion of natural play elements at the design stage, where appropriate.</p>
Individual	<p>The questions are phrased in a way that it's hard to disagree. All of the above is common sense. But it's not only the quantity of Greenspace which we have to provide, we also need to look at the quality and at maintaining the good greenspaces we already have to good standard. Very frequently our greenspaces are or at turning into green deserts. Opportunities for physical exercise should not only be provided for people interested in taking up a sport i.e. Through pitches but also through improved cycling and walking infrastructure, access to woodlands and coastlines etc Finally Edinburgh requires a long term tree strategy. Many of our mature trees are in decline or are being removed by development. I believe we need to replace around 90,000 to maintain current tree cover, which is not the case. Quite the opposite tree stock is dramatically declining!! Trees are important for estate values, positive perception, carbon sequestering, air quality, stress reduction right down to equal opportunities.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. The Council's 'Trees In the City' Action Plan takes forward the Lothians and Fife Forest and Woodland Strategy at the local level. All new greenspaces will contribute to new tree planting.</p> <p><a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/256/trees_and_woodlands">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/256/trees_and_woodlands</a></p>
Individual	<p>I would like to see unloved green space made more family friendly. Near us is a space at the corner of Mayfield Rd and West Savile Terrace which is barely utilised at all.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Audit identifies that this space is not in Council ownership.</p>
Friends of Montgomery Street Park	<p>More support for Friends Groups, more 'joined up' working between council services and friends groups, more financial investment required in parks and green spaces is needed.</p>	<p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces.</p>
Individual	<p>There should be a policy for private investors to provide green space amenity proportionate to their profit from a development. Private residential gardens should not be allowed to be built upon or paved over.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy sets out standards for new greenspace which apply to meet the recreational needs of new communities. Change to private residential gardens is not influenced by the Open Space Strategy. Where Permitted Development Rights do not apply, Planning Permission will be required for change of use.</p>
Individual	<p>I note that the committee report mentions "resilience to climate change" however I did not see any mention for the provision of flood storage or for the creation of water features such as retrofitting SUDS which will not only alleviate flood risk but also provide habitats. Most new developments include new SUDS and Inch Park is utilised as flood storage reservoir. Parks should be designed in such a way that flood waters can be stored safely. For example at Firhill the playing fields are used for flood storage and the 4G pitches are located on higher ground. Can the strategy be amended to take cognisance of this.</p>	<p>Noted. The final version of the Strategy makes reference to temporary storage of flood waters within greenspace, where amenity and biodiversity benefits can be achieved.</p>

Individual	It appears to be an excellent strategy as green useable space is vital to a healthy community of all ages. My only concern is money - I'm more than happy for it to be spent and would support raising the council tax (or similar if we ever go down the local income tax route) to help the strategy go forward and hopefully securing maintenance jobs at the same time.	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces.
Individual	The ideas all seem good, but not at the expense of funding being diverted from other important areas. There is too much 'green's in the City Centre, as there is no longer weed control for pavements/kerbs in the Broughon/Leith area. We have mini forests in gutters - which is unsightly and will cause expense as the tarmac / surface is obliterated. So before adding any new green space strategy, fix a serious issue of the green weeds in Edinburgh!	Noted. The Open Space Strategy does not address street maintenance, which can be reported online at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking">http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking</a>
Individual	Although I agree with the wildlife and meadow planting around Edinburgh I also think that this has ruined our park (South Gyle Park). The long grass is causing problems with dog poo and this is not hygienic for children or adults! The long grass is also causing ticks in our dogs. I have been walking my dogs in this park for 7 years and I think the park has been ruined by these changes and there are less people using the park in the summer months than before. These changes may work in some places eg: corstorphine hill but certainly not our park. The paths are also a nightmare as they flood 3/4 of the way round the park making it impossible to walk on unless you are wearing wellies. To sum up, you have ruined our lovely park instead of improving it and I and other people i have spoken to hate it!	Noted. The Edinburgh Living Landscape (ELL) is a city wide initiative, which includes naturalising grass and planting floral/perennial meadows. The Gyle Park includes both of these ELL features within it. When implementing ELL features an important consideration is to ensure that there are still sufficient areas of the park for play/sport etc. The naturalised areas in the park have mown paths so these areas can still be enjoyed by the public. It is the responsibility of dog owners to control their dogs and pick up waste and dispose of it properly. Ticks are commonly found in woodland and moorland but can also occur in urban parks and private gardens between May-October and it is good practice to inspect pets after exercise.
Canongate Youth	Some play parks such as the park at Braidwood, Dumbiedykes are now being well used thanks to the efforts of local agencies and Play Rangers. There is a real opportunity to upgrade using local views and involving children and to create something really special. The Braidwood park's lifespan was due up for consideration for refurbishment in 2016 - a revamp would be fab for the community.	Noted. Dumbiedykes Play Area is unfortunately not in a funded programme for upgrading at this time. However, the Council would be pleased to work with local groups and agencies to explore the potential for external funding to further improve this valuable play space.
Individual	Continue to allow developers reducing the amount of green space is futile way of transferrring the costs to the developers this is a drop in the ocean to them and is not the way forward.	Noted. All new developments must meet the three greenspaces standards set out by the Open Space Strategy.
Individual	Play is very important for children and they should have playable space close to home, not necessarily equipped.	Noted. The Strategy emphasises the importance of unequipped play space close to homes and this will be promoted through the design of new greenspaces and streets.

Individual	I am a dog walker and use the GYLE PARK every day The present state of the park is a mess. I see the difference where GYLE PARK is leisure park where football etc goes on and needs grass . Corstorphine Hill suits the LIVING LANDSCAPE idea more walking and looking at nature and scenery	Noted. Part of Gyle Park is included in the Edinburgh Living Landscapes (ELL) programme. The naturalised grass areas are maintained with mown paths and perimeter cuts and the entire naturalised grass area gets cut when required, usually a couple of times a season. The football pitches at the Gyle Park are cut on a regular basis.
Individual	<p>Whilst there are many positive aspects to the Green Spaces Strategy I strongly disagree with the recent policy to change the grass cutting management strategy in public parks (particularly The Gyle Park which is my local park.</p> <p>Whilst I agree with the provision of specific wild flower planted areas this needs to be in designated parts of the park and regular grass cutting continued in all other areas of the park.</p> <p>The recently introduced regime of only cutting the grass in specific areas of the park i.e. sports playing areas has dramatically reduced the effectiveness of the Gyle Park as a usable recreation area for park users.</p> <p>Having vast uncut areas of grass has greatly reduced the usable grass play areas for children. Whilst pitches are being used for football or cricket matches there can be little available usable grass play areas or picnic areas.</p> <p>Before the introduction of the new grass cutting regime the raised areas with trees were popular areas for people to sit in. These areas are now so overgrown with weeds, docked etc. that it is now difficult to use them.</p> <p>The long grass is also unpopular with dog owners as it is difficult to clear up after your dog (that is if you can find the excrement in the long grass. This therefore makes it less desirable for adults and children to walk in these areas as you are likely to walk in the dogs business.</p> <p>Since the reduction in grass cutting I have been informed by several dog owners that they have found ticks on their dog and are convinced this has been picked up in the long grass in the park. I am concerned if there is an increase in ticks in the park caused by the long grass this is an increased danger to the health of children and adults using the park.</p> <p>I have raised these issues with the West Edinburgh Neighbourhood Partnership and it has been discussed at the WENP Environment Sub Group when a commitment was made to hold a local meeting in the Gyle Park area to consult with local people on the success or otherwise of the current grass cutting regime and to identify a way forward that is agreeable to the Council and the local community</p>	Noted. The Edinburgh Living Landscape (ELL) is a city wide initiative, which includes naturalising grass and planting floral/perennial meadows. The Gyle Park includes both of these ELL features within it. When implementing ELL features an important consideration is to ensure that there are still sufficient areas of the park for play/sport etc. The naturalised areas in the park we have mown paths so these areas can still be enjoyed by the public. It is the responsibility of dog owners to control their dogs and pick up waste and dispose of it properly. Ticks are found in woodland and moorland but can also occur in urban parks and private gardens between May-October and it is good practice to inspect pets after exercise.
Colinton Amenity Association	It should include a strategy to manage the effects of littering and fly-tipping. (This was observed as being particularly bad on former railway-line walkways in north Edinburgh)	Noted. Following the review of the Council's structure, cleanliness of the city now rests within the Waste & Cleansing Service. The Waste and Recycling Strategy is currently under review and will include a cleanliness action plan. The updated strategy will be published in spring 2017.
Individual	Tried to download strategy and it failed. Had to complete without reading. This is not the first time have tried to open a link on the council website that fails or states no longer at this location.	Noted. We apologise for any inconvenience caused. Please make the named contact for the survey on the consultation hub aware should you encounter any issues in future.
Individual	It is very important that CEC does not allow existing green spaces to be built upon - eg the field and allotments at Midmar and the Astley Ainslie Hospital site. Edinburgh's green spaces are very important to the health of its residents and are also appreciated by visitors. The playgrounds with equipment are great, but children need run about space in meadows and woods too.	Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned. The Strategy emphasises the importance of unequipped play space close to homes.

	Pre-secondary school children often cannot access parks or playgrounds without their parents, as they are considered too far away from their houses. Enabling regular residential street closures, or introducing traffic calming where pedestrians have priority, would allow children access to the roads outside their houses. Gone are the days in many neighbourhoods, where children could play together in an unstructured way and where neighbours could meet over "the garden wall".	Noted. The Council has introduced a trial of Playing Out in 2016.
Individual	Please don't sell the spaces off, community groups should take a responsibility for them if needs be..	Noted. The Strategy does not propose the sale of greenspace.
Individual	I agree with all your proposals however I am concerned about what will be dropped to enable this to happen; whether the focus will be on high profile green spaces e.g Meadows and that smaller, more sub-urban spaces might receive less support. I am concerned that the approach to not cutting grass is purely a cost saving exercise as small areas of grass near my home became long, rank grass that was certainly not a wild flower meadow, was completely impossible to walk through and frankly just looked a mess. I appreciate the Council needs to manage its money and the challenges this throws up. More proactive engagement with community groups to encourage more local responsibility for open spaces might help - clearly some are doing this already but where it is not happening perhaps the council needs to approach groups to ask for their support.	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. This will include supporting further community empowerment to transform local greenspaces.
Individual	I think the draft strategy is overall well considered, however children being able to access the space safely is important - safe crossings over roads and such. Older areas such as chesser and Hutchison (we live behind corn exchange) means we have no local park, saughton is a fair walk and currently no toilets (I know there will be an upgrade) so its hard to access play easily, despite clear areas and opportunities for parks in the area. More community organised events to use the parks and respect them would be good. A variety of equipment in parks to encourage "risky" play and to appeal to wider age range rather than the younger children.	Noted. The toilets in the Saughton Park Winter Garden are available for public use. The Council seeks to offer a wide range of play opportunities within play areas and controlled risk forms part of that provision. With all the city play areas being unsupervised, it is necessary to ensure that risky equipment can not be accessed by young children who do not have the ability to safely use the equipment.
Individual	Green networks - safer cycle paths need to be provided for 'gaps' in the existing network (e.g. from East Edinburgh/Meadowbank to the city centre and New Town). Cycling won't increase enough unless people feel it is safe, particular during busy commuting times. Many on-road cycle paths are dysfunctional.  Sports venues - no mention of Meadowbank Stadium and its pitches which are well-utilised and within walking distance for a large number of people. These should be retained.	Noted. The Strategy works alongside the Council's Active Travel Action Plan (2016) to improve access to greenspace.  Noted. The public are being invited to give their views on a new sports complex to replace the existing Meadowbank Stadium and Sports Centre until 31 Dec.
Individual	I think the different approaches in the draft Strategy will help to improve Edinburgh's Green Spaces over the next five years if investment in them is prioritized. This investment should be from the Council investing in parks and greenspaces and also developers investing in associated greenspaces with their new developments. The new greenspaces within developments need to be included from the start of the design process and only approved when the planning department are happy that the design fulfills the approach within the strategy. There also needs to be more made of developers contributions on greenspaces (Section 75) when planning applications are received. As a follow on from this, the Council needs to enforce the agreements made and that the greenspaces are not the things that developers reduce or miss out when the final development is built.	Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. Delivery will include securing new good quality greenspace and play provision as part of new housing proposals.
Individual	- Review maintenance of parks and gardens - make these as well maintained as city centre ones - Consider how the wider public may be able to use valuable green space at golf courses via paths through these. Currently at Carrick Knowe access limited.	Noted. The Strategy sets out quality standards which apply to all existing parks and greenspaces to improve access for all.

Individual	I think perhaps more emphasis could be given to the responsibility of residents, law enforcement agencies and the general public for keeping open and green spaces safe, unvandalised and litter-free. Small local initiatives (e.g. picking up litter) should be supported.	Noted. The Strategy recognises and promotes the contribution local communities can make to improving their local greenspace.
Individual	<p>It would have been good to have spaces at the end of each question for comments  Ticking a box is one thing but comments surely make it more meaningful  It would also be helpful to have some names of local contacts /groups so that awareness is raised of residents in their own localities  Edinburgh is indeed an amazing city to live in with easy access to unique natural resources these areas must be kept and maintained  The Meadows is a lovely play area but others are not so good  Open ended play equipment to encourage imagination and creativity should be considered more  Older people enjoy outdoor spaces too but need more benches to break to take a much needed rest</p>	Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2017.
Friends of The Gyle Park	<p>To be specific regarding The Gyle Park, grass cutting strategy is very important. As the Park is a flat area, leaving the grass uncut for lengthy periods is not only extremely unsightly but is detrimental to the use of the Park as a play/recreation area for children. When the grass is allowed to grow uncut, dog poo cannot be seen (in some cases, neither can the dog!) which makes the area unusable for children to play in. I fully appreciate that in some parks, particularly hilly ones such as Corstorphine Hill, naturalisation of sections can be attractive, but flat areas where children are used to playing and running about do not lend themselves to this process.</p> <p>Friends of the Gyle Park are very much exercised about this problem, and strongly request frequent cutting of the grass and removal of accumulation of clippings to restore the much needed play areas.</p>	Noted. As part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape (ELL) programme, the park receives regular maintenance i.e. paths are cut through naturalised grass and the entire naturalised grass area is usually cut a couple of times a year. The project team when deciding areas for Living Landscapes ensures that sufficient space remains for play and sport etc. Monitoring the results of Living Landscapes did not highlight increased dog fouling from letting grass naturalise. It is dog owners responsibility to control their dogs and pick up dog waste and dispose of it properly. The Gyle Park has received positive comments from the public regarding the Living Landscape, however the project team would be happy to meet with Friends of Gyle Park to discuss matters further.
Individual	I live near the Gyle Park and use it every day to exercise my dog. Since the council stopped cutting all the grass, and now leave a lot of long grass, it has become more difficult to find the deposit when the dog decides to do the toilet, and also it is difficult to see what you are standing on. For young children, this is also a real health and safety issue. If the men are coming out anyway with the machinery for grass cutting, why not just cut all the grass as previously done?	Noted. As part of the Edinburgh Living Landscape (ELL) programme regular maintenance does get undertaken i.e. paths are mown in the park where grass is naturalised. The larger areas that are left to naturalise are cut when required, usually a couple of times a year. Monitoring the results of Living Landscapes did not highlight increased dog fouling from letting grass naturalise. It is dog owners responsibility to control their dogs and pick up dog waste and dispose of it properly.



Individual	<p>Yes I do, especially over the practice of leaving large areas of grass uncut in the Inch and Gyle Public Parks. Not only does it look untidy but it encourages the growth of perennial weeds. I myself have already pulled over 600 such perennial weeds from a small section of uncut grass in the last 3 months ( Gyle Park )</p> <p>The Inch Park - There used to be such a lovely walk by the burn. Now this area is overgrown with weeds.</p> <p>Liberton Dams - As above.</p> <p>There are enough greenway sites in Edinburgh without giving up huge sections of Public Park Space over to this practice of reverting back to nature. The surround of The John Lloyd Centre in the Gyle Park has enough perennial weeds (Head high) to encourage wild life alone: it is only the rabbits which seem to benefit and they have become a pest in the area.</p>	<p>Noted. The Edinburgh Living Landscapes (ELL) programme has been introduced into the Inch and Gyle Park and receives regular maintenance i.e. mown paths where naturalised grass is located, with the entire naturalised area being cut when required, usually a couple of times a year. With regards to weeds these plants can be beneficial for biodiversity although these will be controlled should they become overly dominant. The ELL programme consists of only a small percentage of our greenspace estate approx. 10% which includes naturalised grass/meadows and bulb planting.</p>
Individual	<p>The strategy seems reasonable.</p> <p>However the reality is that over the last few years the grass has simply not been cut frequently enough over the summer - resulting in areas looking very ugly in the days/weeks before the next cut.</p> <p>I agree that meadows and free play areas may be of use to children, but the implementation in my area has resulted in areas that would previously have been used being deserted by local children as there is nowhere to play</p> <p>In summary, the strategy will only work if there are sufficient funds to implement.</p>	<p>Noted. Council gardening teams have a regular grass cutting schedules during the growing season. With regards to meadow/play areas, an important consideration is to site meadows where they do not impact on active use of parks/greenspaces by the public.</p> <p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance.</p>
Individual	<p>I do not support Edinburgh's fascination and encouragement of travel by bicycle, lesser emphasis should be placed on this. It is positively dangerous the attitude displayed by some cyclists e.g. along canal footpath or in wooded pathways or on narrow roads.</p> <p>Otherwise it is an excellent concept worth following through.</p>	<p>Noted. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 introduced new access rights to most land throughout Scotland. The Act and the accompanying Scottish Outdoor Access Code set out how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly.</p>
Individual	<p>The Green Belt should be protected for the benefit of all edinburgh residents, and developments should be focused in brownfield sites.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dieterhelm.co.uk/natural-capital/environment/in-defence-of-the-green-belt/">http://www.dieterhelm.co.uk/natural-capital/environment/in-defence-of-the-green-belt/</a></p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p>
Individual	<p>The Strategy needs deeper focus on details such as a strategy to improve safe and walkable accesses to open green spaces or the importance of quality and variety of design elements such as places to sit on, greenery, play features.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy works alongside the Council's Active Travel Action Plan (2016) to improve access to greenspace. The Edinburgh Design Guidance will be updated to better inform the creation of new open spaces.</p>

<p>Individual</p>	<p>New green spaces as part of new developments should not be at the expense of losing Green Belt - i.e. preserve Green Belt and make use of this to support new areas of housing nearby.</p> <p>I strongly support your policy of reducing management intensity - reducing the use of petrol mowers and power tools, cutting grass and hedges much less frequently, allowing re-wilding and encouraging woodland and meadow development, to cut down on noise and pollution and help to retain habitats of ecological and educational value. I would like to see more ponds created in parks as these have tremendous wildlife and educational benefits - a good example is Valleyfield in Penicuik. This is something local volunteers can help create and manage. We need to think about the diversity of habitats included within green spaces and try to maintain or create those which are threatened or have suffered most decline - native woodlands and ponds being two examples.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p> <p>Noted. This approach is being taken forward through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative. A wetland area has recently been created in Hailes Quarry Park by Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust working with the local community.</p>
<p>Individual</p>	<p>I commend the council with the general direction that it has taken with open space, especially with wildflower meadows and tree planting, although I would like to see more done to improve derelict areas in private ownership which are an eyesore for locals and tourists alike - especially in Leith docks/Newhaven. Lots of unused areas of hardstanding which could be planted, etc. Should also develop outdoor BMX facility.</p>	<p>Noted. Temporary greening of stalled sites is supported but this is subject to agreement between the landowner and community of interest.</p>
<p>Individual</p>	<p>Leith Links serves many new families moving into a huge number of new flats nearby and needs to be developed to provide space for older children in the formal playground.</p> <p>The Community Croft should be supported and given access long term to use the Council building on the land.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy includes a long-term aim to improve the Premier Park of Leith Links, including developing a destination play area. This will be subject to securing external funding.</p> <p>Noted. It is understood that transfer of the lease for this building is in progress.</p>
<p>Individual</p>	<p>Not keen on adoption of local open space. This is a way for the Council to shed responsibility</p> <p>The Council should give more thought before giving consent to build on green spaces e.g. Allison Park, Kirkliston - one of few usable green spaces in the town.</p> <p>More could be done to improve the cycle corridors from Newbridge to South Queensferry. This was allocated funding but has not been delivered.</p>	<p>Noted. Adoption of local green space is determined by local residents through agreement with the Council. This responds to local aspirations and complements resources available to the Council for grounds maintenance.</p> <p>Noted. In their representation to the First Proposed Local Development Plan, Hopetoun Estates Trust / Aithrie Estates suggested that land at Allison Park be allocated for residential development to enable the regeneration of the football pitches and sports pavilion. The Council is required to consider all representations and in this case found no justification for the removal of the existing open space designation.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

Individual	Distance to green spaces/parks and play areas for all residents of Edinburgh should be between five to seven minutes walk.	Noted. The Open Space Standards set out in the Strategy were first established in 2010 based on surveys of how people use greenspace. These aim to provide homes with access to local greenspace within 5 minutes walk, large parks within 10 minutes walk and play typically within 10 minutes walk.
Individual	<p>Many of the local basketball/multi sports areas are unusable in the late Autumn and Winter as the lighting is inadequate for children to play. I would like to see these areas lit properly to encourage children to continue to play outdoor sports during the longer nights.</p> <p>A lot of the play equipment in local parks is very old and does not meet the needs of children over the age of 8 or 9. I would like to see parks modelled on the excellent play area in Victoria park where there is a good mix of equipment for the various heights and physical abilities of different age groups. Leith links play area is largely only suitable for very young children. Better, more challenging equipment for older children is needed. Another skate park would be good in the North of Edinburgh, as Saughton is a long way to travel for the young teens for whom this facility is geared.</p>	Noted. The Play Area Action Plan 2011-2016 which can be downloaded at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas</a> sets out under Play Policy P2 the reasons why play areas are not lit in the evening. The Action Plan contains an action for Leith Links play area unfortunately not funded at this time, the plans will be subject to consultation where local people will get the opportunity to influence the type and range of play equipment. For information, a new large concrete skate park is now open for North Edinburgh, located at Easter Drylaw Drive.
Individual	Ensure there are enough playing fields to meet demand at peak hours ie at weekends. Improved facilities should not mean reducing the total number of playing fields	Noted. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.
Portobello Amenity Society	<p>Questions were loaded to elicit a positive response.</p> <p>In the section relating to green space and housing it did not specify how many homes would be serviced by the recommended open space (2 hectares).</p> <p>We felt it was important that safe walking routes were provided in relation to Play parks. How many homes would be serviced by each play park?</p> <p>Both Restalrig Walkway and the Brunstane Burn were completed many years ago and no progress seems to have been made since, with apparently no new walkways being established elsewhere.</p> <p>Wildflower meadows are a current trend and can often be questioned as to their conservation value.</p> <p>No mention is made of the value of shoreline and beach views or as recreation areas. There is no mention of the value of front gardens to the local environment and wildlife. No mention is made of the benefit of outward views and open aspect to countryside and sea.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The number of homes served by each greenspace and play area would depend on the density of the surrounding area. The Strategy is a long-term plan and documents improvements to green networks since 2010.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy reflects the adoption of the Edinburgh Living Landscape programme by the Council Transport and Environment Committee, which sets out proposals to make landscapes that will be healthy, nature rich and resilient to climate change towards 2050. The increase in meadow grassland is one such approach.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Audit excludes beaches as these are not recognised as open space for planning purposes in Planning Advice Note 65. However, the recreational value of the coastline is recognised.</p>

	<p>There is no mention of public toilet provision anywhere.</p> <p>There is no mention of the value of front gardens to the local environment and wildlife. No mention is made of the benefit of outward views and open aspect to countryside and sea.</p>	<p>Noted. Further information on public conveniences can be found online at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets</a>. New large greenspaces should be sited in relation to new schools and commercial units to provide some access to toilet facilities.</p> <p>Noted. The Edinburgh Design Guidance refers to provision of private gardens and inclusion of views within new developments.</p>
Individual	<p>Whilst it is important to consider large green spaces in areas of widespread housing, I think it is also important to make sure that areas of high density population such as Leith Walk or in the Old Town are considered. Both of these areas have seen substantial over-development of gap sites and pocket spaces over the past 5 years. Small sites within these areas should be considered as pocket spaces for the health and wellbeing of residents and workers in the city - as places of respite from streets which are heavy with traffic and are lacking in outdoor space.</p>	<p>Noted. In areas of the city that are deficient in access to greenspace in terms of the Open Space Strategy's standards, new developments will be expected to address gaps in provision.</p>
Individual	<p>Take a look at Mcrosty Park in Crief for an example of a high quality play environment for children. Nothing of that standard in Edinburgh.</p>	<p>Noted. MacRosty Park in Crieff was awarded funding through the Heritage Lottery Fund's Parks for People grant programme. Saughton Park has also been awarded funding through this scheme, which will include redesign of the play facilities.</p>
Individual	<p>The questionnaire provides no real opportunity for input other than endorsement (or not) of decisions made. 3 issues come to mind:</p> <p>The provision of or granting licence to cafes beside play parks - especially like the Magnet. This is normal in other European cities and would be a huge bonus in Edinburgh weather.</p> <p>Majorly insufficient emphasis made on the value of cities for our dwindling wildlife (no mention of the BAP) and of the value of proximity to wildlife for people's health, well being and education.</p> <p>No mention of access to the coast (which has been incredibly reduced), protection of the coast, or improvement of the string of remaining beaches.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2017.</p> <p>Noted. Catering stances are regularly promoted by the Council for the provision of food and drink outlets within the city's parks. Currently there are a number stance/cafes operating throughout the estate however, this can be expanded provided there is commercial interest.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy references the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, in particular under the sections on green networks and access to local</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Audit excludes beaches as these are not recognised as open space for planning purposes in Planning Advice Note 65. However, the recreational value of the coastline is recognised.</p>

Play Scotland	When developing play spaces, thought must be given to accessibility and inclusion, both in equipped play spaces and in more natural areas. This may include consideration given to how children can safely access a site, when a barrier to play may be parents' concern about busy roads and traffic.	Noted. The Play Area Action Plan 2011-2016 which can be accessed at <a href="http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas">www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas</a> sets out design policies under Section 6. Layout of the play space needs to allow for inclusion, allowing as wide a range of children to play together as possible.
Individual	More allotments are needed in the worsening financial climate, and they need to be fully supported by the council, i.e access to council run waste removal, pest control, water supply etc Many people now cant afford to join a gym, so an allotment provides exercise and food, which helps reduce the cost to the NHS and social services	Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017.
Individual	I am disappointed to note that Cavalry Park Playing Fields was not properly categorised in the 2009 audit and that many of the forms of amenity provided by this wonderful piece of land have been ignored. Please update this audit and also update the latest local plans for Duddingston and Craigentenny to reflect this.	Noted. The mapping of School Grounds was not carried out as part of the Open Space Audit in 2015. Paragraph 3.8 of Audit Schedule confirms that this information will be updated once new data from Ordnance Survey becomes available.
Individual	There should be more specific emphasis on the need to restrict development in existing green spaces in the city.	Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.
Individual	Living Edinburgh and the landscape projects such as the wildflower meadows are making a difference but most of the rest of this is quite weaselly isn't it ? The council plans to build on valuable green fields across the city and over the greenbelt, (not to mention building the new Portobello School on a park (destroying greenspace) and next to a main road (with detrimental effect on future children's lives)) and we're asked whether we think that making parks for the new housing areas improves the greenspaces?  How about:  assessing how much new housing we really need! making sure all buildings in Edinburgh are used to full capacity making housing the priority for land that becomes derelict or buildings that fall into disuse (ie housing first before retail or cultural uses) increasing housing density - building new housing upwards - low rise tenements rather than detached housing making all amenity grassland nature friendly through planting trees and wildflowers and putting up bird boxes and bat boxes making it compulsory that all new build housing has bird boxes fitted - swift bricks where the buildings are tall enough and next boxes for other species on lower build homes.	Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt. This land has been allocated based on a density of 25-35 homes per hectare. The Open Space Strategy sets out standards that apply to existing greenspaces and new developments to ensure that all communities have access to good quality open space. The Edinburgh Design Guidance promotes measures such as the inclusion of swift bricks in new developments in order to enhance biodiversity.
Duddingston Conservation Society	I note that some important green spaces such as that at Cavalry Park , is not mentioned. It should be and it should be given great support as an open space for free play and exercise and games right in the middle of the Duddingston Outstanding Conservation Area.	Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.
	First observation: Cavalry Park playing fields should be included in the Duddingston Conservation Area and be protected as an area for children and sport.	Noted. The mapping of School Grounds was not carried out as part of the Open Space Audit in 2015. Paragraph 3.8 of Audit Schedule confirms that this information will be updated once new data from Ordnance Survey becomes available.

Individual	<p>Second observation: Most, if not all, green areas and beaches are open to dogs. Could I suggest that some areas and/or parts of areas are designated as NO DOGS. This would allow children to play without fear of contamination in areas where dogs were banned. It would encourage parents to take children out for exercise and picnics in these protected green areas knowing that their children were safe.</p> <p>Third observation: Perhaps golf courses should be considered in the strategy. They are currently open to the public to roam. Should a golf course fail it would be reassuring to know that the green area would continue to be available to the public as a recreational area.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council's Park Management Rules prohibit the following:</p> <p>5.1 Allowing a dog to enter in or on a children's play area or area of the Park that is designated as a 'dog free area.'</p> <p>5.2 Allowing dogs to foul in a public Park unless the person in charge of the dog immediately removes the fouling (within the provisions of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003).</p> <p>5.3 Failing to keep a dog under close control in any Park.</p> <p>5.4 Failing to keep a dog under close control, at heel or on a short lead when near young farm animals and at nesting time (April – July) in woodlands, grasslands, moorland and at the seashore.</p> <p>5.5 Allowing a dog to run onto sports pitches when these are in use.</p> <p>Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened, is contravening or is about to contravene any of these Management Rules, they may expel that person from the Park.</p> <p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned. Any change of use would be considered against these policies.</p>
Individual	<p>Too much reliance on volunteers. Not enough commitment to improving (or even maintaining to a basic standard that is suitable for play, rather than just dogs fouling) local green space in existing rather than just new neighbourhoods. Edinburgh looks scruffy.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy sets out quality expectations for greenspaces and play, which apply citywide to both existing open space and new developments. In the context of reduced resources, voluntary groups make a substantial contribution to enhancing public parks and greenspaces.</p>
Individual	<p>Make sure that anti social behaviour is not tolerated in these areas.</p>	<p>Noted. Where a Council Official has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened, is contravening or is about to contravene Park Management Rules, they may expel that person from the Park.</p>
Individual	<p>I do have a concern that the open spaces not mentioned in the consultation may be being earmarked for development. For example, Cavalry Park Playing fields is a fantastic resource within the Duddingston Conservation Area that provides both space for organised sports and free space for others and I believe such spaces should also be conserved.</p>	<p>Noted. The mapping of School Grounds was not carried out as part of the Open Space Audit in 2015. Paragraph 3.8 of Audit Schedule confirms that this information will be updated once new data from Ordnance Survey becomes available.</p>



Individual	<p>I think residents of old tenements should be encouraged/ prompted more to do something with their share garden. There should be some projects that help residents to transform their share gardens. For example few years ago there was an initiative which resulted in shared gardens in Easter Road being transferred into smaller allotments area - each flat was allocated its own place within the garden where they could grow veg and flowers.</p> <p>I think this should be explored more again and these would transform the neglected and ugly shared gardens into lovely community spaces</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy is focussed upon access to public open space. However, private communal back greens are a much valued resource within the city. Edible Estates seeks to improve tenement gardens by bringing households together and improving their shared gardens. For more information visit <a href="http://www.edibleestates.co.uk">www.edibleestates.co.uk</a></p>
Individual	<p>I would like to see improvements in the way all of Edinburgh's council owned cemeteries are looked after. Morningside cemetery is the burial place of many important people and is sadly in a poor state with many headstones lying face down.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has committed to extending Parks Quality Assessments to cemeteries and burial grounds to guide future management actions and will work with Edinburgh World Heritage to improve 5 historic burial grounds in the World Heritage Site. It will also support Friends Groups to improve local cemeteries.</p>
Individual	<p>No greenspaces (parks, playing fields, other council-owned land or privately-owned greenspaces) should be approved for development. The attractiveness of Edinburgh to live, work and visit derives in no small part from its network of large and small green spaces. The opportunities they provide for sport and recreation, healthy exercise, quiet enjoyment and escape from the city bustle are irreplaceable. The people of Edinburgh are fully aware of the importance of its open spaces - examples are the furore over development proposals for Telferton Allotments, Craighouse Campus, Cairntows Park and Inverlieth Park -and the council should reflect this with an unequivocal commitment to protecting all green space in the city (public and private) into the future.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p>
Individual	<p>I broadly agree with the approaches - the challenge is to maintain high quality spaces (and therefore revenue spend) in an era of declining public finance. Linking a network of green space to existing and proposed local and large parks and play areas is important and ideally there should be ambitions to extend such networks. Good quality access and routes to open spaces from people's homes is also very important, especially in an ageing society.</p> <p>Children's access to free and natural spaces from the earliest days of childhood is also important - not just equipped play areas but natural areas for informal play that are green and well maintained but with rich opportunities for exploration and imaginative play.</p> <p>The added value of such green networks can be seen in sustainable urban drainage, climate change mitigation, active travel support, etc. and should be highlighted.</p>	<p>Noted. The benefits of greenspace are acknowledged at the start of the strategy and additional reference has been made to sustainable urban drainage and climate change mitigation.</p>
Individual	<p>I understand that Edinburgh will have to expand to be able to offer houses for an increasing demand, but the areas offered to builders should not include any which will encroach on our present beautiful green spaces. I think it would be better to expand the villages on the outskirts of Edinburgh providing the present good access is maintained or improved.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p>

Individual	<p>I agree with many sentiments expressed in the plan, namely the importance on many levels of having easily accessible green space throughout the city which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is very close to where people live and of a large size</li> <li>2. Includes areas that are wild, for both children to play, and nature</li> <li>3. Supports the efforts of local groups to set-up community growing plots, wildflower plots etc</li> </ol> <p>I think these elements needs to be emphasised even more than they currently are. For example, even more commitment to increase the number of allotments available, and also more emphasis in the plan on walking and cycling routes to and from greenspaces and between greenspaces, so that where possible an interconnected green network can begin to be created.</p> <p>There is also a lack of visionary new thinking. The council needs to scour best practice from around Europe and start something new. eg just one idea from Leipzig, a network of cyclepaths from across the city converge to an area of abandoned open-cast mining which has been flooded and provides areas both for wildlife and also for people to swim and picnic. It's also linked to the bus and tram routes, and is really popular, and definitely encourages bike use and walking / running. I'm not suggesting an exact replica is possible, but I think it is time to expand the vision of what is possible and learn from Europe.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy is a Corporate Strategy and will guide the management of existing greenspaces and open space provision in new developments over the next 5 years. Edinburgh is fortunate to have a well-established green network and the Local Development Plan and Strategic Development Plan include measures to extend this and link with neighbouring local authorities.</p>
Scottish Wildlife Trust Lothians Group	<p>With regards to society wide equal accessible access to NATURAL greenspace - rather than the definition of local greenspace here which largely covers standard lollipop trees and low diversity grasslands and non-native species floral borders (with no true Scottish wildflower meadow elements such as grasses) which make up most of the generic greenspace types for which you have excellent access distance and %population targets, it is a shame in this new Open space policy that there is no inclusion of the (UK wide in fact) standard target of all the population having 300m (as 'crow flies') or 400m as humans walk on official paths, access to NATURAL greenspaces - see the SWT policy for explanation of this policy and definitions (<a href="http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/docs/002_057_publications_policies_Policy_on_natural_green_spaces_June_2012_1339581874.pdf">http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/docs/002_057_publications_policies_Policy_on_natural_green_spaces_June_2012_1339581874.pdf</a>). For many years the human EXTRA-health benefits of accessing natural greenspaces rather than the more common greenspace types have been well scientifically documented and for several years now work done in the EBAP and by Natural heritage section staff have shown that the amount of area/population that does NOT have such access is very tiny within the Edinburgh city boundary - and a small amount of focussed work (by the EBAP actions for example) in these deficit areas would lead to the council being able to claim 100% access - they could already claim 95% of population has such access we believe. We do not understand why this greenspace category has not been included in the open space strategy which is supposed to closely linked to the Council's Duty to Nature Conservation.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy requires all homes to have access to local greenspace within 400 m walking distance, based on the city's path networks and not via straight-line distance. The Strategy recognises the naturalisation of the Council's greenspace estate through the Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative. It includes ambitious targets to improve all local greenspaces to a 'good' standard, currently met by 64% of spaces. Part of the solution to this could be improving access to nature close to people's homes subject to local consultation. The Strategy also embeds improvements to design to benefit biodiversity in the delivery of greenspaces for new residential developments to create multi-functional green infrastructure.</p>
Individual	<p>Increased green space, better transport links, facilitating save cycling and walking routes will all help benefit the health and well being of the people of Edinburgh. Maintenance of these resources, upkeep and cleaning, are also very important.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Individual	<p>It's all very well creating all these new spaces ... but how will you maintain them? For example, the recent Restalrig path upgrades were very much appreciated but unfortunately are often overgrown, covered in dog poo and a collection point for fly tipping and burnt out vehicles.</p>	<p>Noted. These comments have been shared with the Locality Manager for North East Edinburgh. Where development will establish new publicly accessible open space, there should be adequate arrangements for ongoing management and maintenance. These can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s)</li> <li>• Adoption by the Council</li> </ul> <p>In the case of adoption by the Council, this will result in an additional maintenance burden which the Council will need to pay for using its revenue budget. The Council will only adopt a significant open space if financial contributions towards these ongoing revenue costs are provided.</p>
Individual	<p>I have put mostly put "Tend to agree" rather than "Strongly agree". I very strongly agree that measures proposed are beneficial. However I think we need to be doing more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More measures to reduce pollution and improve air quality.</li> <li>- More measures to improve walking and cycling.</li> <li>- More measures to cut down on driving, parking especially chronic illegal temporary parking.</li> <li>- Stricter requirements on distance to nearest green space and size of it.</li> <li>- Sports facilities are good, but not to the exclusion of freely accessible open space. In particular a golf course benefits just a few, whereas a park benefits everyone.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Strategy sets out citywide standards for access to greenspace, which apply to existing parts of the city and new developments. The Local Transport Strategy 2014 -2019 will take forward a number of these issues. The Council has an Air Quality Action Plan to improve air quality and reduce pollution. It prepares annual air quality monitoring reports which are submitted to the Scottish Government, where necessary Air Quality Management Areas may be designated.</p>
Individual	<p>Good work! Whether Edinburgh expands or not (it seems big enough already!) we must try to keep the qualities which first attracted us to come here, and improve them for the next generation. Green spaces, including very small, local spaces, let us breathe and make it a pleasure to go out on foot, by bike or by bus. It is especially important for children to be able to run around outdoors every day, not requiring a car trip to get to the park!! Seriously, I commend your approach.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>Pedestrian and cyclist access to green spaces need improved. The lack of safe road crossings and the recent reprogramming of pedestrian crossings (Corstorphine - was 30seconds now nearly 2 minutes) which prioritise traffic over pedestrians negatively impacts the ability of children to access green spaces without being escorted by adults. The 20mph limit will help to some degree if drivers observe the limit.</p> <p>Increasing permit parking coverage and costs plus introducing a congestion charge for private vehicle use in the city would help promote the use of sustainable transport and make the city a nicer space to live and work in.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy promotes this approach in relation to green space. The Local Transport Strategy 2014 -2019 will take forward a number of these issues. Updates to the Edinburgh Design Guidance will also review current parking standards.</p>
Individual	<p>The conservation of existing Green Spaces is vital. It is also vital to add to and improve these as a health benefit to the population, both physically and mentally. Visually it also makes the city look better which would encourage investment.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Individual	<p>The Strategy needs to be more strategic. It should make clear that an increased provision and maintenance of Open Space must be integral to Development Planning and so-called 'Community Planning'. For example, developers should not be permitted by Edinburgh Council to reconstruct and grow the city without providing more publicly available open green space, and contributing to traffic-free pedestrian and cycle-friendly links between publicly available open green space, within and across the land areas they want to develop.</p> <p>More thoroughly joined-up thinking is needed. This city could be so much better if synergies were conceived and realised between separate elements within the City Council, and between local communities, the City Council and urban developers, and between Edinburgh and Midlothian Councils.</p> <p>How does this draft Strategy help join up open spaces with a long-distance off-road footpath-with-cycleway between Penicuik and the Meadows? (Via Belwood, Bush Estate, Easter Bush Campus, Old Pentland, under the bypass, Mortonhall Gate, Seven Acre Park, Hermitage of Braid, Astley Ainslie, Grange Cemetery, and Chalmers Crescent).</p> <p>The draft Strategy could be accused of lacking ambition.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy's standards apply to new development proposals within the city. The Strategy includes new large greenspace requirements relating to housing allocations set out through the Local Development Plan. The preparation of a citywide Open Space Action Plan will also allow priorities arising through Locality Improvement Plans to be reflected in future updates.</p> <p>Noted. The Strategy has a co-ordinating role in terms of Council plans and strategies, including those relating to parks and gardens, allotments, play, sports facilities, active travel and biodiversity.</p> <p>Noted. The Local Development Plan sets out cross-boundary green network proposals, including to Straiton in Midlothian via Burdiehouse. The new proposed Strategic Development Plan includes requirements to prepare Strategic Frameworks for two cross-boundary Green Network Priority Areas (Edinburgh and West, Edinburgh and East) and adopt the frameworks as Supplementary Guidance to the plan.</p>
Individual	<p>Preserving and enhancing public open space (parks and playing fields) in Edinburgh city centre is as important as looking after the beautiful old buildings. Having large parks and playing fields in the city centre (e.g. Hollyrood Park, Carlton Hill, Princess St Gardens, Inverleith Park, Cavalry Park playing fields etc) make Edinburgh a better, healthier and more attractive place. I hope Edinburgh City Council never succumb to financial temptation and allow developers to build on any of the beautiful green areas in the city centre. These parks should be available for everyone to enjoy. Developers should not be permitted to desecrate these areas with concrete and brick.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p>
Individual	<p>In the main, the draft strategy is relevant to the needs of the people of Edinburgh. However I have concerns on existing open space which is unclassified, for example, Greenend Gardens which was in danger this year when a plan was submitted to build on this small area. Planning was refused but it is still unclear if the Council has taken steps to ensure the small area is safe. It was in the 2010-15 Plans as open space and is again in the future planning under consultation as "open space". However, it would be re-assuring for all the residents of Greenend estate if this was clearly delineated as open space for the future. The Council maintains the open area and has done for approx. 40 years and it seems fair that this should be finally dealt with so that current and future children living here continue to have the benefit of this small free-play green space. This space also has mature trees which were deemed worthy of retention during the process to reject the planning application in early/mid 2016.</p>	<p>Noted. Greenend Gardens has been classified as Residential Amenity Greenspace by the Open Space Audit since 2009. It is therefore protected by Local Development Plan Policy Env 18 and Policy Env 12 would also apply in terms of tree protection. This does not prevent applications being submitted to the Council as Local Planning Authority.</p>

Handcycling Edinburgh	<p>Though in general the Strategy seems like a good, it does seem that there is no provision for the consideration of disabled access. Additionally, though the sporting areas are a good idea, from what I can tell it seems that it's only inclusive to football. There doesn't appear to be any provision for other sports, particularly disabled sports. Though everyone in Britain (particularly children) seems to fall back on the belief that football is the only sport out there, it would be nice to see sporting facilities that are inclusive to a wider range of sports, particularly to show children the different choices available. Additionally, making facilities inclusive to disabled sports helps to unify our communities, gives opportunities for others that might not be able to participate otherwise, and, many of the disabled sports are accessible to able-bodied people as well... handcycling, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair rugby, these and more are becoming more popular with able-bodied people. Additionally, having opportunities like these allows disabled people and their able-bodied friend to play together because some of us really want to. No one likes their friends being left out, or being left out themselves.</p>	<p>Noted. The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (DDA) gives disabled people important rights of access and this should apply to new green spaces as a matter of course. For existing spaces, there may be challenging slopes to negotiate but information should be provided on the suitability of paths. Where improvement plans are in place, DDA compliant designs will be incorporated e.g. Play Area upgrades. The Strategy supports making new local greenspaces more accessible all year round through path access.</p>
Individual	<p>I'm sorry I'm doing this at the last minute, but wanted to make a contribution to the survey as I welcome the chance to. I think very often consultations pass people by who would want to participate if they had known about them.</p> <p>Anyway, this strategy seems to imply an acceptance of the green belt around Edinburgh being used for building new housing, and personally I think this wrong, although I suppose another remit than this.</p> <p>The strategy does not give details, or if so I missed it, but one thing I would like to see happening is more fruit trees being planted in public parks. Generally, good ideas and a commendable strategy, especially good to extend provision of cycling &amp; walking paths and flower meadows.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p> <p>Noted. Recommendations from the stakeholder workshop held in May 2016 to inform the Draft Strategy include potential for fruit trees and orchards in new open spaces.</p>
Individual	<p>The benefits of greenspaces to a whole range of aspects of health and wellbeing, as well as to the local economy have been well documented. See in particular Greenspace Scotland <a href="http://greenspacescotland.org.uk">http://greenspacescotland.org.uk</a> I wholeheartedly support the strategy!</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<p>For the health and well-being of everyone in the city, it is vital that our green spaces are maintained and never sold off.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p>
Individual	<p>I think the questions I have just been asked are somewhat bland and don't explore what I might really think - too many 'constructed offers' of a package of things you think are a good idea and asking me to agree or disagree</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2017.</p>

Individual	<p>As a resident of the Duddingston and Craigentiny district I was surprised to see how little mention had been made in my local plan of cavalry park playing fields. This is a key element of local amenity accessible to Duddingston residents via the right of way across Duddingston golf course and Craigmillar residents via Duddingston road west. The problem seems to stem from the overly narrow assessment of the land in question as a private (inaccessible) school area. It is a 17 hectare area of several pitches providing facilities for multiple sports including cricket, rugby, football gaelic football, hurling, shinty, rounders, sledging snowman building, igloo building and even (recently) quidditch! It is also peppered throughout with woodlands and provides a green corridor from duddingston to the innocent railway cycle path. It supports nature including tawny owls, rare geese and buzzards. I personally know neighbours and family who have used this land as part of a program for mental and physical rehabilitation. It is also well used by families for ad hoc play in a natural environment. It is a wonderful resource, key to the enjoyment of the Duddingston by locals and visitors to the area. It's loss would be a terrible blow and would in no way be compensated for by the creation of an unnatural artificial surfaced playing field which would be fenced off and out of reach to most, as well as a financial mistake (considering the eventual costs of replacement for artificial pitches). Please review the audit that the current draft local plan is based on. Please take account of the multitude of benefits this beautiful but apparently undervalued land is providing my community.</p>	<p>Noted. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.</p>
Individual	<p>Improving and maintaining access routes to green spaces can be just as important as providing the spaces for the community to use and this should be part of the strategy.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategy and Local Development Plan Policy Env 20 support the improvement and extension of the city's green network.</p>
Individual	<p>Current green spaces and conservation areas must be preserved as a priority. Developers should be restricted to brownfield sites.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p>
Individual	<p>I would welcome any initiative to increase more cycle routes on and off road in the city as well as efforts to improve the existing network. Now is the time to be bold and brave to focus on becoming a truly cycle friendly city</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is important to strike the right balance for proportions of closely mown grass in parks . In some park locations it has gone too far . In longer grass dog muck and even broken glass are not visible and can be a risk to young children who are in the park for play .</li> <li>2. More investment is needed in the short term in sporting facilities . Edinburgh scores very badly on public provision . It is not all about glossy major centres such as at Riccarton.</li> <li>3. Provision of allotment space is totally inadequate to meet the demand . The last plan promised to increase provision but many locations which were identified have not been developed .</li> </ol>	<p>Noted. When implementing Living Landscapes in parks the aim has been to ensure that sufficient areas for play remain. With naturalised grass, there are cut paths so these areas can still be enjoyed by the public. It is the responsibility of dog owners to control their dogs and pick up dog waste and dispose of it properly. Monitoring of Living Landscape areas has not highlighted a specific issue with regards to smashed glass/rubbish/fouling etc</p> <p>Noted. A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will consider the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.</p> <p>Noted. The Council is preparing a new Allotment Strategy due to be put forward for approval in 2017.</p>



<p>Individual</p>	<p>If all of these aspirations were implemented the cost would be very high. I would welcome a further survey to establish what the community priorities are in the light of budget constraints.</p> <p>Open green spaces must be kept and Edinburgh Planning Department must stop the invasion of housing into the green belt. Plenty brown field sites available for building. HANDS OF THE GREEN SPACES/BELT!</p> <p>The range of answers often does not allow for the complexities of possible situations. Often we would like to strongly agree but we can usually think of situations where it is not that clear. The following comments indicate some of these concerns. It is not really possible to give these broad general answers without knowing the details of any given proposals.</p> <p>Ques.2 Developments are increasingly taking place on the greenbelt. Such developments should give more scope for new parks and green areas that the public can use than developments within the city. Parks on greenbelt should not be confined to 2 hectares but a more ambitious size should be considered especially if there is a lot of new housing. Mature trees can be incorporated into these new schemes and should not be removed without great consideration. This helps to avoid the empty immature feel of modern estates. Existing woodland can be incorporated into the new parks etc.</p> <p>Ques. 3 Many play areas could do with more interesting equipment. The Meadows has a particularly popular play area. There is a problem with provision for teenagers - they could do with more areas around the city where they can safely met their friends and have fun. Perhaps zip wires etc.</p> <p>Ques. 5 This would seem a good idea but the problem of public space being taken over by small groups of the community needs to be thought through. It can result in the majority being kept out of areas that are public space. e.g. Allotments are often fenced, locked and in effect semi-privatised - and if part of a public park is used for allotments that space cannot be used by the general public any more. There is a great enthusiasm for allotments which is understandable particularly in a city that has many tenements. However the numbers holding allotments could be increased by division of large areas traditionally given out to a holder. Communities should share areas of green space without it being given to individuals for their own personal use.</p>	<p>Noted. The final section of Strategy explains the various delivery approaches that will be needed to progress the Strategy in the context of reduced resources for investment and maintenance. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2017</p> <p>Noted. The Council has a duty to prepare a Local Development Plan that allocates land for housing to meet the housing land requirement that is set out at the regional level. Priority is given to developing brownfield land. However, taking identified brownfield land into account, there is still insufficient land to meet the housing target and it is necessary to release some land from the green belt.</p> <p>Noted. Consultation on the draft Strategy was carried out through an online survey to seek agreement on the principles which the next Strategy should focus upon. An open-ended box was also provided to allow for other comments to be submitted. The Strategy sets out standards and key principles which apply across the Council's area. The citywide Open Space Action Plan will in future draw upon and reflect local priorities identified through the preparation of Locality Improvement Plans in 2016.</p> <p>Noted. The Large Greenspace Standard sets out that new large greenspace proposals should be a minimum of 2 hectares in size, this may be larger in response to site context, its landscape character including landform, watercourses, existing woodland as well as the availability of views to and from the site.</p> <p>Noted. The Council have 37 ball play and basketball areas for informal play, 10 outdoor gyms, 7 skate parks and 2 trim trails. The Council will work with communities to seek external funding for further facilities where possible.</p> <p>Noted. The Open Space Audit classifies allotments as inaccessible and the Strategy requires the siting of future allotments to take into account the recreational need for greenspace within the wider area. The Council is already offering sub-divided plots and raised beds to extend provision to those who do not require a full sized plot.</p>
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Individual

Ques. 6 The design should be such that these green areas are available for all and not just the immediate houses. It is important that they are in the public view to help prevent vandalism and help make areas safe for local people.

Ques.8. Areas presently designated as open space should not lose their designation because of a change of use to sport or sporting facilities. Inverleith Park Depot had its status changed to urban space in the 2010 Local Plan. This new status allows housing development (amongst other things) and the council decided to sell the area claiming it was not needed as a depot and was not part of the park. This was fought off with great difficulty by the great efforts of the local community. Any area of green space that gets tarmaced (eg for a small carpark) can be redesignated urban space. It is short-sighted to sell off parts of parks and open space in the city as developed it cannot be got back. Future residents will need more green space as the city becomes more crowded. Care is needed over all weather surfaces which may spoil the look of some areas and flood lights which can be very disturbing to the locals.

Ques. 9 Problems between shared paths with walkers, joggers, children, dogs and cyclists need to be resolved. There are a minority of cyclists who cycle aggressively and with no care for others - especially, they seem unaware of the unpredictable way that dogs and children behave. There should be enforced speed limits for bicycles.

Ques. 10 Hopefully the draft Strategy will improve Edinburgh's Green Spaces. It is most important that they should be improved and conserved and that these areas should not be eroded.

Noted. At new allotment sites 50% of the plots will be allocated to the local community, regardless of whether they have previously been on the allotment waiting list. The other 50% will be offered to those at the top of the allotment waiting list. Scotland's Allotment Site Design Guide provides good practice advice on the design and layout of allotments. Local Development plan Policy Des 5, Development Design - Amenity, requires natural surveillance to be provided to paths and open spaces.

Noted. The Local Development Plan states under Greenspace Proposal 8, that if the operational depot is no longer required, it should be converted into greenspace. The identification of locations for multi-pitch venues considered the impact of floodlighting and all weather surfacing on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.

Noted. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 introduced new access rights to most land throughout Scotland. The Act and the accompanying Scottish Outdoor Access Code set out how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly. Users of Edinburgh's parks and greenspaces are expected to enjoy them responsibly. In addition, The City of Edinburgh Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 112 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 apply additional Management Rules for the Council's Parks, Gardens and open spaces.

[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park\\_management\\_and\\_rules](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules)

Noted. The Strategy places renewed emphasis on the value of open space to people, the environment and city's economy. Local Development Plan Policies Env 18, Open Space Protection, and Policy Env 19, Playing Fields Protection, aim to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned.

# Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Policies – Assurance Statement

<b>Item number</b>	9.1
<b>Report number</b>	
<b>Executive/routine</b>	Executive
<b>Wards</b>	All

### Executive summary

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Council policies are key governance tools. They help realise the Council's vision, values, pledges and outcomes, and are critical to the Council's operations, ensuring that statutory and regulatory obligations are met in an efficient and accountable manner.

To strengthen governance arrangements, a policy framework has been developed to ensure that all current Council policies are easily accessible, and are created, revised and renewed in a consistent manner and to an agreed standard.

To ensure that Council policies remain current and relevant, all Council directorates are required to review policies on annual basis.

### Links

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**Coalition pledges**

**Council priorities**

[CP13](#)

**Single Outcome Agreement**

## Policies – Assurance Statement

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 To note that the Council policies detailed in this report have been reviewed and are considered as being current, relevant and fit for purpose.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 Council policies are key governance tools. They help realise the Council's vision, values, pledges and outcomes, and are critical to the Council's operations, ensuring that statutory and regulatory obligations are met in an efficient and accountable manner.
- 2.2 To strengthen governance arrangements, a policy framework has been developed to ensure that all current Council policies are easily accessible, and are created, revised and renewed in a consistent manner and to an agreed standard. This included the development of a comprehensive register of Council policies and introduction of a policy template to provide the Council with a standardised format in terms of content and style.
- 2.3 The Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee agreed the approach detailed above on 3 September 2013.

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 A critical element of the policy framework is to ensure that all Council policies are fit for purpose. This requires each directorate to review, on an annual basis, all policies relevant to their services, and to provide the necessary level of assurance that these policies are current and relevant.
- 3.2 This report confirms that the policies listed in the appendix have been reviewed by senior management and are still considered fit for purpose.
- 3.3 The policies and guidance approved by the Planning Committee are subject to annual review by the Committee, usually in February each year. The purpose of this report is not to provide any assessment of current policies or guidance and the need for review or revision. Its purpose is to set out clearly the list of policies and guidance that are currently in place, in order to meet governance requirements across the Council in terms of policy assurance.
- 3.4 All Council policies are available through an interactive directory on the Council's website.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 Access to up-to-date and relevant Council policies, for internal and external stakeholders, which are quality assured and reviewed on an annual basis.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are no direct financial impacts as a result of this report.

#### **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 Increased accountability, transparency and efficiencies concerning Council actions and operations.

#### **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 There are no equalities impacts as a result of this report.

#### **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 There is no sustainability impact as a result of this report.

#### **9. Consultation and engagement**

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- 9.1 Consultation was undertaken with directorates and service areas as part of the development of a policy framework for the Council. No further consultation has been undertaken in relation to the preparation of this report.

#### **10. Background reading/external references**

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- 10.1 [Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee Report 3 September 2013 – Review of Council Policy](#)
- 10.2 [Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee Report 22 May 2014 – Review of Council Policy: up-date](#)

#### **Paul Lawrence**

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## 11. Links

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**Coalition pledges**

**Council priorities** CP13 – Deliver lean and agile Council Services

**Single Outcome  
Agreement**

**Appendices** Appendix 1: Assured Policies



## Appendix 1 – Assured Policies

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Green = start using    Red = stop using

<b>Development Plan</b>		
Strategic Development Plan	Approved June 2103	
SDP Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land	Approved Nov 2014	
Edinburgh Local Development Plan	Adopted Nov 2016	
<b>Emerging Development Plan</b>		
SDP2 Proposed Plan	Approved Sept 2016	
Supplementary Guidance		
City Centre Retail Core	Finalised 2014	To be formally adopted 2017
Tollcross Town Centre	Finalised 2013	To be formally adopted 2017
Corstorphine Town Centre	Finalised 2014	To be formally adopted 2017
Gorgie/Dalry Town Centre	Finalised 2014	To be formally adopted 2017
Leith Town Centre	Finalised 2016	To be formally adopted 2017
Bruntsfield Town Centre	Finalised 2016	To be formally adopted 2017
Edinburgh Bioquarter & SEW Parkland	Finalised 2013	Pilot Area SG. Material consideration

<b>Non-statutory Guidance</b>		
<b>Consolidated Guidance</b>		
Guidance for Householders	Approved Dec 2012	Minor updates February 2016
Guidance for Businesses	Approved Dec 2012	Minor updates February 2016
Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	Approved Dec 2012	Minor updates February 2016
Edinburgh Design Guidance	Approved May 2013	Under review, to include review of parking standards. Draft March 2017.
Edinburgh Street Design Guidance	Finalised October 2015	Potentially could become annex to Design Guidance.
Developer Contributions and Affordable Housing Guidance	Approved 2014	Being revised. Draft Dec 2016, for interim use prior to finalising , due in 2017
<b>Transport Guidance</b>		
Parking Standards	Approved 2009	Under review as part of Edinburgh Design Guidance
Bus friendly Design Guide	Approved 2005	
Tram Design Manual	Approved 2006	Retain until no longer needed
<b>Other non statutory Guidance</b>		
Advertisements, sponsorship and City Dressing	Approved 2013	Under review
Art in public places	Approved 1998	To be reviewed
Communications Infrastructure	Approved 2013	

Development in the Countryside & Green Belt	Approved 2008	Will be reviewed to fit with LDP
Open Space Strategy	Approved 2010	Finalised Dec 2016
Student Housing	Approved 2016	Finalised Feb 2016
Sustainable lighting strategy for Edinburgh	Approved 2012	Some sections relevant to DM decision making

# Planning Committee

10.00, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## New Town Conservation Area - Review of Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Draft for Consultation

Item number	10.1
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	City Centre

### Executive Summary

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This report seeks approval of the revised New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal, in draft, for consultation. This has been developed in the new style of appraisal. This includes a section detailing key elements of the Conservation Area and management section. The content has been updated to reflect changing issues in the area, and the community's views and concerns.

The consultation will consist of information presented on-line with a feedback form, and an exhibition and information events in the local libraries, with officers on hand to discuss and explain the appraisal.

### Links

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Coalition Pledges	<a href="#">P40</a>
Council Priorities	<a href="#">CP9, CP12</a>
Single Outcome Agreement	<a href="#">SO4</a>

## New Town Conservation Area - Review of Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Draft for Consultation

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee approves the attached revised New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal, in draft, for consultation

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 Conservation area character appraisals are intended to help manage change. They provide an agreed basis of understanding of what makes an area special. This understanding informs and provides the context in which decisions can be made on proposals which may affect the character of a conservation area.
- 2.2 On 3 October 2013, the Planning Committee approved a programme of review of Edinburgh's conservation areas. Six priority conservation areas were identified - Portobello, Grange, Inverleith, Queensferry, Morningside, and Merchiston & Greenhill. Revised character appraisals for Grange, Inverleith, Queensferry and Portobello have since been completed. The appraisals for Morningside and Merchiston & Greenhill will be progressed following the revision of the Old Town and New Town Character Appraisals. The latter two revisions have been prioritised to support the review of the Edinburgh Old and New Towns World Heritage Site Management Plan.

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 The revised Conservation Area Character Appraisal is intended to reflect changes, including the impact of new development, that have occurred in the New Town since the previous Appraisal was published in 2005. It aims to focus more on the analysis of character and townscape, and guide decisions more clearly.
- 3.2 Early engagement with the community to inform the draft Appraisal consisted of an on-line survey relating to new developments in the Conservation Area within the timeframe of the existing character appraisal. The consultation ran from 31 May to 27 June 2016 and generated 66 responses. This provided useful information on the community's priorities and current concerns regarding the nature of change and recent development in the area. The results indicated that the majority of developments had a high approval rating.

- 3.3 The draft New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal, attached at Appendix 1, reflects the feedback received during this initial engagement process. To reflect better the active role of the Appraisal in guiding decisions, a management section has been introduced which summarises the controls and policies which apply in the area and identifies a series of pressures and sensitivities, with recommendations made to address each type. Opportunities for enhancement are also identified.
- 3.4 The boundaries of the Conservation Area have been examined through the appraisal process. No comments have been received from interested parties. No amendments to the existing boundary at this stage are, therefore, recommended (see Appendix 2).
- 3.5 The Appraisal will be finalised in interactive format following public consultation. The consultation will consist of information presented on-line with a feedback form. An exhibition will be displayed at the Central Library, with a Planning Officer on hand for two Open Days to discuss and explain the Appraisal.
- 3.6 The consultation draft of the revised New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal will be published on the Council's website and advertised via the web and social media, local community events, publications, posters and local groups' email networks. Key local interest groups will be consulted directly.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 Success will be measured through the completion of a programme of public consultation on the draft appraisal, the incorporation of public feedback and production of the finalised New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 The work will be undertaken with existing staff resources. There are no immediate financial implications for the Council arising from this report.

#### **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 There are no risks associated with the recommendations contained within this report. . The report relates to Policy Env 6 of the Local Development Plan - Development within Conservation Areas.



## **7. Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 The aim of conservation area status is to preserve and enhance the quality of the area. This has the potential to improve the quality of life and support sustainable communities. Consultation processes and venues will ensure accessibility. The review of the format of character appraisals provides an opportunity to make the documents more accessible than at present. There are no predicted negative impacts on equalities.

## **8. Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 The impacts of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered, and the outcomes are summarised below.
- 8.2 The proposals in this report will reduce carbon emissions by encouraging the conservation of resources and energy embodied in existing buildings, rather than demolition and reconstruction, major generators of carbon emissions.
- 8.3 The need to build resilience to climate change impacts is not relevant to the proposals in this report because conservation of the built environment is not considered to be significantly affected, positively or negatively, in this regard.
- 8.4 The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because the conservation and management of the historic environment contributes directly to sustainability in a number of ways. These include the energy and materials invested in a building, the scope for adaptation and reuse, and the unique quality of historic environments which provide a sense of identity and continuity.

## **9. Consultation and engagement**

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- 9.1 An online survey relating to the quality of recent development in the Conservation Area has been carried out to inform the content and emphasis of the draft revised appraisal.
- 9.2 Once approved, the draft revised appraisal will be the subject of a formal consultation. This will consist of information presented on-line with a feedback form, an exhibition and information events in the Central Library, with officers on hand to discuss and explain the appraisal. The consultation information, and related events, will be promoted in the local area, on Twitter and online. Local and city wide amenity groups, and local councillors, will also be notified.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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- 10.1 Report to Planning Committee of 3 October 2013: Review of Conservation Area Character Appraisals.

### Paul Lawrence

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	P40 Work with Edinburgh World Heritage Trust and other stakeholders to conserve the city's built heritage.
<b>Council Priorities</b>	CP9 – An attractive city CP12 – A built environment to match our ambition
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
<b>Appendices</b>	1 New Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal - Draft for Consultation 2 New Town Conservation Area Plan

## **Appendix 1**

### **NEW TOWN DRAFT CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL**

#### **LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES**

The Conservation Area forms the northern section of the city centre of Edinburgh and its inner suburbs. It is 322ha (825 acres) in area, and approximately 3.7 kilometre (3 miles) wide west to east and 2 kilometres (1.25miles) north to south.

#### **DATES OF DESIGNATION/AMENDMENTS**

The Conservation Area was originally designated in October 1977. An amendment in March 1980 transferred Waverley Station to the Old Town Conservation Area. A further amendment was made in 1995 to include Atholl Crescent and Rutland Square, which were previously included in the West End Conservation Area.

#### **WORLD HERITAGE STATUS**

All but the northern fringe of the Conservation Area is included in the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site, which was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage Site list in 1995. This was in recognition of the outstanding architectural, historical and cultural importance of the Old and New Towns.

In terms of UNESCO's criteria, the conservation and protection of the World Heritage Site are paramount issues. The conservation of the World Heritage Site is defined as those steps necessary for its protection, conservation and restoration as well as its controlled development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. Inscription commits all those involved with the development and management of the Site to ensure measures are taken to protect and enhance the area for future generations. Since 2014, Historic Environment Scotland has a statutory duty to consider the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site when assessing the impact of development proposals.

Edinburgh World Heritage was established in 1999 by a merger of the Old Town Renewal Trust and the New Town Conservation Committee. The World Heritage Site is managed, protected and promoted through a partnership comprising Edinburgh World Heritage, Historic Environment Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council. This Character Appraisal should be read in conjunction with the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site.

[Link to Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site Management Plan.](#)

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The New Town, constructed between 1767 and 1890 on the glacial plain to the north of the Old Town, contains an outstanding concentration of planned ensembles of ashlar-faced, world-class, neo-classical buildings, associated with renowned architects, including John and Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and William Playfair. Contained and integrated with the townscape are gardens, designed to take full advantage of the topography, while forming an extensive system of private and public open spaces. It covers a very large area, is consistent to an unrivalled degree, survives virtually intact and constitutes the most extensive surviving example of neo-classical town planning in the world.

The Conservation Area ranks as one of the most important in the United Kingdom, in terms of both its architectural, urban planning and historic interest. Its significance is reflected in the extensive number of Statutory Listed Buildings, the number of tourists that visit the area, and its international recognition as part of the UNESCO designated Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site.

## **PURPOSE OF CHARACTER APPRAISALS**

Conservation area character appraisals are intended to help manage change. They provide an agreed basis of understanding of what makes an area special. This understanding informs and provides the context in which decisions can be made on proposals which may affect that character. An enhanced level of understanding, combined with appropriate management tools, ensures that change and development sustains and respects the qualities and special characteristics of the area.

Planning Advice Note PAN 71: Conservation Area Management specifies that:

‘When effectively managed, conservation areas can anchor thriving communities, sustain cultural heritage, generate wealth and prosperity and add to quality of life. To realise this potential many of them need to continue to adapt and develop in response to the modern-day needs and aspirations of living and working communities. This means accommodating physical, social and economic change for the better.

Physical change in conservation areas does not necessarily need to replicate its surroundings. The challenge is to ensure that all new development respects, enhances and has a positive impact on the area. Physical and land use change in conservation areas should always be founded on a detailed understanding of the historic and urban design context.’

## **HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT**

The analysis of New Town’s character and appearance focuses on the features which make the area special and distinctive. This is divided into two sections:

- Structure, which describes and draws conclusions regarding the overall organisation and macro-scale features of the area; and
- Key Elements, which examines the smaller-scale features and details which fit within the structure.

This document is not intended to give prescriptive instructions on what designs or styles will be acceptable in the area. Instead, it can be used to ensure that the design of an alteration or addition is based on an informed interpretation of context. This context should be considered in conjunction with the relevant Local Development Plan policies and planning guidance. The management section outlines the policy and legislation relevant to decision-making in the area.

## **HISTORICAL ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT**

During the 1600s and early 1700s, the population of Edinburgh grew considerably within the old walls of the city, producing conditions of severe overcrowding. The late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century were difficult periods for Scotland. The country's economy was relatively small, its range of exports limited, and the country was in a weak political position in relation to the great powers of Europe, including neighbouring England, and their overseas empires. Famine and depopulation in the 1690s, the Union of Parliament in 1707, severe financial losses following the failure of the Darien Colony in Panama, and instability resulting from the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 (in which Edinburgh was taken by the Jacobites) were significant impediments to development. It was not until the more settled political and economic climate of the 1750s that the city could contemplate an ambitious potential expansion.

Before the building of the First New Town, the land to the north was characterised by open ground with a few scattered villages such as Broughton, Stockbridge, Canonmills, Dean, Picardy and Calton. All these villages were difficult to access from the Old Town which was severely constrained by its topography – with expansion to the north impeded by the Nor' Loch.

The gradual growth of economic prosperity by the mid-eighteenth century was accompanied, after 1745, by political stability. In the 1750s, Edinburgh was, therefore, ripe for expansion. Its more prosperous citizens wanted better housing than was available in the cramped and dark closes of the Old Town. The building of Argyll Square, Adam Square, Brown Square and George Square to the south met some of this demand on a relatively small scale.

In 1751, a pamphlet was published entitled 'Proposals for carrying on certain public works in the city of Edinburgh'. This document, strongly supported by the Lord Provost, George Drummond, proposed a New Town connected to the Old Town by a bridge.

The draining of the Nor' Loch began in 1759, and the Council also took steps to purchase sections of land immediately across the valley to enable development.

### **The First New Town**

In March 1766, the Council announced a competition to produce an overall plan for the new development. The objectives were to create an elite residential suburb,

based on 'order and regularity' with 'streets of a proper breadth'. The winning entry was that prepared by the 23 year old James Craig.

The final version, approved by the Council in July 1767. It is a strikingly simple, self-contained grid, with a broad main street along the top of the ridge connected to two squares. Parallel to this street are two more streets, looking north and south out over the Forth and over the Nor' Loch valley. Three equally spaced cross-streets bisect the grid. Along the long axis of each block is a smaller road, with mews lanes opening off it on each side.

The approved plan incorporated a layout of generous proportions and spaciousness. The central street is 100ft wide; the outer streets and cross streets 80ft wide; and the mews 30ft wide. The spatial layout incorporates a lateral social segregation, reflecting the hierarchy of eighteenth century society in which each class was given its due place. At the top of the hierarchy is the central, widest street (George Street) and the two grand squares. These formed the most prestigious addresses and would host the grandest individual town houses for the aristocracy and gentry. Next came the two outer streets and the cross streets. The subsidiary streets were intended to house shopkeepers and tradesmen, and the mews lanes the stables and outbuildings serviced the rear of the grand houses. In practice, the open views from the one-sided flanking streets meant that Queen Street attracted the most affluent residents.

This hierarchy provided a striking contrast to the relative social equality of the Old Town, where all classes were piled on top of one-another, occupying different levels of the same tenement. In creating the plan, Craig and the Town Council were 'importing to Scotland, for the first time, the built class distinctions of the new North Britain (Charles McKean, James Craig and Edinburgh's New Town).

The original feuing plan of the New Town shows the blocks broken up into regular plots, with gardens behind the houses and access from the mews lanes. However, development on the ground varied significantly from this plan.

Construction began around 1770 with buildings at the east end of Queen Street and Thistle Street, and the northern and eastern sides of St Andrew Square. By early in the 1780s, construction was underway in the eastern extremes of George Street, Princes Street and Rose Street, from where it spread gradually towards the west end.

All development was subject to conditions imposed by the feu superiors, in this case the Council. Control over the appearance of the buildings was initially very relaxed - the only condition imposed was that Craig's plan should be followed, with continuous terraces set back from the pavement by a basement area. Despite the regular plots shown on the feuing plan, feus were sold in a variety of sizes, and built both as town houses and tenement blocks of different sizes and designs, and the development was soon criticised for its irregularity which conflicted with the order required by contemporary taste.

Following concerns about the disparate overall appearance of the initial buildings, the conditions of sale of the land became increasingly prescriptive, and the Town

Council passed a series of Acts in the 1780s to control issues such as building height and dormers. In 1781, the Council stipulated that every house on a main street was to be of three storeys with a sunken basement and not more than 14.4m (48'-0") high from the basement area to the top of the wall. In 1791, the Council commissioned Robert Adam to complete detailed plans and elevations for Charlotte Square to act as a detailed design guide. This resulted in the first New Town development to use a coherent palace block design to articulate an architectural unity across a number of individual properties, all controlled by Adam's feuing plan.

As the success of the First New Town became clear, adjacent land owners began to consider similar ventures. This resulted in a series of developments spreading north, west and east of the First New Town which today form the New Town Conservation Area.

### **Post -War Planning**

The highly regarded town planner, Sir Patrick Abercrombie, produced detailed reports with proposals for the redevelopment of a number of British cities including Edinburgh, following the urban destruction and dramatic changes brought about by the Second World War. In 1949, Abercrombie presented his Civic Survey and Plan to Edinburgh Corporation. The plan recommended major changes to the city centre, including the remodelling of Princes Street in its entirety to regain the unity, which had been lost. These radical proposals were adopted by the Princes Street Panel in the 1950s, which devised a standard section for Princes Street. This segregated pedestrians from vehicular traffic, with a walkway at first floor level. Buildings using this approach are still evident. The demolition of St James Square and the insertion of a new road network through the Central Area were also recommended.

By the late 1960s, concerns about threats to the Georgian New Town were widespread. These focused on the condition of the buildings and the loss of clarity and coherence of the Georgian ensemble. Confronted with these multiple threats, the various authorities and interests organized a conference on the conservation of Georgian Edinburgh in 1970. The conference confirmed the international importance of the New Town and resulted in the establishment of the Edinburgh New Town Conservation Committee (ENTCC) in 1972. The ENTCC provided a single focus within one agency for all activities related to the study, condition, conservation, and development of the New Town.

From this point, a much greater emphasis was placed on conservation rather than redevelopment. Traffic proposals for the city centre proposed by Buchanan in the mid 1970s, which were a progression of Abercrombie's proposals were abandoned. However, this did not prevent the demolition of Picardy Place and St James Square - the former for road proposals and the latter for the St James Centre.

The New Town was designated as a conservation area in 1977. The inscription of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 1995 provided additional recognition of the city's unique heritage.

In 1996, the consultants EDAW were commissioned to produce 'A Strategy for the First New Town', considering, amongst other things, this issue of perceived conflict



between the desire to maintain commercial vitality and the need to protect the historic and architectural character of the area. The recommendations of the EDAW Study were adopted by the Planning Committee in November 1997.

The Edinburgh World Heritage Trust (EWH) was created in 1999 by the amalgamation of the Old Town Renewal Trust and the New Town Conservation Committee. The aim of EWH is to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the site's special architectural or historic interest. EWH seeks to co-ordinate activities necessary for the protection of the heritage value of the site through its controlled development and its harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. The World Heritage Site Management Plan identifies what is significant about the World Heritage Site, recognises challenges and threats, and sets out policies to preserve and enhance the Site.

## **STRUCTURE**

### **Topography**

The formal designs of the New Town were laid out without substantially altering the existing landform and the topography, therefore, has a significant impact on the form of the Conservation Area. The majority of the area sits on a north facing slope. Calton Hill is the most prominent natural landmark within the area and forms a dramatic punctuation to the east. From George Street, the ground falls dramatically south down to Princes Street Gardens, overlooked by the Castle and the Old Town. Only the Western New Town is laid out on flat ground. Linked grid layouts make use of the topography to achieve a cohesive, uniform urban whole.

### **Development Pattern**

The development of the New Town has resulted in a building stock of extraordinary quality which has proved to be both durable and capable of adaptation, both to the needs of changing residential standards and to different uses. Parts of the New Town can be characterised as restrained or even austere, relying on proportion, regularity and repetitive design for their architectural quality.

The Conservation Area is typified by formal plan layouts, spacious stone built terraces, broad streets and an overall classical elegance. The majority of buildings are of a standard type that expresses Georgian ideals of urban living. The standard building form is three main storeys over a sunken basement, normally three bays wide and three storeys high, including steps from street to basement and cellars under the pavement with a slate covered pitched roof. The width of the basement area was standardised at 2.4 m (8'0") in the First New Town, though it is sometimes wider in subsequent developments - for example, nearly 4.0m in Heriot Row. The street elevations of each property typically follow a standard form of evenly spaced vertically proportioned sash windows, with a door at street level. There is usually a high proportion of masonry to window opening on both the front and rear elevations. The facades reflect the internal planning of the buildings with larger balconies and lengthened windows to the drawing rooms at first floor level.

Apart from a very few of the very earliest properties, which are of rubblework stuccoed to represent ashlar, the street elevations of the majority of buildings were built of finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone. From the 1860s, builders took advantage of improved transport to import significant quantities of cheaper and softer stone from further afield. Rear elevations were usually constructed of rubblework masonry,

Driven by the grid plan of Craig's New Town as a precedent and the topographical characteristics of the area, each subsequent development adopted the basic principles of a grid layout. These grid layouts, defined by perimeter blocks, were designed with a concern both for buildings and the public realm and the relationship between built form, streets and open spaces. The layouts are framed by the use of perimeter blocks, which are rectangular in the earlier schemes, but become curved and rounded to meet the grid requirements of later schemes.

The First and Northern New Towns generally have the same hollow square perimeter block shape and size, while the later schemes have smaller hollow squares. The backlands to these hollow squares form large areas of open space within the Conservation Area and are significant features. The encroachment of commerce and retail in the New Town has resulted in the infill of the perimeter blocks; particularly along Princes Street, George Street and Shandwick Place.

The planned formal gardens throughout the Conservation Area introduce punctuation, emphasise views and provide amenity space within the discipline of the grid layouts.

From the 1840s onward, the local authority relaxed its restriction on the allowable heights of buildings, which quickly led to the construction of an additional floor on a large number of buildings.

The Victorians changed the nature of Princes Street and George Street with the introduction of commercial buildings. However, when developing residential areas in the New Town they invariably followed the grid plan precedent set by Craig.

In the post-war period there has been a significant amount of redevelopment within the area, particularly during the 1960s. Some of the buildings of this period tend to have ignored a number of the historic townscape rules in terms of proportion, scale, materials and form.

## **Setting and Edges**

North Bridge and the Mound, original links between the Old and New Towns, provide principal routes to the south and the Borders. The access over North Bridge reveals the topography and character differences between the Old and New Towns. It also provides panoramic views to the east towards Arthur's Seat and the coast in the distance. The end of the bridge is terminated by Robert Adam's palace fronted Register House. The former GPO and Balmoral Hotel frame the bridge at Princes Street.

The Mound, a causeway built up of spoil from the construction of the New Town between 1780 and 1830, divides Princes Street gardens into two sections. Playfair's Galleries are classical temples against the backdrop of the Old Town ridge.

London Road, the principal route from the south reaches the Conservation Area through Playfair's Calton Scheme, giving an immediate introduction to the classical formality of the New Town.

The principal south western approach enters the New Town via Lothian Road with the Caledonian Hotel on the western junction with Princes Street. The Churches of St John and St Cuthbert terminate West Princes Street Gardens.

Leith Walk, connecting the City with its sea port, enters the Conservation Area at Haddington Place, which leads on to Playfair's Elm Row and Gayfield Square. London Road also provides a set piece entrance to the Conservation Area, linking through to Leith Walk.

The road to Glasgow skirts the Victorian development of the Western New Town before swinging north-east onto Haymarket Terrace and passing through the Georgian elegance of Coates and Atholl Crescents, to arrive via Shandwick Place at Princes Street. Queensferry Road, another western approach, takes advantage of Telford's high level bridge of 1830 to avoid the original route, which wound down a steep valley to cross the Water of Leith.

## **Vistas and Views**

Views and vistas were an important element in eighteenth century design and town planning, and the area has a variety of notable views. The New Town exploits the topography and the value of views both within and out from it to maximum effect. The historic plan forms allied to the dramatic topography results in important terminated and long vistas and landmark features that respond to the changes in level. This is particularly true of southern views from the First New Town across Princes Street Gardens to the Old Town Ridge. Views from the northern slopes provide stepped panoramas towards and across the Firth of Forth.

In addition to these distant views Craig's plan deliberately promoted axial views along its main routes. Of particular note is the view south from George Street along Hanover Street towards the Royal Scottish Academy and Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland. The views along George Street, east along Princes Street and out of practically all the cross streets are also outstanding.

To the west, the view of the spires of St Mary's cathedral is visible from many positions and is juxtaposed to the east with the prominence of Calton Hill. Playfair's scheme for Calton follows the contours of the hill and provides a terrace of exceptional length and great elegance that exploits spectacular views both to the north, south, and west along Princes Street.

Within the grid layouts, terminated vistas have been planned, using churches, monuments, buildings and civic statuary, resulting in an abundance of landmark buildings. The generally uniform heights of the New Town ensure that the skyline is distinct and punctuated only by church spires, steeples and monuments. The uniformity of building heights, allied to the wide use of formal gardens within the grid layouts, provides a background against which important features stand out and allows views across the city to be appreciated.

## **Townscape**

The Conservation Area is characterised by Georgian and early Victorian rectilinear development of grand formal streets lined by fine terraced building expressing neo-classical order, regularity, symmetry, rigid geometry, and a hierarchical arrangement of buildings and spaces. They create a regular pattern of stately streets, squares and crescents, interspersed by formal gardens, and containing a series of major classical buildings by architects of the stature of Robert Adam.

While there are a considerable number of prominent buildings and focal points in the area, the sloping topography means that punctuation above the skyline is limited. The features that are prominent and can be seen from many parts of the area are the Old Town Ridge, Calton Hill with its monuments, and St Mary's Cathedral. Sitting alongside Calton Hill, the concrete development of the St James Centre forms an obtrusive element that can be seen from many points.

Princes Street gardens, with its Castle ridge backcloth, provides an open natural setting for a number of landmark buildings directly associated with Edinburgh. The magnificent Greek revival pavilion art galleries by Playfair at the foot of the Mound give credence to Edinburgh as the 'Athens of the North'. Further to the east is the Gothic steeple of the Scott Monument. The Balmoral Hotel (formerly the North British) completed in 1902 is a large quadrangular building, with a domed clock tower overlooking Waverley Station.

These features apart, the New Town is made up of a mix of town houses and tenement buildings, usually following a sloping topography, and adopting a generally uniform height with only church spires projecting above them. Within the grid layouts, there are individual set pieces and important buildings that do not disturb the skyline. The New Town can also be viewed from above at locations such as the Castle and Calton Hill, which makes the roofscape and skyline sensitive to any modern additions.

To understand the character of the Conservation Area, it is as appropriate to break it down into the smaller parts, which make up the whole. However, there is a strong sense of these parts 'fitting together' to form a unique and special place.

### ***First New Town***

The completed development of the First New Town was characterised by:

- A general consistency of overall building form, of three main storeys over a sunken basement with slate-clad pitched roofs, contributing to the appearance of a unified whole;
- An almost exclusive use of finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone (a pale, buff sandstone that weathers to a dark grey), creating a visual homogeneity;
- Visual homogeneity was also created by the use of a limited range of supporting materials: natural slate on roofs; cast and wrought iron for railings, balconies and street lamps; fine joinery and glazing at doors and windows; and stone for footpath paving, kerbs and roadway setts; and
- Richer, grander designs, such as Charlotte Square, were introduced as building work moved to the west and the development became economically secure.

The First New Town was planned to be essentially residential - a neighbourhood for elegant living. The majority of buildings were originally residential, non-residential buildings were confined to ancillary uses such as churches and the Assembly Rooms. Shops were planned in Rose Street, Hill Street and Thistle Street.

The new environment was ideal for the development of retail trade and over the years Princes Street has been extensively redeveloped as Edinburgh's prime shopping street. This has resulted in the majority of the buildings now being in retail use, though office, leisure and hotel uses are also present on upper floors.

Moving north from Princes Street retail use decreases. Rose Street and George Street have considerable shop frontages, particularly in their central and western ends but retail use has not achieved the saturation level of Princes Street. Further north, Thistle Street and Queen Street only house a very modest amount of retail use. The cross streets in the area also reflect these changes.

Throughout the area property has often been rebuilt or extended or converted for office or institutional use. Residential use only remains significant in the western and northern fringes of the First New Town.

### ***The Northern New Town***

In 1799, the Heriot Trust, which owned much of the land to the north of the First New Town, feued York Place, an extension eastwards of Queen Street. David Stewart, a former Provost, set the pattern for later large-scale development. Initially feuing some thirteen acres to the north of Queen Street from the Heriot Trust, he subsequently came to them with plans for a much larger development. His plans involved laying out a large square and circus linked by a grand central boulevard crossed by a continuation of Hanover Street running down the slope below Queen Street.

Stewart went bankrupt in 1800, but a variation of his plan by William Sibbald and Robert Reid, was finally adopted. Following the successful precedent of Charlotte Square, elevations for the façades were provided by Reid, with each of the blocks treated as a single composition.

Building started in 1803 but proceeded slowly until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, by which time only Heriot Row and part of Northumberland Street had been completed. Subsequently construction speeded up while the plan underwent further modification as building proceeded. The square was given a rounded end, to form Drummond Place and in 1823 William Playfair redesigned the circus to incorporate a road up the slope from Stockbridge.

Great King Street, intended as the most prestigious, and, therefore, the most expensive, address was slow to feu, as Heriot Row, which faced the private gardens north of Queen Street, was the preferred location. These gardens, that became a feature of the later New Town developments, allowed occupiers exclusive access. Despite delays the development was essentially complete by 1823, although small sections of Fettes Row in the north-east, and of Bellevue Crescent in the north-west were not completed until much later.

The basic architectural form of the area continued the precedent of the First New Town, with fine quality ashlar residential blocks of three storeys over a sunken basement arranged in straight formal terraces.

### ***The Moray Estate***

By the early 1820s, the first New Town was virtually complete, and the Northern and Western New Towns and the Raeburn Estates were well under way. The estate of the Earl of Moray to the west of the Northern New Town remained open country. In 1822, with the demand for housing at its height, the Earl of Moray employed James Gillespie Graham to draw up a master plan. In order to ensure that the scheme was fully realised, the Earl imposed feuing conditions specifying the buildings that could be erected in great detail.

The estate, which occupied a relatively narrow strip of land sloping down to the Water of Leith was not the easiest on which to fit a classical layout. However, Gillespie Graham designed a self-contained enclave of exceptional quality which cleverly linked the First, Northern and Western New Towns. Development proceeded briskly, although the pace later slowed, with some houses not being built until 1855.

In response to the unusually shaped site and the rigid regularity of the earlier New Towns, the Moray Estate abandoned a rectilinear street layout in favour of a chain of three geometric shaped spaces linked by axial connecting streets. Each of the formal main spaces contains private gardens at their centres.

The first or most south-westerly of these spaces is Randolph Crescent, a semi-circular space with central gardens fronting Queensferry Street. Perpendicular to Queensferry Street, Great Stuart Street leads from Randolph Crescent to the elliptical Ainslie Place continuing on to the circular Moray Place.

The townscape of the Moray Estate is on a grand scale. This is expressed by the greater spaces between the blocks and the buildings, although they retain the three storey and basement form. The buildings around Moray Place itself are particularly

impressive, taking the form of twelve Roman Doric palace fronted elevations, six of which have imposing columned centrepieces.

To the north, running down the slopes of the river gorge, is a mutual communal pleasure ground which was an important element of the scheme.

### ***Western New Town***

Early in the nineteenth century development began to the west of the First New Town. Shandwick Place, an extension to Princes Street westwards flanked by two wide crescents, was the first street to commence and was completed by 1825. This street has attracted considerable retail use leading to considerable redevelopment, although Atholl Crescent and Coates Crescent have remained much as they were built.

The area north of Shandwick Place and west of Queensferry Road belonged for the most part to Patrick Walker with the Trustees of Lord Alva owning a small section in the south-east corner. They jointly commissioned a plan from Robert Brown in 1813, based on the now well-established grid plan, but with only one, diagonally set square, Melville Crescent, in the centre.

Although development started briskly on Lord Alva's quarter and in the main east-west boulevard, Melville Street, it later slowed. The grander corner properties proved particularly hard to feu, perhaps because the more prosperous buyers preferred the greener outlooks available on the Moray Estate and Calton Hill. In 1855, the designs for some of these were simplified and scaled down, in order to complete the development.

Despite these setbacks, the Walkers made a substantial income and from 1873 Patrick Walker's three daughters funded the building of the three-spired St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral that provides a prominent terminus to the main axis of the development.

In 1830, John Learmonth feued a small area of land between Shandwick Place and Lothian Road. He used an adaptation of an 1817 plan by Thomas Elliot, drawn up for the previous owner, to form a short street and Rutland Square, a neat rectangle of porticoed houses.

The spread of the city westward prompted the Heriot's Trust, which owned the land still further west, to develop it from 1860. Recognising the desirability of a green outlook, the designs by John Lessels, Peddie and Kinnear, John Chesser and others included a good proportion of narrow ellipses and crescents. The style of architecture gradually changed from neo-classical to a rich Victorian Renaissance in the later developments. The most westerly developments Magdala Place and Douglas Crescent, have, uniquely in the area, mansard roofs.

Development also extended to the north of the Walker developments with the Drumsheugh area completed by 1890, though building slowed further to the west and Rothesay Terrace was only completed in the 1900s.



The Western New Town was planned around the grand central axis of Melville Street, with Shandwick Place and Chester Street/Drumsheugh Place as flanking streets. Melville Street is closed by St Mary's Cathedral at one end and the back of West Register House at the other and lined by grand buildings. The formality of the design is, however, compromised by the asymmetrical crossing of Queensferry Street. The formality of the plan was maintained in Shandwick Place, where the street is flanked by the crescents and gardens of Coates and Atholl Crescents.

The cross streets of Stafford Street, Manor Place and Walker Street continue the rectilinear street layout, which is completed by William Street with Alva Street to the south, and Chester Street, Drumsheugh Gardens and Rothesay Place to the north.

The extreme western part of the area stands beyond the north/south line of Palmerston Place. From the 1860s, this area was laid out around the saucer shaped gardens formed by Eglinton Crescent/Glencairn Crescent and Grosvenor Crescent/Landsdowne Crescent. It represents some of the latest development within the Conservation Area.

This area has been subject to increasing pressure from commercial uses. Shandwick Place has become a significant retail location with purpose built properties replacing the original Georgian houses. Less intensive retail use has also colonised Alva Street and William Street behind Shandwick Place, and the cross streets of Stafford Street and Queensferry Street. Adjacent to these retail areas, many of the original Georgian buildings are used for offices. In Rutland Square, Melville Street, Coates and Atholl Crescent the majority of buildings are now in office use. Office use remains a significant function throughout the area to the west of Palmerston Place, although the original residential use becomes more predominant further north and west.

### ***Gayfield***

The Gayfield Estate, owned by James Jolie, lay beyond the eastern boundary of the Northern New Town between East London Street and Leith Walk, the main thoroughfare to Leith. Jolie, a solicitor, began feuing part of the area in 1785. From around 1807, Hugh Cairncross, a former assistant of Robert Adam, designed a layout for the Gayfield Estate which was less formal than the earlier New Town developments. Gayfield Square, a large rectangle opening onto Leith Walk, contained tenement blocks, villas and a row of smaller houses. Broughton Place was lined with two-storey palace blocks similar to Heriot Row but on a smaller scale. Forth Street and Hart Street, by Robert Burn, on Heriot Trust land, are similar in scale.

The western section of Gayfield, between Union Street and Broughton Street, consists of roughly regular rectilinear streets fronted by late Georgian terraces of tenements. Towards the east, the formal grid of streets is based around the development of Gayfield Square which structures the area and is surrounded by a fringe of less regular development which contains significant pockets of piecemeal redevelopment.

Gayfield has a substantial residential population amongst other uses. This variety has been extended by redevelopment and by the conversion of residential property to office use. Shop units occupy the street level accommodation along Leith Walk and Broughton Street and occasional shop uses are present in Union Street and other locations.

### **Calton**

The decision in 1814 to site a felons' prison next to the Bridewell prompted the Council to improve access to Calton Hill by building a bridge over the Calton Valley. Work began in 1815 with Robert Stevenson appointed as engineer and Archibald Elliot as architect. A single developer built all the buildings along Waterloo Place, ensuring that Elliot's conception of a grand entrance to the city was consistently executed.

Improved access to the Calton Hill prompted the Town Council to conduct a competition for a design to develop the hill and its northern flank. Although the competition was inconclusive, the Council accepted the guiding advice of their architect William Stark for a picturesque improvement following a plan and report of 1819 produced by his pupil William Henry Playfair.

Playfair's plan retained the hilltop as public open space with development of the Hill limited to its mid-level, served by an extended Princes Street. A tree flanked, grand lower London Road was also proposed to link up with Leith Walk.

The sides of the Hill were to be planted informally with a canopy of deciduous woodland. The street layout was set to converge on the Hill to provide framed views of the woodland and hilltop skyline. Within this large composition Playfair created sweeping panoramas and important point vistas at differing heights up the hill.

The blocks to the immediate north, beyond London Road, were built to Playfair's design intermittently between 1820 and the 1880s. Feuing of the mid-level stances was not complete until the 1880s. The lower levels were never fully taken up and were given over to railway and other developments.

On the south side of the Hill, Thomas Hamilton in 1825 designed a new building for the Royal High School in a pure Greek Revival style. The summit of the Hill attracted a collection of monuments: to Nelson by Robert Burn (1807), Robert Burns by Hamilton (1830), Dugald Stewart by Playfair (1831), and most conspicuously, the National Monument, an incomplete replica of the Parthenon, erected in 1829 to a design by Cockerell and executed by Playfair, who had already topped the hill with his diminutive Greek observatory (1818). The Calton skyline, embellished with this distinguished ensemble of monuments, enhanced Edinburgh's identity as the Athens of the North.

In 1936, the prisons on Regent Road were replaced by the monumental St Andrews House.

The hill is surrounded by a triangle of roads; Waterloo/Regent Road to the south, London Road/Royal Terrace to the north-east and Leith Street to the north-west.

Waterloo Place forms an eastern extension of Princes Street, its entrance marked by the western elevation of the first buildings in the street - designed as a matching pair with their ionic pilastered porticos forming a gateway to Waterloo Place. The north and south elevations of the first part of the street are closely lined by late Georgian buildings built in the classical style. These are followed by Stevenson's Bridge over the Calton ravine, with the Old Calton burial ground and St Andrew's House to the south. Beyond St Andrew's House the road skirts the slopes of Calton Hill and opens up views across the eastern part of the Old Town to Salisbury Crags, with the Old Royal High School to the north.

Royal and Regent Terrace exploit the topography of the site and consist of two long outward facing terraces linked at an acute angle. Royal Terrace facing to the north, with views out to the Forth, is an imposing street, consisting of a 360 metre row of forty terraced houses with Corinthian and Ionic colonnades. These buildings are of a conception and scale unmatched anywhere else in Edinburgh. To the south, is the only slightly less grand 300 metre stretch of Regent Terrace, linked to Royal Terrace by Calton Terrace. It is built along a natural contour line, maximising long views and the picturesque qualities of the site. To the north of Royal Terrace are the rectilinear city blocks of Leopold Place, Hillside Crescent and Eglinton Crescent, radiating back from London Road.

Although retaining substantial residential use, this area has also attracted prestigious offices such as consulates, while a significant portion of Royal Terrace is in hotel use, often involving merging adjacent properties.

### ***The Dean Estate***

John Learmonth bought the Dean Estate in 1825, an area separated from the growing New Town by the Water of Leith in its steep sided valley. At the time Learmonth was Lord Provost and was promoting a bridge across the Water of Leith to improve communication between the city and the north, by avoiding the steep descent into Dean Village. He obtained the support of the Trustees of the Cramond Turnpike, owners of the road, by agreeing to appoint their preferred architect, the eminent civil engineer Thomas Telford, and the bridge was built in 1831, largely at Learmonth's expense.

An innovative and elegant design that has stood the test of time, Telford's Dean Bridge was an asset to the city, encouraging the siting of institutions such as the Dean Orphanage and Daniel Stewart's School beyond the river.

It was not until the 1850s that the Heriot Trust, which had bought the land, commissioned John Tait to lay out Oxford Terrace, Eton Terrace, Lennox Street and Clarendon Crescent north-east of Queensferry Road, taking advantage of the views afforded by the valley location. This was followed in 1860 by Belgrave Terrace by John Chesser, set back behind a garden along the other side of Queensferry Road which featured bay windows for the first time in the area. Belgrave Crescent, overlooking the valley, followed in 1874 and Belgrave Place in 1880. Mirroring Belgrave Terrace on the other side of the road, Learmonth's descendants began Learmonth Terrace to designs by Chesser in 1873.

The Dean Estate stands each side of the Queensferry Road beyond Telford's Dean Bridge. The earliest development is on the left beyond the old Holy Trinity Church, formed by two main streets, Buckingham Terrace and Belgrave Crescent, running roughly parallel to Queensferry Road. Each street is single sided looking out over public open space.

The Heriot Trust development immediately to the north of Dean Bridge, and on the right of Queensferry Road, is based on a polygon of roads all outward facing terraces except Lennox Street, the road farthest from Queensferry Road.

### ***Stockbridge and the Raeburn Estate***

At the turn of the eighteenth century Stockbridge was a successful milling community standing astride the Water of Leith by a new stone bridge, completed in the late 1700s, replacing the original ford across the river. In addition to the industrial buildings, the village had a community of workers' cottages and out of town villas of the more affluent.

From around 1813 the expansion of the New Town impacted on Stockbridge. The growing prosperity of the area and additional traffic along the toll road increased the demand for property, leading to the incremental replacement and development of Stockbridge's commercial centre. By the late 1800s, Stockbridge had been engulfed by Edinburgh's suburbs, becoming a neighbourhood centre that continues to support a thriving retail sector.

Stockbridge is an ancient rural and milling village situated by the Water of Leith and has less formal character than the New Town making it distinct from the rest of the Conservation Area. The area forms a neighbourhood shopping centre primarily based around small shop units in Raeburn Place.

Stockbridge was laid out around a single through route; now called Kerr Street to the south east of the Water of Leith and Deanhaugh Street, Raeburn Place, Comely Bank Road successively on the other bank. Dean Street and Leslie Place join Raeburn Place from the higher ground to the south-west. These streets are lined with Georgian and Victorian terraces of tenements or three storey houses. Beyond these streets are the older and grander terraces of the Raeburn Estate. The oldest of these, Ann Street, has some particularly fine buildings including palace fronted terraces with substantial individual front gardens. St Bernard's Crescent, two crescents facing each other to form a saucer shaped space, is also a superior example of late Georgian townscape.

The majority of property remains in residential use - in particular the Raeburn Estate has been subject to little redevelopment and remains an attractive and architecturally outstanding residential area.

In 1789, the painter Henry Raeburn, acquired the estate of Deanhaugh, through his marriage to Ann, the widow of James Leslie of Deanhaugh. The estate to the

northwest of the New Town was still somewhat out of town and accessible only by the bridge at Stockbridge. Construction began in 1813 to the west of Stockbridge under the direction of the architect James Milne. The first street built, named Ann Street after Raeburn's wife, consisted of relatively modest three storey houses with extensive front gardens. Despite its location, the development was successful - later sections were more conventionally urban in style, as it was engulfed by the city. St Bernard's Crescent, a grand fully urban composition with giant Doric columns was completed in 1824.

### ***Canonmills and Claremont***

Canonmills was originally a milling community the property of the monks from Holyrood, hence its name. All of the schemes in this area which began in the 1820s were never completed and only fragments were produced. It was left to the Victorians to complete the development.

This area consists of a series of modest-sized Georgian developments, none of which were completed and which lack the formal layout of other parts of the New Town. The western section of the area is bisected and structured by the east-west route of Henderson Row.

### **Spaces**

The Conservation Area contains a series of gardens, squares and walks which make an important contribution to the character of the area and contrast with the controlled architecture of the surrounding buildings. They also reflect the area's neo-classical town planning and picturesque tradition of landscape improvement. They were designed to take advantage of Edinburgh's topography and townscape. They range in size from West Princes Street Gardens (12.8ha) and Regent Gardens (4.8ha) to the smaller squares and strips of Rothesay Terrace (0.12ha) and Saxe-Coburg Place (0.24ha). The gardens are of international significance and are designated in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

There are many shared garden enclosures within the New Town. They occupy about 13% of the New Town area and contribute a value to the character of the conservation area far in excess of their area.

There are also important graveyards associated with St John's, St Cuthbert's and Calton.

### ***St Andrew and Charlotte Square***

St Andrew Square was laid out in 1770 and Charlotte Square was completed in 1808. They were laid out as formal geometric pleasure gardens providing a retreat for the surrounding owners.

### ***Princes Street Gardens***

Princes Street Gardens lie in the valley separating the Old and New Towns. Situated at a lower level than the surrounding streets there are good views into the gardens

from Princes Street, the Mound, and the Castle; but views out from the gardens are limited, and are dominated principally by the Mound and views of the Old Town, which overlook the gardens to the south.

In 1776, the Town Council became responsible for the area of land that was to become East Princes Street Gardens. It was not until 1829 that permanent ground works were carried out and an ornamental terrace along the Princes Street side built. In 1844 the construction of Waverley Station and the railway cutting through the garden required a redesign of the gardens to accommodate these changes, the gardens were officially reopened on 15 August 1851.

A memorable feature of the gardens is the floral clock which was installed in 1903 and was the first in Britain. Its popularity and success led to the widespread adoption of floral clocks as a prominent fashion in civic bedding displays during the early twentieth century

West Princes Street Gardens were formed at the insistence of residents of Princes Street who leased land that had been the Nor' Loch from the Council. Alternative plans for the design of the gardens were put forward, but it was not until 1820 that James Skene's plans were adopted and implemented by Alexander Henderson, whose firm, Eagle and Henderson, was involved with many of the New Town pleasure gardens. After many difficulties the gardens were opened in 1821 to those residents willing to pay the annual fee of four guineas.

Between 1845 and 1847, the Edinburgh-Glasgow Railway Company took its line through the bottom of the gardens which affected the layout. In 1862 the owners added the spectacular Ross Fountain by A Durenne of Paris.

By the 1870s, there were still about 400 private individuals who subscribed to use the garden although properties in Princes Street had become almost entirely commercial. This caused public pressure for the Council to adopt the gardens, which they did in 1876. The Council instigated several changes, such as the creation of the terrace just below Princes Street in 1879, with small paths running downhill from it and the erection of a bandstand in 1880 - the bandstand was superseded by the Ross Theatre in 1935.

### ***Queen Street Gardens***

Craig's plan for the First New Town included a wide band of formal parkland to the north of Queen Street, however, land acquisition problems delayed the construction of these works.

East Queen Street Gardens, which commenced in 1814, was the first of the three communal pleasure garden to be laid out along Queen Street. The original layout of paths radiating from the centre of the gardens was changed to the present arrangement between 1817 and 1840. In the early 1860s, the garden was opened-up to make vistas and space by thinning the trees around its periphery. In 1868, the existing terrace that extends along the Queen Street side of the garden was constructed, to give generous views down into the garden.

Central Queen Street Gardens were laid out in the mid-1820s on land formerly the steading of a Mr Wood whose farm pond was reformed with a small rocky island in the middle to make a central feature in the garden which was otherwise open. Unlike East and West Queen Street Gardens, Central Queen Street Gardens are very enclosed. There are no views into the garden due to a thick perimeter planting of deciduous trees and evergreens.

West Queen Street Gardens were originally a flat area with no natural features to incorporate into the design apart from some old trees. The design adopted, included a mounded central area intersected with walks. As in East and Central Queen Street Gardens, a terrace was built on the Queen Street side to allow good views, especially down India Street. The garden is open to the surrounding streets, with simple perimeter planting.

### ***Calton Hill***

Calton Hill is visible from a wide range of locations. Its monuments give it emphasis and a characteristic form. Panoramic views are obtained from Calton Hill and Regent Gardens to the Scott Monument and over the city and the Firth of Forth. The Calton Hill Conservation Plan which was adopted by the Council in 2001 informs all decisions on the management and future of the public open space and monuments on the Hill.

Calton Hill is designated as a composite SSSI 'Site of Special Scientific Interest' which includes Arthur's Seat and the Castle Rock, notified for geological and biological interests.

### ***Regent Gardens***

Regent Gardens were formed between 1830 and 1832, under a feu charter of 1829. The gardens, the largest of the New Town gardens still in private ownership, are roughly triangular with the gardens of Regent Terrace and Royal Terrace backing on to the two long sides. The structure of the gardens remains very much as originally planned.

A central lawn on sloping ground is planted with mature parkland trees. A mixture of lime, beech, and sycamore shelters the surrounding walks. The various footpaths lead to a terrace planted with limes, set above a ha-ha at the top of the gardens, just inside the boundary wall with Calton Hill. The ha-ha is in two parts, connected by a rustic bridge below which is a walk lined on one side by a holly hedge and on the other by Irish yews.

### ***Dean Gardens***

In the 1860s, the area surrounding Dean Bridge was undergoing rapid development by Colonel Learmonth, son of Lord Provost Learmonth (who was instrumental in building the Dean Bridge). Local residents were anxious to protect open space and banded together to petition for the provision of a garden and to purchase the land.



The layout of the gardens consists of two terraces connected by paths and steps which allowed various picturesque views to St Bernard's Well a classical temple, designed by Alexander Nasmyth in 1789 and built on the site of a mineral spring.

### ***Water of Leith***

In addition to the formal gardens delineated by the various stages of development the Water of Leith Walkway runs through the Area. It is an important landscape feature and a key wildlife resource forming the principal wildlife corridor between the uplands of the Pentland Hills and lower Water of Leith Valley. It is designated as an Urban Wildlife Site.

The character of the river valley alters from a steep, wooded gorge in Dean Gardens to a flatter more urban river from Deanhaugh Street reflecting sharp changes in earlier sea levels. The Walkway along the Water of Leith is one of Edinburgh's major recreational resources and, as it passes through the enclosed, natural gorge, it provides a distinct feature area within the Conservation Area.

## **KEY ELEMENTS**

### **Vistas and Views**

Terminated vista within the grid layouts and the long distance views across and out of the Conservation Area are important features. The grid layout follows the topography throughout the area providing a formal hierarchy of streets with controlled vistas and planned views both inward and outward and particularly northwards over the estuary. The cohesive, historic skyline makes an important contribution to the Conservation Area and it is particularly crucial to control building heights, particularly along skyline ridges.

### **Building Forms**

The overwhelming retention of buildings in their original design form, allied to the standard format of residential buildings, contributes significantly to the character of the area. The principal building form throughout the New Town is the hollow square, residential, tenement block consisting of a sunken basement area with three to four storeys above.

### **Streetscape**

Streets and pavements are usually consistent in their width comprising a central parallel-sided carriageway defined by granite or whin drainage channels and stepped kerbs. Pavement and road widths are determined by the street hierarchy and have a consistent ratio based on where the street lies within the hierarchy. The relationship of stone buildings, pavements and setted streets provide a disciplined unity and cohesion.

Within the conservation area, the historic street pattern is largely intact. Initially pavements were flagged, probably with Hailes or Craigeith sandstone paving slabs, while carriageways were setted. Streets are bounded on either side by pavements

running back in an unbroken surface from the kerb to the building line, or stone base of railings guarding an open basement area.

The extensive retention of original historic street surfaces, particularly roads surfaced in whin or granite setts and some high quality stone paving add an important texture to the character of the area. They should be rigorously protected and used as guiding references in new works. Many items of historic street furniture such as railing mounted lighting, police boxes, telephone boxes also remain.

### **Street Lighting**

There has been street lighting in the area since 1785, when one hundred and sixteen lamps burning whale oil were installed. From the 1820s, gas lamps were installed. In 1955, the local authority began a ten-year programme to replace all surviving gas lighting with electric lights throughout the city. At this time the majority of the surviving gas standards were replaced with concrete or steel poles - some with 'Georgian-style' lanterns. Railing-mounted lamps were also installed or reinstalled in a few streets - the railing standards along the Mound and the south side of Princes Street are examples. These were copies of the privately erected wrought iron oil lamps in Charlotte Square that were erected in c. 1800. Many owners augmented the original street lighting by adding lamps to the front railings of properties.

The vast majority of lamp standards erected prior to the 1940s were cast iron. Contemporary with other cast iron elements, such as railings, these were often of considerable design merit. The retention of these items is important where they still exist.

### **Street Furniture**

Edinburgh has a tradition of robust and well designed street furniture: for instance the cast iron police boxes and road lamps designed by the City Architect, E J MacRae, in the 1930s to complement Edinburgh's classical architecture. Where these items occur, they make an important contribution to the quality of the area. They can also provide a pattern for new furniture.

### **Statues and Monuments**

The extensive collection of statues, monuments, historic graveyards and national memorials in the Conservation Area make a significant contribution to the historic and architectural character of the area. They also provide a focus and punctuation points for many views. St John's, St Cuthbert's and Calton graveyards contain important collections of funerary monuments.

### **Mews and Lanes**

Craig's New Town contained lanes that were composed of artisans' dwellings, but as the expansions of the New Town took place, the original purpose of the lanes transferred to the provision of mews. These provided accommodation for stabling and coaches, usually associated with the town houses on the streets that they lay behind. They are usually one and a half stories high, with a carriage entrance and

sometimes a hayloft, both on the lane side. They were usually built with a formal high quality design facing the house and an informal rubble elevation facing the lane of the mews.

## **Materials**

There is a standard palette of traditional building materials including blonde sandstone, timber windows and pitched slated roofs.

## **Stonework**

Apart from a few of the very earliest properties, which are of rubblework stuccoed to represent ashlar, the street elevations of all buildings were in finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone. By the 1860s, improved transport led to the import of significant quantities of cheaper and often softer stone.

There are a variety of masonry treatments on front and rear elevations, none of which were originally painted: polished ashlar (smooth); broached ashlar (horizontally tooled); droved ashlar (with fine banded tooling); stugged ashlar (lightly tooled with a masons' punch or point); channelled V-jointed ashlar; rock faced; vermiculated (as if eaten by worms); random rubble and squared rubble.

## **Roofs**

Most roofs in the First New Town are steeply pitched, with a high central ridge. Roofs in later developments were more likely to have two parallel ridges making a double-pitched 'M' profile roof with a central leaded platform. A few roofs have an original mansard behind a balustrade, as seen at Henderson Row, Royal Terrace and Douglas Crescent - these were only popular towards the end of the nineteenth century. Chimneys and chimney pots occur on party and gable walls, and cupolas are virtually universal over internal stairs. Roofs are generally covered with graded slate with lead flashings to parapet or valley gutters. Rainwater goods are generally cast iron.

## **Windows**

Timber sash windows are typical throughout the Conservation Area, usually consisting of a pair of glazed sashes often subdivided by astragals, that slide vertically in a case or frame with a pair of weights contained within the case balancing each sash.

In conjunction with internal timber shutters, sash and case windows are an efficient design well suited to combat Edinburgh's climate and the majority of windows have withstood the test of time remarkably well. Where there are no inherent defects in their traditional construction such windows should have no problems that regular maintenance cannot cure.

Most early windows were glazed with either Crown or cylinder glass rather than the more modern cast or sheet glass. The high surface gloss, slight imperfections and

convex planes create interesting reflections and give depth to the façade. Where it exists original glass should, therefore, be retained wherever possible. Since Crown glass and cylinder glass could only be made in small sheets the size of the panes was strictly limited, so large windows demanded sub-division by rebated glazing bars, or astragals, to carry the smaller section of glass.

Most early astragals are extremely fine. After 1845 when the weight tax on glass was abolished, larger sheets of heavier drawn glass came into use and astragals became thicker to support the extra weight. Soon afterwards even larger sizes of panes became available and astragals were no longer required because a complete sash could be glazed without the need for sub-division. Many of the later New Town houses had plate glass on the front elevation but retained the cheaper Crown or cylinder glass with astragals at the rear.

The size and number of panes and the arrangement of astragals vary widely depending on the date and position of the window, the relative importance of individual rooms, the improvements in glass manufacture and subsequent changes in fashion. For example, in the 1820s it became fashionable to have floor-to-ceiling windows in drawing rooms on the first floor and the cills were lowered accordingly, examples can be seen in Northumberland Street and Heriot Row.

There has been longstanding Council guidance which requires windows to be painted white to maintain the unity of architectural schemes.

## **Doors**

Doors are a distinctive feature of the area. They are normally a simple four or six panel design constructed in Baltic pine and painted. The configuration of panels and mouldings varied considerably, displaying the full range of Georgian joinery skills.

Much of the excellent original ironmongery has survived on front doors within the area. Usually manufactured of brass with a relatively high zinc content. Typical items include door handles, letter plates, bell pulls, numerals and often a door knocker. Brass name plates with incised Roman characters filled with wax or paint are another common feature.

## **Fanlights**

The term fanlight, derived from the semi-circular fan shape, tends to be applied to any glazed opening above a door, but it may be more precise to refer to the rectangular openings as 'overdoor lights'. In either case, they were generally placed above solid unglazed doors to admit light into hallways. A wide variety of patterns are found in the Conservation Area reflecting the tastes of the original builders or owners. Most were ornate - featuring curved, circular, rectangular or fan shaped geometric patterns of astragals.

## **Entrance Platts**

Front doors are usually accessed from the street by one or more stone steps leading to a stone slab or platt bridging the open basement area. This arrangement also

reinforces the importance of the entrance whilst bridging the difference in level between the street and the entrance. The drop from the pavement to the area and the edge of the entrance steps and platt are protected by cast iron railings, a feature which became increasingly ornate over time particularly on more prestigious buildings

### **Cast Iron work**

Cast iron railings are an important and characteristic feature throughout the Conservation Area, serving as safety barriers around sunken basement areas. The abundance of cast iron work in Edinburgh was a result of the expansion of the city at a time when cast iron was relatively cheap. During the Second World War, when many ornamental railings around communal gardens were removed for re-use for munitions, but never actually used for that purpose, the sunken basement still had to be protected, and consequently much of the original ironwork has survived. Cast iron balconies at first floor level are also found in many places, and add significant interest and rhythm to the facades.

In many streets, entrances were emphasised by the incorporation of lamps adjacent to the footpath and on either side of the entrance. These lamps, many of which survive, were mounted on wrought or cast iron standards integral to railings or stood separately on the stone plinth.

There is long standing Council guidance which requires the painting of all iron work in black to maintain architectural unity.

### **Shop Fronts**

The form and appearance of shop fronts make an important contribution to the appearance and character of certain parts of the area.

Streets of shops were included from the beginning of the New Town. Many of these shops have survived on the fringes of the central area, such as Stockbridge and William Street. Within the central area, however, these early shop fronts have largely disappeared. Victorian and early twentieth century shop fronts incorporated fine and elaborate joinery, becoming more elegant and maximising display space. In the post-war period, the availability of a wide range of new materials and changing architectural philosophy resulted in a change in shop front design.

### **Boundary Treatments**

Boundaries are important in maintaining the character and quality of the spaces in the New Town. They provide enclosure, define many pedestrian links and restrict views out of the spaces. Stone is the predominant material.

## **MANAGEMENT**

### **Legislation, policies and guidance**

## Conservation Areas

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 states that Conservation Areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Local authorities have a statutory duty to identify and designate such areas.

Special attention must be paid to the character and appearance of the conservation area when planning controls are being exercised. Conservation area status brings a number of special controls:

- The demolition of unlisted buildings requires conservation Area consent;
- Some permitted development rights, which allow improvements or alterations to the external appearance of dwellinghouses and flatted dwellings, are removed; and
- Works to trees are controlled (see Trees for more detail).

The removal of buildings which make a positive contribution to an area is only permitted in exceptional circumstances, and where the proposals meet certain criteria relating to condition, conservation deficit, adequacy of efforts to retain the building and the relative public benefit of replacement proposals. Conservation area character appraisals are a material consideration when considering applications for development within conservation areas.

Alterations to windows are also controlled in conservation areas in terms of the Council's guidelines.

## Listed buildings

A significant number of buildings within the New Town Conservation Area are listed for their special architectural or historic interest and are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Listed building consent is required for the demolition of a listed building, or its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its special character.

## World Heritage Site

Since 2014, Historic Environment Scotland has a statutory duty to consider the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site when assessing the impact of development proposals.

## Planning guidance

More detailed, subject-specific guidance is set out in Planning Guidance documents. Those particularly relevant to the New Town Conservation Area are:

- *The World Heritage Site Management Plan*
- *Guidance for Household*
- *Guidance for Businesses*

- *Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas*
- *Developer contributions and affordable housing*
- *Edinburgh Design guidance*
- *Communications Infrastructure*
- *Street Design Guidance*

In addition, a number of statutory tools are available to assist development management within the Conservation Area.

#### Article 4 Direction Orders

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, amended 2012, (abbreviated to GPDO), restricts the types of development which can be carried out in a Conservation Area without the need for planning permission. These include most alterations to the external appearance of dwellinghouses and flats. Development is not precluded, but such alterations will require planning permission and special attention will be paid to the potential effect of proposals.

Under Article 4 of the GPDO the planning authority can seek the approval of the Scottish Ministers for Directions that restrict development rights further. The Directions effectively control the proliferation of relatively minor developments in Conservation Areas which can cumulatively lead to the erosion of character and appearance. The New Town Conservation Area has Article 4 Directions covering the following classes of development:

Class 7 - the erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure.

Class 38 - water undertakings.

Class 39 - development by public gas supplier.

Class 40 - development by electricity statutory undertaker.

Class 41- development required for the purposes of the carrying on of any tramway or road transport undertaking.

#### Trees

Trees within Conservation Areas are covered by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning (etc) Act 2006. This Act applies to the uprooting, felling or lopping of a tree having a diameter exceeding 75mm at a point 1.5m above ground level. The planning authority must be given six weeks' notice of the intention to uproot, fell or lop trees. Failure to give notice will render the person liable to the same penalties as for contravention of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Tree Preservation Orders are made under planning legislation to protect individual and groups of trees considered important for amenity or because of their cultural or historic interest. When assessing amenity, the importance of trees as wildlife habitats will be taken into consideration. There is a strong presumption against any form of development or change of use of land which is likely to damage or prejudice the future



long term existence of trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order. The removal of trees for arboricultural reasons will not imply that the space created by their removal can be used for development.

*Trees in the City* contains a set of policies with an action plan used to guide the management of the Council's trees and woodlands.

### **Assessing Development within the New Town Conservation Area**

The richness of the New Town's built heritage is considerable. It is this complexity and diversity which make it attractive, yet make these qualities hard to define. It also has a fragility and human scale which often does not sit easily with the demands of present day development requirements. These are qualities and conflicts that must be resolved if the character of the New Town is to be sensitively interpreted and enhanced.

#### **General Criteria**

General issues to be taken into account in assessing development proposals in the Conservation Area include the appropriateness of the overall massing of development, its scale (the expression of size indicated by the windows, doors, floor heights, and other identifiable units), its proportions and its relationship with its context i.e. whether it sits comfortably. Development should be in harmony with, or complimentary to, its neighbours having regard to the adjoining architectural styles. The use of materials generally matching those which are historically dominant in the area is important, as is the need for the development not to have a visually disruptive impact on the existing townscape. It should also, as far as possible, fit into the "grain" of the Conservation Area, for example, by respecting historic layout, street patterns or existing land form. It is also important where new uses are proposed that these respect the unique character and general ambience of the Conservation Area, for example certain developments may adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area through noise, nuisance and general disturbance. Proposals outside the boundaries of the Conservation Area should not erode the character and appearance of the New Town or intrude into views of the Castle.

#### **New Buildings**

New development should be of good contemporary design that is sympathetic to the spatial pattern, scale and massing, proportions, building line and design of traditional buildings in the area. Any development within or adjacent to the Conservation Area should restrict itself in scale and mass to the traditionally four/five storey form. New development should also reflect the proportion and scale of the traditional window pattern. The quality of alterations to shop fronts, extensions, dormers and other minor alterations should also be of an appropriately high standard.

The development of new buildings in the Conservation Area should be a stimulus to imaginative, high quality design, and seen as an opportunity to enhance the area. What is important is not that new buildings should directly imitate earlier styles, rather that they should be designed with respect for their context, as part of a larger whole

which has a well-established character and appearance of its own. Therefore, while development of a gap site in a traditional terrace may require a very sensitive design approach to maintain the overall integrity of the area; in other cases modern designs sympathetic and complimentary to the existing character of the area may be acceptable.

### Alterations and Extensions

Proposals for the alteration or extension of properties in the Conservation Area will normally be acceptable where they are sensitive to the existing building, in keeping with the character and appearance of the particular area and do not prejudice the amenities of adjacent properties. Extensions should be subservient to the building, of an appropriate scale, use appropriate materials and should normally be located on the rear elevations of a property. Very careful consideration will be required for alterations and extensions affecting the roof of a property, as these may be particularly detrimental to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

### Definition of 'Character' and 'Appearance'

Conservation areas are places of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

The character of an area is the combination of features and qualities which contribute to the intrinsic worth of an area and make it distinctive. Special character does not derive only from the quality of buildings. Elements such as the historic layout of roads, paths and boundaries, paving materials, urban grain and more intangible features, such as smells and noises which are unique to the area, may all contribute to the local scene. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all these factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address these qualities.

Appearance is more limited and relates to the way individual features within the conservation area look.

Care and attention should be paid in distinguishing between the impact of proposed developments on both the character and appearance of the conservation area.

## **OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Development opportunities for infill or replacement may arise within the area, and will be considered in terms of the relevant guidance. The Edinburgh Design Guidance, Guidance for Householders and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas explain the Council's approach to design in historic contexts.

No sites within the Conservation Area are identified for significant housing or other development through local development plans.

## **OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLANNING ACTION**

### **Conservation Area Boundaries**

The boundaries of the Conservation Area have been examined through the appraisal process. No proposals for boundary changes are proposed.

## **OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT**

The character appraisal emphasises the more positive aspects of character in order that the future can build on what is best within the Conservation Area. The quality of urban and architectural design needs to be continuously improved if the character of the Conservation Area is to be enhanced. The retention of good quality buildings (as well as listed buildings) and the sensitive interpretation of traditional spaces in development are of particular importance.

### ***Streetscape***

Careful consideration needs to be given to floorscape which is an essential part of the overall appreciation of the New Town's rich townscape heritage. Repair and renewal work to street surfaces should be carefully detailed and carried out to the highest standards using quality natural materials.

### ***Shop Fronts***

Whilst there are many fine shop fronts in the Conservation Area, there are also a number which are unsatisfactory and ignore the architectural form of the buildings of which they form part. Encouragement should be given to improving the quality of the shop fronts in the area, particularly that minority of shop fronts which are particularly poorly or inappropriately designed or badly maintained.

### ***Natural Heritage***

Measures to further protect and enhance the river valley of the Water of Leith should be pursued, whilst complementing its designation as an Urban Wildlife Site in accordance with the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, NPPG 14 and its historic character.

Opportunities should also be taken to increase the biodiversity potential of appropriate open spaces through a variety of management practices. This may include the introduction of replacement native shrub planting and diversity of grass cutting regimes.

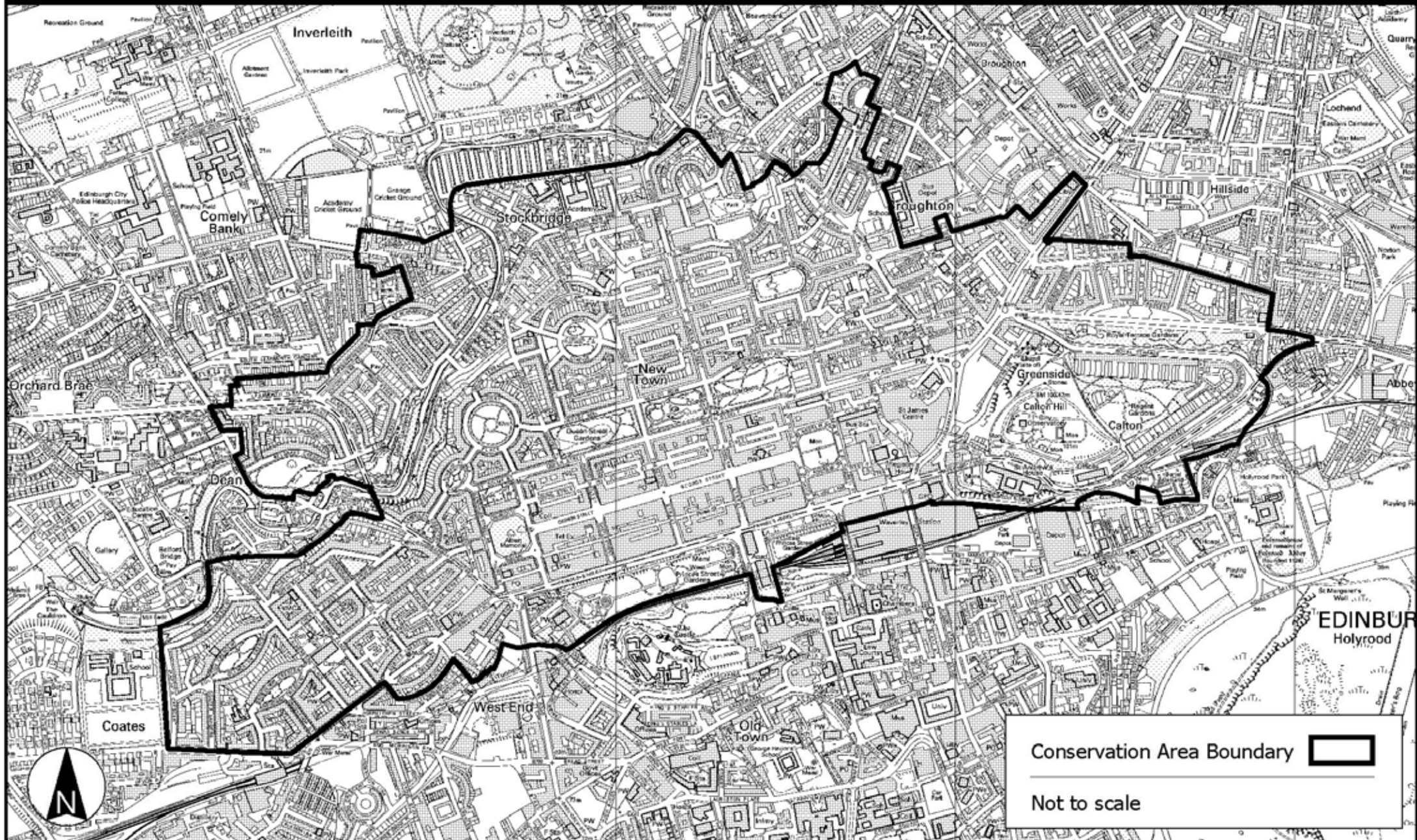
### ***High Buildings***

The New Town has very consistent heights and a cohesive skyline and is particularly susceptible to buildings that break the prevailing roof and eaves height and impinge on the many important views. It is also important to protect the character of the conservation area from the potentially damaging impact of high buildings outside the conservation area.

## **REFERENCES**

- Perspectives of the Scottish City – ed George Gordon.
- Georgian Edinburgh – Ian G Lindsay.
- The Buildings of Scotland, Edinburgh – J.Gifford, C.McWilliam, D.Walker.
- The Care and Conservation of Georgian Houses – Davey, Heath, Hodges, Ketchin, Milne.
- The Making of Classical Edinburgh – A.J.Youngson.
- RIAS Illustrated Architectural Guide – Charles McKean James Craig 1744 – 1795 - eds. Kitty Cruft and Andrew Fraser.

# New Town Conservation Area



# Planning Committee

10am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

## Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration – referral from the Transport and Environment Committee

<b>Item number</b>	11.1
<b>Report number</b>	
<b>Wards</b>	All

### Executive summary

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The Transport and Environment Committee on 1 November 2016 considered a report by the Executive Director of Place regarding results of a consultation exercise on proposals to declare Cammo Estate as a Local Nature Reserve. The Committee agreed to refer the report to the Planning Committee for information.

<b>Coalition pledges</b>	See attached report
<b>Council outcomes</b>	See attached report
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	See attached report
<b>Appendices</b>	Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration report by the Executive Director of Place

# Terms of Referral

## Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration

### Terms of referral

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- 1.1 On 1 November 2016, the Transport and Environment Committee considered a report regarding Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve Declaration.
- 1.2 The Transport and Environment Committee agreed:
  - 1.2.1 To note the findings of the consultation exercise seeking views on proposals to declare Cammo Estate as a Local Nature Reserve.
  - 1.2.2 To note the declaration of Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve would take place in November with certified copies of the declaration available for public inspection.
  - 1.2.3 To refer the report to the Planning Committee for information.

### For Decision/Action

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- 2.1 The Planning Committee is asked to consider the attached report.

### Background reading / external references

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Transport and Environment Committee 1 November 2016.

## Kirsty-Louise Campbell

Interim Head of Strategy and Insight

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### Links

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<b>Coalition pledges</b>	See attached report
<b>Council outcomes</b>	See attached report
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	See attached report
<b>Appendices</b>	Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration - report by the Executive Director of Place



# Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 1 November 2016

Appendix 1

## Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration

**Item number**

**Report number**

**Executive/routine**

Routine

**Wards**

Almond

### Executive Summary

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This informs Committee of the results of a consultation exercise on proposals to declare Cammo Estate as a Local Nature Reserve and the subsequent declaration of Cammo Estate as Local Nature Reserve. The Council's legislative power to declare Local Nature Reserves is also outlined.

A Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is an area of land declared under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, by a local authority, for its special nature interest and/or educational value.

The final stages of the declaration process will take place during November. A notice of declaration will be published and certified copies of the declaration placed in local libraries, the Drumbrae Hub and at the Planning and Building Standards reception. Local press and web sites will be used to advertise that the certified copies are available for inspection.

### Links

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**Coalition Pledges**

[P48](#)

**Council Priorities**

[CO19](#)

**Single Outcome Agreement**

[SO2](#) [SO4](#)

## Cammo Estate: Local Nature Reserve Declaration

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Committee:
  - 1.1.1 notes the findings of the consultation exercise seeking views on proposals to declare Cammo Estate as a Local Nature Reserve;
  - 1.1.2 notes the declaration of Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve will take place in November with certified copies of the declaration available for public inspection; and
  - 1.1.3 refers the report to Planning Committee for information.

### 2. Background

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- 2.1 Local authorities possess statutory powers to set up and manage Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
- 2.2 On 3 June 2014, the Transport and Environment Committee agreed to consult on the declaration of Cammo Estate as a Local Nature Reserve.
- 2.3 The designation of Cammo Estate as an LNR accords with the Council's Scottish Biodiversity Duty and is included as an action within the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-18.
- 2.4 Cammo Estate lies to the north-west of the City and is within the North West Locality. The proposed LNR covers 39 hectares in size and comprises a mosaic of farmland, semi-improved grassland, broadleaved woodland and ponds.
- 2.5 Cammo Estate is in the ownership of the City of Edinburgh Council and is managed by the Forestry and Natural Heritage Service.

### 3. Main report

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- 3.1 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are areas of high natural heritage interest, which are not just protected but are also managed and improved, with the conservation of nature as a priority concern. In recent years, community participation, education and informal recreation have also become established as desirable management objectives.

- 3.2 In order to meet the legislative requirements of the 1949 Act, it is essential that a proposed LNR meets eight requirements set out below.
- 3.2.1 It should consist of land (interpreted to include foreshore above low-water mark of ordinary spring tides or inland waters).** Cammo Estate is a rural park comprising farmland, semi-improved neutral grassland, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, plantation woodland and ponds. The proposed boundary of the site is included at Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 It should be managed.** Cammo Estate is managed by the Council's Forestry and Natural Heritage Service.
- 3.2.3 It should provide special opportunity for the study and research of British flora and fauna and the conditions in which they live, and the study of earth sciences interest in the area; and/or preserve the special natural or earth science interest in the area.** Biodiversity and conservation interest in Cammo Estate is high with several educational and health improvement establishments using the site on a regular basis.
- 3.2.4 It should consist predominantly of British flora and fauna.** Cammo Estate contains protected mammal species, a high number of bird species for its size and two locally notable plant species.
- 3.2.5 It should have the study and research into, or preservation of nature or the earth sciences as a priority objective and not as an incidental land management consideration.** Environmental education, promotion for research and preservation of heritage, all feature heavily in the management objectives of Cammo Estate.
- 3.2.6 It should lie in the jurisdiction of the local authority concerned.** Cammo Estate lies to the north-west of the City and is within the North West Locality.
- 3.2.7 It should be owned or leased by the local authority concerned, or under an agreement from the owner or tenant.** Ownership of Cammo Estate was transferred to the City of Edinburgh Council, in 1979, from the National Trust for Scotland.
- 3.2.8 It should be the subject of consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage.** Scottish Natural Heritage has been consulted on the proposal and is in favour of declaration.
- 3.3 In the Second Proposed Local Development Plan, the site is designated as a Local Nature Conservation Site. It is surrounded to the north by the environs of the River Almond and some low density housing, to the west by farmland, to the south-west by Turnhouse Golf Course and to the south by farmland. To the east, the site abuts the established residential area of Cammo and to the south-east lies the greenfield land identified for new housing in the Second Proposed Local Development Plan (HSG20). If this site is developed, green networks connections will be created through the housing site. Together with enhanced off-site links, this will improve connectivity to Cammo Estate from wider residential areas lying to the east.
- 3.4 The site is managed by the Council as a publicly accessible, natural greenspace. The Forestry and Natural Heritage Service has produced a 10 year management

plan for the site up to 2020. An advisory group for the management of Cammo Estate is in place with membership consisting of councillors, council officers, and representatives of the Cramond Association, the Friends of Cammo Estate and the National Trust for Scotland.

- 3.5 The involvement of local people is vital to the success of any LNR. The Cammo Advisory Group is in favour of the declaration of Cammo Estate as an LNR, however, in order to gain the views of the wider community, and following approval by committee in June 2014, a consultation exercise was due to commence. However, negotiation concerning the sale of Cammo Home Farm, which sits within the estate boundary and within the Council's ownership, resulted in delays due to the uncertainty over the final LNR boundary. The farmhouse and outbuildings were finally sold in 2016 enabling the consultation process to proceed. During June 2016, a consultation exercise was undertaken by the Council's Forestry and Natural Heritage Service.
- 3.6 The consultation included information made available at the Dumbrae Hub and Cammo Lodge, at Cammo Estate and an online consultation. In total 95 responses were received consisting of 50 through the online Consultation Hub, two from the Dumbrae Hub and 43 from Cammo Lodge. Of these 94 were in favour of declaration with one against. Scottish Natural Heritage also supported the declaration.
- 3.7 The main issues raised during the consultation were:
  - 3.7.1 Improvements to biodiversity;
  - 3.7.2 Improvements to infrastructure;
  - 3.7.3 Additional protection of the site for future generations to enjoy;
  - 3.7.4 The importance of the area in terms of providing natural vegetation to help filter the air which was particularly important given the high levels of air pollution in nearby local areas; and
  - 3.7.5 Concerns that the original designed landscape and historical features of the Estate are missing due to fragmentation e.g. the Old Portugal Garden area and the Water Tower.
- 3.8 The matters raised under points 3.7.1 to 3.7.3, all relate to key objectives of the management plan and will be given appropriate consideration by the Advisory Group.
- 3.9 The issue raised at 3.7.4, concerns local air pollution. The levels of (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) measured along Queensferry Road comply with Scottish Government Targets at relevant receptors e.g. the facade of residential property. There is a very small localised area that does not comply, which will be subject to further investigation.
- 3.10 The issue raised at 3.7.5, regarding the potential to include original Estate features such as the Water Tower and Portugal Garden as part of the LNR is acknowledged. However, these areas which are to the north and west of the proposed LNR

boundary have been lost from the original Estate due to road construction and fragmentation through private purchase. It is possible to enter into agreements with landowners to manage areas under private ownership as LNRs. However, the inclusion of these particular areas would require a considerable amount of time in negotiations and then investment to bring them up to acceptable standard. An assessment would also need to be undertaken to determine if these areas meet the criteria for LNR status. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to proceed with maintaining the area currently owned and managed by the Council as the LNR boundary, at this time.

- 3.11 Based on the overall positive outcome of the consultation exercise, it is proposed that Cammo Estate is declared an LNR. The final stages of the process will take place during November. According to the Act, the final stage requires a notice of declaration to be published “in a manner which appears best suited to informing the persons concerned”. In this instance, this will include placement of certified copies of the declaration in local libraries, the Drumbrae Hub and at the Planning and Building Standards reception. The fact that these copies are available for inspection will be advertised in the local and community press and on site notices boards. It will also be advertised electronically on Edinburgh Outdoors and Tell Me Scotland.
- 3.12 A launch event to celebrate the declaration and raise public awareness of the LNR will be planned for spring 2017. An article will also be produced for Scottish Natural Heritage’s LNR Bulletin.

#### **4. Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The measure of success is the support of the local community to declare Cammo Estate as an LNR, followed by the formal declaration of Cammo Estate as an LNR in November 2016.

#### **5. Financial impact**

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- 5.1 There are no financial implications to the declaration of Cammo Estate as an LNR as all management works will be carried out under existing budgets.
- 5.2 Declaration of the site as an LNR may provide opportunity to apply for additional funds from grant aiding bodies such as the Heritage Lottery.

#### **6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 There are no risk, compliance or governance impacts identified.
- 6.2 The declaration of Cammo Estate is supported by the Cammo Estate Management Plan and the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 -18.

## 7. Equalities impact

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- 7.1 There are no predicted impacts on rights and equality.
- 7.2 The aim of LNR declaration is to enhance and manage Cammo Estate for the benefit of both people and biodiversity. This has the potential to improve the quality of life, improve health and wellbeing, provide environmental education and volunteering opportunities, and supports sustainable communities.

## 8. Sustainability impact

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- 8.1 The impacts in relation to the three elements of Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered, and the outcomes are summarised below. Relevant Council sustainable development policies have been taken into account and are noted at Background Reading later in the report.
  - 8.1.1 The proposals in this report will have a neutral impact on carbon emissions. Carbon emissions will neither increase nor decrease during the process of LNR declaration. It may be worth noting however that the management of the grasslands on site as traditional meadows may increase carbon sequestration.
  - 8.1.2 The proposal in this report will increase the city's resilience to climate change impacts because it will increase the protection of semi-natural green space.
  - 8.1.3 The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because they will give people the opportunity to enjoy the natural environment, delivering benefits to health, education and well being to those that visit the LNR.
  - 8.1.4 Economic well-being is not considered to impact on the proposals in this report because overall the LNR will be used by and involve those already living locally. There may occasionally be visitors or tourists from further afield but their impact on the local economy, due to low numbers, would be very limited.
  - 8.1.5 The proposals in this report will help achieve a more sustainable Edinburgh because it will increase the protection of a site positively managed for biodiversity and public enjoyment.

## 9. Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 Throughout June 2016, a public consultation was undertaken by the Forestry and Natural Heritage Service. The conclusion from the consultation was that there was considerable support for the declaration of Cammo as an LNR.
- 9.2 The Council has ongoing engagement with the local community through its partnership arrangements with the Cammo Advisory Group and the Friends of Cammo Estate.

## 10. Background reading/external references

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[Local Nature Reserves in Scotland: A Guide to their Selection and Declaration](#)

[Cammo Estate Management Plan 2011-2020](#)

[Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-18](#)

[Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014-2020](#)

[Sustainable Energy Action Plan](#)

### **Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

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## 11. Links

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<b>Coalition Pledges</b>	P48 – Use green flag and other strategies to preserve our greenspaces.
<b>Council Priorities</b>	CO19 Attractive Places and Well Maintained - Edinburgh remains an attractive City through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards.
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	SO2 – Edinburgh’s citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health.  SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1. Cammo Estate Local Nature Reserve Boundary.

