

Planning Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 8 December 2016

Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy.

Item number	8.2
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All

Executive Summary

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

Coalition Pledges	P33 , P40 , P42 , P48
Council Priorities	CP1 , CP2 , CP4 , CP9 , CP11 , CP12
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 , SO3 , SO4

Open Space 2021, Edinburgh's Open Space Strategy.

1. Recommendations

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

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

7. Equalities impact

- 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

- 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

- 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

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

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

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

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.'¹

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.²

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.³

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.⁴

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

² 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. [Accessed 2 November 2016]. Physical Activity includes indoor and outdoor leisure activities. Data compared to Scottish Household Survey for 2014.

³ 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.⁵

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.

⁴ 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. [Accessed 13 April 2016].

⁵ 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 [Accessed 13 April 2016].

How is Open Space in Edinburgh changing?

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 Trust⁶ '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:

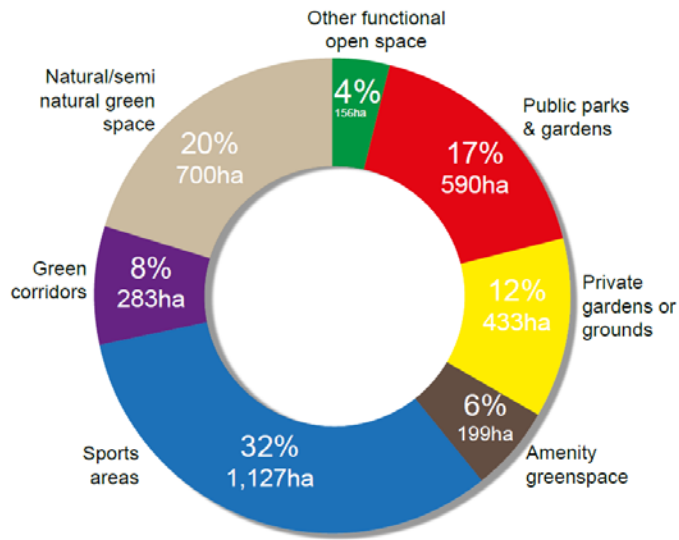
- Residential Amenity Greenspace;
- Play Space for children and teenagers;
- Green corridors;
- Sports Areas;
- Natural/semi-natural greenspace;
- Allotments; and
- Churchyards and Cemeteries.

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.

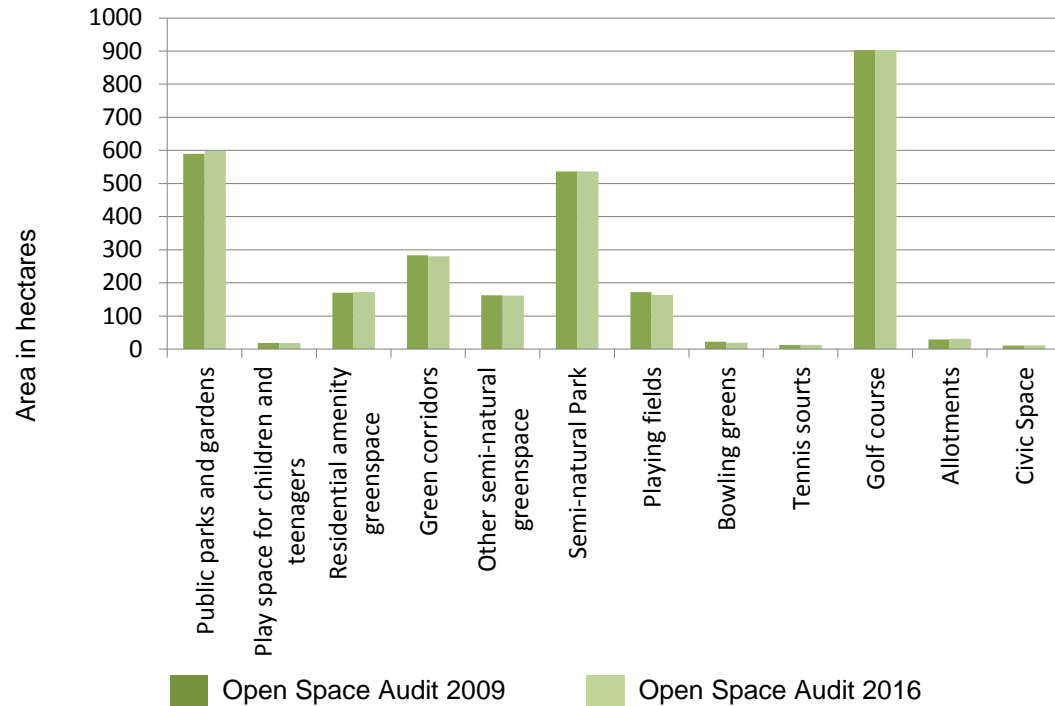
⁶ Formerly The National Playing Fields Association.

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 study⁷ 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.⁸

⁷ 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).

⁸ 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 20th 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

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

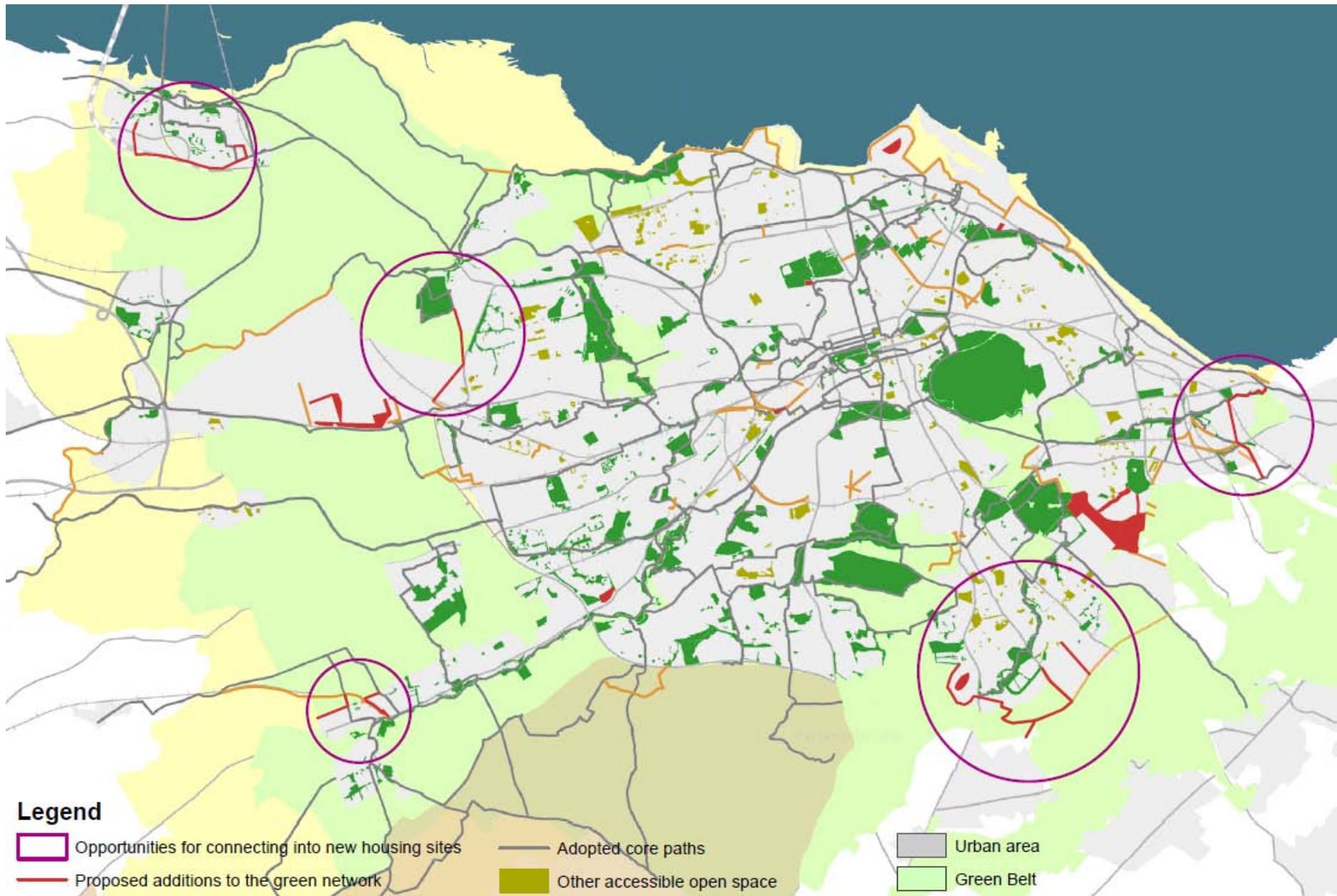


Figure 1: Edinburgh's Green Network. Extensions to the city's Green Network as set out in the Edinburgh Local Development Plan.

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.

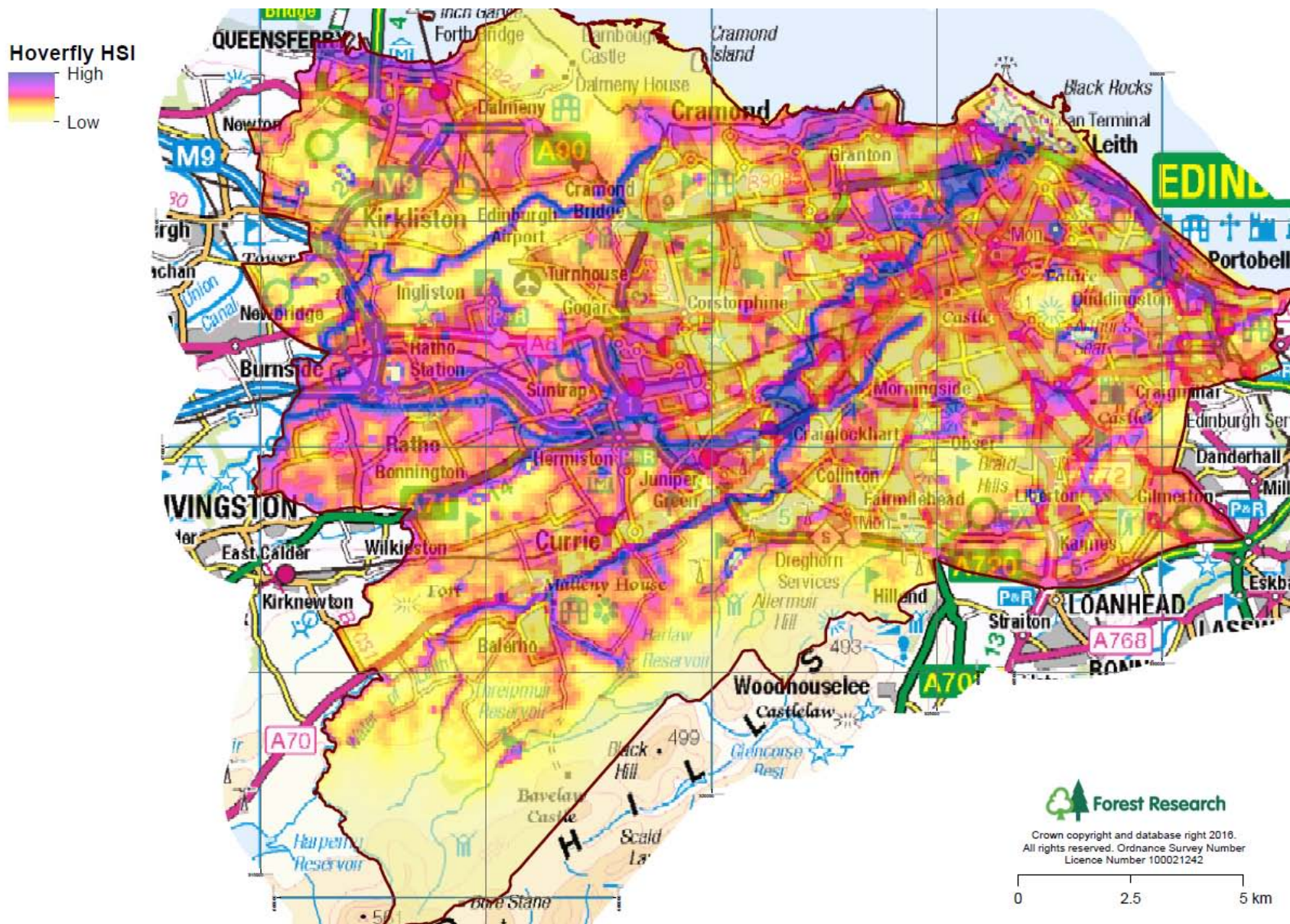


Figure 2: Predicted habitat suitability for hoverflies in Edinburgh. Results from a model developed by Forest Research using data from The Wildlife Information Centre to examine how species might use green networks to move across the city.

Edinburgh's Open Space Standards

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

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 Strategy⁹:

- 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.

⁹ 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.’¹⁰

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

¹⁰ 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.

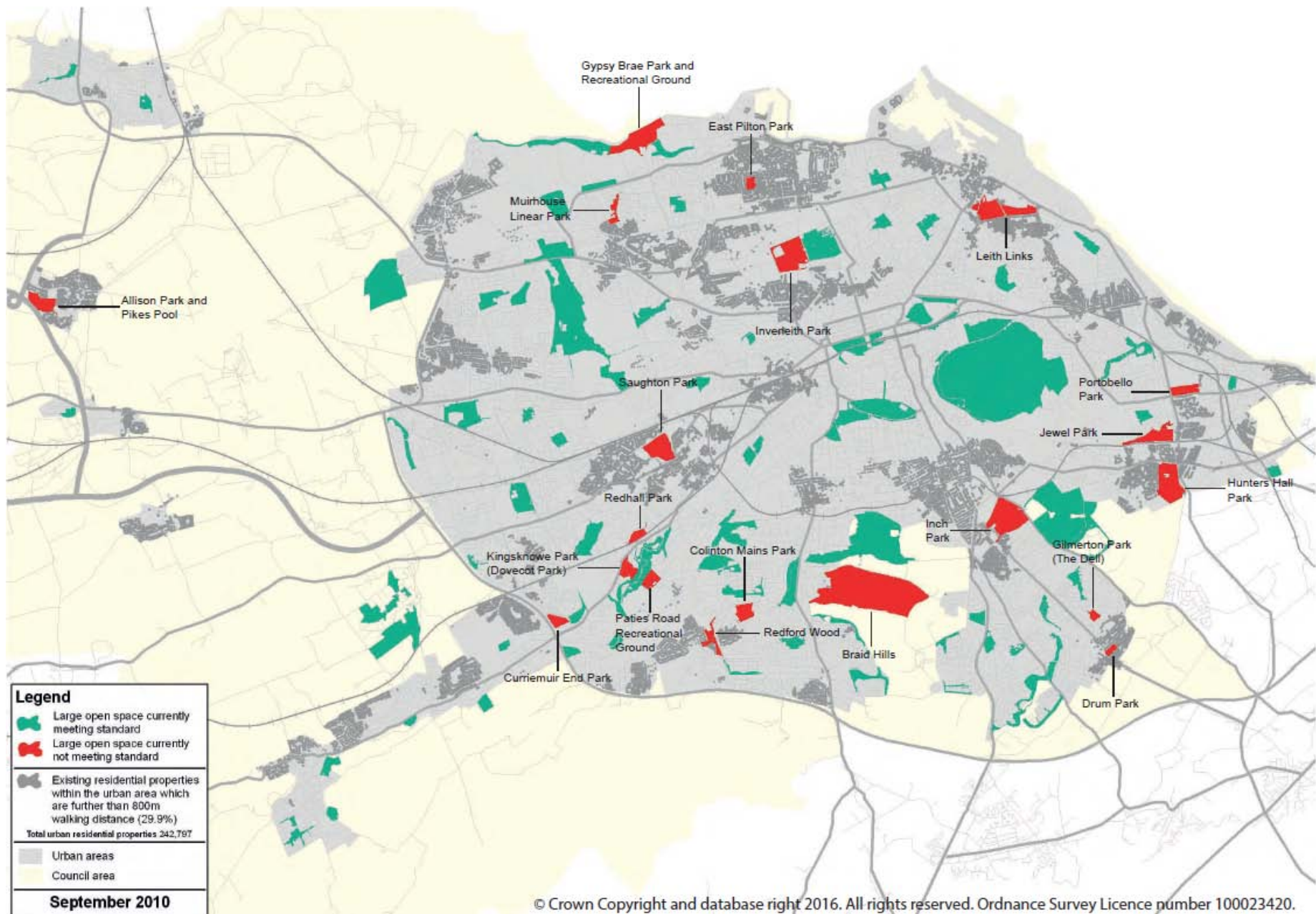


Figure 3: Access to Large Greenspaces in 2010

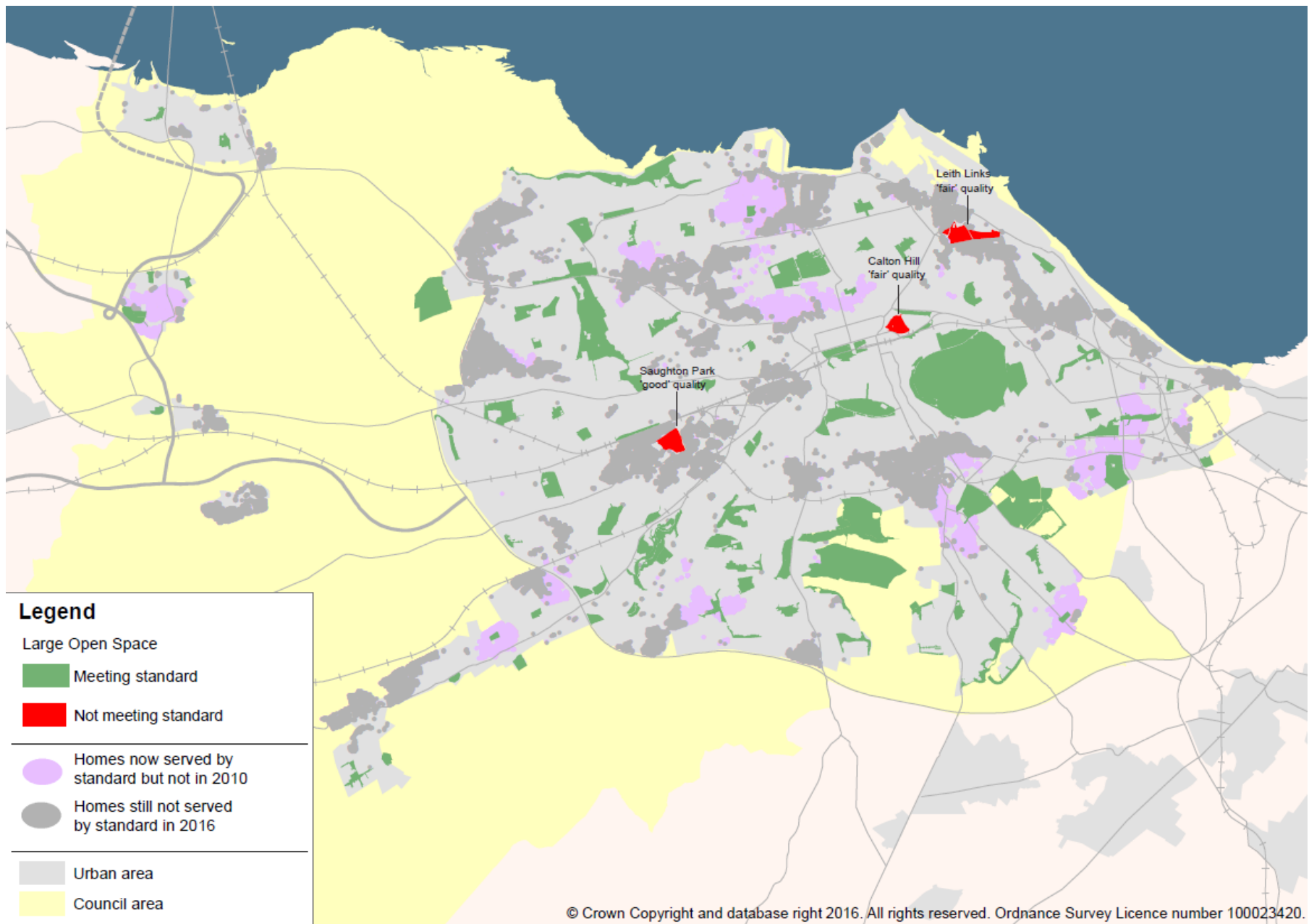


Figure 4: Access to Large Greenspaces in 2016

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.

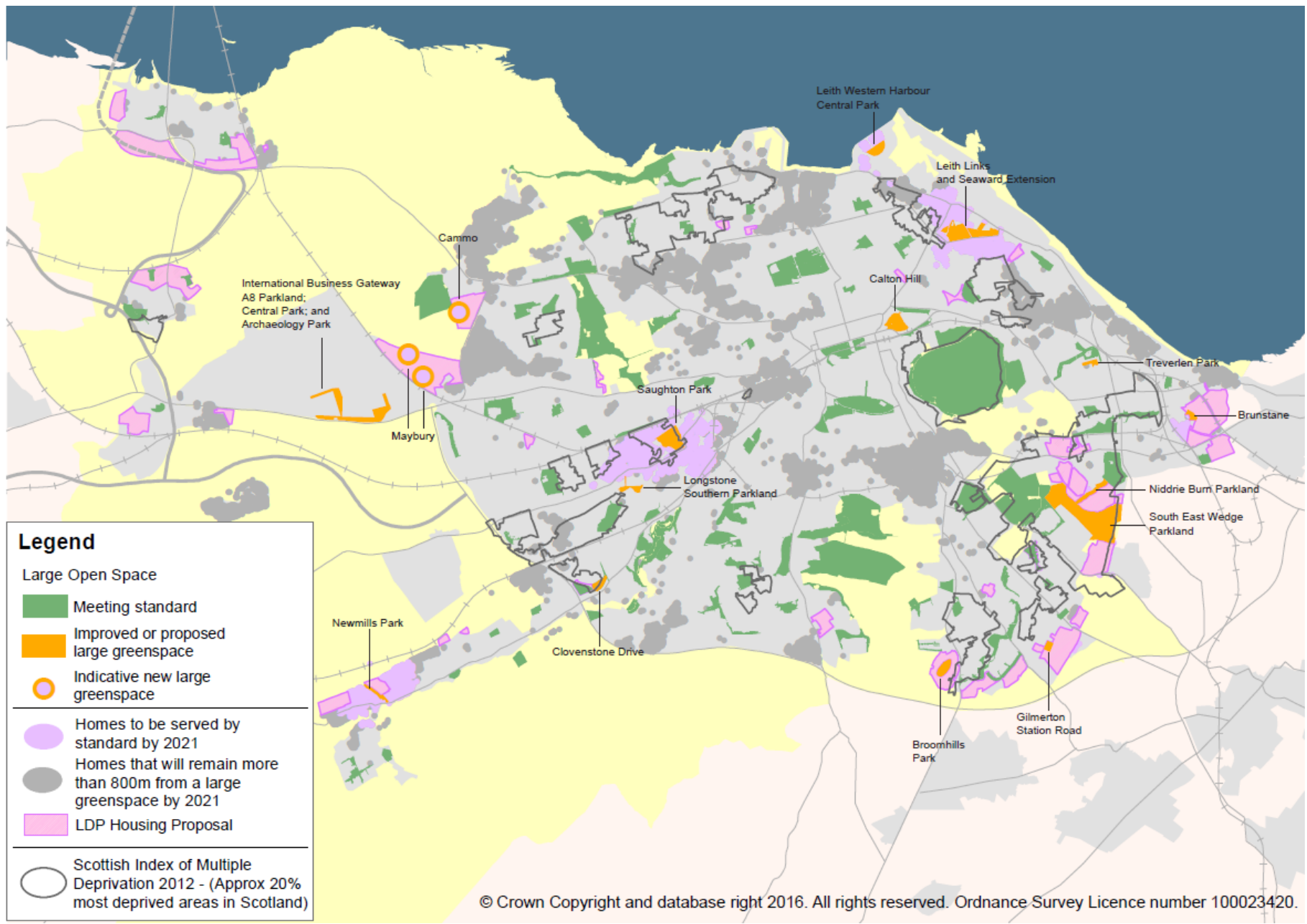


Figure 5: Potential Access to Large Greenspace by 2021



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

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.¹¹

Edinburgh's Play Strategy¹² 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

¹¹Ward 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.

¹² 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 Value¹³ measures the quality of play area design and layout, together with range of play activities on offer.

Play Value	score
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.

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

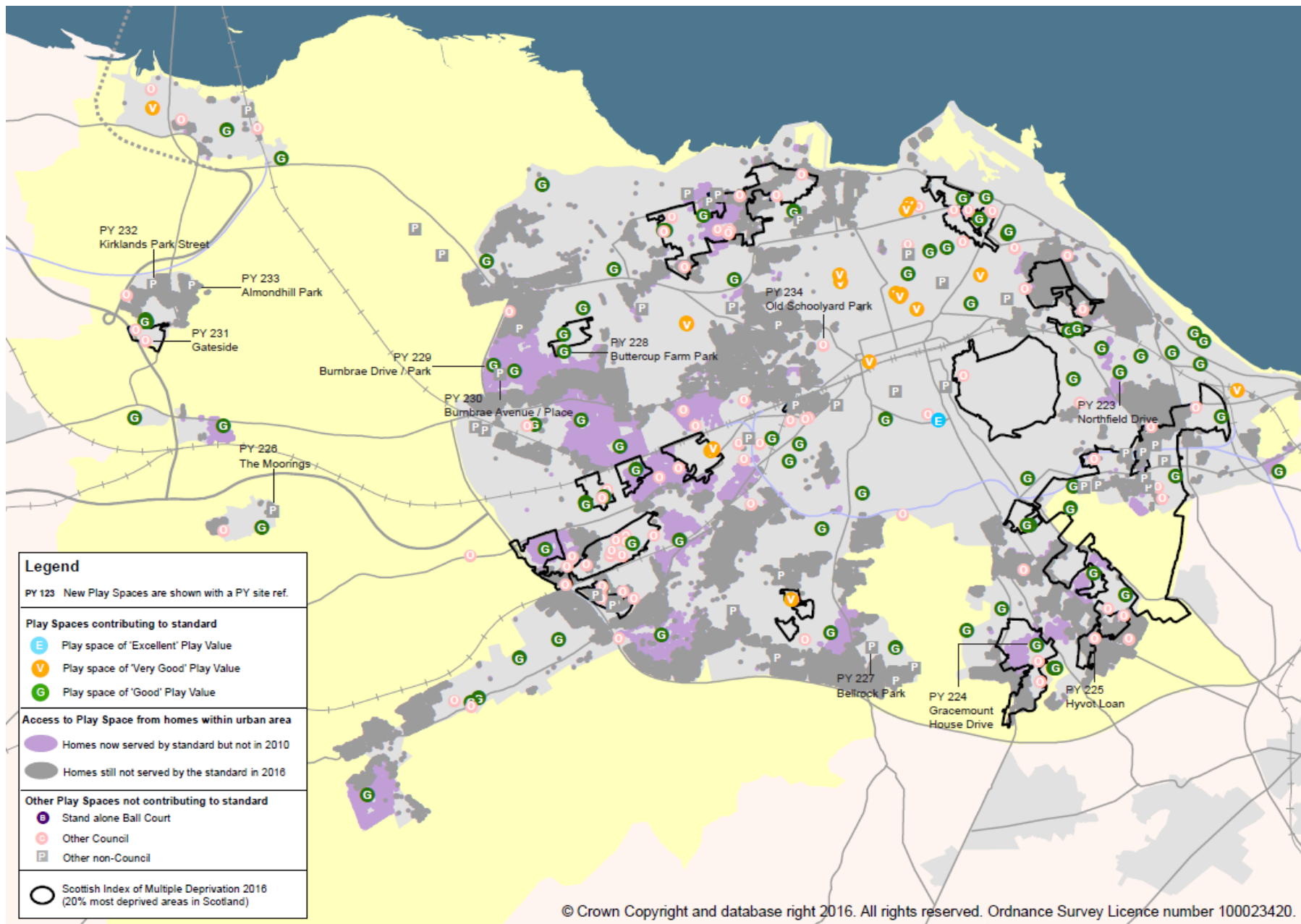


Figure 6: Play Area Access in 2016

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 renewal¹⁴ and vandalism¹⁵. Local residents were consulted on the changes. 3 play areas planned for removal were kept open in response to community views¹⁶. 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.

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

¹⁵ Brown Street, The Pleasance and Dumbryden Gardens, Wester Hailes.

¹⁶ 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.

Play Area	Action	Estimated Cost
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, thorough 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.

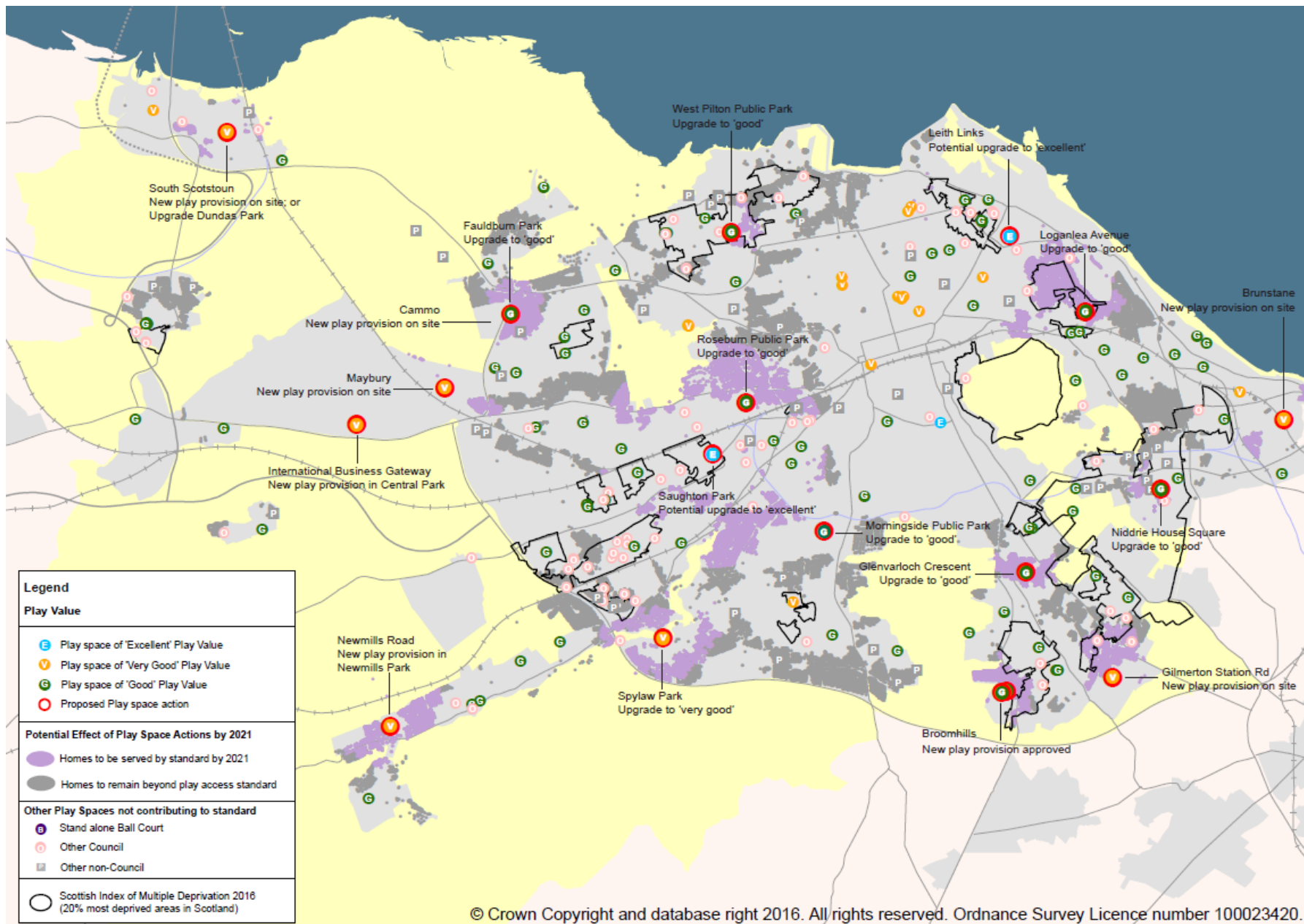


Figure 7: Potential Access to Play by 2021



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

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 greenspace¹⁷.

¹⁷ <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.

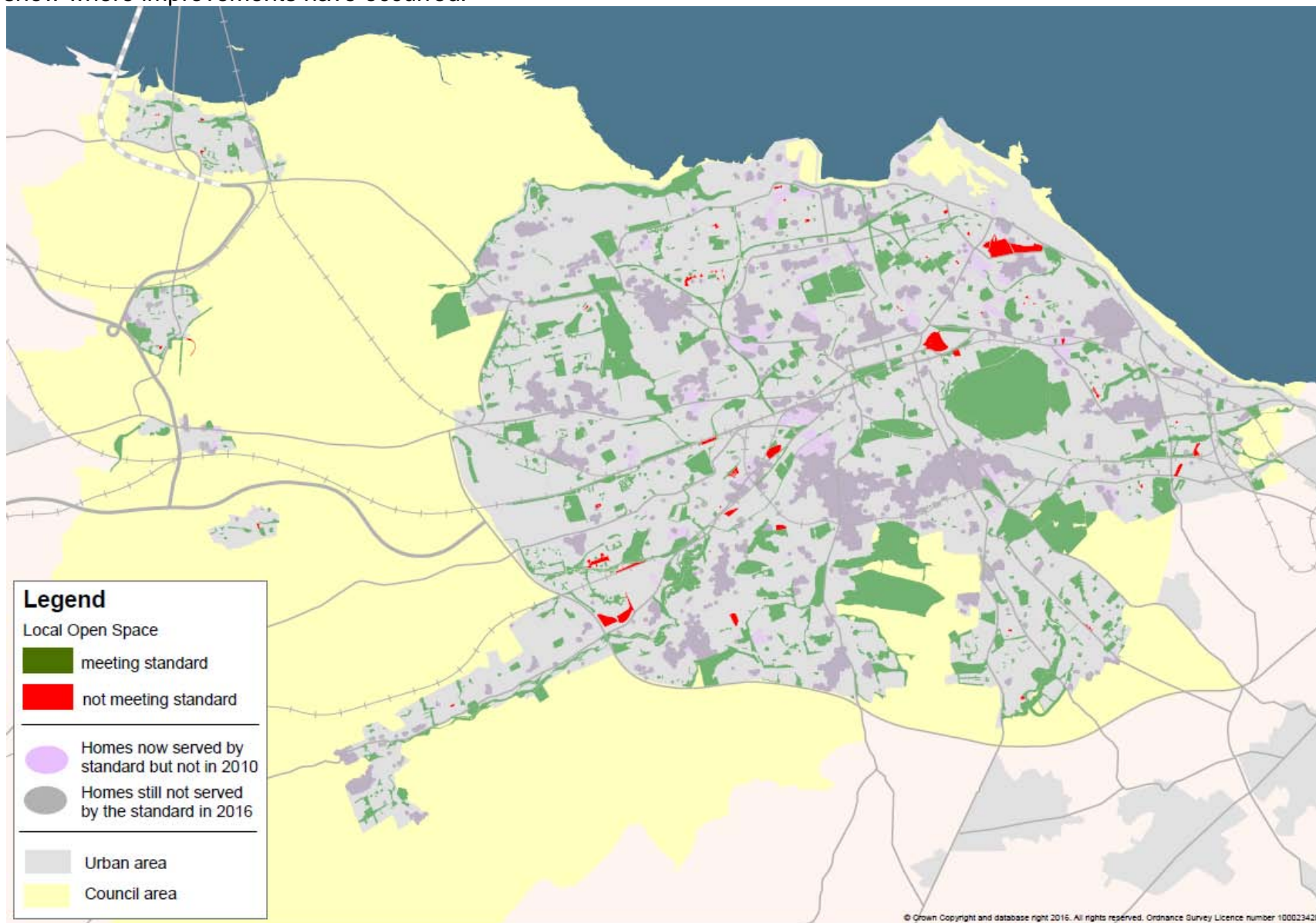


Figure 8: Access to Local Greenspace in 2016

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.¹⁸

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.

¹⁸ http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7669/edinburgh_biodiversity_action_plan_2016-18

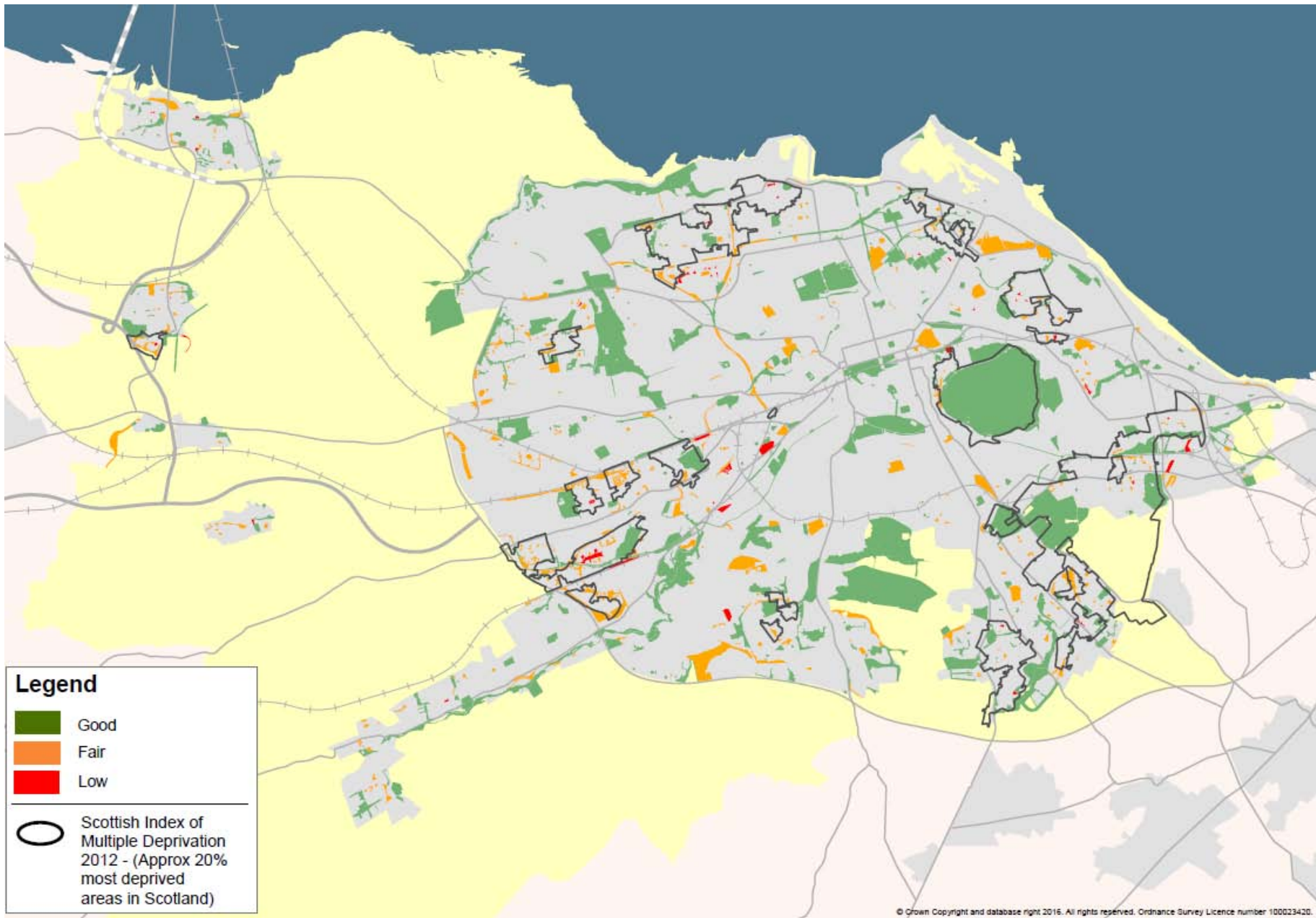


Figure 9: Access to Local Greenspace 2016 by quality grade

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

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

Edinburgh's Physical Activity and Sport Strategy¹⁹ 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'²⁰.

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.

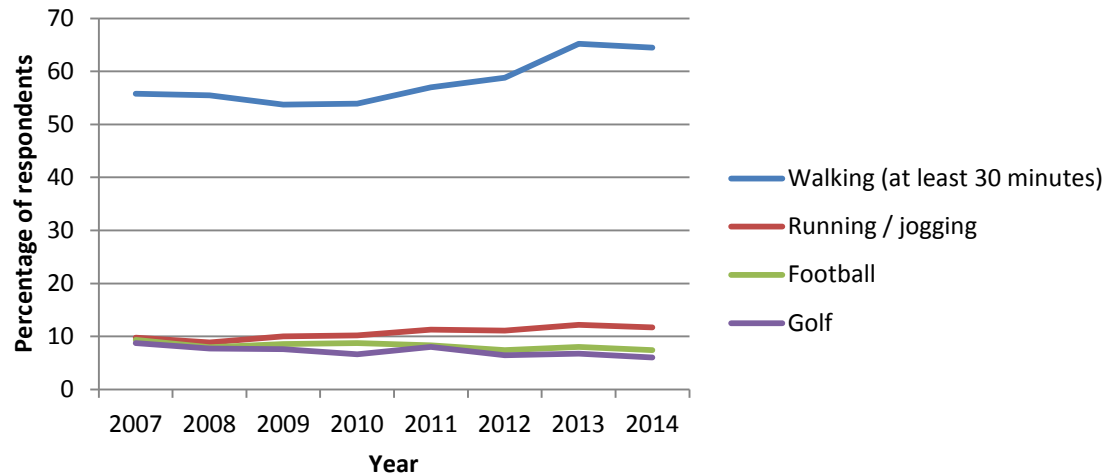
On average, Edinburgh residents report undertaking physical activity on two or three days of the week, however, 29% of residents still manage less than half an hour of physical activity.²¹

¹⁹ 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 [Accessed: 3 May 2016].

²⁰ 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].

²¹ 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. [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.²²

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.

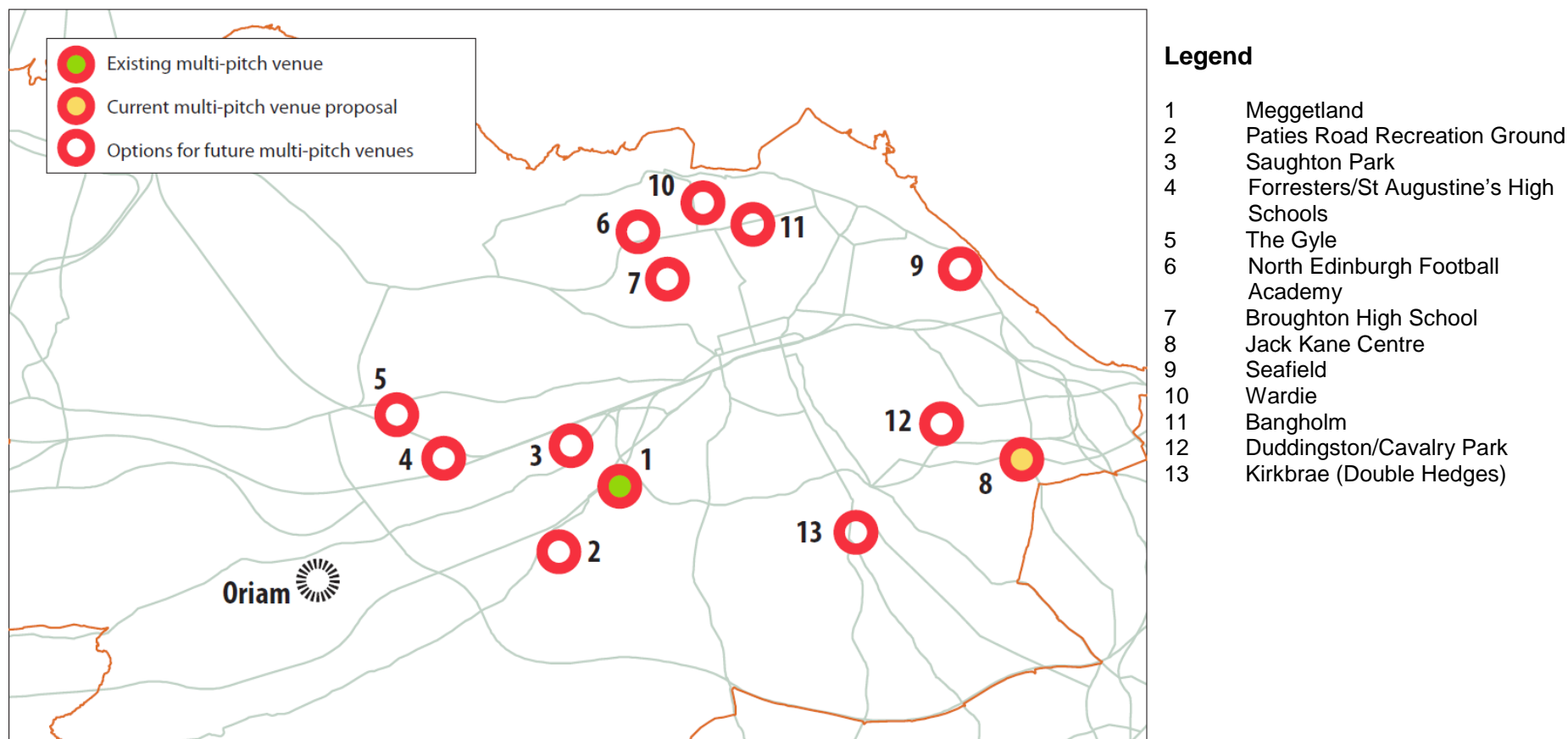
²² Scottish Government, 2015. *Scottish household survey - publication summary - annual report*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual> [Accessed: 5 May 2016].

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

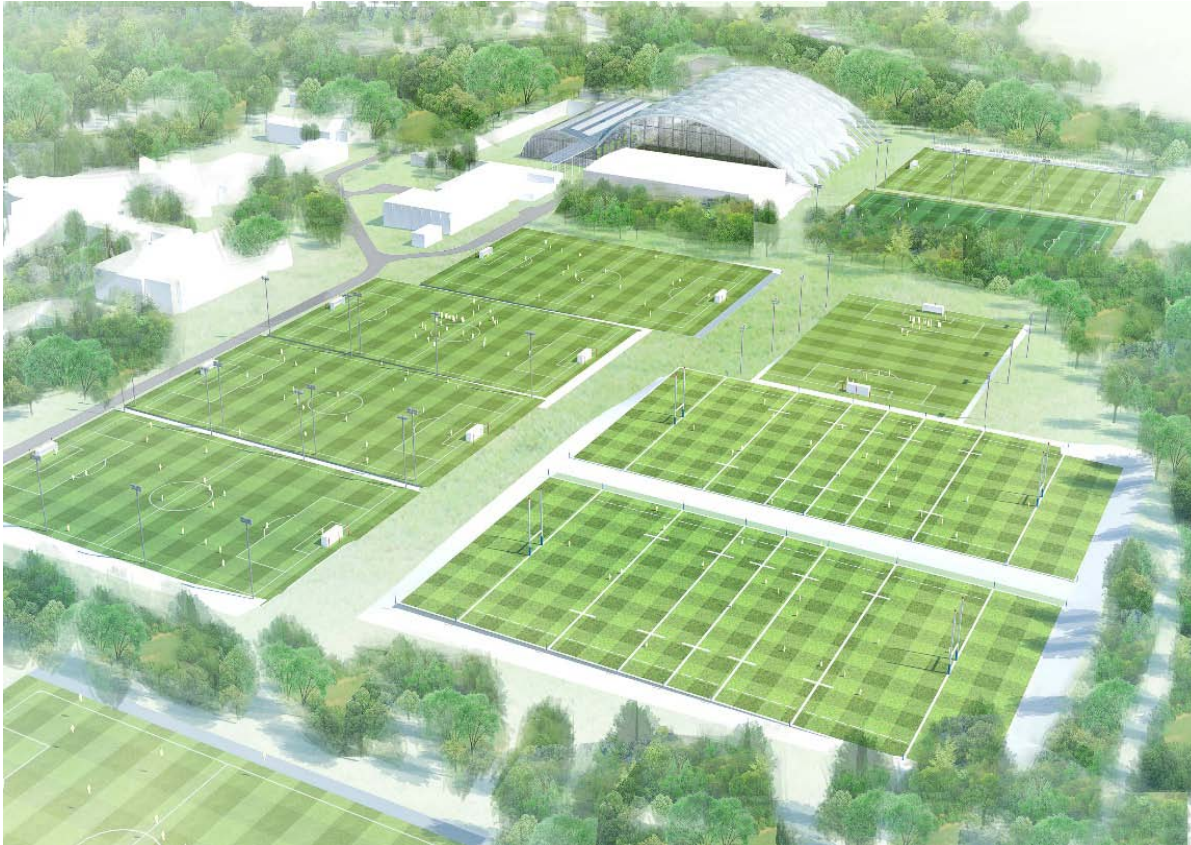
A new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy is expected to be prepared shortly and will examine the capacity and demand for sports facilities across the city.

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 Sportscotland 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

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

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.²³

²³ 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 sports²⁴.

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

²⁴ 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 2009²⁵. 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.

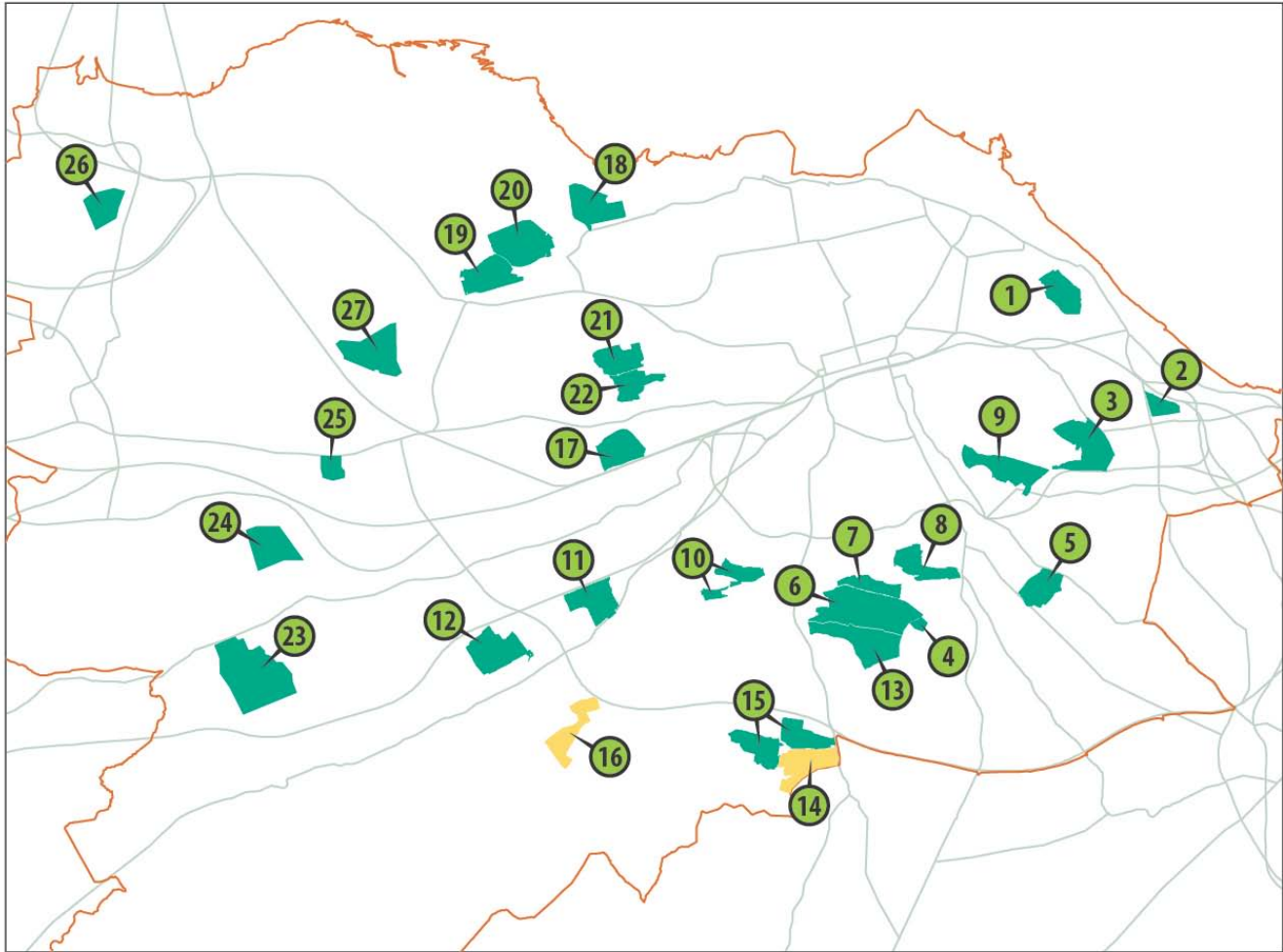
No data is available on levels of participation at Edinburgh's privately managed golf clubs. However, 'Edinburgh Golf' has been recently launched as a promotional initiative by a working partnership of 14 privately managed golf courses in and around the city²⁶.

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.

²⁵ Source: Sports and Outdoor Learning Unit , City of Edinburgh Council.

²⁶ 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

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 Strategy²⁷ 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.

²⁷ 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 Group²⁸ 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.

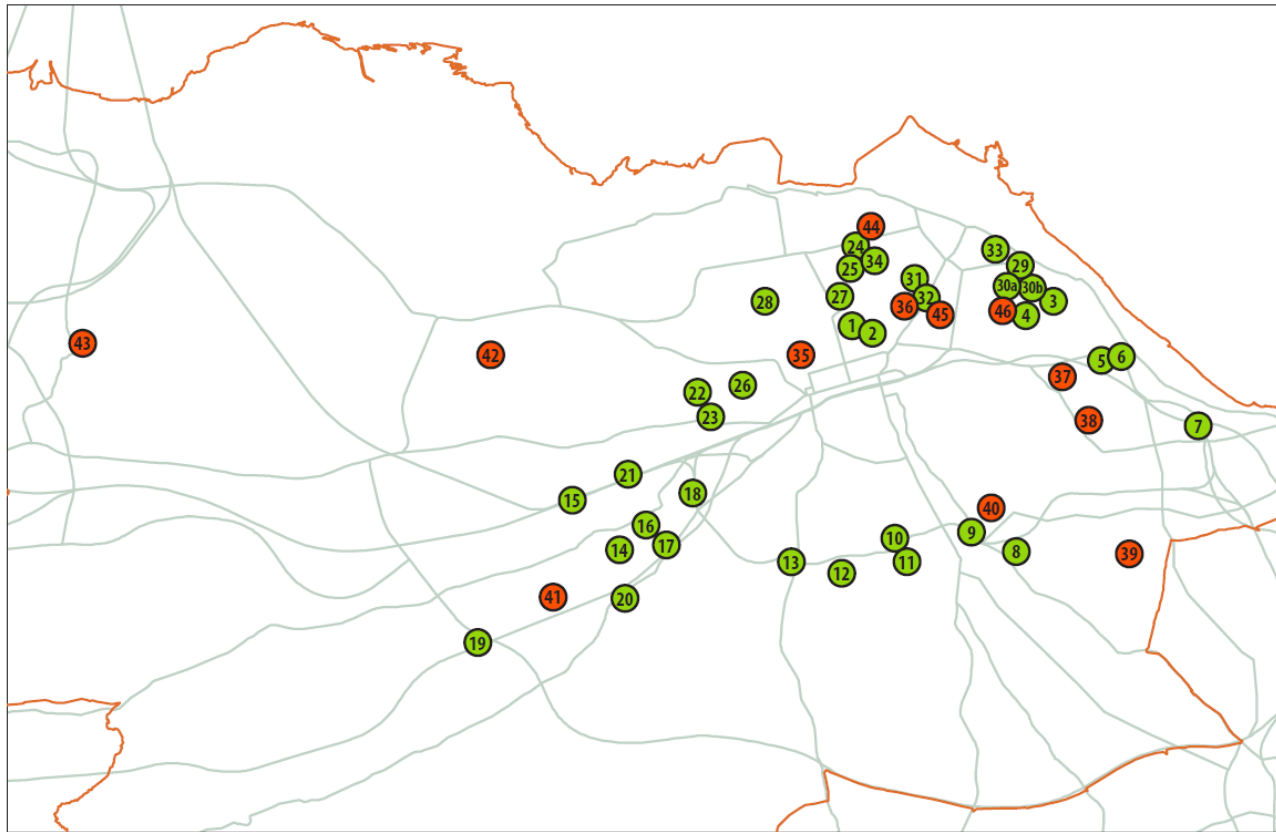
The Local Development Plan has a role in safeguarding sites for allotments and will continue to do so through the Open Space Strategy, where sites with longer-term potential to meet demand are identified, such as at Midmar.

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.

²⁸ 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
- 35 Prestonfield
- 36 Dumbryden
- 37 Drumbrae
- 38 Klrkliston
- 39 Victoria Park
- 40 Albert Street
- 41 Hawkhill and Nisbet

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 Klrkliston
- 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.²⁹

²⁹ 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

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			
Mixed housing/flatted development (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. Meet each of the 3 Open Space Strategy Standards		Local Greenspace Standard	Is your site within 400m of a local open space of 500 sq. m of 'good'	No 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)	Yes No requirement to provide Local Greenspace on-site. Provide quality residential streets that allow for unequipped play
			Large Greenspace Standard	Is your site within 800m of a large greenspace of 'good' quality.	No 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)	Yes No requirement to provide Large Greenspace on-site.
Housing developments with private gardens (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. Meet each of the 3 Open Space Strategy Standards		Play Standard	Houses and flats should have access to at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a play space of good play value within 800m walking distance a play space of very good play value within 1,200m walking distance 	No 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.	Yes No requirement to provided equipped play on site. Local space for unequipped play should be allowed for within the development through street design.
All other new development (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:

Type of Open Space	Existing Open Spaces Land Management and Community Planning Objectives	New Provision Land Use Planning Objectives
The Green Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage existing green corridors for active travel, biodiversity and climate change resilience potential, in particular through Edinburgh Living Landscape initiative. • Improve links between greenspaces via the Active Travel Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Create links to existing greenspaces where the opportunity arises through redevelopment.
Large Greenspace Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor annually through Parks Quality Assessment and LDP Action Programme. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large greenspaces to be of ‘good’ quality for City Parks, Community Parks and Recreation Grounds and ‘good+’ for Premier Parks and Natural Heritage Parks. • Remaining large greenspaces below standard to be improved to ‘good+’, including: Saughton Park, Calton Hill and Leith Links • Lower scoring sites to be monitored to avoid slipping below standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new large greenspaces to be of ‘good’ quality, regardless of type. <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"> • Level space for events, informal games and kick-about • Measured walking and running circuits • Space for woodland and larger growing native trees to renew Edinburgh’s canopy cover.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of open space to meet Allotment needs where no reduction in access to greenspace for other recreation needs. • Continue to support measures to improve health e.g. outdoor gyms, exercise circuits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering spaces with seating within wider layout • Complement sustainable urban drainage through location alongside swales, rain gardens and wetlands and ponds that hold back flood waters • 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. • Interpretation of local built, cultural and natural heritage interests. <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>
Play Access Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach and sustain 80% of homes with access to equipped play areas across the Council Area and aspire to 85% target. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining 2011-2016 work programme to be completed. • Extend access by raising play value in key locations to 'very good' 1,200 metre walking distance. • Rationalise clusters of low play value equipment to provide well located play areas of 'good' play value. • Greater use of natural play elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure delivery of new publicly accessible play areas meeting play value standards through implementation of LDP housing allocations. • Encourage unequipped play through creative layout of streets and local greenspaces.

Local Greenspace Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor to reflect the Scottish Government’s National Performance Indicator; and • Increase target to ensure all local greenspace is of ‘good’ quality regardless of type. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment of further community gardens where this makes use of under-utilised greenspace. • Support naturalisation of local greenspaces. • Improve historic burial grounds for cultural heritage value by bringing into PQA assessment and extend Friends network. 	<p>Promote multi-functional local greenspace as part of landscape and street design in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage unequipped play; • Create social and accessible spaces with seats and paths crossing the site; • Create space or raised beds for community growing/fruit trees; and • Linked to the wider green network.
Playing Fields and Other Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support long-term aim of focussing investment in multi-pitch venues. • Delivery of Jack Kane Centre upgrade and multi-pitch venue at Hunter’s Hall Park. • Preparation of a new Sports and Physical Activity Strategy to determine demand for sports facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New large greenspaces to provide level grassland suitable for informal ball games.
Allotments and Community Growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups to identify and raise funds to provide new allotments. Consider implications on Open Space Strategy standards in areas of higher density. • Support community growing in under-utilised greenspaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to contribute to strategic allotment provision by incorporating allotments within site briefs and masterplans. • Local and large greenspaces to make provision for accessible community growing spaces.

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, 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	
Public parks and gardens	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"> 1. Premier Parks 2. City Parks 3. Natural Heritage Parks 4. Community Parks 5. Gardens <p>(Taken from the Edinburgh Public Parks and Gardens Strategy, 2006 see list at end for more information)</p>	<p>A quality grade has been attributed to all Council owned Parks and Gardens based upon the Park Quality Assessments undertaken during Summer 2016</p>
Private gardens or grounds	Areas of land normally enclosed and associated with a house or institution and reserved for private use.	Information on Private gardens or grounds has not been updated in the audit.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Private Gardens and grounds 	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"> • Private pleasure gardens 	<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"> • Schools 	<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"> • Institutions 	<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>Amenity greenspace</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>Qualitative information on Residential Amenity space is included in the audit based upon site surveys carried out in 2014/15.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential 	<p>Only residential amenity areas larger than 0.05 hectares have been selected.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business 	<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>Information on Business and Transport Amenity has not been updated in the audit.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport 	<p>Limited transport amenity areas have been selected.</p>	

Play space for children and teenagers	<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>2015 Play Value recorded for Council managed play areas.</p> <p>Play Value attributed for new privately managed publicly accessible play areas built between 2010-15.</p>
Sports Areas	<p>Large and generally flat areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces, used primarily for designated sports and which are generally bookable.</p>	<p>Data sourced from the Council's draft Sports Facilities Review and Planning records.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing field 	<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 & Gardens.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis court • Bowling green 	<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"> • Other sports 	<p>A limited classification that includes stadiums such as Tynecastle Stadium, Easter Road Stadium and Meadowbank and associated land.</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course 	<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>Green corridors</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>Qualitative information on green corridors is included in the audit.</p>
<p>Natural/semi-natural greenspace</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"> • Semi-natural park 	<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>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)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other semi-natural greenspace 	<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>Qualitative information on other semi-natural greenspace is included in the audit.</p>
<p>Other functional greenspace</p>		<p>Qualitative information on other functional greenspace is not included in the audit.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments 	<p>Allotments have all been selected for the audit and are recorded as inaccessible.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churchyards 	<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"> • Cemetery 	<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"> • Other 	<p>Areas such as caravan sites have been included.</p>	<p>Information on these areas has not been updated in the audit.</p>
<p>Civic Space</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>Quantitative information on civic spaces has been updated in the audit in 2016.</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
City Centre NP									
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	Good	↔
PG 11	Atholl Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.23	Good	Good	↔
PG 12	Bellevue Crescent	C	Y	Gardens		0.15	Fair	Fair	↔
Craigentiny/Duddingston NP									
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	↑
Portobello/Craigmillar NP									
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	
Liberton/Gilmerton NP									
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	↑
South Central NP									
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	
South West NP									
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	↑
PG 136	Fountainbridge Green	C	Y	Community Park		0.64		Very Good	○
Pentlands NP									
PG 58	Dovecot Park/ Kingsknowe Park	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	Very Good	↑
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	○
PG 64	Curriemuir End Park	C	Y	Community Park	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.	4.41	Fair	Refer to Other Semi-natural Greenspace	
PG 65	Campbell Park	C	Y	Community Park	Cricket pitch and football pitches.	3.67	Good	Very Good	↑
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	Very Good	↑
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	↑
PG 138	Dreghorn Polofields	O	Y			1.29		Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○
PG 139	Bellrock Park	O	Y			0.37		Good (Not Park Quality Assessment Graded)	○
Western Edinburgh NP									
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	Good	↓
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	↑
PG 137	Buttercup Farm Park	C	Y	Community Park	New park - Assessed since 2015, formerly SCH 51 Drumbrae Primary School playing fields	2.04		Very Good	○
Almond NP									
PG 81	Ratho Station Park Football Pitch	C	Y	Community Park	Grass pitch.	1.66	Fair	Very Good	↑
PG 82	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. Reallocated as NAT 115	2.64		Refer to Other Semi-natural Greenspace	
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)	○
Forth NP									
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	↑
Inverleith NP									
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	Excellent	↑
Leith NP									
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	Very Good	↑
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	Very Good	↑
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	Good	↓
PG 121	Pilrig Park	C	Y	Community Park	Two grass pitches	6.88	Good	Very Good	↑
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
City Centre NP									
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
Craigtynny/Duddingston NP									
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	↔
PY 223	Northfield Drive	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05		N/A	Good	○
Portobello/Craigmillar NP									
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	↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP									
PY 34	Burdiehouse Street	C	Y	Junior	0.03	Poor	Removed	--	X
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	↔
PY 40	Gracemount Vertical-Village	C	Y	Toddler	0.03	Fair	Fair	Removed	X
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	↔
PY 224	Gracemount House Drive	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05		N/A	Good	○
PY 225	Hyvot Loan	O	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.03		N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central NP									
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	↔
PY 55	Brown Street	C	Y	Junior/Senior	0.01	Poor	Fair	Removed	X
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
South West NP									
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	↔
PY 66	Dumbryden Gardens- (No:66)	C	Y	Junior	0.01	Fair	Fair	Removed	X
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	↑
Pentlands NP									
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, Freeland 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	○
Western Edinburgh NP									
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	○
Almond NP									
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	○
Forth NP									
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
Inverleith NP									
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
PY 234	Old Schoolyard Park	C	Y	Toddler	0.03		N/A	Fair	○
Leith NP									
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	↓
PY 208	Leith Fort House	C	Y	Toddler/Junior	0.05	Fair	Good	Removed	X
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	↔
PY 219	Portland Street Ball Court	C	Y	Senior	0.03	Good	Fair	Removed	X
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
City Centre NP								
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)	Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
Craigtinny/Duddingston NP								
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	○
Portobello/Craigmillar NP								
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	○
Liberton/Gilmerton NP								
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	○
South Central NP								
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	↑
South West NP								
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	↔
AM 496	Burnbrae Park, Craigs House	O	Y		0.05		Good	○
Pentlands NP								
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	○
Western Edinburgh NP								
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	○
Almond NP								
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	○
Forth NP								
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	
Inverleith NP								
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	↑
Leith NP								
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	
City Centre NP										
GRE 1	Water of Leith	C	Y	Walkway	0.62	Core path CEC 18.	Fair	Good	↑	
Portobello/Craigmillar NP										
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	↑	
Liberton/Gilmerton NP										
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	↔	
South Central NP										
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		
South West NP										
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	↔
Pentlands NP									
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.		Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
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	↔
Western Edinburgh NP									
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	↔
Almond NP									
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	Good + (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
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	Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
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	Very Good (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↔
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	Good+ (Park Quality Assessment Grade 2016)	↑
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	↔
Forth NP									
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	↔
Inverleith NP									
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>	↑
Leith NP									
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
City Centre NP								
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	↓
Craigentiny/Duddingston NP								
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	↓
Portobello/Craigmillar NP								
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	↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP								
NAT 30	Mortonhall gate	O	N		1.14	Good	Good	↔
NAT 31	Frogston Road East	O	N	P&G 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	↔
South Central NP								
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	↔
South West NP								
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	×
Pentlands NP								
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	↔
Western Edinburgh NP								
NAT 88	Traquair Park East	⊖	⚡	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	↔
Almond NP								
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	↑
Forth NP								
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	↔
Inverleith NP								
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	↔
Leith NP								
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
Craigentiny/Duddingston NP								
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	↑
Portobello/Craigmillar NP								
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	↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP								
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	Excellent	↑
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	Good+	↑
NAT 33	Burdiehouse Burn Park	C	Y	PQA area covers several audit areas, CEC 1, Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park. Community Park.	12.31	Good	Good+	↑
NAT 34	Moredun Woods	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	3.97		Very Good	
South Central NP								
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	↑
South West NP								
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	↑
Western Edinburgh NP								
NAT 89	Corstorphine Hill	C	Y	Natural Heritage Park.	78.75	Very Good	<i>Excellent</i>	↑
Almond NP								
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	↔
Inverleith NP								
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
Craigentenny/Duddingston NP								
PF 1	Seafield Playing Fields	C	Y	5.54	Six grass pitches.	Good	<i>Very Good</i>	↑
PF 2	Northfield & Willowbrae Community Centre	C	Y	1.08	Two grass pitches.			↔
Portobello/Craigmillar NP								
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.			↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP								
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				↔
South Central NP								
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				↔
South West NP								
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.			↔
Pentlands NP								
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.			↔
Western Edinburgh NP								
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.			↔
Almond NP								
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	×
Forth NP								
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.			→←
Inverleith NP								
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				→←
Leith NP								
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
City Centre NP						
BG 1	Regent Road	C	N		0.24	→←
BG 2	Whiteford Bowling Green	O	N		0.05	→←
Craigentinny/Duddingston NP						
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	Craigentinny Bowling Green	O	N		0.25	→←
BG 7	London Road Foundary Bowling Green	O	N		0.35	→←
Portobello/Craigmillar NP						
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	→←
Liberton/Gilmerton NP						
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	→←
South Central NP						
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	→←
South West NP						
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	Caledonian Bowling Green	⊖	N	Change of use to builder's yard	0.24	✘
BG 38	Ardmillan Bowling Green	O	N		0.13	
Pentlands NP						
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	➡➡
Western Edinburgh NP						
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	➡➡
Almond NP						
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	➡➡
Forth NP						
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	➡➡
Inverleith NP						
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	Ferranti Bowling Green	⊖	N	Now a children's nursery	0.38	✘
Leith NP						
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	➡➡

Golf Course						
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
Craigtinny/Duddingston NP						
GC 1	Craigtinny Golf Course	C	N		33.56	↔
GC 2	Duddingston Golf Course	O	N		57.12	↔
Portobello/Craigmillar NP						
GC 3	Portobello Golf Course	C	N	Contains accessible community woodland along the western perimeter.	14.11	↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP						
GC 4	Braid Hills Golf Range	O	N		4.26	↔
GC 5	Liberton Golf Course	O	N		31.82	↔
South Central NP						
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	↔
Pentlands NP						
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	
Western Edinburgh NP						
GC 17	Carrick Knowe Golf Course	C	N		37.44	↔
Almond NP						
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	↔
Inverleith NP						
GC 21	Ravelston Golf Course	O	N		33.28	↔
GC 22	Murrayfield Golf Course	O	N		27.07	↔

Tennis Court					Total Area 2009 Audit: 12.54 ha	
					Total Area 2016 Audit: 13.02 ha	
REFERENCE	NAME	OWNERSHIP (Council / Other)	ACCESSIBLE (Yes/No)	COMMENTS	AREA (ha)	
City Centre NP						
TC 1	Drummond Tennis Club	C	N		0.23	↔
Craigtynny/Duddingston NP						
TC 2	Abercorn Sports Club	O	N		0.48	↔
Portobello/Craigmillar NP						
TC 3	Joppa Tennis Courts	C	N		0.20	↔
Liberton/Gilmerton NP						
TC 4	Craigmillar Park Tennis Club	O	N		0.48	↔
South Central NP						
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	↔
South West NP						
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	↔
Pentlands NP						
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	↔
Western Edinburgh NP						
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	↔
Almond NP						
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	↔
Forth NP						
TC 25	St Serf's Tennis Courts	O	N		0.18	↔
TC 26	Lomond Park Lawn Tennis Club	O	N		0.25	↔
TC 36	Victoria Park Tennis Courts	C	N	2 new all weather courts	0.11	○
Inverleith NP						
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	➔➔
TC 37	Warriston Playing Field Tennis Courts	O	N	Tennis Court and mini tennis court.	0.37	○
Leith NP						
TC 33	David Lloyd Newhaven Edinburgh	O	N		0.41	➔➔
TC 34	David Lloyd Newhaven Edinburgh	O	N		0.41	➔➔
TC 35	Leith Links Tennis Courts (disused)	○	N	Disused tennis courts now part of the Leith Community Crops in-Pets growing space	0.27	✘
TC 38	Leith Links Tennis Courts (new)	C	N	Re-located into the bowling green complex	0.27	○

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	
City Centre NP									
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	○	
Craigtinny/Duddingston NP									
ALL 3	Craigtinny 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	○	
Portobello/Craigmillar NP									
ALL 7	Portobello East Allotments	O	N	0.54		24 plots	25 plots	↑	
ALL 39	Greendykes	O	N	0.10	Community Garden			○	
Liberton/Gilmerton NP									
ALL 8	Bridgend Farm Allotments	C	N	1.30		54 plots	54 plots	↔	
South Central NP									
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	○	
Pentlands NP									
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	↑	
Western Edinburgh NP									
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	○	
Almond NP									
ALL 43	Kirkliston	O	N	0.03			7 plots	○	
Forth NP									
ALL 44	Victoria Park Allotments	C	N	0.14			16 plots	○	
Inverleith NP									
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	↑	
Leith NP									
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

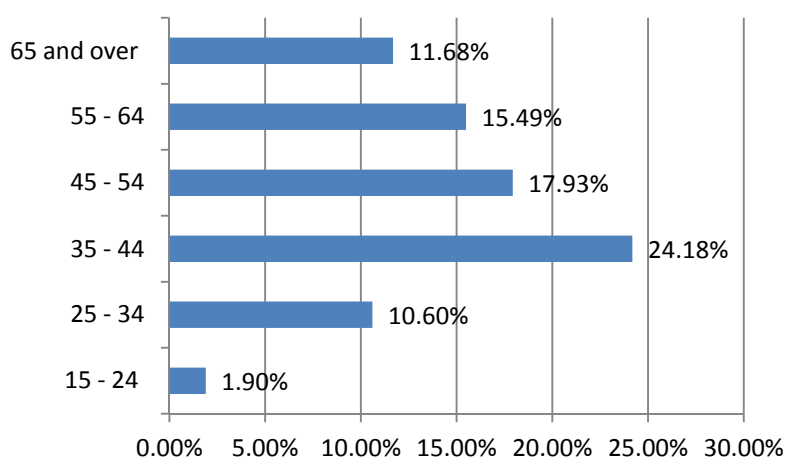
Open Space by Type 2010-16

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 1.91 ha . 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	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.

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.

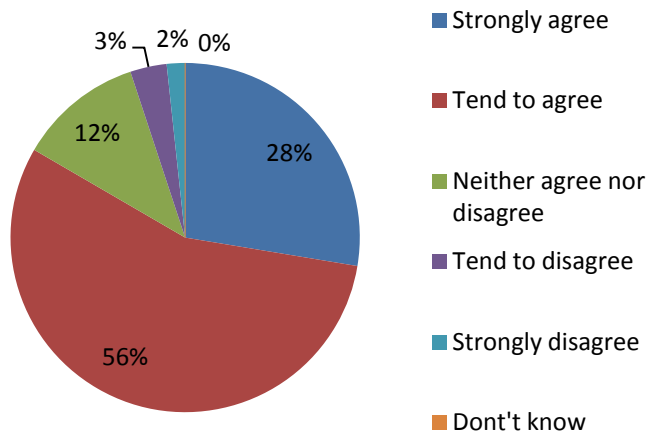


Percentage of responses by age range where stated.

- 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

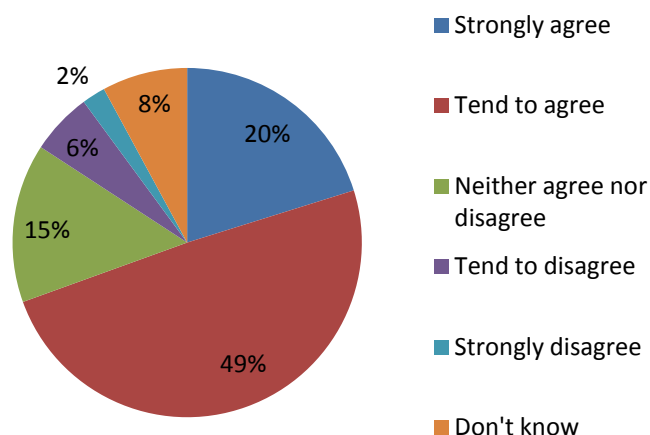
2 Open Space 2021



- 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.

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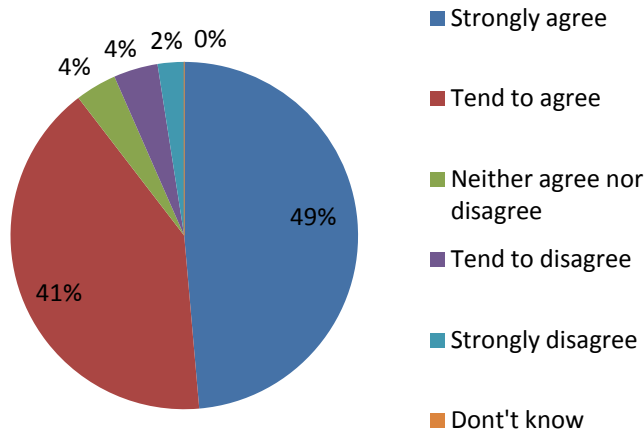
3 Raising the Standard of Public Parks



- 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

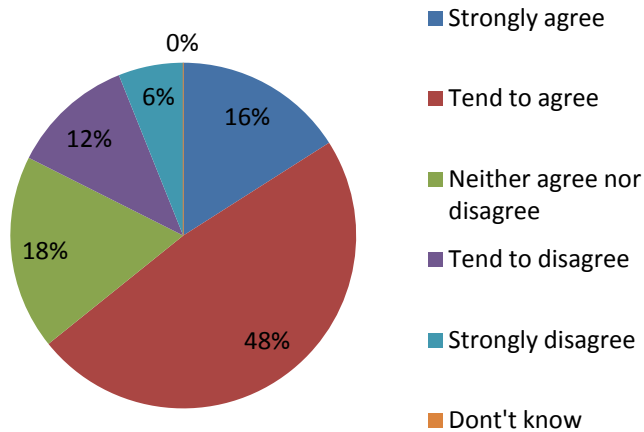
4 New parks for new communities



- 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

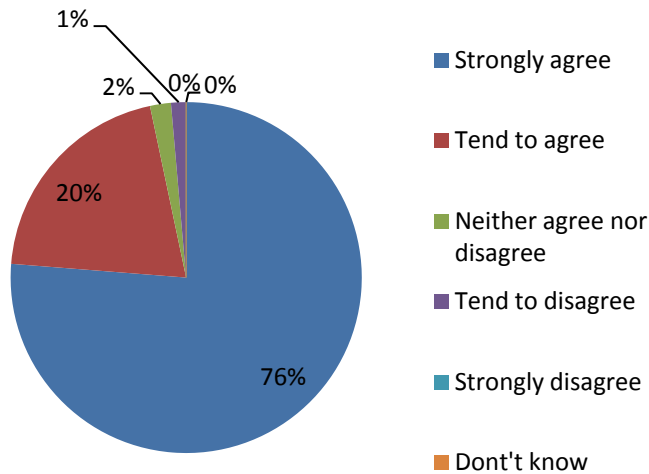
5 Providing play space across the city



- 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

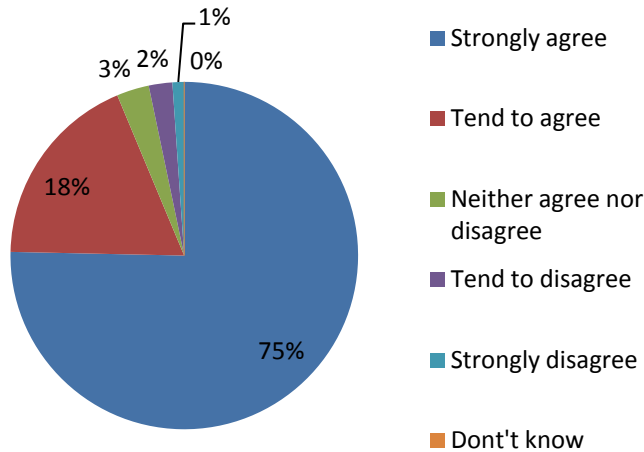
6 Making space for 'Free-Play'



- 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

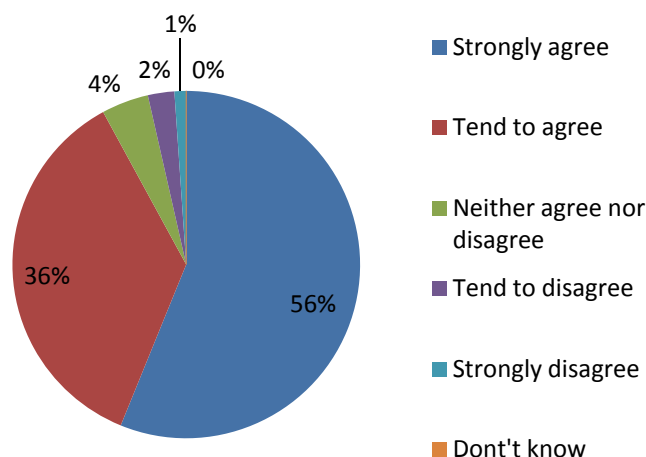
7 Adopting local greenspaces



- 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

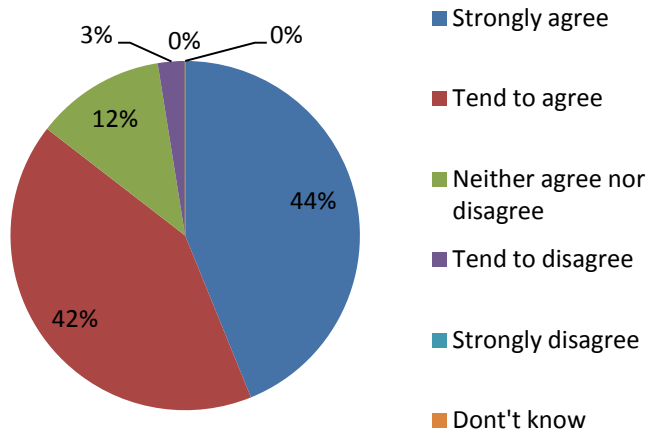
8 Local greenspaces for new homes



- 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

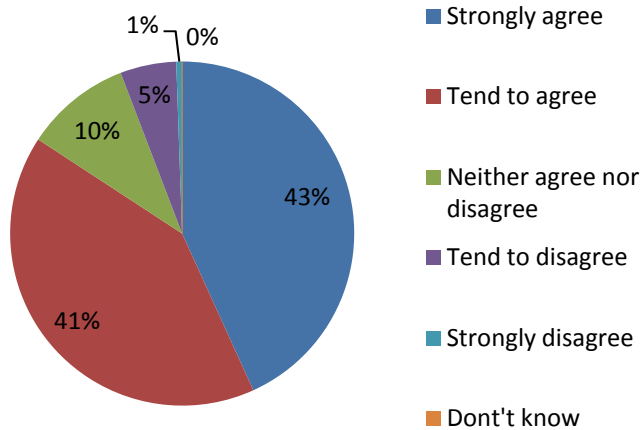
9 Cemeteries and Burial Grounds



- 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

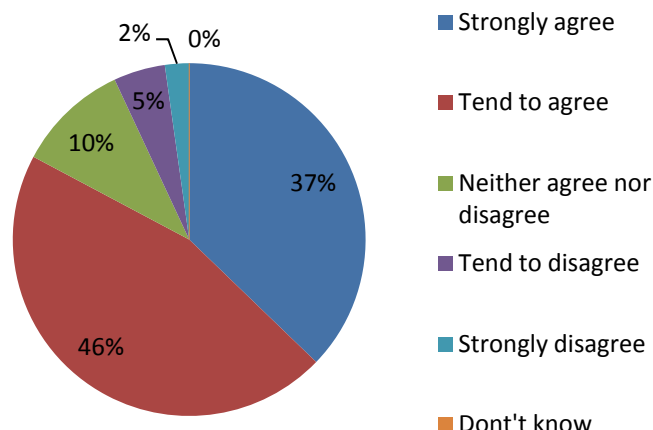
10 Playing Fields



- 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 & 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"> - 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. - 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). - 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). - 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). 	<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 & 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"> 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. 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. 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. 4. We have specific concerns about Cavalry Park Playing Fields (CPPF). 	<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"> • Ensure, as far as possible, that current and future impacts of climate change and adaptation to these is taken into <p>Allotments and Community Growing towards 2021 Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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? <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"> - help to guide and set standards for the care and improvement of existing open spaces; - provide the context to community-led green space initiatives and planning decisions; - predict where new parks, play areas and sports pitches will be needed in years to come; and - identify where links can be formed and improved between open spaces to support walking, cycling and wildlife. <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 (>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 (>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"> -Use of the Green Flag Award to improve and celebrate Edinburgh's Parks -Edinburgh's Play Areas have improved in recent years -New streets and green spaces should provide space for 'Free-Play' -Community groups adopting local greenspaces -Local greenspace standard for new homes -Ongoing development of multi-pitch venues. 	<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"> • Retention of views to the wider countryside • Generous sized open spaces (some may need to exceed the recommended 2 ha) to reflect the large scale of the former countryside • Generous open space beside watercourses • Retention of existing woodland and healthy individual trees of significance • Substantial new planting of trees and other vegetation, for landscape and carbon sequestration reasons • Provision of 'wilder' areas to enhance biodiversity <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>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules</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>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape.</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto 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>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20180/friends_of_parks/275/how_to_set_up_a_friends_of_parks_group</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>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/86/play_area_action_plan_2011-2016</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape.</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%. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/1160/edinburgh_living_landscape

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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</p> <p>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.</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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/1007/edinburgh_living_landscape.</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 & 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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces</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. http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/</p> <p>Noted. Use of the city's parks for events is guided by Edinburgh Parks Events Manifesto. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</p>

Individual	<p>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?</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. All residential developments are required to meet the Council's three greenspace standards.</p>
Individual	<p>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.</p>	<p>Noted. The green belt release at Kirkliston North for housing development was made through the development plan process to meet an identified housing need.</p>
Individual	<p>Existing residential green spaces should be protected and not allowed to be used for future building of houses.</p> <p>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.</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. The Council works with local communities and Friends Groups across the city to improve parks and play areas.</p>
Individual	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Individual	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</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 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.</p> <p>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>

	<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 & 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. http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/</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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto .
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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto. 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 & 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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</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 & 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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20178/park_management_and_rules . 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"> • Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s) • Adoption by the Council <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"> - Holyrood Park needs to be totally car free all day, every day. - 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>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. http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20179/park_activities_and_events/233/edinburgh_parks_events_manifesto</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 www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas 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"> - Provision of outdoor gym for the Promenade - Additional play items for Straiton Park - Change the main play unit at Towerbank Play Area <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	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. 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. What use is a 2ha open space if the community cannot access it to organise sports or events? Delivery of infrastructure and parks should be done by the community/CEC and funded by others where possible.	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s) • Adoption by the Council 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.
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. Treverlen 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"> • Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s) • Adoption by the Council <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 www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets. 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, apartment-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"> • Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s) • Adoption by the Council <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>http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20064/parks_and_green_spaces/256/trees_and_woodlands</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 http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20016/roads_travel_and_parking
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>http://www.dieterhelm.co.uk/natural-capital/environment/in-defence-of-the-green-belt/</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 www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas 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 www.edinburgh.gov.uk/directory/61/public_toilets. 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 www.edinburgh.gov.uk/playareas 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 www.edibleestates.co.uk</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"> 1. Is very close to where people live and of a large size 2. Includes areas that are wild, for both children to play, and nature 3. Supports the efforts of local groups to set-up community growing plots, wildflower plots etc <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 (http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/docs/002_057_publications_policies_Policy_on_natural_green_spaces_June_2012_1339581874.pdf). 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"> • Factoring on behalf of the private landowner(s) • Adoption by the Council <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"> - More measures to reduce pollution and improve air quality. - More measures to improve walking and cycling. - More measures to cut down on driving, parking especially chronic illegal temporary parking. - Stricter requirements on distance to nearest green space and size of it. - 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. 	<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 & 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 http://greenspacescotland.org.uk 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"> 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 . 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. 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 . 	<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

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.