Culture and Communities Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 11 May 2023

Guidance on Park Lighting

Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All
Council Commitments	

1. Recommendations

1.1 Culture and Communities Committee is asked to:

1.1.1 Approve the prioritisation framework which has been developed to identify where improvements in park lighting would benefit the city's parks and open spaces (Appendix 1), including the list of schemes which have been identified as the top 10 for improvement (paragraph 4.5);

1.1.2 Note the park lighting strategy which will be used to determine the order in which parks will receive lighting investment using Council funds;

1.1.3 Note the intention to seek match funding to supplement the Council's allocation of £500,000 for park and open space lighting improvements across the city; and

1.1.4 Agrees to proceed with the allocation of this funding for lighting in the order as set out in the park prioritisation framework, noting the aim of officers to seek to attract sufficient funding to be able to implement lighting improvements in the top 10 priority parks at least (as set out at paragraph 4.5).

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Report

Guidance on Park Lighting

2.   Executive Summary

2.1   This report summarises the development of a prioritisation framework to progress lighting schemes in parks and open spaces and provides and update on the development of technical guidance which will support the implementation of detailed lighting designs across the city's parks and open spaces (based on the prioritisation framework), subject to funding being available to progress such schemes.

3.   Background

Parks and Open Spaces

3.1   Parks and open spaces throughout the city continue to adapt to changing use patterns and demands from increased use post-pandemic, as well as functioning as places that are essential to modern life in the city.

3.2   Avoiding the heat of the day during the summer, a desire to enjoy parks in the evening, and increased night-time economy in the city, dog walking, and other recreational activity, also encourage people to want to use parks and open spaces at night.

3.3   Parks and open spaces also provide havens for wildlife as well as important routes for people to move around the city by cycle and on foot.

Safety in Parks and Open Spaces

3.4   However, for some people, parks and open spaces are unwelcoming places, especially at night, when fear of crime and concerns for personal safety are heightened. This can lead to night-time avoidance of parks and open spaces. Entrapment (from unkempt greenery), presence of others, and prospect (visual overview of nearby surroundings) also contribute to avoidance and/or detour and impact people's route choices after dark. While this may be considered a perceived risk, unfortunately for some it can become a reality due to experiencing incidents of crime, anti-social behaviour, or unwanted attention.

3.5   The impact of night-time avoidance can be affected by other factors too. Individual traits, experiences, and perceptions of both social and physical environment can affect people's choices.

3.6   Following a series of high-profile violent crimes against women in public, women and girls' feelings of safety have become central to policy and public debate about creating safer public spaces.

3.7   Safety in parks and open spaces for all users is of prime importance and helps to create more socially cohesive communities. It is important that the Council aims to ensure everyone feels equally able to use, enjoy, and benefit from parks and open spaces at any time.

3.8   The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership is currently focusing on women's safety, especially in parks and open spaces. In particular, Council officers and Police Scotland looked at lighting levels across the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links in March 2022 and found that while the area was generally well-served with high-level lighting, dark areas were identified around buildings. It was also identified that high level lighting was also likely to be impacted by leaf cover, and resolving issues with vegetation management would improve sightlines for path users.

Park Lighting

3.9   Lighting helps to transform these important spaces that play a vital role in the social and economic life of the city.

3.10   Requests for park lighting have increased in recent years. This is in part due to increased numbers of people having enjoyed opportunities for exploring local parks and open spaces during the pandemic, as well as improving safety within and through spaces, particularly for women and young girls who often feel most at risk at night when walking alone in or near open spaces.

3.11   In December 2022, Committee heard a deputation from Living Rent (Leith Branch) requesting lighting be improved in Leith Links. While some of the paths are lit, other sections are unlit. Their public engagement with "The Dark is Scary - Light Up Leith Links" demonstrated the level of support for such upgrade works.

3.12   Research tends to suggest safety in parks is more acutely felt by women, young girls, and those who might feel most vulnerable in society. A recently published study on safety of women and girls was undertaken in parks in West Yorkshire. The study found women and girls highlighted the need for better lighting, visible security, help points, and more staff presence.

3.13   The study also found women do not feel lighting parks will necessarily make parks feel safer and there were diverse views about the impact lighting will have on park safety. However, it was a component part among changing societal views and changing predominantly male behaviours towards women.

3.14   Metropolitan Police data on reported park crime in London parks showed men were twice as likely as women to be victims of crime in parks. However, anecdotal evidence suggests many women feel nothing will be done or that it is too small an offence to warrant reporting incidents to the Police and therefore are not inclined to do so.

4.   Main report

4.1   As noted above, lighting in parks can help encourage people to visit parks and open spaces. However, providing effective lighting spaces is more challenging than public lighting along streets and roads as lighting outdoor space has to combine technical solutions with the unique features of green space environments (that also provide valuable habitats for wildlife, trees, spaces for events, sport, and traffic-free place)s.

4.2   Every design proposal also needs to consider improving lines of sight, proximity of entrances and exits, vegetation overgrowth, and importance of routes to local communities.

In 2022/23, the Council commissioned an audit of existing paths within parks and open spaces with the aim of prioritising for lighting. In addition, a lighting strategy was also developed.

Audit of existing paths within parks and open spaces

4.3   Appendix 1 summarises the conclusions of a desktop study carried out on which of the city's existing paths that cross a park are most suited for the installation of new lighting.

4.4   The initial analysis ruled out nature reserves, spaces with no dissecting paths, and where formal paths were already lit. The remaining parks and open spaces were then assessed against five key place-based dimensions:

4.4.1   The presence of local destinations (e.g. schools, residential areas, places of significant employment, and nearby medical centres);

4.4.2   Transport links (e.g. proximity to public transport links and use by cyclists or for walking);

4.4.3   Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD);

4.4.4   Connecting paths; and

4.4.5   Perception of safety (e.g. evaluation of personal security scores from Park Quality Assessments).

4.5   The scores for each dimension were weighted and the priority list was developed. The full list is included in Appendix 1, but the top 10 sites for lighting investment identified by the study are:

4.5.1   Hailes Quarry Park (Sighthill/Gorgie);

4.5.2   Gyle Park (Drum Brae/Gyle);

4.5.3   Hunter's Hall Park (Portobello/Craigmillar);

4.5.4   Ferniehill Community Park (Liberton/Gilmerton);

4.5.5   Roseburn Park (Corstorphine/Murrayfield);

4.5.6   Calton Hill (City Centre);

4.5.7   Princes Street Gardens (City Centre);

4.5.8   Harrison Park (Fountainbridge/Craiglockhart);

4.5.9   Leith Links (Leith); and

4.5.10 Pilrig Park (Leith Walk).

Park Lighting Technical Guidance

4.6   Draft technical lighting guidance for parks and open spaces has also been developed. This guidance is still being developed but once complete, it will set out a lighting philosophy for parks and open spaces (including lighting parameters, lighting equipment, environmental aspects, public engagement, and case studies).

4.7   The primary focus will be to provide 'the right light in the right place at the right time' (by focussing on the categorisation of route hierarchy). Therefore, different approaches are expected to be designed for primary, secondary, and tertiary routes. This will include:

4.7.1   Determining lighting parameters by function of the route, and could consider things such as ecology, focal points, heritage assets, festival and events, light art, and emergency lighting;

4.7.2   Including lighting design elements such as LED performance; style and housing of luminaires that provide the light source; posts and pole types; and lighting maintenance considerations; and

4.7.3   Environmental aspects such evaluation of ecological concerns; flora and fauna; energy use and power supplies for sustainability; and innovative solutions using solar, wind, and non-electrical sources.

4.8   Case studies from around the world will be used to demonstrate how parks and open spaces can be successfully lit.

Developing lighting designs

4.9   The priority listing (set out in paragraph 4.5 and in Appendix 1) will be used to inform the order in which lighting projects in parks and open spaces will be developed further.

4.10   In finalising the Park Lighting Technical Guidance, it is proposed to progress with lighting in one or more prioritised park sites (starting with Hailes Quarry Park) to act as a case study (or case studies).

4.11   Based on the work so far, there is no guarantee that every park or open space identified will be lit. Additional considerations for the feasibility stage include:

4.11.1 Design constraints affecting particular choice of lighting option;

4.11.2 Heritage, planning, or other consents required. Lighting of spaces within the World Heritage Site may be of a different style than lighting in other areas;

4.11.3 Site constraints, including proximity to power connections or suitability of solar or other alternative sources;

4.11.4 Risk of damage to tree roots or tree canopy by trenching for cabling or during installation of lighting columns;

4.11.5 Resident and/or user engagement, objections, and feedback. Concerns about light pollution, impact on privacy, light intrusion, increased vandalism, or anti-social behaviour; and

4.11.6 Additional costs associated with connecting to power sources including reinstatement of paths, verges, etc.

4.12   For some sites, special consideration will have to be given to, for example:

4.12.1 Changing use of the park and open space. For example, Princes Street Gardens is currently locked overnight, but this may change. In early evenings, especially in winter, lighting may allow increased use of certain routes through the gardens for visitors, and for commuters linking to public transport;

4.12.2 Events and festivals may benefit from parks and open spaces being better lit to enable greater use of outdoor spaces as venues; and

4.12.3 Using timers, dimmers, sensors, and other technologies to limit energy use or periods in which lighting operates and making best use of innovation to develop creative solutions that are affordable and maintainable.

Balancing needs of people and wildlife

4.13   Parks and open spaces are critical spaces for biodiversity in our city. The abundance of wildlife, flora, and fauna, make these spaces attractive places to visit. Many spaces, including the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links becomes attractive foraging area for bats over the summer and other wildlife year-round.

4.14   It is important to ensure that the installation of lighting is not at the expense of biodiversity. The Technical Guidance will help to ensure appropriate approaches are taken to balance the needs of people and with wildlife and biodiversity.

4.15   The impact of lighting on wildlife may be considerable for some sites, especially sites that have not been lit previously and therefore it is important to consider how technology has advanced and use innovative ideas and experimental lighting options in developing lighting solutions.

4.16   For example, experimental lighting has been trialled in Zuidhoek in the Netherlands where lamps have a wildlife-friendly red glow suitable for bats and nocturnal animals but switch to low-energy white light when sensors detect people approaching. The lights are energy-efficient and save electricity with dynamic dimming and scheduling, and also do not attract bugs as much as traditional lights. Bats are most active at night and play an essential role by pollinating plants, dispersing seeds, and feeding on insects.

5.   Next Steps

5.1   Committee is asked to approve the prioritisation which has been completed (as outlined in paragraph 4.5 and in Appendix 1). Subject to approval, work will commence on the design of the first scheme for Hailes Quarry Park. The design

will allow officers to better understand the costs of designing and delivering a lighting upgrade on this scale, which will then further inform the affordability of the wider programme.

5.2 The Park Lighting Technical Guidance will continue to be refined with the pilot project (or projects) and it is hoped that further lighting designs will be completed and implemented during the financial year (2023/24).

5.3 In addition to installing new lighting, it is proposed to develop holistic lighting approaches for each park and open space so that any existing lighting can also be upgraded as part each project.

6. Financial impact

6.1 In 2022/23, £50,000 was allocated to developing the prioritisation framework and technical guidance. A further £100,000 was allocated to park lighting in 2022/23 and will be carried forward into 2023/24 in order to progress with piloting this new approach to park lighting schemes.

6.2 In addition, it is proposed to set aside £400,000 from the additional £3m allocated to parks and greenspace investment in 2023/24 for park lighting.

6.3 It is intended that the £500,000 available in 2023/24 will be used to implement the first scheme in Hailes Quarry Park and to progress other projects in due course. In addition, this allocation will be used as match funding to apply for £1m additional investment. Bids will be made to Sustrans and other funders to support this project.

6.4 The estimated capital investment required to light all 58 parks and open spaces identified is in the region of £1.5m.

6.5 As part of the development of detailed designs, consideration will also be given to the cost of long-term maintenance of installations and the energy costs associated with the luminaires.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 The report outlines the overall approach of the development of park and open space lighting projects. Lighting in parks should provide benefit to local communities in their movement through local spaces and support the aspirations of 20-minute neighbourhoods, sustainable communities, and improvements to health and well-being through active travel.

7.2 The impact of new lighting in some areas may be sensitive. Therefore, each lighting project will include public engagement in the design process. Where necessary, planning and other consents may be required, which will include opportunity for public consultation.

7.3 Council officers have worked closely with local friends of parks groups, community groups, and interest groups in developing lighting proposals and supported groups when making grant or other funding applications.
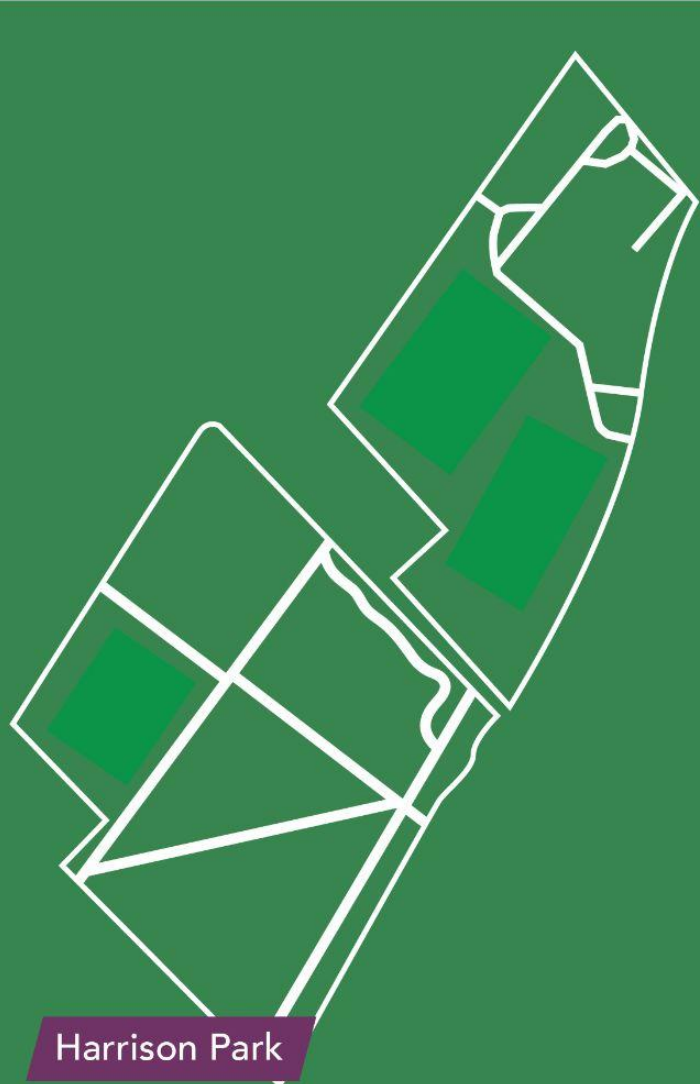
8.   Background reading/external references

8.1   None.

9.   Appendices

9.1   Appendix 1 – Park Lighting – Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's Parks

Harrison Park

Lochend Park

Park Lighting

Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

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Introduction

Edinburgh is enriched by its public parks and aims to protect and enhance them for the benefit of people today, and in the future. This report focuses on one aspect of Edinburgh's parks; the formal paths used for walking, wheeling and cycling across a park. Specifically, it answers the question: *Which existing paths that cross a park are most suited for the installation of new lighting?*

The City of Edinburgh Council understands that people's perceived safety of being in unlit parks decreases after dusk. As the city's parks are often key connecting routes between destinations, this means that many active travel and public transport journeys are foregone - due to people choosing cars, motorbikes or other motorised transport to move around the city safely.

By illuminating the most appropriate paths at nightfall, the city aims to enhance the perceived safety of its parks and encourage their use as sites of connection. In so doing, it is expected that more people will adopt active travel and public transport journeys, and the city will reap the associated health, economic and environmental benefits.

In order to establish which parks and their dissecting paths are most suited to lighting, research was undertaken that considered a variety of factors holistically (see p. 5). Key texts informed analysis of the data, including the City of Edinburgh's Active Travel Action Plan[1] and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods Strategy[2], Scotland's Equally Safe Strategy[3],

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[1] https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/25058/active-travel-action-plan-2016-refresh

[2] https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/news/article/13222/developing-20-minute-neighbourhoods-to-meet-edinburgh-residents-needs-better-locally

[3] https://www.gov.scot/publications/equally-safe-scotlands-strategy-prevent-eradicate-violence-against-women-girls/

and Goal 11 of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals[4] that seeks to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. As such, this research paid special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, disabled people and older people.

The next section describes the research approach and methods adopted; the results of which can be found in the table below (see pp. 10-17).

Project overview

The City of Edinburgh Council wished to discover which of its public parks had formal unlit paths where the installation of sensitive lighting would provide additional benefit for residents. The aim is to heighten people's sense of safety after dusk; encouraging them to use the parks as thoroughfares when walking, wheeling or cycling. As such, the research reported in this document was commissioned to study the parks and their unlit cross paths. Note that the research did not cover the installation of lighting to increase dwell time after dark.

Over five weeks, a desk-based investigation was conducted. The study was divided into two stages. The first stage was a shortlisting activity, where the 149 parks[5] in Edinburgh were assessed against three criteria, and ruled out of contention if appropriate:

1. Nature reserve:
    if the park was designated as a nature reserve, it was rejected
2. No dissecting paths:
    if there were no formal paths that crossed a park, it was rejected
3. Dissecting paths lit:
    if the formal paths were already lit, the park was rejected.

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[4] https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/

[5] https://www.edinburghoutdoors.org.uk/

Stage one identified a shortlist of 58 parks that were suitable candidates for assessment in stage two of the research. Those parks rejected are listed in the Appendix (see p. 19).

Harrison Park. Photo: JimCGlass, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

In the second stage, the research involved a systematic gathering of data for each park, which was analysed with rigour and scored to produce an ordered list of recommended parks. To be included in the study, each data set had to derive from a credible source and be applicable to all parks, e.g. the location of nearby primary schools was sourced from the Council's Open Spatial Data Portal.

Urban parks are entangled within the social, economic, cultural and environmental fabric of a city. In order to disentangle the multi-variable aspects of Edinburgh's parks, a bespoke framework was designed. It identified five critical place-based dimensions:

- Local Destinations
- Transport
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)
- Connecting Paths
- Perceptions.

Having established these dimensions, where necessary, each one was further separated into 'aspects', e.g. Transport was divided into bus stops, cycle routes, tram stops and railway stations. A summary of each dimension follows.

Dimension: Local Destinations

This dimension addresses the spatial context within which individual parks are situated, reflecting the potential journeys that might arise within the immediate vicinity of the park. If a path were illuminated after dark, its use could be extended across the day - making the park's neighbourhood more liveable. This dimension also provides a sense of population density, thus indicating how many people would benefit from the illumination of paths that cross their local park.

Local Destinations breaks down the types of neighbourhood destinations into five aspects and identifies whether each one is located near to the park:
-   Primary school: in catchment area
-   Secondary school: in catchment area
-   Residential areas
-   Places of significant employment
-   Medical centre: e.g. GP surgery and hospital.

In general, the more potential journeys that might arise within the local neighbourhood of the park, the more suitable it is considered for new lighting.

Dimension: Transport

Encouraging active travel is an important place-based strategy for the city. This dimension concentrates on journeys that might start and/or finish beyond the immediate vicinity of the park. Enabling the park to be valued and used as a safe and convenient connection for public transport and cycling routes after dusk, would cause greater numbers of people to choose walking, wheeling and cycling.

Here, transport is divided into four aspects and the proximity of each to the park is documented:
- Bus stops: specifically Lothian Buses which is a major provider
- Cycle routes: the National Cycle Route or Quiet Routes
- Tram stop
- Railway station.

In general, the more journeys that cross a park and extend beyond its local neighbourhood, the more suitable it is considered for lighting.

Dimension: SIMD

Many people in Scotland are not meeting physical activity guidelines, particularly in deprived areas. According to Public Health Scotland 'physical inactivity is one of the causes of premature death'[6] - City of Edinburgh has 12% of the 20% of most deprived data zones in the country. By lighting appropriate dissecting paths, there is an opportunity to increase physical activity and to reduce health inequalities, where the need is greatest.

This dimension looks at the relative deprivation of an area where a park is located. The study drew upon the overall rank of areas around the park as well as decile and quintile ranking. It also made note of high crime areas. In general, more deprived areas are considered as better candidates for new lighting, with high crime rates also increasing suitability.

Dimension: Connecting Paths

The previous three dimensions have focused on the location of the park through different lenses. This dimension is about the dissecting paths within parks. The nature of the path is considered in terms of its:
- Position or placement
- Location of exits
- Onward routes
- Connection to other park paths.

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[6] https://www.healthscotland.scot/health-topics/physical-activity/physical-activity-overview

The quality of path construction has not been included because the Council has a plan in place to improve the accessibility of Edinburgh's parks.

The functional characteristics of the crossing paths play a vital role in people's behaviour and decision-making, i.e. whether the paths will be used or not. This dimension reflects the utility of the paths in a park as one stage of a person's journey, whether locally or across the city. In general, the more the path through a park connects conveniently to other routes through the city and local destinations, the more suitable it is considered for illumination.

Dimension: Perceptions

Having people's lived experience of the parks, their attitudes and points of view, present in the research is important. It provides granular detail about the needs, opportunities and obstacles for new lighting from a human perspective. As such, the assessment of the suitability of new lighting for each park was strongly influenced by the interpretation of this dimension.

Perceptions collates subjective information from people who have experienced the parks and reflected upon specific characteristics; either as individual responses or as part of an overall assessment. The four aspects of the Perceptions dimension are:
- Personal Security Sentiment: Park Quality Assessments score history for Personal Security
- Park Quality Assessments Report 2022[7]
- Park Officers' Assessments: written responses for each of the four Localities

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[7] https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/32202/parks-quality-report-2022

- Calvium's Perceived Safety Assessment[8]: path experience, e.g.:
    - Free growing or unmanaged vegetation
    - Good possibilities for overview and control
    - Escape routes
    - Visual access
    - Ease of movement
    - Unobstructed sight lines.

Assessing the dimensions

For each of the dimensions just outlined, their corresponding aspects were considered and the dimension scored out of 10; reflecting the assessment of that park's suitability for new lighting based on the individual dimension. The higher the score, the more suitable lighting seemed from the perspective of that dimension. For example, Harrison Park scored 7 out of 10 for Local Destinations as it has a primary school, residential properties and a medical centre nearby. Where appropriate, special attention was paid to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, disabled people and older people. Similarly, walking and wheeling were favoured over cycling in certain instances.

Once this part of the assessment process was complete, each park was in receipt of five scored dimensions. The five scores were combined to provide an overall score for each park - its suitability rating. However, it was necessary to reflect the relative importance of those dimensions in a park's overall score. For example, it was considered that a park's score on the Transport dimension should be more influential than that of the Local Destinations dimension. By weighting each dimension's score by its relative importance and summing the weighted scores into an overall suitability rating, each park's score reflects the relative importance of the five dimensions.

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[8] [Google Maps](#) and Google Street View

	Local Destinations	Transport	SIMD	Connecting Paths	Perceptions	Overall Score
Weight	3	6	5	10	8	Weighted sum of all dimensions

The relative weights of each dimension.

As noted, the dimensions that have relatively large weights have more influence in the overall score than the dimensions with smaller weights. It was determined that the functional characteristics of any path were of greatest significance (Connecting Paths), followed by the wealth of insights related to people's lived experience of individual parks (Perceptions). Practical interventions to support active travel and public transport will help to reduce Edinburgh's transport emissions greatly, thus improving health and quality of life, which is why Transport was ranked as the middle dimension. Taking account of aspects of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation enabled the research to recognise areas of relatively high deprivation. Its inclusion in the framework and its weighting shows its importance. However, in comparison to the highest weighted dimension, Connecting Paths, it is only half as significant. Finally, Local Destinations was given the least influence as the complexion of the parks' neighbourhoods vary greatly.

Recommended parks

The table presents the outcome of the analysis. It shows the five scored dimensions for each park and the overall weighted score. The recommended parks have been grouped into bands of prioritisation for the installation of path lighting. The band changes at the point where there is a noticeable shift in the overall score, for instance, the second band (yellow) ends at the score 231 and the third band (red) starts at the score 218.

Park — Ward, Locality	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Hailes Quarry Park — *Sighthill/ Gorgie SW*	7	9	6	10	9	277
Gyle Park — *Drum Brae/ Gyle NW*	9	9	4	10	9	273
Hunter's Hall Park — *Portobello/ Craigmillar NE*	9	6	9	9	9	270
Ferniehill Community Park — *Liberton/ Gilmerton SE*	9	7	6	9	10	269

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — Ward, Locality	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Roseburn Park — *Corstorphine/ Murrayfield NW*	9	9	5	9	9	268
Calton Hill — *City Centre SE*	8	8	6	9	9	264
Princes Street Gardens — *City Centre SE*	9	10	6	8	8	261
Harrison Park — *Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart SW*	7	7	3	10	10	258
Leith Links — *Leith NE*	9	8	6	9	7	251
Pilrig Park — *Leith Walk NE*	8	5	6	9	9	246
Redhall Park — *Sighthill/ Gorgie SW*	7	9	3	9	8	244
Allison Park — *Almond NW*	8	7	4	8	9	238
Regent Road Park — *City Centre SE*	7	7	6	8	8	237

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — Ward, Locality	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Easter Drylaw Park — *Inverleith NW*	7	7	6	8	8	237
Nicolson Square Gardens — *Southside/ Newington SE*	8	7	7	7	8	235
Ratho Station Park — *Almond NW*	3	7	6	8	9	233
Rosefield Park — *Portobello/ Craigmillar NE*	6	6	5	9	8	233
Baronscourt Park — *Craigentinny/ Duddingston NE*	8	7	3	8	9	233
Braidburn Valley Park — *Morningside SE*	7	7	1	10	8	232
Saughton Park and Gardens — *Sighthill/ Gorgie SW*	9	9	6	8	5	231
St Katharine's Park — *Liberton/ Gilmerton SE*	4	5	8	8	7	218

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — *Ward, Locality*	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Lochend Park — *Craigentinny/ Dunningston NE*	8	5	9	8	4	211
Montgomery Street Park — *Leith Walk NE*	7	6	5	7	7	208
Coates (Crescent) Gardens — *City Centre SE*	7	7	5	8	5	208
Hillside Crescent Gardens — *Leith Walk NE*	6	7	4	8	6	208
Davidson's Mains Park — *Almond NW*	7	6	5	6	8	206
London Road Gardens — *City Centre SE*	8	8	4	7	5	202
Figgate Park — *Split: Craigentinny/ Duddingston and Portobello/ Craigmillar NE*	7	6	7	6	6	200
Rocheid Path — *Inverleith NW*	7	7	3	7	6	196

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — *Ward, Locality*	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Marchbank Park — *Pentland Hills* SW	5	5	2	7	7	181
Fairmilehead Park — *Colinton/ Fairmilehead* SW	7	6	3	6	6	180
Orchard (Brae) Park North and South — *Split: Inverleith and Corstorphine/ Murrayfield* NW	8	5	1	6	7	175
Dundas Park — *Almond* NW	7	7	4	5	5	173
Inverleith Park — *Inverleith* NW	10	4	1	4	8	163
Henderson Gardens Park — *Leith* NE	4	8	10	1	4	152
Colinton Mains Park — *Colinton/ Fairmilehead* SW	5	6	6	3	5	151
Ferry Glen — *Almond* NW	9	6	4	4	3	147

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — Ward, Locality	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
Spylaw Park — *Colinton/ Fairmilehead SW*	3	5	2	9	0	139
Victoria Park — *Forth NW*	7	7	7	1	3	132
St Mark's Park — *Inverleith NW*	7	6	4	3	3	131
Gayfield Square — *City Centre SE*	8	7	4	1	3	120
Craigmillar Castle Park including Hawkhill Woods — *Split: Southside/ Newington and Portobello/ Craigmillar Split: SE and NE*	9	6	8	0	0	103
Bruntsfield Links — *Morningside SE*	10	7	3	0	2	103
Inchcolm Park — *Almond NW*	5	3	5	2	3	102
Hopetoun Crescent Garden — *Leith Walk NE*	8	7	4	0	2	102

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — *Ward, Locality*	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
St Margaret's Park — *Corstorphine/ Murrayfield NW*	7	4	5	2	1	98
Drumbrae Park — *Drum Brae/ Gyle NW*	7	6	6	1	0	97
Portobello Park — *Portobello/ Craigmillar NE*	7	4	6	2	0	95
Atholl Crescent Gardens — *City Centre SE*	5	7	4	0	2	93
Meadows — *Split: City Centre and Southside/ Newington SE*	10	6	5	0	0	91
Bauks View — *Southside/ Newington SE*	6	5	6	0	1	86
King George V Park (Currie) — *Pentland Hills SW*	3	3	4	1	3	81
St Patrick Square — *Southside/ Newington SE*	2	5	3	1	2	77

Park Lighting: Illuminating existing paths in Edinburgh's parks

Park — Ward, Locality	Local Destinations (Weight:3)	Transport (Weight:6)	SIMD (Weight:5)	Connecting Paths (Weight:10)	Perceptions (Weight:8)	Overall Score (Weighted sum)
River Almond Walkway — Almond NW	3	3	1	2	2	68
Starbank Park — Forth NW	2	4	4	0	1	58
Hays Park — Portobello/ Craigmillar NE	4	0	9	0	0	57
Gypsy Brae — Almond NW	0	2	6	0	0	42
Colinton and Craiglockhart Dells — Split: Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart and Colinton/ Fairmilehead SW	3	2	1	0	0	26

These 58 parks were shortlisted from an initial set of 149 parks in Edinburgh.

Conclusion

The process undertaken in this research, of systematically evaluating and assessing Edinburgh's parks through multiple lenses, has addressed the central question: *Which existing paths that cross a park are most suited for the installation of new lighting?*

The research was divided into two stages. The first stage was a shortlisting activity, where Edinburgh's 149 parks were assessed against three criteria, and ruled out of contention if appropriate. The second stage evaluated the 58 shortlisted parks using five critical place-based dimensions.

The table above provides the outcome of the research. It shows the overall weighted score of each of the 58 parks assessed and places them into bands of recommended prioritisation.

Having established which parks are assessed to be most suitable for the installation of new lighting, there is now an opportunity to investigate their appropriateness through additional qualitative means, such as engaging community groups or assessment panels who use the parks.

It is anticipated that this research will support the Council to enhance the quality of life of Edinburgh's residents and help the city to meet its inspirational strategic vision.

Appendix

Parks rejected as candidates for Stage 2

Abercorn Park

Balgreen Park

Bellevue Crescent Gardens

Bingham Park

Blackford Hill and Pond

Blinkbonny Park

Bloomiehall Park

Braid Hills

Brighton Park

Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park
Local Nature Reserve

Buttercup Farm Park

Cairntows Park

Cammo Estate
Local Nature Reserve

Campbell Park

Clermiston Park

Corstorphine Hill
Local Nature Reserve

Cramond Foreshore

Cramond Walled Garden

Curriemuirend Park

Dalmeny Street Park

Deaconess Gardens

Dovecot Park

Drum Park

Dunbars Close Garden

East Pilton Park

Easter Craiglockhart Hill
Local Nature Reserve

Fauldburn Park

Fernieside Recreation Ground

Fountainbridge Green

Gardner's Crescent

Geddes Gardens

Glendevon Park

Gorgie/Dalry Community Park

Gracemount Community Park

Granny's Green

Granton Crescent Park

Haugh Park

Hermitage of Braid
Local Nature Reserve

Holyrood Park

Inch Park

Jewel Park

Joppa Quarry Park

Keddie Park

King George V Park (Eyre Place)

King George V Park
(South Queensferry)

Lauriston Castle Gardens

Liberton Park

Little France Park

Malleny Park

Meadowfield Park

Meadows Yard
Local Nature Reserve

Meadowspot Park

Moredun Park (Gilmerton Park)

Moredun Woods

Morgan Playing Fields

Morningside Park

Mortonhall Community Park

Muir Wood Park

Muirhouse Millennium Linear Park

Murieston Park

Newcraighall Park

Parkside, Newbridge

Paties Road Recreation Ground

Pentland Hills Regional Park

Pentland View Park

Pikes Pool

Portobello Community Garden

Prestonfield Park

Prestonfield War Memorial

Ratho Park

Ratho Station Recreation Ground

Ravelston Park

Ravelston Woods
Local Nature Reserve

Redbraes Park

Redford Wood

Riverside Park

Schoolyard Park

Seafield Recreation Ground

Seven Acre Park

Sighthill Park

Silverknowes Park

Sir Harry Lauder Garden

Station Road Park

Stenhouse Place East Park

Straiton Place Park

Taylor Gardens

Union Park

Water of Leith

West Pilton Park

Whinhill Park

White Park

Parks accepted as candidates for Stage 2

Allison Park

Atholl Crescent Gardens

Baronscourt Park

Bauks View

Braidburn Valley Park

Bruntsfield Links

Calton Hill

Coates (Crescent) Gardens

Colinton and

Craiglockhart Dells

Colinton Mains Park

Craigmillar Castle Park
including Hawkhill Woods

Davidson's Mains Park

Drumbrae Park

Dundas Park

Easter Drylaw Park

Fairmilehead Park

Ferniehill Community Park

Ferry Glen

Figgate Park

Gayfield Square

Gyle Park

Gypsy Brae

Hailes Quarry Park

Harrison Park

Hays Park

Henderson Gardens Park

Hillside Crescent Gardens

Hopetoun Crescent Garden

Hunter's Hall Park

Inchcolm Park

Inverleith Park

King George V Park (Currie)

Leith Links

Lochend Park

London Road Gardens

Marchbank Park

Meadows

Montgomery Street Park

Nicolson Square Gardens

Orchard (Brae) Park
North and South

Pilrig Park

Portobello Park

Princes Street Gardens

Ratho Station Park

Redhall Park

Regent Road Park

River Almond Walkway

Rocheid Path

Roseburn Park

Rosefield Park

Saughton Park and Gardens

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St Katharine's Park

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About Calvium

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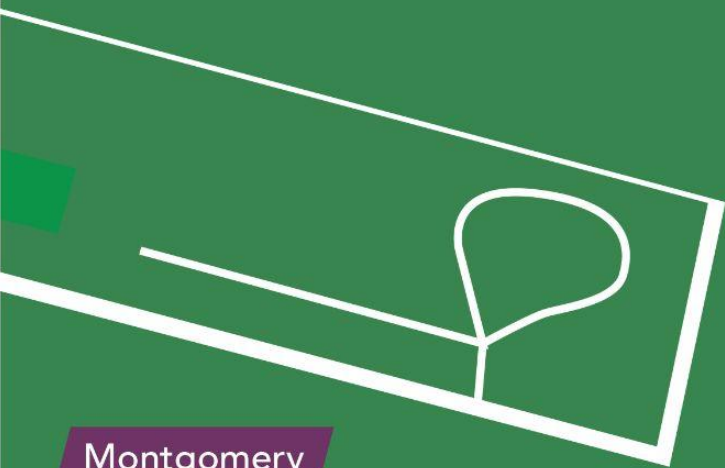62 Prince St
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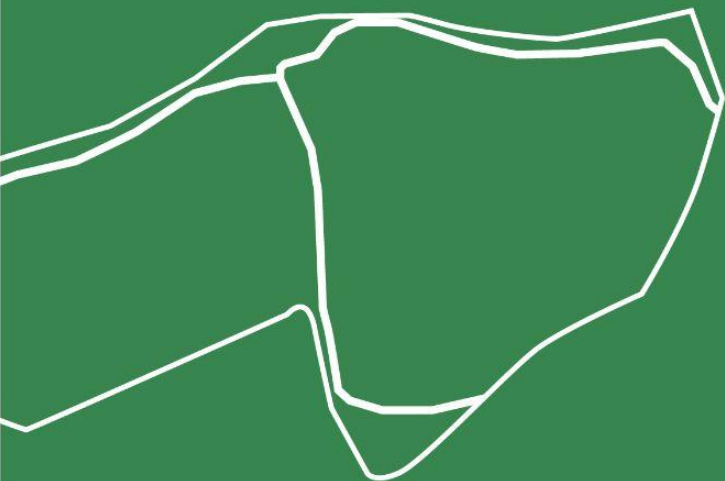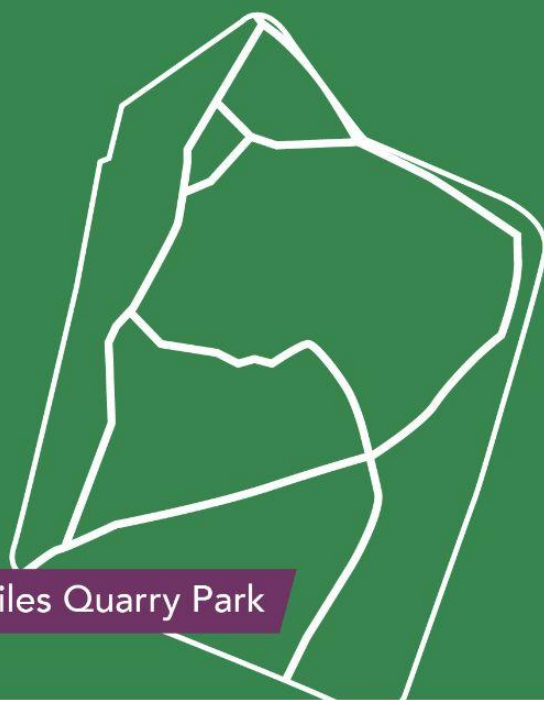+44 (0) 117 226 2000
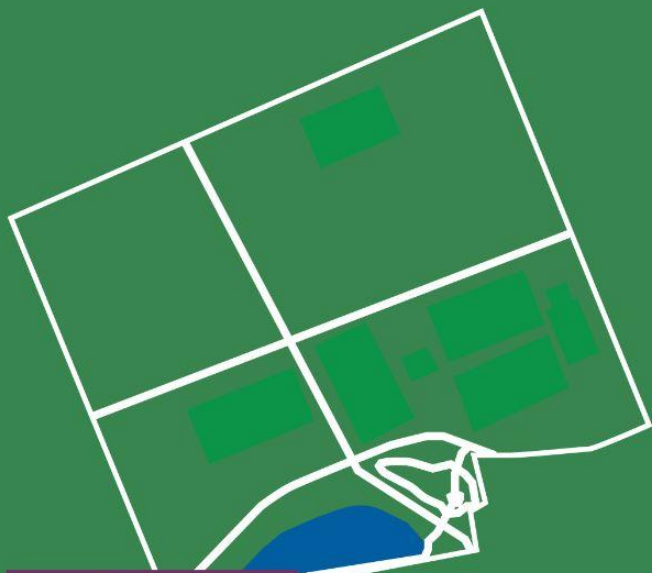
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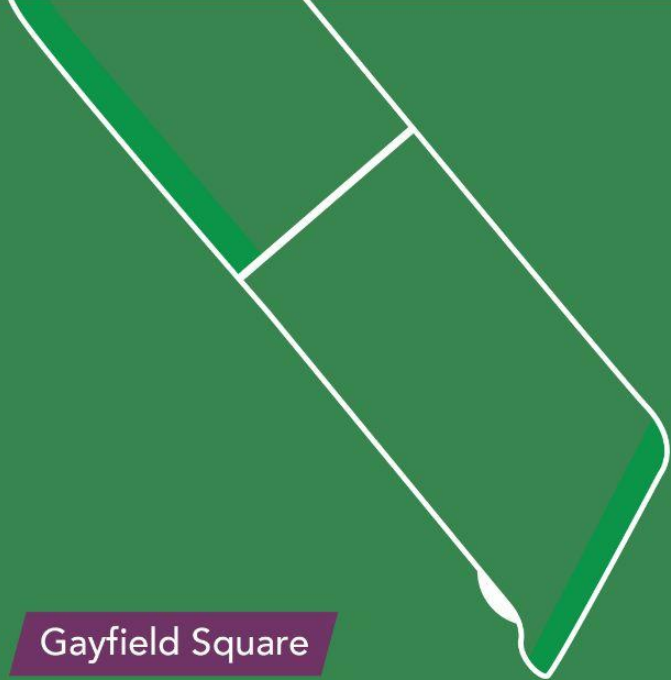
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