

Policy impact:

- ✔ Just Transition
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Rural revitalisation

Key policy connections:

[Tackling the climate and nature crises](#)

[Climate mitigation and adaptation](#)

[Natural places](#)

[Soils](#)

[Historic assets and places](#)

[Green belts](#)

[Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings](#)

[Coastal development](#)

[Sustainable transport](#)

[Design, quality and place](#)

[Local Living and 20 minute neighbourhoods](#)

[Infrastructure first](#)

[Rural homes](#)

[Blue and green infrastructure](#)

[Flood risk and water management](#)

[Business and industry](#)

[City, town, local and commercial centres](#)

[Retail](#)

[Tourism](#)

[Culture and creativity](#)

[Aquaculture](#)

[Minerals](#)

Tourism

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To encourage, promote and facilitate sustainable tourism development which benefits local people, is consistent with our net zero and nature commitments, and inspires people to visit Scotland.

Policy Outcomes:

- Communities and places enjoy economic, social and cultural benefits from tourism, supporting resilience and stimulating job creation.

Local Development Plans:

LDPs should support the recovery, growth and long-term resilience of the tourism sector. The spatial strategy should identify suitable locations which reflect opportunities for tourism development by taking full account of the needs of communities, visitors, the industry and the environment. Relevant national and local sector driven tourism strategies should also be taken into account.

The spatial strategy should also identify areas of pressure where existing tourism provision is having adverse impacts on the environment or the quality of life and health and wellbeing of local communities, and where further development is not appropriate.

Policy 30

- a) Development proposals for new or extended tourist facilities or accommodation, including caravan and camping sites, in locations identified in the LDP, will be supported.
- b) Proposals for tourism related development will take into account:
 - i. The contribution made to the local economy;
 - ii. Compatibility with the surrounding area in terms of the nature and scale of the activity and impacts of increased visitors;

- iii. Impacts on communities, for example by hindering the provision of homes and services for local people;
 - iv. Opportunities for sustainable travel and appropriate management of parking and traffic generation and scope for sustaining public transport services particularly in rural areas;
 - v. Accessibility for disabled people;
 - vi. Measures taken to minimise carbon emissions;
 - vii. Opportunities to provide access to the natural environment.
- c) Development proposals that involve the change of use of a tourism-related facility will only be supported where it is demonstrated that the existing use is no longer viable and that there is no requirement for alternative tourism-related facilities in the area.
 - d) Proposals for huts will be supported where the nature and scale of the development is compatible with the surrounding area and the proposal complies with relevant good practice guidance.
 - e) Development proposals for the reuse of existing buildings for short term holiday letting will not be supported where the proposal will result in:
 - i. An unacceptable impact on local amenity or the character of a neighbourhood or area; or
 - ii. The loss of residential accommodation where such loss is not outweighed by demonstrable local economic benefits.

Policy impact:

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Key policy connections:

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[Natural places](#)

[Historic assets and places](#)

[Coastal development](#)

[Sustainable transport](#)

[Design, quality and place](#)

[Quality homes](#)

[Rural homes](#)

[Health and safety](#)

[Community wealth building](#)

[City, town, local and commercial centres](#)

[Retail](#)

[Rural development](#)

[Culture and creativity](#)

Culture and creativity

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To encourage, promote and facilitate development which reflects our diverse culture and creativity, and to support our culture and creative industries.

Policy Outcomes:

- Locally distinctive places reflect the diversity of communities and support regeneration and town centre vibrancy.
- Cultural and creative industries are expanded, providing jobs and investment.
- Communities have access to cultural and creative activities.

Local Development Plans:

LDPs should recognise and support opportunities for jobs and investment in the creative sector, culture, heritage and the arts.

Policy 31

- Development proposals that involve a significant change to existing, or the creation of new, public open spaces will make provision for public art. Public art proposals which reflect diversity, culture and creativity will be supported.
- Development proposals for creative workspaces or other cultural uses that involve the temporary use of vacant spaces or property will be supported.
- Development proposals that would result in the loss of an arts or cultural venue will only be supported where:
 - there is no longer a sustainable demand for the venue and after marketing the site at a reasonable rate for at least 12 months, through relevant local and national agents and online platforms, there has been no viable interest from potential operators; or
 - the venue, as evidenced by consultation, no longer meets the needs of users and cannot be adapted; or

- alternative provision of equal or greater standard is made available at a suitable location within the local area; and
 - the loss of the venue does not result in loss or damage to assets or objects of significant cultural value.
- d) Development proposals within the vicinity of existing arts venues will fully reflect the agent of change principle and will only be supported where they can demonstrate that measures can be put in place to ensure that existing noise and disturbance impacts on the proposed development would be acceptable and that existing venues and facilities can continue without additional restrictions being placed on them as a result of the proposed new development.

Policy impact:

- ✓ Just Transition
- ✓ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✓ Local living
- ✓ Rebalanced development

Key policy connections:

- [Tackling the climate and nature crises](#)
- [Climate mitigation and adaptation](#)
- [Historic assets and places](#)
- [Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings](#)
- [Zero waste](#)
- [Sustainable transport](#)
- [Design, quality and place](#)
- [Local Living and 20 minute neighbourhoods](#)
- [Blue and green infrastructure](#)
- [Play, recreation and sport](#)
- [Health and safety](#)
- [Digital infrastructure](#)
- [Community wealth building](#)
- [City, town, local and commercial centres](#)
- [Rural development](#)
- [Tourism](#)

Aquaculture

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To encourage, promote and facilitate aquaculture development and minimise any adverse effects on the environment, including cumulative impacts.

Planning should support an aquaculture industry that is sustainable, diverse, competitive, economically viable and which contributes to food security, whilst operating with social licence, within environmental limits and which ensures there is a thriving marine ecosystem for future generations.

Policy Outcomes:

- New aquaculture development is in locations that reflect industry needs and considers environmental impacts.
- Producers will contribute to communities and local economies.
- Prosperous finfish, shellfish and seaweed sectors.
- Migratory fish species are safeguarded.

Local Development Plans:

LDPs should guide new aquaculture development in line with National and Regional Marine Planning, and will minimise adverse environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, that arise from other existing and planned aquaculture developments in the area while also reflecting industry needs.

Policy 32

- To safeguard migratory fish species, further salmon and trout open pen fish farm developments on the north and east coasts of mainland Scotland will not be supported.
- Development proposals for aquaculture will be supported where they comply with the LDP, the National Marine Plan and, where relevant, the appropriate Regional Marine Plan.
- Development proposals for fish farms will demonstrate that operational impacts (including from noise, acoustic deterrent devices (where applicable) light, access,

navigation, containment, deposition, waste emissions and sea lice, impacts on wild salmonids, aquaculture litter (and odour and impacts on other marine users)) are acceptable and comply with the relevant regulatory framework.

- Development proposals for fish farm developments will only be supported where the following impacts have been assessed and mitigated:
 - landscape and visual impact of the proposal including the siting and design of cages, lines and associated facilities taking into account the character of the location;
 - the impact of any land based facilities, ensuring that the siting and design are appropriate for the location;
 - impacts on natural heritage, designated sites and priority marine features; and
 - impacts on historic marine protected areas.
- Applications for open water farmed finfish or shellfish development are excluded from the requirements of policy 3b) and 3c) and will instead apply all relevant provisions from National and Regional Marine Plans.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Just Transition
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Rural revitalisation

Key policy connections:

[Tackling the climate and nature crises](#)

[Historic assets and places](#)

[Natural places](#)

[Biodiversity](#)

[Coastal development](#)

[Design, quality and place](#)

[Health and safety](#)

[Community wealth building](#)

[Business and industry](#)

[Rural development](#)

Minerals

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To support the sustainable management of resources and minimise the impacts of the extraction of minerals on communities and the environment.

Policy Outcomes:

- Sufficient resources are available to meet industry demands, making an essential contribution to the Scottish economy.
- Important raw materials for manufacturing, construction, agriculture, and other industries are available.
- Important workable mineral resources are protected from sterilisation by other developments.
- Communities and the environment are protected from the impacts of mineral extraction.

Local Development Plans:

LDPs should support a landbank of construction aggregates of at least 10-years at all times in the relevant market areas, whilst promoting sustainable resource management, safeguarding important workable mineral resources, which are of economic or conservation value, and take steps to ensure these are not sterilised by other types of development.

Policy 33

- a) Development proposals that seek to explore, develop, and produce fossil fuels (excluding unconventional oil and gas) will not be supported other than in exceptional circumstances. Any such exceptions will be required to demonstrate that the proposal is consistent with national policy on energy and targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- b) The Scottish Government does not support the development of unconventional oil and gas in Scotland. This means development connected to the onshore exploration, appraisal or production of coal bed methane or shale oil or shale gas, using unconventional oil and gas extraction techniques, including hydraulic fracturing and dewatering for coal bed methane.
- c) Development proposals that would sterilise mineral deposits of economic value will only be supported where:
 - i. there is an overriding need for the development and prior extraction of the mineral cannot reasonably be undertaken; or
 - ii. extraction of the mineral is impracticable or unlikely to be environmentally acceptable.
- d) Development proposals for the sustainable extraction of minerals will only be supported where they:
 - i. will not result in significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, geodiversity and the natural environment, sensitive habitats and the historic environment, as well as landscape and visual impacts;
 - ii. provide an adequate buffer zone between sites and settlements taking account of the specific circumstances of individual proposals, including size, duration, location, method of working, topography, and the characteristics of the various environmental effects likely to arise;
 - iii. can demonstrate that there are no significant adverse impacts (including cumulative impact) on any nearby homes, local communities and known sensitive receptors and designations;
 - iv. demonstrate acceptable levels (including cumulative impact) of noise, dust, vibration and potential pollution of land, air and water;
 - v. minimise transport impacts through the number and length of lorry trips and by using rail or water transport wherever practical;
 - vi. have appropriate mitigation plans in place for any adverse impacts;
 - vii. include schemes for a high standard of restoration and aftercare and commitment that such work is undertaken at the earliest opportunity. As a further

safeguard a range of financial guarantee options are available, and the most effective solution should be considered and agreed on a site-by-site basis. Solutions should provide assurance and clarity over the amount and period of the guarantee and in particular, where it is a bond, the risks covered (including operator failure) and the triggers for calling in a bond, including payment terms.

- e) Development proposals for borrow pits will only be supported where:
- i. the proposal is tied to a specific project and is time-limited;
 - ii. the proposal complies with the above mineral extraction criteria taking into account the temporary nature of the development; and
 - iii. appropriate restoration proposals are enforceable.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets

Key policy connections:

[Tackling the climate and nature crises](#)

[Biodiversity](#)

[Natural places](#)

[Historic assets and places](#)

[Zero waste](#)

[Infrastructure first](#)

[Health and safety](#)

Part 3 – Annexes

Annex A – How to use this document

Purpose of Planning

The purpose of planning is to manage the development and use of land in the long-term public interest.

The decisions we make today will have implications for future generations. Scotland in 2045 will be different. We must embrace and deliver radical change so we can tackle and adapt to climate change, restore biodiversity

loss, improve health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities, build a wellbeing economy and create great places.

Role of the National Planning Framework

Scotland 2045: our Fourth National Planning Framework, commonly known as NPF4, is required by law to set out the Scottish Ministers' policies and proposals for the development and use of land. It plays a key role in supporting the delivery of Scotland's national outcomes and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

National Performance Framework

Our Purpose, Values and National Outcomes



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



NPF4 includes a long-term spatial strategy to 2045. This reflects the spatial aspects of a range of Scottish Government policies, including the Infrastructure Investment Plan.

The Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) identified that NPF4 would include housing land requirements framed within a spatial strategy that aligns with the investment programme and principles, and highlighted that national planning policies would include an infrastructure first approach.

The NPF4 strategy, policies and national developments are aligned to the strategic themes of the IIP: enabling the transition to net zero emissions and environmental sustainability; driving inclusive economic growth; and building resilient and sustainable places. The policies and instruction for LDPs activate the IIP priorities within the themes to the degree that those priorities involve physical development, opportunities for people and improvements for place. Minimum All Tenure Housing Land Requirements are set out at [Annex E](#). The investment hierarchy influences the approach to NPF4 overall and features specifically in instructions for LDPs in Policy 18 'Infrastructure First'.

NPF4 replaces National Planning Framework 3 (2014) and Scottish Planning Policy (2014). NPF4 should be read as a whole. It represents a package of planning policies to guide us to the place we want Scotland to be in 2045.

NPF4 is required by law to contribute to 6 outcomes:

- Meeting the **housing needs** of people living in Scotland including, in particular, the housing needs for older people and disabled people,
- Improving the **health and wellbeing** of people living in Scotland,
- Increasing the **population of rural areas** of Scotland,
- Improving **equality** and eliminating discrimination,
- Meeting any targets relating to the **reduction of emissions** of greenhouse gases, and
- Securing positive effects for **biodiversity**.

Statements setting out further detail on the contribution of NPF4 to each outcome are set out in Part 1.

Plan-led Approach

A plan-led approach is central to supporting the delivery of Scotland’s national outcomes and broader sustainable development goals. It is a legislative requirement that planning decisions must be made in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The statutory development plan for any given area of Scotland consists of the National Planning Framework and the relevant LDP(s). The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 prescribes four different plans, at different scales:

National Planning Framework (NPF)	<p>The National Planning Framework sets out the Scottish Ministers’ policies and proposals for the development and use of land.</p> <p>The NPF must have regard to any adopted regional spatial strategy.</p> <p>NPF4 is part of the statutory development plan.</p>
Regional spatial strategies (RSS)	<p>The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduced a new duty requiring the preparation of regional spatial strategies.</p> <p>A planning authority, or authorities acting jointly will prepare these long-term spatial strategies for the strategic development of an area.</p> <p>RSS are not part of the statutory development plan, but have an important role to play in informing future versions of the NPF and LDPs.</p>
Local development plans (LDPs)	<p>Planning authorities must prepare one or more LDPs for their area.</p> <p>The LDP sets out a spatial strategy for the development of that area. It must take into account the National Planning Framework and any registered local place plan in the area it covers. It must have regard to the authority’s adopted regional spatial strategy. The LDP must also have regard to any local outcomes improvement plan for the area it covers.</p> <p>LDPs are part of the statutory development plan.</p>
Local place plans (LPPs)	<p>Local place plans are community-led plans setting out proposals for the development and use of land. They must have regard to the NPF, any LDP which covers the same area, and also any locality plan which covers the same area.</p> <p>LPPs are not part of the statutory development plan, but have an important role to play in informing LDPs.</p>

Spatial Strategy

[Part 1](#) sets out our spatial strategy for Scotland to 2045, identifying:

- [6 spatial principles](#) which will influence all our plans and decisions:
 - Just transition
 - Conserving and recycling assets
 - Local living
 - Compact urban growth
 - Rebalanced development
 - Rural revitalisation
- 3 themes, linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and Scottish Government National Performance Framework:
 - Sustainable places where we reduce emissions, restore and better connect biodiversity
 - Liveable places where we can all live better, healthier lives
 - Productive places where we have a greener, fairer and more inclusive wellbeing economy

LDPs should take account of these principles and outcomes, and they should also be reflected within regional spatial strategies and local place plans.

National Developments

Eighteen national developments have been identified. These are significant developments of national importance that will help to deliver the spatial strategy. They are intentionally high level and focus on key elements, as the projects are at different stages.

National development status does not grant planning permission for the development and all relevant consents are required.

Their designation means that the principle of the development does not need to be agreed in later consenting processes, providing more certainty for communities, business and investors.

Their designation is not intended to describe in detail how the projects should be designed, matters to consider, or impact assessments and mitigation to be applied. In addition to the statement of need at [Annex B](#), decision makers for applications for consent for national developments should take into account all relevant policies.

LDPs should take forward proposals for national developments where relevant and facilitate their delivery. This could be through supporting land allocations, policy intervention and LDP delivery programmes.

Regional Spatial Priorities

Regional spatial priorities set out how each part of the country can use their assets and opportunities to help deliver the overall strategy. The detail of these priorities should be further considered and consulted upon through the local development planning process, and where appropriate through regional spatial strategies and regional transport strategies.

The maps are indicative, and certain authorities may have a role to play in more than one regional area. The broad areas identified in NPF4 are intended to act as a flexible framework to guide the preparation of future Regional Spatial Strategies. It is open to planning authorities to decide for themselves, including by working in partnership with others, the most appropriate scale and extent of areas to be covered by Regional Spatial Strategies.

Statutory guidance will guide the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

National Planning Policy

[Part 2](#) sets out our policy framework by topic under the three themes.

Planning is complex and requires careful balancing of issues. The **policy intent** is provided to aid plan makers and decision makers to understand the intent of each policy and to help deliver policy aspirations.

The **policy outcomes** set out what we want to achieve and will help to influence future monitoring of the planning system.

The **Local Development Plan** section clarifies the expected role of LDPs for each topic. The focus for LDPs should be on land allocation through the spatial strategy and interpreting this national policy in a local context. There is no need for LDPs to replicate policies within NPF4, but authorities can add further detail including locally specific policies should they consider to be a need to do so, based on the area's individual characteristics.

The **policy** sections are for use in the determination of planning applications. The policies should be read as a whole. Planning decisions must be made in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. It is for the decision maker to determine what weight to attach to policies on a case by case basis. Where a policy states that development will be supported, it is in principle, and it is for the decision maker to take into account all other relevant policies.

The **policy impact** section shows which spatial principles the policy will help to deliver.

The **key policy connections** help to show the key connections between policies, but are not intended to be comprehensive.

Annex B – National Developments Statements of Need

National developments are significant developments of national importance that will help to deliver our spatial strategy.

Eighteen national developments will support the delivery of our spatial strategy. These national developments range from single large scale projects or collections and networks of several smaller scale proposals. They are also intended to act as exemplars of the Place Principle and placemaking approaches.

The statements of need set out in this annex are a requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 and describe the development to be considered as a national development for consent handling purposes.

An assessment of the likely impact of each proposed national development's lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets¹ (with the meaning given in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009) has been undertaken. The assessment is based on the detail provided at the time of the assessment, and the conclusion may alter depending on the nature and detail of the projects taken forward.

The potential for national developments to affect European designated sites, depending on the precise design, location and construction of individual projects, has been identified by the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of NPF4. Any such development would need to be considered carefully at project level and all relevant statutory tests met.

¹ Research project: Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of NPF4 Proposed National Developments Assessment Findings (LUC 2021) available online at <https://www.transformingplanning.scot/national-planning-framework/>

1. Energy Innovation Development on the Islands

This national development supports proposed developments in the Outer Hebrides, Shetland and Orkney island groups, for renewable energy generation, renewable hydrogen production, infrastructure and shipping, and associated opportunities in the supply chain for fabrication, research and development.

Any strategy for deployment of these technologies must enable decarbonisation at pace and cannot be used to justify unsustainable levels of fossil fuel extraction or impede Scotland's just transition to net zero.

This is aligned with low carbon energy projects within the Islands Growth Deal that have been developed with local partners such as the Islands Centre for Net Zero and encompasses other projects that can facilitate net zero aims.

The use of low and zero emission fuels will play a crucial role in decarbonising island and mainland energy use, shipping, strengthening energy security overall and creating a low carbon energy economy for the islands and islanders. The developments will add value where they link into national and international energy expertise, learning and research and development networks.

Location

Outer Hebrides, Shetland, Orkney and surrounding waters.

Need

These classes of development support the potential of the three island authorities to exemplify a transition to a net zero society. This will support delivery of our spatial strategy by helping to sustain communities in rural and island areas by stimulating employment and innovation.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Energy Innovation Development on the Islands' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)', is designated a national development:

Outer Hebrides – Supporting the Arnish Renewables Base and Outer Hebrides Energy Hub

The classes below apply to development that is for delivery of the Arnish Renewables Base and Outer Hebrides Energy Hub:

- a) New or updated on and/or off shore infrastructure for energy generation from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts capacity;
- b) Electricity transmission cables and converter stations on and/or off shore of 132 kilovolts (kv) and above;
- c) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low and zero-carbon fuels (that are not electricity or heat) including renewable hydrogen; and hydrogen production related chemicals including ammonia with appropriate carbon capture linked to transport and storage infrastructure;
- d) Improved oil storage infrastructure for Stornoway, with appropriate emissions abatement; and
- e) Quay to service renewable energy, energy transportation, energy decommissioning, fabrication or freight handling, including new or enhanced associated laydown or operational area at Arnish.

Shetland Islands – Supporting the Opportunity for Renewable Integration with Offshore Networks (ORION) Clean Energy Project

The classes below apply to development that is for delivery of renewable and low carbon aspects of the ORION project:

- a) New or updated on and/or off shore infrastructure for energy generation from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts capacity;
- b) Electricity transmission cables and converter stations on and/or off shore of/ or exceeding 132kv;
- c) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low and zero-carbon fuels (that are not electricity or heat) including renewable hydrogen; and hydrogen production related chemicals including ammonia with appropriate carbon capture linked to transport, storage, and utilisation infrastructure at Sullom Voe;
- d) Quay to service renewable energy, energy transportation, energy decommissioning, fabrication or freight handling, including new or enhanced associated laydown or operational area at Sullom Voe, Scatsta, Lerwick, and Dales Voe (Lerwick);
- e) Oil terminal modifications at Sullom Voe to maintain asset use moving towards net zero emissions; and
- f) New infrastructure, and/or upgraded buildings and facilities to support the transportation and storage of captured carbon.

Orkney Islands – Supporting Scapa Flow Future Fuels Hub and Orkney Harbours

The classes below apply to development that is for the delivery of the Future Fuels Hub, new quay in Scapa Flow, and the Orkney Logistics Base at Hatston, which support services for the renewable and marine energy and shipping sectors:

- a) New or updated on and/or off shore infrastructure for energy generation from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts capacity;

- b) Electricity transmission cables and converter stations on and/or off shore of 132kv and above;
- c) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low and zero-carbon fuels (that are not electricity or heat) including renewable hydrogen; and hydrogen production related chemicals including ammonia with appropriate carbon capture linked to transport and storage infrastructure;
- d) Quay to service renewable energy, energy transportation, energy decommissioning, fabrication or freight handling, including new or enhanced associated laydown or operational area at, Scapa Flow, and Hatston (Kirkwall); and
- e) Oil terminal modifications at Scapa Flow to maintain asset use moving towards net zero emissions.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

2. Pumped Hydro Storage

This national development will play a significant role in balancing and optimising electricity generation and maintaining the operability of the electricity system as part of our transition to net zero. This is necessary as we continue to move towards a decarbonised system with much more renewable generation, the output from which is defined by weather conditions.

This national development supports additional capacity at existing sites as well as at new sites. Cruachan in Argyll is a nationally important example of a pumped storage facility with significant potential for enhanced capacity that could create significant jobs in a rural location.

Location

All Scotland

Need

This national development supports pumped hydro storage capacity within the electricity network through significant new or expanded sites. This supports the transition to a net zero economy through the ability of pumped hydro storage schemes to optimise electricity generated from renewables by storing and releasing it when it is required.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to ‘Pumped Hydro Storage’ in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as ‘major’ by [‘The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009’](#), is designated a national development:

- a) New and/or expanded and/or upgraded water holding reservoir and dam;
- b) New and/or upgraded electricity generating plant structures or buildings;
- c) New and/or upgraded pump plant structures or buildings;
- d) New and/or expanded and/or upgraded water inlet and outlet pipework;
- e) New and/or upgraded substations and/or transformers; and
- f) New and/or replacement transmission cables.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

3. Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission Infrastructure

This national development supports renewable electricity generation, repowering, and expansion of the electricity grid.

A large and rapid increase in electricity generation from renewable sources will be essential for Scotland to meet its net zero emissions targets. Certain types of renewable electricity generation will also be required, which will include energy storage technology and capacity, to provide the vital services, including flexible response, that a zero carbon network will require. Generation is for domestic consumption as well as for export to the UK and beyond, with new capacity helping to decarbonise heat, transport and industrial energy demand. This has the potential to support jobs and business investment, with wider economic benefits.

The electricity transmission grid will need substantial reinforcement including the addition of new infrastructure to connect and transmit the output from new on and offshore capacity to consumers in Scotland, the rest of the UK and beyond. Delivery of this national development will be informed by market, policy and regulatory developments and decisions.

Location

All Scotland.

Need

Additional electricity generation from renewables and electricity transmission capacity of scale is fundamental to achieving a net zero economy and supports improved network resilience in rural and island areas. Island transmission connections in particular can facilitate capturing the significant renewable energy potential in those areas as well as delivering significant social and economic benefits.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)', is designated a national development:

- a) On and off shore electricity generation, including electricity storage, from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts capacity;
- b) New and/or replacement upgraded on and offshore high voltage electricity transmission lines, cables and interconnectors of 132kv or more; and
- c) New and/or upgraded Infrastructure directly supporting on and offshore high voltage electricity lines, cables and interconnectors including converter stations, switching stations and substations.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Local Living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

4. Circular Economy Materials Management Facilities

This national development supports the development of facilities required to achieve a circular economy. This sector will provide a range of business, skills and employment opportunities as part of a just transition to a net zero economy.

The range and scale of facilities required to manage secondary materials and their circulation back into the economy is not yet clear. However, sites and facilities will be needed to retain the resource value of materials so that we can maximise the use of materials in the economy and minimise the use of virgin materials in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is particularly significant for the construction and demolition industries and decommissioning industry.

Careful assessment of specific proposals will be required to ensure they provide sustainable low carbon solutions, include appropriate controls, manage any emissions and mitigate localised impacts including on neighbouring communities and the wider environment.

Location

All Scotland.

Need

This national development helps maximise Scotland's potential to retain the energy and emissions values within materials already in the economy.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Circular Economy Materials Management Facilities' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)' is designated a national development:

- a) Facilities for managing secondary materials; and
- b) Recycling facilities.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Local Living
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

5. Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Surface Water Management Solutions

This national development aims to build on the benefits of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership, to continue investment and extend the approach to the Edinburgh city region.

Our biggest cities and their regions will require improved infrastructure to ensure they are more resilient to climate change. A strategic, catchment scale approach to adaptation through surface water and drainage infrastructure investment will reduce impacts and risks for our urban population and is an example of an infrastructure first approach. Catchment scale nature-based solutions which may include blue and green infrastructure should be prioritised. Grey infrastructure should be optimised and only used when necessary to augment blue-green infrastructure solutions. Delivery of multiple climate, wellbeing and economic benefits should form the basis of the approach. Whilst this national development focuses on Edinburgh and Glasgow other cities and towns may benefit from similar approaches.

Location

Glasgow and Edinburgh City Regions and their wider water catchment areas.

Need

A large proportion of our population lives in our largest cities. The management of surface water drainage at scale across these city regions will help us to adapt to extreme weather events that will become more frequent as a result of climate change. A nature-based approach to surface water management has the potential to deliver multiple health, wellbeing, economic and climate adaptation and emissions reduction benefits and it may free up sewer capacity.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Surface Water Management Solutions' in the location described, within the Class of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)' is designated a national development:

- a) Spaces, infrastructure, works, structures, buildings, pipelines, and nature-based approaches, for surface water management and drainage systems.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

6. Urban Mass/Rapid Transit Networks

This national development supports low carbon mass/rapid transit projects for Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

To reduce transport emissions at scale, we will require low carbon transport solutions for these three major cities that can support transformational reduction in private car use.

Development of the Glasgow ‘Metro’ and Edinburgh Mass Transit in these cities and their associated regions plus the Aberdeen Rapid Transit system are recommendations from the Strategic Transport Projects Review 2.

This will support placemaking and deliver improved transport equity across the most densely populated parts of Scotland, improving access to employment and supporting sustainable investment in the longer term. It can function as part of a broader transport network that includes active travel, and this places importance on multi-modal hubs or transport interchange points.

The type of interventions will be determined through the on-going development of business cases and studies but could include the provision of new systems or extensions to existing sustainable and public transport networks.

Location

Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh City Regions.

Need

This national development will help reduce transport related emissions overall, improve air quality, reduce the demand for private vehicle use, support the roll out of 20 minute neighbourhoods and improve transport equity.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to ‘Urban Mass/Rapid Transit Networks’ in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as ‘major’ by ‘[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)’ is designated a national development. This relates to development supported by the Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 consisting of new or upgraded:

- a) Track or road infrastructure;
- b) Fuelling or power infrastructure;
- c) Passenger facilities; and
- d) Depots servicing the networks.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

7. Central Scotland Green Network

This national development is one of Europe’s largest and most ambitious green infrastructure projects. It will play a key role in tackling the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss including by building and strengthening nature networks. A greener approach to development will improve placemaking, can contribute to the roll-out of 20 minute neighbourhoods and will benefit biodiversity connectivity. This has particular relevance in the more urban parts of Scotland where there is pressure for development as well as significant areas requiring regeneration to address past decline and disadvantage. Regeneration, repurposing and reuse of brownfield land should be a priority.

Priorities include enhancement to provide multi-functional green and blue infrastructure that provides greatest environmental, lifelong physical and mental health, social wellbeing and economic benefits. It focuses on those areas where greening and development can be mutually supportive, helping to improve equity of access to quality green and blue space, and supporting communities where improving wellbeing and resilience is most needed, including to help people adapt to future climate risks.

Nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation may include woodland expansion and peatland restoration as a priority. The connectivity of biodiversity rich areas may be enhanced through nature networks, including corridors and stepping stones to provide enhanced natural capital and improved ecosystem services.

Location

Central Scotland local authorities within a boundary identified by the Green Action Trust.

Need

This national development is needed to improve quality of place and create new opportunities for investment. This will support delivery of our spatial strategy which highlights the importance of accelerating urban greening in this most densely populated part of Scotland.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to ‘Central Scotland Green Network’ in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as ‘major’ by ‘[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)’, is designated a national development:

- a) Development to create and/or enhance multi-functional green infrastructure including for: emissions sequestration; adaptation to climate change; and biodiversity enhancement;
- b) Reuse of vacant and derelict land and buildings for greening and nature-based solutions;
- c) New and/or upgraded sustainable surface water management and drainage systems and the creation of blue space;
- d) Use of land for allotments or community food growing; and
- e) Routes for active travel and/or recreation.

Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

8. National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network

This national development facilitates the shift from vehicles to walking, cycling and wheeling for everyday journeys contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport and is highly beneficial for health and wellbeing.

The upgrading and provision of additional active travel infrastructure will be fundamental to the development of a sustainable travel network providing access to settlements, key services and amenities, employment and multi-modal hubs. Infrastructure investment should be prioritised for locations where it will achieve our National Transport Strategy 2 priorities and outcomes, to reduce inequalities, take climate action, help deliver a wellbeing economy and to improve health and wellbeing. This will help to deliver great places to live and work, including through connecting neighbourhoods, villages and towns, active freeways and long distance routes.

Location

All Scotland.

Need

Reducing the need to travel unsustainably is the highest priority in the sustainable transport investment hierarchy. This national development will significantly support modal shift and deliver multiple outcomes including our commitment to a 20% reduction in car kilometres by 2030, associated emissions reduction, health and air quality improvement. This will support the delivery of our spatial strategy by creating a more sustainable distribution of access across Scotland as a whole.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)' is designated a national development:

- a) New/and or upgraded routes suitable for a range of users for walking, cycling and wheeling that help create a national network that facilitates short and longer distance journeys and linkages to multi-modal hubs.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Just transition

9. Edinburgh Waterfront

This national development supports the regeneration of strategic sites along the Forth Waterfront in Edinburgh.

The waterfront is a strategic asset that contributes to the city's character and sense of place and includes significant opportunities for a wide range of future developments.

Development will include high quality mixed use proposals that optimise the use of the strategic asset for residential, community, commercial and industrial purposes, including support for off-shore energy relating to port uses. Further cruise activity should take into account the need to manage impacts on transport infrastructure.

This will help maintain and grow Edinburgh's position as a capital city and commercial centre with a high quality and accessible living environment. Development locations and design will need to address future resilience to the risks from climate change, impact on health inequalities, and the potential to incorporate green and blue infrastructure.

Location

Leith to Granton.

Need

Waterfronts in our largest urban areas are frequently under-utilised and contain significant areas of brownfield land as well as existing infrastructure assets. Their location may be particularly vulnerable to climate change and likely risks will require careful management. This will support delivery of our spatial strategy, which recognises the importance of our urban coastline in supporting our sense of place, economy and wellbeing.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Edinburgh Waterfront' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)', is designated a national development:

- a) New and/or upgraded buildings for mixed use and/or residential development;
- b) New and/or upgraded buildings for commercial, industrial, business use;
- c) New and/or upgraded utilities;
- d) New and/or upgraded green and blue infrastructure;
- e) New and/or upgraded active and sustainable travel routes; and
- f) New and/or upgraded port facilities for vessel berthing and related landside activities including for lay-down, and marine sector services.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

10. Dundee Waterfront

This national development supports the redevelopment of the Dundee Waterfront Zones including: the Central Waterfront, Seabraes, City Quay, Dundee Port, Riverside Business Area and Nature Park, and the Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc.

Continued delivery of the waterfront transformation is crucial to securing the role of the city as a location for investment in the net zero economy. Supporting population growth alongside economic opportunities, and skills and career development, is important in continuing to demonstrate the sustainability of urban living in Scotland and a just transition to the net zero economy.

Further projects associated with this include: the Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc which will become an innovation hub for net zero emission mobility; the Eden Project; and an improvement of facilities at Dundee Port. This national development includes reusing land on and around the Dundee Waterfront to support the lifelong health and wellbeing of communities, deliver innovation and attract investment. As the development progresses it will be important to support sustainable and active transport options and to build in adaptation to future climate risks.

Location

Dundee Waterfront zones: Central Waterfront, Seabraes, City Quay, Dundee Port, Riverside Business Area and Riverside Nature Park; Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc.

Need

This national development supports the continued revitalisation of Dundee Waterfront, expanded to include Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc in support of the Tay Cities Region Economic Strategy and its continued use for economic purposes. Waterfront locations may be particularly vulnerable to climate change and so development requires to be carefully designed to manage likely risks.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Dundee Waterfront' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)' is designated a national development:

- a) New and/or upgraded buildings for mixed use and/or residential development;
- b) New and/or upgraded buildings for commercial, industrial, business, storage, distribution, research, educational, and/or tourism use;
- c) New and/or upgraded utilities;
- d) New and/or upgraded active and sustainable travel routes;
- e) New and/or upgraded port facilities for vessel berthing and related landside activities including for lay-down, freight handling and marine sector services; and
- f) New and/or upgraded green and blue infrastructure.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

11. Stranraer Gateway

This national development supports the regeneration of Stranraer.

Stranraer is a gateway town. It is located close to Cairnryan, a key port connecting Scotland to Northern Ireland, Ireland and beyond to wider markets.

High quality place-based regeneration will help address socio-economic inequalities in Stranraer and to support the wider population of south west Scotland by acting as a hub and providing a platform for future investment. This will be supported by any strategic transport interventions including road and rail that emerge from the second Strategic Transport Projects Review which embeds the National Transport Strategy's sustainable travel and investment hierarchies.

Location

Stranraer and associated transport routes.

Need

Loch Ryan and Stranraer act as a gateway to Scotland. Reusing the assets in this location will support the wellbeing, economy and community in line with the regional growth deal. It will help to deliver our spatial strategy by driving forward regeneration of a key hub.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Stranraer Gateway' in the location described within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by ['The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009'](#), is designated a national development:

- a) Development contributing to Stranraer Waterfront regeneration;
- b) Marina expansion;
- c) Redevelopment of Stranraer harbour east pier;
- d) Sustainable, road, rail and freight infrastructure for access to Stranraer and/or Cairnryan;
- e) New and/or upgraded infrastructure for the transportation and use of low carbon fuels; and
- f) Reuse of vacant and derelict buildings and brownfield land, including regeneration of Blackparks industrial estate.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

12. Digital Fibre Network

This national development supports the continued roll-out of world-class broadband across Scotland.

Our strategy requires enhanced digital connectivity to provide high speed broadband or equivalent mobile services, prioritising those areas with weaker networks as part of the Reaching 100% (R100) programme and Project Gigabit, including urban, island specific and rural enhancements. This is a significant utility including 4G and 5G mobile infrastructure facilitating home based working, renewable energy development, rural repopulation and access to services. The data transmission network can also support the availability and use of 'big data.' Digital capability is a feature of a number of City Region and Growth Deals.

Opportunities should be taken to deliver the infrastructure as part of other infrastructure upgrades or installation works such as energy transmission, transportation, and travel networks where appropriate.

Location

All Scotland.

Need

This is a fundamentally important utility, required to support development, community wellbeing, equal access to goods and services, and emissions reduction from reduced demand for travel. This will help to deliver our spatial strategy by complementing a new emphasis of living locally, and by helping to sustain and grow rural and island communities.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Digital Fibre Network' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by ['The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009'](#), is designated a national development:

- a) Installation of new and/or upgraded broadband cabling on land and sub-sea for fixed line and mobile networks; and
- b) Green data centres.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall negligible impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

13. Clyde Mission

This national development is a national, place-based Mission to make the Clyde an engine of economic success for Glasgow, the city region and Scotland.

The Clyde Mission is focused on the River Clyde and the riverside from South Lanarkshire in the east to Inverclyde and Argyll and Bute in the west and focusing on an area up to around 500 metres from the river edge. This footprint includes the parts of the Clyde Gateway, River Clyde Waterfront, North Clyde River Bank and River Clyde Corridor frameworks, and Glasgow Riverside Innovation District.

Across this area significant land assets are under-utilised, and longstanding inequality, in relation to poor environment and health outcomes require to be tackled as a national priority. An ambitious redevelopment programme is being taken forward under [Five Missions](#). It is a collective, cross-sector effort and partnership working will help bring forward assets and sites that are ready for redevelopment to sustain a range of uses. This will repurpose and reinvigorate brownfield and supporting local living as well as adapting the area to the impacts of climate change, where nature-based solutions would be particularly supported.

Location

The river and land immediately next to it (up to around 500 metres from the river) along its length.

Need

These classes of development revitalise a major waterfront asset which is currently under-utilised. This will support the delivery of our spatial strategy by attracting investment and reuse of brownfield land in west central Scotland where there is a particular need to improve quality of place, generate employment and support disadvantaged communities. It will also support adaptation to climate risks.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Clyde Mission' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by ['The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009'](#), is designated a national development:

- a) Mixed use, which may include residential, redevelopment of brownfield land;
- b) New, reused and/or upgraded buildings and facilities for residential, commercial, business and industrial uses on brownfield land;
- c) Upgrade of existing port and harbour assets for servicing marine functions including freight and cruise uses and associated landside commercial and/or industrial land for supporting services;
- d) New and/or upgraded active and sustainable travel and recreation routes and infrastructure; and
- e) New and/or upgraded infrastructure for climate adaptation, including nature-based, green and blue solutions.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net negative impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets

14. Aberdeen Harbour

This national development supports the continued relocation and repurposing of Aberdeen Harbour. The harbour is a strategically important asset supporting the economy of the north east of Scotland.

The south harbour can act as a cluster of port accessible offshore renewable energy research, manufacturing and support services. The facilities are also important for international connections.

At the south harbour the focus should be on regenerating existing industrial land and reorganising land use around the harbour in line with the spatial strategy of the LDP. By focusing future port activity here, parts of the existing harbour in the city centre will become available for mixed use development, opening up development land to help reinvigorate Aberdeen city centre.

This can help provide significant economic opportunities, in line with the objectives of the Aberdeen City Region Deal. Environmental benefits, for example to enhance access and improve the quality of green space and active travel options should be designed-in to help offset any potential impacts on the amenity of local communities with relevant projects addressing environmental sensitivities through careful planning, assessment and implementation.

The extent to which this should include additional business and industrial development outwith the existing north and south harbours is a matter to be determined in the relevant LDP, and is outwith the scope of this national development.

Location

Port of Aberdeen North and South Harbours.

This national development supports the optimisation of Aberdeen Harbour to support net zero and stimulate economic investment. It is also a significant opportunity to support better placemaking including city centre transformation, and regeneration of existing land by optimising the use of new and existing assets. This will

deliver our spatial strategy by helping the north east of Scotland to achieve a just transition from a high carbon economy whilst improving quality of place.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Aberdeen Harbour' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by ['The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009'](#) is designated a national development:

- a) Mixed use development reusing land at the existing (north) Aberdeen Harbour;
- b) Upgraded port facilities at Aberdeen Harbour and completion of South Harbour;
- c) New and/or upgraded green infrastructure;
- d) Buildings and facilities for commercial, manufacturing and industrial uses;
- e) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low carbon and renewable hydrogen and related chemicals including ammonia, with carbon capture as necessary; and
- f) Transport infrastructure, including for sustainable and active travel, for the South Harbour as supported by the Aberdeen City Region Deal.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Just transition

15. Industrial Green Transition Zones

To secure a just transition to a net zero economy, the decarbonisation of nationally important industrial sites in a way that ensures continued jobs, investment and prosperity for these areas and the communities that depend on them is essential. Industrial Green Transition Zones (IGTZ) will support the generation of significant economic opportunities while minimising carbon emissions. Technologies that will help Scotland transition to net zero will be supported at these locations, with a particular focus on low carbon and zero emissions technologies including renewables and the generation, storage and distribution of low carbon hydrogen.

The deployment of hydrogen and CCUS at these locations must demonstrate decarbonisation at pace and cannot be used to justify unsustainable levels of fossil fuel extraction or impede Scotland's just transition to net zero. Hydrogen and CCUS are emerging industries, both government and industry in Scotland wish to accelerate and maximise the deployment of green hydrogen. For projects that utilise carbon capture and storage, we want to ensure the highest possible carbon capture rates in the deployment of these technologies. While there are examples internationally where CCUS projects have been associated with offshore Enhanced Oil Recovery, we understand there to be no plans for offshore Enhanced Oil Recovery as part of the Scottish Cluster. However, if any IGTZ is found to be incompatible with Scotland's transition to net zero, Scottish Government policy, along with designations of and classes of development, will change accordingly.

Industrial Green Transition Zones are:

- **The Scottish Cluster** encompasses a carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects network and is a key strategic vehicle for industrial decarbonisation, energy generation, and the transportation and storage of captured carbon. The designation relates to projects that form a Scottish Cluster in the first instance specifically Peterhead, St Fergus and Grangemouth. Further industrial transition sites are expected to emerge in the longer

term and benefit from the experience gained within the Scottish Cluster but do not form part of this national development. This national development will support the generation of significant economic opportunities for low carbon industry as well as minimising carbon emissions at scale, and will play a vital part in maintaining the security and operability of Scotland's electricity supply and network. The creation of hydrogen and deployment of negative emissions technologies, utilising CCUS, at commercial scale will establish the opportunities to decarbonise industry, transport and heat, as well as other sectors, and pave the way for the transportation and storage infrastructure to support the growing hydrogen economy in Scotland.

- **Grangemouth investment zone** currently hosts strategic and critical infrastructure, high value employment and manufacturing of materials that are currently vital for every-day life. This role will continue in the long-term but must seek to decarbonise given the significant contribution of the industrial activities to Scotland's emissions. It is a key location in the Scottish Cluster for carbon capture and storage, and hydrogen deployment. The Grangemouth Investment Zone will be a focus for transitioning the petro-chemicals industry and associated activities into a leading exemplar of industrial decarbonisation, significantly helped through the coordination activities of the Scottish Government's Grangemouth Future Industry Board. Decarbonisation could include opportunities for: renewable energy innovation; bioenergy; hydrogen production with carbon capture and storage; and repurposing of existing strategic and critical infrastructure such as pipelines.

Location

St Fergus, Peterhead, and Grangemouth.

Need

This national development is required to meet our targets for emissions reduction. It also supports a just transition by creating new jobs in emerging technologies and significant economic opportunities for lower carbon industry. It will help to decarbonise other sectors, sites and regions, paving the way for increasing demand

to be complemented by the production of further hydrogen in the future. This will also help to deliver our spatial strategy by supporting investment in the North East and the Central Belt where there has been a relatively high level of output from fossil fuel industries.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Industrial Green Transition Zones' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)' is designated a national development.

- a) Carbon capture with high capture rates and negative emission technologies, transportation and storage of captured carbon forming part of or helping to create an expandable national network;
- b) Pipeline for transportation and storage of captured carbon and/or hydrogen;
- c) Onshore infrastructure including compression equipment, supporting pipeline transportation and shipping transportation of captured carbon and/or hydrogen;
- d) Offshore storage of captured carbon;
- e) New and/or upgraded buildings and facilities for the utilisation of captured carbon;
- f) Infrastructure for the production of hydrogen on shore or off shore where co-located with off shore wind farms within 0-12 nautical miles;
- g) Infrastructure for the storage of hydrogen on shore or off shore, including on or near-shore geological storage;
- h) Port facilities for the transport and handling of hydrogen and carbon dioxide;
- i) The application of carbon capture and storage technology to existing or replacement thermal power generation capacity;

- j) Production, storage and transportation with appropriate emissions abatement of: bioenergy; hydrogen production related chemicals including ammonia;
- k) New and/or upgraded buildings for industrial, manufacturing, business, and educational or research uses related to the industrial transition;
- l) Town centre regeneration at Grangemouth;
- m) Grangemouth flood protection scheme;
- n) New and/or upgraded green and blue infrastructure;
- o) New and/or upgraded utilities and/or local energy network; and
- p) New and/or upgraded facilities at the port for inter-modal freight handling at Grangemouth.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive effect on lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

16. Hunterston Strategic Asset

This national development supports the repurposing of Hunterston port as well as the adjacent former nuclear power station sites and marketable business land of the Hunterston Estate. Hunterston has long been recognised as a strategic location for the port and energy sectors given its deepwater access and existing infrastructure. Hunterston is a key site, anchoring other opportunities around the Firth of Clyde.

The location and infrastructure offers potential for electricity generation from renewables, and a variety of commercial uses including port, research and development, aquaculture, the circular economy, and environmental and economic opportunities around nuclear decommissioning expertise.

New development will need to optimise the capacity of the transport network, include active travel links and be compatible with a location adjacent to sites with nuclear power uses. Designated biodiversity sites will require protection and enhancement where possible, and sustainable flood risk management solutions will be required for the area. Aligned with the Ayrshire Growth Deal, jointly funded by the Scottish and UK Governments, investment in this location will support a wellbeing economy by opening up opportunities for employment and training for local people. A community wealth building approach has been embedded within the Deal and Regional Economic Strategy within Ayrshire, and would be expected to form a part of future development proposals to ensure the economic benefits are retained locally as far as possible, strengthening local supply chains and supporting businesses and communities across Ayrshire.

Location

Hunterston Port, nuclear power station sites and marketable employment land at Hunterston Estate.

Need

These classes of development support the redevelopment and reuse of existing strategic assets and land contributing to a net zero economy. It also supports delivery of our spatial strategy by stimulating investment in the west of Scotland, potentially contributing to the wider aim of tackling inequalities.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Hunterston Strategic Asset' in the location described within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)', is designated a national development:

- a) Infrastructure to support a multi-modal deep water harbour;
- b) Land and buildings for bulk handling, storage, processing and distribution;
- c) Facilities for marine energy generation technology fabrication and decommissioning;
- d) Facilities for marine energy servicing;
- e) Land and buildings for industrial, commercial, research and development, and training uses;
- f) Infrastructure for the capture, transportation and long-term storage of greenhouse gas emissions, where transportation may be by pipe or vehicular means;
- g) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low carbon and renewable hydrogen; and hydrogen production related chemicals including ammonia;
- h) Infrastructure for the generation and storage of electricity from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts; and
- i) Electricity transmission infrastructure of 132kv or more.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

17. Chapelcross Power Station Redevelopment

This national development supports the redevelopment of Chapelcross, a former nuclear power station site of significant scale regionally and nationally, and our strategy supports the reuse of the site to help deliver on net zero and provide opportunities for communities in the South of Scotland.

Final uses for the site remain to be agreed, but the site has locational advantage to act as an energy hub with opportunities including: business development with a particular focus on energy and energy supply chain; energy generation from solar; electricity storage; generation of heat; production and storage of low carbon and renewable hydrogen. This could link to ambitions for low carbon heat and vehicle fuel at Stranraer.

The proposal aims to create new job opportunities, including high value employment. A community wealth building approach will ensure that benefits are retained locally as far as possible, and this in turn will help to sustain and grow the local population. We also support opportunities to reduce the fuel costs for local communities to tackle fuel poverty. Sustainable access to the site for workers and commercial vehicles will be required.

Location

Site of the former Chapelcross power station.

Need

This national development supports the reuse of a significant area of brownfield land in a rural area with economically fragile communities. It will also support the just transition to net zero.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'Chapelcross Power Station Redevelopment' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that would otherwise have been of a scale or type that is classified as 'major' by '[The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009](#)', is designated a national development:

- a) Commercial, industrial, manufacturing, and office related development occurring on the Chapelcross development site;
- b) Generation of electricity from renewables exceeding 50 megawatts capacity;
- c) Infrastructure for the production, storage and transportation of low carbon and renewable hydrogen and related chemicals including ammonia, with carbon capture as necessary; and
- d) Active and sustainable travel connection to the site.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Local living
- ✔ Rebalanced development
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets
- ✔ Rural revitalisation
- ✔ Just transition

18. High Speed Rail

This national development supports the implementation of increased infrastructure to improve rail capacity and connectivity on the main cross-border routes, the east and west coast mainlines.

Rail connectivity that can effectively compete with air and road based transport between the major towns and cities in Scotland, England and onward to Europe is an essential part of reducing transport emissions, making best use of the rail network and providing greater connectivity opportunities. There can be significant emissions savings of approximately 75% to be made when freight is transported by rail instead of road.

Enhancement would be in addition to and in conjunction with High Speed 2 (HS2) and other enhancements identified by the UK Government.

Scottish Ministers have an agreement with the UK Government to develop infrastructure enhancements 'North of HS2' and Scottish Ministers continue to press the UK Government on the imperative that all nations and regions of Britain benefit from the prosperity that HS2 will deliver both in its construction and its implementation. The Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 is appraising through recommendation 45 and will provide the strategic case for investment in the rail network in Scotland, over and above the commitments within HS2.

Location

Central and southern Scotland to the border with England.

Need

This national development aims to ensure a low emissions air-competitive journey time to cities in the UK as well as connectivity with European cities and benefits to freight. This will support Scotland's ability to attract and compete for investment.

Designation and classes of development

A development contributing to 'High Speed Rail' in the location described, within one or more of the Classes of Development described below and that is of a scale or type that would otherwise have been classified as 'major' by ['The Town and Country Planning \(Hierarchy of Developments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2009'](#), is designated a national development:

- a) New and/or upgraded railway track and electrification solution (overhead cabling and pylons or on track);
- b) New and/or upgraded multi-modal railway stations to service high-speed lines; and
- c) Depot facilities for high speed trains and/or related to the construction and onward maintenance of the UK high-speed rail infrastructure.

Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment

Depending on the nature of the projects taken forward and considering both direct and indirect effects, the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment concludes this development will likely have an overall net positive impact on achieving national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Policy impact:

- ✔ Compact urban growth
- ✔ Conserving and recycling assets

Annex C – Spatial Planning Priorities

This information is intended to guide the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDPs to help deliver Scotland’s national spatial strategy.

North and West Coast and Islands

This area broadly comprises the island communities of Shetland, Orkney, the Outer Hebrides, and parts of Highland and Argyll and Bute, and the north and west coastline of the Scottish mainland.

To deliver sustainable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans should maximise the benefits of renewable energy whilst enhancing blue and green infrastructure, decarbonising transport and building resilient connections.

This area’s natural and cultural assets will require careful planning and management so that their special qualities can continue to form a strong foundation for future development and investment. There are opportunities for local projects across this area to come together and create an enhanced nature network which benefits quality of life and contributes to biodiversity recovery and restoration as well as carbon sequestration.

Resilience and a growing green economy will depend on delivery of improved grid connections, including high voltage grid cables connecting the three island groups to the mainland. This will be complemented by the innovation in low and zero carbon fuels and the roll out of locally distributed energy systems to reduce emissions from buildings, address significant fuel poverty and secure longer term resilience.

Significant peatland restoration and woodland creation and restoration, along with blue carbon opportunities will secure wider biodiversity benefits and be a focus for investment to

offset carbon and secure existing natural carbon stores. The Lewis Peatlands and the Flow Country are internationally recognised as accounting for a significant proportion of the world’s blanket bog habitat, and there are opportunities to protect and expand Scotland’s temperate rainforest, including some of the best remaining rainforest sites in Europe. Access to the outdoors, as well as active travel, can benefit from continued investment in long distance walking and cycling routes with a range of projects emerging at a regional scale.

Communities in this area will need resilient transport connectivity to maintain accessibility and lifeline links, and further innovation will be required to help modernise connections and decarbonise transport systems. A net zero islands air network and decarbonisation of ferry services will help to secure the viability and service stability of island and remote coastal communities. Communities are keen to explore long-term ambitions for fixed links for example across the Sound of Harris and Sound of Barra, and potentially to connect the Outer Hebrides to mainland Scotland. An Islands Connectivity Plan will consider the role of ferries, fixed links and low carbon aviation in securing lifeline links and marine access for both leisure and freight. In addition to the investment potential of the area’s ports and harbours, the strategic location of the Northern Isles as a hub for future shipping using long distance trade routes has significant potential for investment and growth over the longer term. There is also potential to consider decarbonisation of fishing fleets and the aquaculture industry in the future.

Electric vehicle ownership is already high in some parts of the area and continued expansion of charging networks will support further decarbonisation. Key routes and hubs are emerging – examples include the aspiration for an electric spinal route that extends across the Outer Hebrides. This should be viewed as one part of a wider system response to net zero that also strengthens active travel across the area.

Improved digital connectivity is a priority to sustain current businesses and create ‘smart’ communities. We are committed to investment in ultrafast broadband to ensure every property is connected and to improve mobile coverage. This will unlock opportunities for rural businesses and remote working, and make future community growth more feasible. Full benefits will be realised by actively tackling the digital divide by building skills, literacy and learning and addressing the financial barriers to internet access. Key projects include the Outer Hebrides Giga Fibre Network and the North Isles Fibre Project.

To deliver liveable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should support coastal and island communities to become carbon neutral, thus contributing to net-zero commitments and reducing fuel poverty.

Future-proofing local liveability will benefit people as well as the planet. Island and coastal communities can apply the concept of local living, including 20 minute neighbourhoods, in a flexible way and find local solutions to low carbon living, for example by identifying service hubs in key locations with good public transport links. The aim is to build long-term resilience and self-reliance by minimising the need to travel whilst sustaining dispersed communities and rural patterns of development. Communities in this area will continue to rely to an extent on the private car, and low carbon solutions to the provision of services will need to be practical and affordable. Innovation including electric vehicle charging and digital connectivity will play an important role.

Increased coastal flooding and erosion arising from future climate change will need to be considered along with impacts on associated infrastructure such as bridges and transport networks. The majority of island populations live in coastal locations and there is a need for a pro-active and innovative approach that works with local communities to address this issue.

Regionally and locally driven plans and strategies will identify areas for future development that reflect these principles – for example planned population growth on the Western Seaboard of Argyll and in a growth corridor from Tobermory to Oban and on to Dalmally. Community hubs, where people can easily access a variety of services, will need to evolve and grow to support communities and sustain a range of functions. Ports and harbours can be a focal point for electric vehicle charging as well as employment. Sustainable and fair access to affordable healthier food will support future resilience and broader objectives including reduced child poverty and improved health outcomes. Innovative and equitable service provision, including digital solutions, will be needed to support dispersed communities in a low carbon way.

Communities will need greater choice and more flexible and affordable homes to support varying needs. This can be achieved to an extent by refurbishing the existing building stock to reduce the release of embedded carbon, as well as by delivering more affordable, energy efficient homes. The additional costs of island homebuilding and development generally, as well as in delivering net zero, is a challenge that needs to be factored into a planned approach.

There is a clear need for affordable housing provision across the region to improve choice and access to homes, to support local economies, and in some areas to help offset the impact of second home ownership and short term lets on the market. Local solutions may include key worker housing, temporary homes for workers in remote areas, and self-provided homes including self-build and custom-build. Continued innovation of holistic place-based solutions, such as the Rural and Islands Housing Fund, will be required to create homes that meet diverse community needs, including homes for an ageing population and to help young people to stay in or return to their communities. Greater efforts to ensure young people have more influence in decisions that affect their future places could support this, as well as helping more people access land and crofts and the reuse of abandoned sites where appropriate.

To reverse past depopulation and support existing settlements, planning can help to sustain communities in more peripheral and fragile areas in a way that is compatible with our low carbon agenda and resilient to climate change impacts. Further action should be taken where appropriate to encourage economically active people to previously inhabited areas. This will also need to reflect climate commitments and wider aspirations to create sustainable places that incorporate principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods and active travel networks. Coasts will continue to evolve, and development will be needed to sustain and grow communities in a sustainable way. Collaboration and strong alignment of terrestrial and marine planning, at all levels, will also be needed.

To deliver productive places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should seize the opportunities to grow the blue and green economy, recognising the world-class environmental assets that require careful management and the opportunities to develop skills and diversify employment.

This area has significant opportunities for investment that capitalise on its natural assets and further strengthen the synergies between people, land and sea. This will require strong collaboration and alignment of terrestrial and marine planning, especially as further development of related blue economy activities in the terrestrial environment may increase competition for marine space and resources offshore. To significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, more onshore and offshore renewable energy generation will be needed, bringing unprecedented opportunities to strengthen local economies, build community wealth and secure long-term sustainability. The island authorities have set targets for creating green jobs and for rolling out clean and efficient energy systems to build local resilience. We expect to see continued innovation to unlock the infrastructure and business opportunities arising from a blue and green prosperity agenda.

As a result of its natural advantages, the area is growing its research excellence, and driving low-carbon is a core theme of the Islands Growth Deal. This will support the emergence of the planned joint Islands Centre for Net Zero, alongside island-specific initiatives. Orkney has been home to the European Marine Energy Centre since 2003 and the Orkney Research and Innovation Campus (ORIC) in Stromness provides a focus for Orkney's renewable and low carbon industries and research facilities. There are plans to grow the role of Orkney's ports and harbours to support net zero. The Outer Hebrides Energy Hub plans to establish the initial infrastructure necessary to support the production of low carbon hydrogen from renewable energy and conduct a 'large village' trial for Stornoway, and there may also be co-benefits to be gained for aquaculture in the area. Shetland aims to grow its net zero contribution including through a planned ultra-deep water port development, which would support servicing the energy sector, oil and gas decommissioning and large-scale offshore renewables. In addition, Oban is developing as a university town, and the European Marine Science Park is a key opportunity to build the local economy and provide education locally.

Sea ports are a focus for investment in the blue economy and further diversification of activities could generate additional employment across the area. Potential for business development ranges from long distance freight to supporting the cruise and marine leisure sectors and decommissioning opportunities. There may also be opportunity for ports in the islands to establish themselves as near-Arctic marine transport and logistics hubs, including for transshipment operations.

There is an aspiration for the servicing of ultra large container ships with associated facilities within Scapa Flow. The potential for such development to adversely affect European site(s) has been identified through the HRA of NPF4. Therefore, this would need to be considered carefully at project level, including through the Habitats Regulations Appraisal process, to ascertain that there will be no adverse effects on

the integrity of European sites, or if this is not the case, whether there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and relevant statutory tests can be met.

New infrastructure and repurposing of land will help to shift industrial activity towards supporting the offshore renewables sector. Key strategic sites for industrial investment and associated port infrastructure and facilities include plans for: Dales Voe and Scapa Flow as part of the Islands Growth Deal; Cullivoe; Arnish in Stornoway; Wick; Scrabster; Gills Bay; Kishorn; Oban; Port Askaig; and Hatston, Kirkwall. Other key nodes on the ferries network, including Ullapool, Uig and Mallaig, will continue to act as important hubs to support communities, investors and visitors.

Proposed space ports, which make use of the area's relatively remote location and free airspace, could support our national ambitions to grow this sector. This includes plans for an Outer Hebrides Spaceport 1 in Scolpaig, North Uist and an emphasis on space research and skills development in Shetland as part of the Islands Growth Deal, a space port at Machrihanish and ancillary buildings at Benbecula. Planning permission has been granted for a space port at Melness in Sutherland, making use of its location away from populated areas to provide a vertical launch facility that could link with wider opportunities for manufacturing, research and development across Scotland.

Food and drink is a key sector, with aquaculture, distilleries, commercial fishing, and seaweed farming providing a crucial and growing source of employment for many local communities. This sector is of national significance, with whisky generating an estimated £5 billion to the UK economy and salmon accounting for more than 40% of total food exports. By improving the resilience of existing infrastructure we will ensure continued access to international markets. There are significant opportunities to build on experience and expertise through associated research and development. A development hub at Machrihanish to support aquaculture research in association with Stirling University could open up wider opportunities to expand

onshore aquaculture at sites across Scotland. Within Orkney, farming is still the main industry providing products for local consumption and for Scotland's food and drink sector.

Targeted investment in tourism infrastructure will ensure the coast and islands can capitalise on their rich natural assets, heritage and culture to support better quality and more stable jobs in the sector whilst providing a positive experience for visitors and residents. This sector has been significantly impacted by the pandemic and a short term focus on recovery can be underpinned by efforts to secure longer term sustainability. Planning can help to ensure that the Rural Tourism Infrastructure Fund is targeted to places where the pressure is most significant. Priorities include visitor management of the area's World Heritage Sites. Through the Islands Growth Deal, plans are in place for the Orkney World Heritage Site Gateway that will manage and disperse visitors to the Heart of Neolithic Orkney UNESCO World Heritage Site; and the Outer Hebrides Destination Development Project will support the strategic development of tourism infrastructure, bringing together key assets including St Kilda World Heritage Site, the Iolaire Centre, the Hebridean Way, Food and Drinks trail and the Callanish standing stones. Other ongoing projects, including long distance routes such as the Kintyre Way and the Argyll Sea Kayak Trail and Crinan Canal can help to expand a high quality offer of exceptional marine tourism across the area as a whole.

Regionally and locally there is a need for smaller scale investment across the area to put in place low maintenance, carefully designed facilities which better support and manage the impact of informal tourism including camping, campervans and day trips. This should reflect the scale and nature of operators including community trusts, which can have broad impact and influence. Efforts to provide access to education and build skills locally will also support this, with key projects including plans for the redevelopment of the Shetland Campus. Additionally, the lessons we have learned from the pandemic about remote working could also help to grow communities by extending the range of high quality jobs available locally.

North

This area broadly includes parts of Highland with parts of Argyll and Bute, Moray, Cairngorms National Park, as well as the north of Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park, Stirling and Perth and Kinross, with links west and north to coastal and island communities.

Priorities

To deliver sustainable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should protect environmental assets and stimulate investment in natural and engineered solutions to climate change and nature restoration, whilst decarbonising transport and building resilient connections.

The area's natural capital will play a vital role in locking in carbon and building our resilience by providing valuable ecosystem services. This includes sustainable flood risk management, biodiversity, access and education.

Land and sea assets will play an internationally significant role in renewable energy generation and carbon sequestration. The area can act as a strategic carbon and ecological 'mitigation bank' that can make a major contribution to our national climate change commitments. A programme of investment in forestry, woodland creation, native woodlands and peatland restoration will play a key role in reducing our national emissions, providing investment opportunities, supporting ecosystems and biodiversity and benefiting current and future generations. There are also opportunities to explore the decarbonisation of the forestry sector, processing and the transport of timber, and to build community wealth through new businesses, such as a nationally important tree nursery in Moray.

Wider but closely related priorities include continuing conservation at a landscape-scale, to develop resilient nature networks, deer and moorland management, visitor management and recreation, rural housing, community empowerment and economic development. This will provide good quality local employment,

strengthen and diversify local economies and help to secure a sustainable future for local people. The area's rivers are also strategic assets that will continue to benefit from aligned land use, climate adaptation and biodiversity enhancement.

The Cairngorms National Park is bringing together conservation, the visitor experience and rural development to provide benefits that extend well beyond the park boundary. Landscape-scale solutions to build resilience to climate change, to manage sustainable tourism and outdoor access, and a commitment to reversing biodiversity decline and increasing woodland expansion and peatland restoration, are all key priorities. Demand for development, including in pressured areas, will require a planned response to minimise the impact of second homes on local communities and ensure new homes are affordable and meet local needs.

This area also makes an important contribution to our climate change targets by supporting renewable energy generation. Repowering and extending existing wind farms will optimise their productivity and capitalise on the area's significant natural energy resources, and there is potential to increase offshore wind energy capacity. A carefully planned approach can reduce environmental and other impacts and retain more benefits locally. Community ownership of renewable energy projects at all scales could play a key role in improving resilience, empowering local people to take control of their own assets and helping tackle fuel poverty. **Pumped hydro storage** at Cruachan and other sites such as Coire Glas can support the energy network, as well as providing tourism and recreation opportunities, and we expect to see a growth in solar power. As technologies continue to develop, storage and other forms of generation will grow. The electricity distribution and transmission network will require upgrading to support the large increase in onshore and offshore electricity generation required to achieve net zero, as well as to meet new demand from heat and transport. There will also be a need for more community-scale energy generation to serve the needs of local communities directly and build resilience.

The transport system as a whole will need to be planned to support a shift to more sustainable transport whilst maintaining access to markets and facilities. In line with the transport sustainable investment hierarchy, development should first be focused in locations which make the best use of existing infrastructure and services before building new infrastructure or providing new services.

Improvements to the Highland Main Line through electrification and delivery of new stations including at Inverness Airport, will help to create a sustainable commuter network for Inverness and open up more rural areas to lower carbon development. Our rolling programme of efficient electrification is also a key enabler for growth in rail freight, creating improved connectivity and providing additional capacity with faster journey times, better use of track capacity and lower unit costs. A continued modal shift to rail for both passengers and freight will bring significant environmental benefits over time.

Roads will continue to be arteries upon which local communities and businesses depend. There will be a need to adapt key routes due to the impacts of climate change alongside creating a strong network of charging points, including improvements to the A96 to improve safety and to the A9 to maintain a resilient road link from Thurso and Inverness to the central belt. Remote and rural areas including islands are dependent on reliable accessibility by road including connecting to ferries and ports, facilitating reliable public transport by road, access to essential services and transporting of goods. There is an urgent need for improvements to the A83 to ensure the resilience of the economy and communities of wider Argyll, as well as resilience challenges for other key routes such as the A82.

Continued investment in the national long distance walking and cycling network provides an opportunity to assist in decarbonising tourism and recreation across the area, whilst also providing, and acting as a spine for, sustainable active travel connections for everyday travel in the vicinity of towns and villages.

Inverness and Oban airports are hubs for air connections to dispersed communities and Wick John O'Groats Airport and Broadford Airstrip on Skye are key connections. Oban Airport is also an opportunity for investment in compliance operations and future drone technology. The Highlands and Islands are aiming to become the world's first net zero aviation region by 2040 by pioneering new approaches including electric aircraft. Investment in technology and facilities will be required to achieve this. The proposed Moray Aerospace Advanced Technology and Innovation Campus (MAATIC) at Lossiemouth intends to create a skilled workforce for the Moray region through focusing on aviation sector and supply chain.

To deliver liveable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should maintain and help to grow the population by taking a positive approach to rural development that strengthens networks of communities.

We will do all we can to help reverse depopulation across rural Scotland. Here, as with other more rural areas of Scotland, 20 minute neighbourhoods can be tailored to work with both larger towns and more dispersed settlement patterns.

Inverness plays a vital role as a regional centre for services, health, justice, employment, education, sport, culture and tourism and has seen significant expansion in recent years. Key sites for its growth are located primarily to the east along the Moray coast. A sustainable and adaptive growth strategy will continue to be supported by planned investment in education and health and social care services, as well as employment uses. The new railway station serving Inverness Airport will help to connect local communities with growing employment opportunities in the wider area. Inverness Castle, as part of the Inverness and Highland City Region Deal, will be redeveloped and opened up to the public, attracting national and international tourists and encouraging visits to the wider Highlands and Islands.

Fort William, Dingwall, Grantown-on-Spey and Aviemore are key settlements, and the area has strong relationships with adjacent, more coastal settlements such as Mallaig, Oban, Wick and Thurso. Moray also has a strong network of towns including Forres, Elgin and Nairn. In more remote communities there is a need to reverse population decline. A place-based approach (as demonstrated by Fort William 2040), including work to improve town centres and reuse redundant buildings, will support recovery in a way which responds to the strong character and identity of each of the area's towns and villages. Such an approach is evident in Growth Deal projects such as Moray's Cultural Quarter proposal.

A positive approach to rural development could support the development of a network of hubs, and future service provision will require imaginative solutions so that places can be resilient and self-supporting. Investment in strategic health, justice and education facilities is already planned. In the longer term, digital solutions, including mobile and remote health services and virtual education, as well as continued investment in improved connectivity, will play an increasingly important role.

As with other parts of Scotland, more homes will be needed to retain people and attract new residents of all ages. Many communities have taken ownership of their land and this could form the foundations for future development by unlocking further development sites. Refurbishment of existing rural buildings and halting the loss of crofts could help to sustain the area, and new homes should align with infrastructure and service provision. They should also be located and designed to minimise emissions and to complement the distinctive character of existing settlements and wider landscapes. As climate change continues to have an impact, water supplies and drainage will need to be secured and maintained. Flood risk management and changing ecosystems will need to be factored into future plans to ensure nature-based adaptation solutions complement local living. Addressing fuel poverty will require

greater energy efficiency and affordable, low carbon, distributed heat and electricity networks, with a model for increased local generation, having potential to bring benefits. Maintaining connectivity will be essential, particularly through public transport that includes rail access and other active travel networks.

We will continue to support further investment in digital connectivity but will need to go further to adapt to climate change and make use of emerging technologies. Priorities include satellite and mobile solutions to address 'not spots', and to support local living by reducing the need to travel unsustainably. To complement existing physical connections, smart solutions, local hubs, demand responsive transport, and active travel networks will help people to access services and employment and make low carbon local living a more viable option.

To deliver productive places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should support local economic development by making sustainable use of the area's world-class environmental assets to innovate and lead greener growth.

Natural assets and environmental quality underpin the area's main economic sectors and must therefore be protected, restored and used sustainably. Planning will help to attract investment, grow and diversify businesses and enable local entrepreneurship, micro enterprises, self-employment and social enterprises to flourish. Remote working can be capitalised on to build economically active local communities. This will require the continued roll out of high quality digital infrastructure and maintenance and decarbonisation of transport routes to wider markets. Food miles can be reduced over time with the help of local community-led food growing networks, by supporting locally driven public procurement and, from a land use perspective, protecting higher quality agricultural land.

Ideas are emerging for the area to secure a low carbon future for tourism. Assets such as the North Coast 500 and, more recently, the Kintyre 66 in the adjacent coastal area, as well as the area's high quality environment and associated food and drink products, attract visitors. However, they also require investment in improvements to infrastructure to support local communities and visitors. This will maintain the quality of the experience and the environment, facilitate lower carbon transport, promote 'leave no footprint' and encourage longer stays. This could involve extending the availability of transport services. There are also many regionally significant opportunities to create jobs by growing support services for outdoor activities such as mountain biking, climbing, walking and angling and in support of the country's winter sport and recreation sector that is primarily focussed in this area.

Investment in research and development, business opportunities and local centres of expertise will help to retain benefits locally and broaden the range of skilled jobs. There will also be opportunities to build on and repurpose existing assets to create greener jobs, such as the former nuclear installation at Dounreay and development at Fort William associated with the Lochaber Smelter.

The area's coastline contributes to the beauty and experience of the area and is also a hub for economic activity including fishing, the cruise and marine leisure sectors, and the offshore renewable energy sector. Key ports include the Cromarty Firth (including Port of Cromarty, Nigg and Highland Deephaven), Corpach, Ardersier, Gills Bay, Inverness, Kishorn and Buckie. Through Opportunity Cromarty Firth and other projects, new facilities and infrastructure will help ports to adapt, unlocking their potential to support the transition from fossil fuels through oil and gas decommissioning, renewable energy (including the significant opportunities for marine energy arising from Scotwind) and low carbon hydrogen production and storage, and the expansion of supply chain and services. This will in turn benefit communities by providing employment and income for local businesses.

North East

This area focuses on Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire with cross-boundary links to Moray, and south towards Angus and the Tay estuary.

Priorities

To deliver sustainable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should plan infrastructure and investment to support the transition from oil and gas to net zero, whilst protecting and enhancing blue and green infrastructure and decarbonising connectivity.

Action is required to tackle industrial emissions and transition towards a greener future that benefits existing communities and attracts further investment.

Greener energy choices, including hydrogen and on and offshore renewables, have a natural home here and will be at the heart of the area's future wellbeing economy. Investment opportunities focus on the green and blue economy and energy innovation. Significant infrastructure will be required to deliver a hydrogen network for Scotland, including repurposing of existing facilities and the creation of new capacity. £62 million in the Energy Transition Fund is supporting four projects to protect existing jobs and create new jobs in the North East, and across Scotland, by opening up opportunities through energy transition and harnessing private sector funding. This funding aligns with the Aberdeen City Region Deal and continuing support for retraining and skills development. Ports and harbours throughout the area are key assets in the blue economy. As offshore renewables are an important part of Scotland's energy transition, there will be a need to align terrestrial and marine development so as to maximise the potential of this sector.

The area's growth strategy includes a commitment to building with nature by creating multi-functional blue and green networks and improving green spaces in and around settlements, connecting with the national long distance cycling and walking network

and facilitating active travel. Community-led climate action will help to provide locally-driven solutions. A new water supply and waste-water systems will play an important role in building long-term resilience.

Aberdeen is a key transport hub providing vital connections internationally, as well as lifeline services to Orkney and Shetland. Congestion will be reduced as a result of the construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route, and the A92/A96 Haudagain Improvement project. In the city, work is ongoing to lock in the benefits and prioritise sustainable transport, including Aberdeen Rapid Transit. More widely the Aberdeen to Central Belt Rail Improvements will bring benefits to both passengers and freight.

The area can lead the way in promoting low emissions vehicles, active travel and public transport connectivity as part of its contribution to net zero. Links south to the Central Belt and west towards Inverness remain vital. Work is progressing on the £200m investment being made to improve journey times and capacity between Aberdeen and the Central Belt for passengers and freight. Continuing improvements to digital connectivity and active travel will reduce the need to travel by unsustainable modes and facilitate further remote, home or hub based working.

To deliver liveable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should focus on continued regeneration and encourage more 20 minute neighbourhoods to sustain the skilled workforce and improve local liveability.

A new focus on local living could help to address the high levels of car ownership and respond to the area's dispersed settlement pattern. Growth corridors extending from Aberdeen to Peterhead, Huntly and Laurencekirk will be a focus for future development, and strategic sites include new communities at Chapelton, Grandhome and Countesswells. There is significant potential to promote more compact growth by making better use of brownfield sites and increasing density.

There will be benefits for people of all ages arising from an increase in local living and a shift towards 20 minute neighbourhoods and the creation of connected, walkable, liveable and thriving places, in both urban and rural contexts. The aim is to encourage sustainable travel options, provide communities with local access to the wider range of facilities, services and amenities to support healthier and flourishing communities. In rural places, social and community infrastructure can be designed with different settlements working in clusters as a 'network of places', providing services and amenities that best meet the needs of local rural communities.

The area's towns contribute to its sense of place and further town centre regeneration will help communities to adapt to current challenges and future change. Service provision also needs to reflect the area's character. Several new or extended primary and secondary schools and community facilities are planned and the area will support wider rural communities by hosting a new centre of excellence for rural and remote medicine and social care. Access to good quality open space and opportunities for local food growing, including allotments and community orchards, can benefit health and wellbeing and tackle inequalities as an integral part of placemaking.

The area benefits from a productive coastline that will be a focus for future economic activity and investment associated with offshore renewable energy and the blue economy. The coast is home to communities who will benefit from continued regeneration and a move towards 20 minute neighbourhoods that reduces the need to travel. Key regional priorities include the regeneration of Banff, Macduff, Fraserburgh and Peterhead. Future coastal vulnerability to erosion, sea level rise and flood risk will need to be factored into development strategies. The fishing industry will continue to contribute to the area's strong sense of place and shared heritage, communities and economy, with some ports and harbours also having opportunities in the cruise and marine leisure sectors.

To deliver productive places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should support continued economic diversification and innovation.

The relocation of some activity at [Aberdeen Harbour](#) to the south harbour has been an important element in planning for the future. Further investment will help to realise its full potential as a low carbon hub and gateway, and there may be opportunities for development at the South Harbour to support the carbon capture and storage and hydrogen innovation work at St Fergus and Peterhead in Northern Aberdeenshire. This is also a significant opportunity to improve urban liveability by unlocking waterfront sites for mixed use development close to the city centre. Local people will need to be involved in deciding how potentially significant industrial and business activity can be accommodated, alongside regenerating a vibrant, redesigned city centre in the coming years.

It is essential that environmental impacts arising from relocation of the harbour and any onward reorganisation of the land uses around it are carefully managed in a way that recognises the location's natural assets and sensitivities. We expect the LDPs and consenting processes to be informed by the required impact assessments, to play a crucial role in guiding future development and addressing environmental sensitivities.

Central

This area broadly covers central Scotland from the Glasgow city region and the Ayrshires in the west to Edinburgh city region in the east, including the Tay cities, the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park.

Priorities

To deliver sustainable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should support net zero energy solutions including extended heat networks and improved energy efficiency, together with urban greening and improved low carbon transport.

Blue and green infrastructure

The greening of the built environment, including former industrial areas, is a long held ambition that we now need to expedite to significantly reduce emissions, adapt to the future impacts of climate change and tackle biodiversity loss. Investment in green infrastructure will support urban sustainability, help to restore biodiversity, contribute to our overall targets for reducing emissions and improve health and wellbeing.

There is much that we have already learned from past work, for example initiatives to naturalise former mining features, reclaiming canals as a cultural heritage and natural asset, and extensive woodland creation. Wider woodland expansion across more urban areas could make a significant contribution to improving air quality and quality of life by reducing pollution, managing water and cooling urban environments. Blue and green networks can help to deliver compact and liveable cities.

Many initiatives will come together to achieve urban greening:

- The [Central Scotland Green Network](#) will continue to bring together environmental enhancement projects. Initiatives such as the John Muir Pollinator Way demonstrate how nature networks can help restore and better connect biodiversity and enhance green infrastructure at a landscape scale.

- The Glasgow City Region Green Network, a long-term transformational programme of environmental action, can achieve a step change in the quality and benefits of green places across west central Scotland and bring enhanced biodiversity closer to communities. As part of this, the Clyde Climate Forest is proposing natural solutions at scale across the Glasgow city region.
- The Inner Forth Futures Partnership is tackling the effects of climate change and providing recreation benefits through projects such as peatland restoration and woodland expansion, and supporting the creation of habitat networks.
- The River Leven Project in Fife is a holistic place-based approach to development. Blue and green infrastructure will support investment and provide environmental, health and wellbeing benefits for communities.
- The Tayside strategic green and active travel network also aims to create regionally significant assets that contribute to the quality of the area.
- Perthshire Nature Connections Partnership (PNCP) encompasses a long-term, nature-based vision for Perth and Kinross that aims to create a distinct connection between the Cairngorms and Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Parks.
- There is a particular opportunity to build on the successful regeneration of our canals to provide an invaluable strategic greenspace that connects communities across the area as a whole, contributes to its strong post-industrial heritage and provides wider functions such as water management to support future resilience to climate change. The potential of a canal asset should be recognised as a shared priority.

There is a continuing need to invest in renewing and improving the capacity of flooding, water and drainage infrastructure to build the resilience of communities. A catchment-scale approach, using nature-based solutions, can also provide benefits for the health and quality of life of Scotland's urban communities, particularly where solutions seek to deliver multiple benefits, including biodiversity gain and active travel

routes. This approach can also be more cost-effective than hard engineering solutions and create lasting jobs. For example, the Glasgow city region recognises the challenges for future adaptation and is identifying sustainable solutions to sea level rise, urban overheating, and water management.

Engineered solutions to adapt our water and drainage infrastructure will be required in some circumstances, but should support more natural benefits as far as possible. There is scope to continue, and extend, the lessons from the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership to future proof infrastructure in support of the long-term growth and development of Edinburgh. The Lothian Drainage Partnership is taking this forward with projects emerging within Edinburgh and at the ClimatEvolution Zone in East Lothian.

At a local scale there is significant potential to expand raingardens and sustainable urban drainage systems to help manage surface water as part of blue and green infrastructure for our future cities and towns.

Whilst predominantly urban, this part of Scotland benefits from a rich and diverse rural area and there are many areas where town meets countryside. These green areas and natural spaces are key assets, sustaining communities that could become better places to live if we can achieve this in a way that is compatible with our wider aims for climate change, nature restoration and 20 minute neighbourhoods. The pandemic has demonstrated that many people are looking for more space at home and in their communities. It will be important to plan positively and imaginatively to make sustainable use of the countryside around our cities and towns.

These areas have important functions – productive agricultural land, providing vital ecosystem services and spaces for local food growing, outdoor access and recreation. They support carbon sequestration, including through peatland restoration, woodland creation and conserving natural habitats, and there is scope for innovation in key sectors including sustainable food production.

Planning has the potential to address the impact of climate change on communities whilst also generating renewable heat and facilitating urban cooling from our rivers. Mine water, solar and onshore support for offshore renewables, including development that makes use of existing infrastructure at strategic hubs, all provide opportunities for decarbonisation.

Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park has landscape-scale opportunities to restore and enhance nature and respond to climate change, including through woodland creation and peatland restoration, as well as natural flood risk management. The National Park will continue to support the quality of life and health of the urban population and its future priorities include new infrastructure provision to provide a quality visitor experience and support people to connect with nature, as well as a greener tourism sector supported by innovative low carbon transport solutions. Long distance active travel and rail routes have untapped potential to provide sustainable tourism solutions. The area's communities can adapt to support more localised living and working opportunities, with improved digital connectivity and affordable housing. More integrated planning and land management offers opportunities to support land use change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The approach also links with and relates to the action area to the north.

Urban accessibility

A focus on community wealth building, together with growing opportunities for longer term remote working, could address the high levels of transport movement by private car and challenges of congestion and air pollution across the area. Local living, including 20 minute neighbourhoods, will help to minimise future commuting and ensure jobs and income can be spread more evenly across the area. Accessibility and transport affordability can support more resilience which benefits communities who are less connected.

By putting in place [mass/rapid transit systems](#) for Edinburgh through plans to extend the tram network, and for Glasgow including the Clyde Metro and multi-modal connectivity, we have an

opportunity to substantially reduce levels of car-based commuting, congestion and emissions from transport at scale.

Connections to the rest of the UK will be strengthened in the longer term through [high speed rail](#) connectivity, with stations expected in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Decarbonisation of freight will require the construction of new hubs and associated facilities to support logistics. This will also support growing interest in express logistics from rail operators that would see passenger Electrical Multiple Units converted to carry small freight, targeting the UK parcel market. Ports on the Clyde, Forth and Tay coasts will also play a key role in this transition.

Digital connectivity will facilitate remote working, supporting the growth of towns and villages outwith the larger cities and potentially leading to a renaissance in more rural living. It will be crucial to address digital inequality, whether through cost, infrastructure or skills development, as virtual service provision continues to grow.

To deliver [liveable places](#), Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should pioneer low carbon, resilient urban living by rolling out networks of 20 minute neighbourhoods, future proofing city and town centres, accelerating urban greening, investing in net zero homes, and managing development on the edge of settlements.

20 minute neighbourhoods

The diversity of this area, from metropolitan districts to rural and dispersed settlements, will require concerted effort to develop networks of places that meet the principles of local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods, and with fair access to a range of services that support sustainable living. Planning should focus on revitalising cities and towns at scale, supporting a finer grained approach to placemaking, and a more intricate mix of land uses and density. This should incorporate networks of natural spaces and blue and green infrastructure, to create health and wellbeing benefits, increase resilience to climate change and support the growth of green job opportunities.

The car-based design of some of our places, including many suburban areas and new towns, mean that a significant shift to a more people centred approach will be required. Planning can help retrofit facilities and services into areas where they are scarce, such as predominantly residential areas, to enable better integrated, mixed-use areas. City, town and neighbourhood centres can be at the heart of this if they are planned to strengthen self-sufficiency and bring services and jobs closer to homes. The recommendations of the recent town centre review can be delivered by supporting a wider range of uses and making the most of their assets.

Accessibility will be a key part of the transition and will involve investment in infrastructure and services in line with the sustainable travel and investment hierarchies, to improve fair access and reduce carbon emissions. Active travel networks will need to expand to make walking, wheeling and cycling an attractive, convenient, safe, and sustainable choice for everyday travel. There are significant opportunities for investment in heat networks, energy storage and the circular economy to create more sustainable neighbourhoods.

Energy efficient, affordable homes

As well as building new homes to net zero standards, more will need to be done to meet the bigger challenge of upgrading the existing housing stock to reduce emissions and adapt to future climate impacts. Emissions from our homes need to be very substantially reduced – by 2030, they must fall by 68% from 2020 levels.

Improved energy efficiency will be needed, by providing zero emissions heating solutions and more sustainable water management practices for existing settlements and homes. Improving sustainable travel options and reliability will help to reduce transport based emissions associated with our homes.

There is a particular pressure for housing solutions, including provision of affordable homes that meet future needs, in the south east of Scotland. Edinburgh has committed to building affordable homes at scale, and will

need to work with the region to accommodate wider need and demand in a strategic way. Seven strategic sites, supported through the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal, could accommodate up to 45,000 homes and associated economic and employment benefits including: Blindwells, Calderwood, Dunfermline, Edinburgh Waterfront, Shawfair, Tweedbank and Winchburgh. The need for proposals to be supported by low carbon transport solutions, in line with the Infrastructure Investment Plan and National Transport Strategy investment hierarchies and infrastructure first approach, will be critical to their success. The Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Deal identifies infrastructure investment as part of this. These interventions and commitments, taken with the additional transport investment made through the Deal, will ensure the city region continues to grow and flourish. Regionally significant services, including healthcare and social care facilities and investment in the learning estate, is also planned to support future growth and sustain the wellbeing of existing, new and expanding communities.

Waterfront regeneration

The region's coasts and firths define the area's history and shape its sense of place. There is potential to unlock the strategic importance of coasts, estuary and river corridors for climate mitigation, resilience, and positive environmental change. Coastal change, driven by climate change, will need to be managed to build long-term resilience and future-proof our waterfronts, where this is feasible. Progress has been made to create long distance walking and cycling routes to open up access to waterfront spaces and reclaim them as a resource for people as well as industry. There will be a need to anticipate and mitigate risk from coastal erosion, flood risk and storm surges, with a focus on natural solutions which work with the unique biodiversity and landscape character of these important places.

These coasts are rich in cultural and natural heritage. Along the Inner Forth, various projects provide multiple benefits, including flood management, cultural landscape enhancement, habitat creation, access and

tourism. Edinburgh’s waterfront regeneration is ongoing, with Granton benefiting from an ambitious masterplan, the tram extension to Leith progressing and potential development at Seafield helping to redefine the city’s relationship with its coastline. This is reusing existing assets and helping Edinburgh to become a more liveable city. A masterplanned approach to regenerating the [Edinburgh Waterfront](#) can take into account opportunities for the Port of Leith to service the offshore energy sector. More broadly, port facilities should continue to be capable of servicing freight traffic within the Firth of Forth given the importance of east coast freight links.

The successful regeneration of [Dundee Waterfront](#) has demonstrated the potential to make sustainable use of our urban coasts, and ongoing proposals include the creation of a marina at Victoria Dock and further development of central waterfront sites. Dundee port has an aspiration to expand its operational area into the Firth of Tay. The HRA of NPF4 has identified that such development would have a high probability of resulting in adverse effects on the integrity of European site(s). This would therefore need to be considered carefully at project level, including through the HRA process to ascertain that there will be no adverse effects on European sites, or if this is not the case, whether there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and relevant statutory tests are met.

Reuse of brownfield land

A more liveable Central Belt means that we will need to do more to reuse empty buildings and brownfield land, including vacant and derelict land, particularly spaces which have not been used for decades and can be accessed by sustainable modes. This will reduce further urban sprawl and improve local environments. Around 40% of Scotland’s vacant and derelict land is concentrated in the Glasgow city region and its reuse for a range of uses is a key priority. Edinburgh has committed to building a significant share of future housing development on brownfield sites and progress is being made in Dundee to repurpose disused sites, including the creation of a new innovation park on the former Michelin site.

A combination of incentives, investment and policy support for productively reusing brownfield land and buildings at risk will be required to steer development away from greenfield locations, whilst also acknowledging their biodiversity value and potential for urban greening. Public-sector led development can shape future markets and deliver development in places where change is needed the most and can deliver multiple benefits. Redevelopment should include, but not be limited to, housing development. By de-risking sites and taking an infrastructure first approach, this land can help to achieve a better distribution of new homes to meet our future needs. This will also reduce pressure in places where growth is no longer sustainable. Key projects include the Eden project on the sites of the former Dundee gasworks, and the redevelopment of Ravenscraig, a longstanding post-industrial site where new development, including improved transport connectivity, can bring new models of low carbon living at scale.

To deliver [productive places](#), Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should target economic investment and build community wealth to overcome disadvantage and support a greener wellbeing economy.

This area has a diverse business base and is a key engine of growth for Scotland as a whole. There are many clusters of sites and businesses which form the basis of regional propositions for investment. In line with our aspirations to build a wellbeing economy, opportunities for investment and development should be designed to maximise economic, social and environmental wellbeing, rather than focusing on growth alone. A planned approach can help to target future development in areas of significant economic disadvantage so that new and better jobs are more fairly distributed to help address national, regional and more localised inequality.

City and town centres

The pandemic has brought obvious challenges for our city centres, but has also unlocked opportunities to take forward new models of working that could better support wellbeing and improve our places in the longer term. The continued growth of remote and local working and the creation of hubs within groups of settlements could significantly reduce the need to travel, whilst also helping to grow local businesses and communities.

This raises significant questions for the future of city centres. Existing offices have the potential to be repurposed to achieve higher density mixed use neighbourhoods with a lower carbon footprint and require careful planning to ensure future communities are properly supported by appropriate services.

Glasgow city centre, an exceptional asset and a primary location and cultural destination, has been significantly impacted by unprecedented changes in working patterns, service provision and the retail sector. Whilst these changes may not be sustained in the long-term, now is the time to accelerate work to diversify the city centre and invest in maintaining and re-using existing buildings so that it can evolve to be a more carbon conscious place. Existing connections mean the centre could sustain many more homes to meet a commitment to doubling the city centre population, revitalising places and creating a 24 hour city that is safe and open to everyone. Significant investment in schools, community services and greenspace will be needed to achieve this and more creative use of the public realm and a low emission zone will help to make this a safer and healthier environment for people of all ages. Innovative solutions, such as retrofitting energy efficiency measures to social housing across the city, could be extended to help improve the built fabric of the city centre's commercial properties.

Edinburgh has similar challenges and opportunities for positive change. High interest in investment and associated demand for new homes means that planning will need to help deliver sustainable development that supports the quality of life of existing and future residents.

As a capital city with a World Heritage Site at its core, it will be crucial that future development takes into account the capacity of the city itself and its surrounding communities and makes the most of its exceptional heritage assets, places and cultural wealth. The City Centre Transformation Plan supports a move away from a car-based city centre to create a more liveable and attractive place to live, work and visit. The Forth Bridge is also an inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Site, and our rich industrial and cultural heritage remains apparent across the area.

Dundee is well on the way towards reinventing itself through regeneration of the waterfront, unlocking strategic sites for new homes and new opportunities for innovation and economic development arising, such as the Michelin Scotland Innovation Park and at the port. Continued regeneration in this area, building on the city's rich culture, sense of place and appetite to innovate will also contribute to the overall aims for this part of Scotland. The V&A will continue to be a focal point for this, evolving to become a National Centre for Design within this UNESCO City of Design.

Town centres throughout this area will also play a critical role in driving a new economic future. The recent town centre review highlights opportunities to expand the range of services and facilities they offer, reuse redundant buildings and provide new homes for a wide range of people. This in turn will ensure their crucial role in defining our sense of place is protected and enhanced, future proofing a key asset for Scotland as a whole.

Strategic sites

Many business and investment sites are located along key transport corridors and new approaches may be required as investment transitions away from locations that can only be reached by car towards more accessible areas that are connected by low carbon and active travel options.

The [Clyde Mission](#) will stimulate investment in sites along the Clyde to build a wellbeing economy and achieve a step-change in the quality of the environment for communities. This

ambitious project will reuse extensive areas of vacant and derelict land in accessible locations and requires a sustainable approach to manage the future impact of climate change. Key sites extend from Greenock Ocean Terminal to Queens Quay, Tradeston, the Broomielaw and Glasgow City Centre, to Clyde Gateway – a longstanding regeneration project which has made exceptional progress in transforming communities and overcoming inequality. A national collaboration to support delivery of the project has significant potential to accelerate change, attract investment and achieve wider benefits for communities. The wider Clyde Coast, an iconic area rich in cultural heritage and natural assets, can be reimagined through collective efforts on regeneration in nearby coastal communities, such as Dunoon and Rothesay. The area's accessibility by train and water means that it is an ideal location for low carbon tourism and leisure.

Aligning with the Clyde Mission, the Ayrshire Councils are working together through their Ayrshire Growth Deal and Community Wealth Building programme to build economic resilience and address unemployment, poverty and inequality across their area, with town centres at the heart of communities. This includes proposals for advanced manufacturing and aerospace engineering which will make use of the existing infrastructure and investment opportunities available at Glasgow and Prestwick airports. Glasgow is already a centre of expertise for manufacturing satellites and will benefit from the associated development of a network of spaceports across the country, whilst supporting wider industry and employment. The Ardeer peninsula is also a significant site for redevelopment of the wider Ayrshire area. [Hunterston](#) is a strategic asset with deepwater access, where there are plans for new economic development and employment uses. Development of the site will need to take account of future vulnerability to climate change. A planned marine centre at Ardrossan will provide further opportunities.

The Edinburgh City Region supports investment in significant clusters including the Bioquarter, Mid Fife, Dunfermline, Guardbridge St. Andrews,

Galashiels, Cockenzie, Midlothian and the M8 corridor. A strategy for West Edinburgh is emerging which guides a wide range of uses to create a sustainable extension to the city, with added benefit from associated improvements to the quality of place of existing communities. Proposals focus on locating development on and around existing transport corridors and work is ongoing to improve accessibility including the Edinburgh tram extension. Further investment should take into account the impact of new development on potentially compounding existing capacity constraints and congestion, and prioritise sustainable choices.

As the highest single source of industrial emissions in Scotland, and a key part of our future resilience and manufacturing base, continued investment at Grangemouth, and the strategic sites it includes, will be required. Plans are emerging for innovative industry in the Falkirk/Grangemouth Investment Zone, building on the area's strengths in chemicals and making the most of strategic assets including the port and rail connection. There is great potential, not only to reduce emissions at the Grangemouth complex, but also to grow the cluster into a hub of low carbon manufacturing that can help unlock wider decarbonisation across the country, with its strategic location, infrastructure, assets and skills base. Opportunities include renewable energy innovation, bioenergy hydrogen production with carbon capture and storage, and repurposing of existing strategic and critical infrastructure such as pipelines. The skills, knowledge and experience that is currently situated there for the petro-chemicals sector is a prime resource for the transition to net zero. This can form a focal point in a wider masterplan for Forth Valley that brings together opportunities for energy with the circular economy to support wider investment in green economic opportunities.

Coastal sites formerly used for baseload power generation – specifically Longannet and Cockenzie – benefit from existing assets and infrastructure that can be repurposed to form the basis of new proposals. At Cockenzie, work is ongoing to develop an opportunity for a Climate Evolution Zone to generate employment and

provide essential infrastructure for net zero, linked with the potential to expand the new sustainable settlement at Blindwells, within the Greater Blindwells Development Area. There is scope to build on the strategic location and rail connectivity of Longannet to benefit local communities around this part of the Forth. There are further opportunities for a range of economic activities and investment in ports associated with a green economy at Montrose, Dundee, Rosyth, Burntisland, and Methil.

The Levenmouth rail link will reconnect Leven to the mainline rail network with new stations at Leven and Cameron Bridge by 2024 subject to consenting processes. This will enhance the communities it serves and contribute positively to the lives of people who live there by unlocking access to social, cultural, employment and educational opportunity.

The Tay Cities Region has a strong regional proposal for developing clusters of investment in research and innovation supporting a range of sectors in both urban and rural areas including life sciences, energy, digital, and food production. Perth is managing housing development in strategic development areas and transport infrastructure investment and the creation of a bus and rail interchange to support modal shift and establish a new gateway to the city. Work is underway to deliver local heat and energy networks, Perth West Regional Innovation Park and to make Perth the 'Biodiversity Capital of Scotland'. Angus Council is progressing its Mercury Programme to support clean growth, low carbon transport and housing and agri tech which will contribute to future food security and reduce emissions. Key sites include Montrose Port, and the Angus Rural Mobility Hub in Brechin.

Stirling is bringing forward new opportunities for innovation and investment, building on the city's strong heritage and supported by the area's educational institutions. Within Forth Valley, a National Tartan Centre, the Canal corridor, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Antonine Wall World Heritage Site, Ochil Hills and Whisky Trail create a unique heritage offering which will support local employment and strengthen the

area's sense of place. Tourism is a key theme in the emerging regional economic strategy for the Forth Valley and both the Falkirk Growth Deal and Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region Deal.

Ports

Key ports in this area can play a central role in supporting the expansion of renewable energy, in particular offshore wind energy. It will also be important to make use of the infrastructure to reduce road haulage and secure a more sustainable freight sector which directly links to international markets. There are opportunities for enhanced cruise facilities for the Forth, as well as the Clyde where Greenock Ocean Terminal, supported by the Glasgow City Region Deal, can build on its role as a key gateway. There may be opportunities to make use of harbour facilities to support the marine leisure industry.

Development of ports on the Firth of Forth will also need to take account of the potential for a substantial increase in freight and passenger traffic between Scotland and continental Europe, linked to the Scottish Government's objective that Scotland should accede to the EU as an independent Member State at the earliest possible opportunity.

South

This area broadly includes Dumfries and Galloway and the Scottish Borders, South and East Ayrshires, South Lanarkshire in the west, with links to the Lothians towards the east.

Priorities

To deliver sustainable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should protect environmental assets and stimulate investment in natural and engineered solutions to climate change and nature restoration, whilst decarbonising transport and building resilient physical and digital connections.

This area's forests and woodland are a nationally significant asset and its extensive peatland will need to support carbon storage and sequestration. The Borderlands Natural Capital Programme will develop trials and sector strategies to restore biodiversity, build resilience and make the most of the area's natural assets to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. This will build on the successes of a range of nature restoration projects in the area, such as the Carrifran Wildwoods project.

The UNESCO Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere is a crucial environmental asset which can contribute to the area's future sustainability, liveability and productivity. The South of Scotland Regional Land Use Pilot is providing significant opportunity to work with landowners, landed interests and others to look at the multi-benefits from land use and to maximise natural capital opportunities.

The South of Scotland is an important centre for renewable energy generation. Proposals for consolidating and extending existing wind farms and associated grid improvements and supply chain opportunities will require a carefully planned approach. The Solway Firth has significant potential for renewable energy generation in the future, but development will require careful planning given the sensitivity of the environment and its international importance for nature conservation.

The area's low carbon future will depend on supporting modal shift and reducing car use, given current dependence on the car and need to improve access to services, education and employment. Low emissions vehicles will only go some of the way towards addressing future challenges. Enhancing public transport and improving connectivity between communities in the east and west will help to support thriving and distinct communities.

Public transport, including the bus network, will play an important role in decarbonisation and developing innovative solutions and linkages to the rail system. Active travel should be supported with wheeling, walking and cycling within and between towns and other communities linked to strategic routes for residents and visitors. This is important not only for local sustainability but also as a strategic attraction to take advantage of major outdoor recreation opportunities.

There is also a need to secure better digital links to unlock the potential of rural living and home or hub working. The Borderlands Digital Infrastructure Programme will play a key role in supporting connectivity and responding to future technology and innovation.

To deliver liveable places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should increase the population by improving local liveability, creating a low carbon network of towns and supporting sustainable rural development.

Quality of life for people living in the area will depend on the network of settlements in the future and existing communities should form the basis of a tailored response to the local living concept. Town centres can be strengthened as they recover from the pandemic. New measures to build resilience to climate change will be required including flood risk management in key settlements.

Housing provision will play a key role in supporting the area's aspirations for economic development as well as in maintaining

and growing a working age population. Decarbonisation of existing homes will be required, as well as a strategic approach to rolling out electric vehicle charging. Communities themselves will have a critical role to play in shaping their future development.

The area is already investing in regenerating and future proofing its towns and wider communities. The [Stranraer Gateway](#) Project is an opportunity to consolidate and bring new impetus to regenerate this strategically located settlement. Plans include expansion of the marina, supported by the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal, and low carbon heating can be incorporated as part of the transformation of the wider town. Nearby Cairnryan is a crucial gateway to Scotland, with a need to make best use of existing connections.

Regeneration innovation extends across the area. The HALO Kilmarnock project focuses on the reuse of vacant industrial land to create a low carbon community urban village, acting as an exemplar for innovative transformation of future places. The Ayrshire Manufacturing Investment Corridor project supports the economic generation of Kilmarnock and the wider region, whilst the CoRE (Community Renewable Energy) project in Cumnock seeks to explore, develop and provide solutions to energy supply and storage challenges in urban and non-urban areas, and to help in the development of a new, more flexible energy grid to complement existing power systems.

To deliver productive places, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans in this area should support local economic development whilst making sustainable use of the area’s world-class environmental assets to innovate and lead greener growth.

The future sustainability of the area will depend on the creation of high quality and green jobs for local people. The local economy will need to diversify from its focus on land based industries (agriculture and forestry), to sustain a wider range of businesses and jobs. An emphasis on

community wealth building will help to reduce dependence on public sector employment and a relatively low wage economy associated with rural and primary sectors.

The current approach to investment focuses on strategic growth corridors linking economic hubs with transport routes. Whilst the strategic road network is an asset and contributes to the area’s connections north and south, a long-term strategy will require innovation and fresh thinking to ensure that future growth reflects our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing inequality.

The future growth of the east of the area aims to consolidate existing settlements, capitalise on the strong sense of place of its towns and ensure accessibility by locating new development close to the Borders Rail Line. The Borderlands Place Programme, Borderlands Natural Capital Project, future Regional Land Use Partnerships and other strategic initiatives can support an integrated approach to protecting and restoring the area’s natural assets, enhancing the built environment and achieving a greener, fairer and more inclusive wellbeing economy across the area.

Employment opportunities can support population growth, help to retain more young people and transition the area away from its current dependence on low wage sectors. New ways of working, including remote working could attract more people to live here, supporting the economy and sustaining local services and facilities. This will also benefit from continued support for local skills development and centres of further and higher education including the Galashiels campus of Heriot Watt University and Glasgow University at the Crichton Campus, Dumfries.

Significant investment sites include the former nuclear power station at Chapelcross which benefits from existing grid connections and is an opportunity to repurpose the land by establishing a green energy park that contributes to national ambitions and innovation. Low carbon accessibility will be a key challenge, as the site is remote from Annan and not served by public

transport. Providing access to wider markets, the port at Cairnryan could create further strategic growth opportunities. The expansion of Tweedbank and an inclusive approach to economic development in the Central Borders and Tweeddale are also strategic opportunities.

The area has aspirations to become a prime outdoor recreation and green tourism destination. Key projects include the South West Coastal Path, and projects supported by the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal; the Mountain Biking Innovation Centre at Innerleithen, updating the cycling experience and facilities at some of the 7stanes sites, and Destination Tweed which will deliver a multi-user path and cycle route from Moffat to Berwick upon Tweed. More could be made of the area's border location and attractions to ensure visitors make better use of local services and support the economy and communities.

The west of the area has a close relationship, and strategic connection to, Northern Ireland and Ireland via Cairnryan, as well as across the English border to Carlisle and onwards to European markets. The connection to Northern Ireland and Ireland is already a focus for freight movements as a result of EU Exit.

In the east, the Scottish Borders has a role to play as part of the Edinburgh City Region, with the Borders Railway opening up new sites for sustainable development towards the north, and the south sustaining rural industries. Work is ongoing to assess the feasibility of extending the Borders Railway from Tweedbank to Carlisle.

Annex D – Six Qualities of Successful Places

1. Healthy: Supporting the prioritisation of women’s safety and improving physical and mental health

Designing for:

- **lifelong wellbeing** through ensuring spaces, routes and buildings feel safe and welcoming e.g. through passive surveillance and use of physical safety measures.
- **healthy and active lifestyles**, through the creation of walkable neighbourhoods, food growing opportunities and access to nature and greenspace
- **accessibility and inclusion** for everyone regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, ability and culture
- **social connectivity** and creating a sense of belonging and identity within the community
- **environmentally positive places** with improved air quality, reactivating derelict and brownfield land, removing known hazards and good use of green and blue infrastructure

2. Pleasant: Supporting attractive natural and built spaces

Designing for:

- **positive social interactions** including quality of public realm, civic spaces, streets and ensuring a lively and inclusive experience
- **protection** from the elements to create attractive and welcoming surroundings, including provision for shade and shelter, mitigating against noise, air, light pollution and undesirable features, as well as ensuring climate resilience, including flood prevention and mitigation against rising sea levels
- **connecting with nature** including natural landscape, existing landforms and features, biodiversity and eco-systems, integrating blue and green infrastructure and visual connection
- **variety and quality** of play and recreation spaces for people of all ages and abilities
- **enjoyment**, enabling people to feel at ease, spend more time outdoors and take inspiration from their surroundings

3. Connected: Supporting well connected networks that make moving around easy and reduce car dependency

Designing for:

- **active travel** by encouraging more walking, wheeling and cycling together with reliable, accessible, public transport and shared transport hubs that allow for simple modal shifts
- **connectivity** including strategic cycle routes, local cycle routes, footpaths, pavements, active travel networks, desire lines, destinations, permeability, accessibility and catering for different needs and abilities
- **convenient connections** including local and regional interconnection, infrastructure, sustainable travel, interchange between public transport and active travel and supporting easy modal shifts in transport
- **pedestrian experience** including safe crossing, pedestrian priority, reduced vehicular speed and noise, inclusive design and surfaces, assistive technology, reduced street clutter, catering for suitable vehicular parking and management of loading/unloading and deliveries and refuse collections

4. Distinctive: Supporting attention to detail of local architectural styles and natural landscapes to be interpreted into designs to reinforce identity

Designing for:

- **scale** including density, building heights, massing, orientation, building lines and legibility
- **built form** including mix of typologies, types, uses, sizes and tenures
- **sense of place** including design influences, architectural styles, choice of materials and finishes, detailing, landscape design, active frontages and cultural context

5. Sustainable: Supporting the efficient use of resources that will allow people to live, play, work and stay in their area, ensuring climate resilience and integrating nature positive biodiversity solutions

Designing for:

- **transition to net-zero** including energy/carbon efficient solutions, retrofitting, reuse and repurposing and sharing of existing infrastructure and resources
- **climate resilience and nature recovery** including incorporating blue and green infrastructure, integrating nature positive biodiversity solutions
- **active local economy** including opportunities for local jobs and training, work spaces, enabling working from home, supporting community enterprise and third sector
- **community and local living** including access to local services and facilities, education, community growing and healthy food options, play and recreation and digital connectivity

6. Adaptable: Supporting commitment to investing in the long-term value of buildings, streets and spaces by allowing for flexibility so that they can meet the changing needs and accommodate different uses over time

Designing for:

- **quality and function**, ensuring fitness for purpose, design for high quality and durability
- **longevity and resilience** including recognising the role of user centred design to cater for changing needs over time and to respond to social, economic and environmental priorities
- **long-term maintenance** including effective engagement, clarity of rights and responsibilities, community ownership/stewardship, continuous upkeep and improvements

Place Standard Tool and the delivery of successful places

The Place Standard contains 14 themes that support the Six Qualities of Successful Places, providing a consistent framework to consider and to assess the quality of new and existing places. The Place Standard tool Design Version is specifically created to support the consideration of development planning and design within the framework of the 14 Place Standard themes and to deliver on the Six Qualities of Successful Places.

Annex E – Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement

This Annex sets out the Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) for each planning authority in Scotland. This is to meet the requirement of Section 3A(3)(d) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended. The MATHLR is the minimum amount of land, by reference to the number of housing units, that is to be provided by each planning authority in Scotland for a 10 year period. The MATHLR is expected to be exceeded in each Local Development Plan's Local Housing Land Requirement.

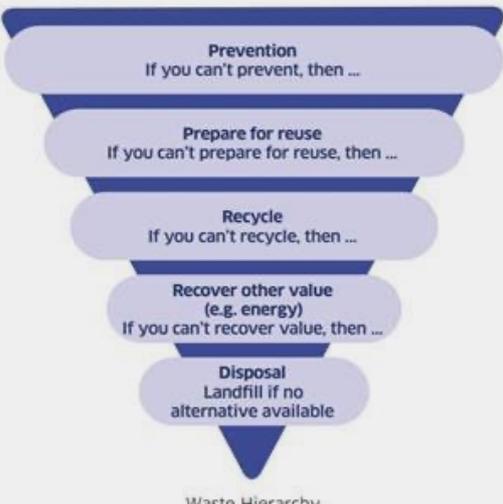
Local and National Park Authority	MATHLR
Aberdeen City	7,000
Aberdeenshire	7,550
Angus	2,550
Argyll & Bute	2,150
Cairngorms National Park	850
City of Edinburgh	36,750
Clackmannanshire	1,500
Dumfries & Galloway	4,550
Dundee City	4,300
East Ayrshire	4,050
East Dunbartonshire	2,500
East Lothian	6,500
East Renfrewshire	2,800
Eilean Siar	192
Falkirk	5,250
Fife (Central and South)	5,550
Fife (North)	1,750
All Fife*	7,300
Glasgow City	21,350
Highland	9,500
Inverclyde	1,500
Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park	300
Midlothian	8,850
Moray	3,450
North Ayrshire	2,950
North Lanarkshire	7,350
Orkney	1,600
Perth & Kinross	8,500
Renfrewshire	4,900
Scottish Borders	4,800
Shetland	850
South Ayrshire	2,000
South Lanarkshire	7,850
Stirling	3,500
West Dunbartonshire	2,100
West Lothian	9,850

* The total consists of Fife North and Fife Central and South. This reflects that Fife was formerly part of two Strategic Development Plan areas and contributed to separate Housing Need and Demand Assessments.

Annex F – Glossary of definitions

20 minute neighbourhood	A flexible approach to assessing our places against the concept of local living. A method of achieving connected and often compact neighbourhoods designed in such a way that people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable distance of their home preferably by sustainable and active travel methods. The principle can be adjusted to include varying geographical scales from cities and urban environments, to rural and island communities. Housing would be planned together with local infrastructure including schools, community centres, local shops and health and social care to significantly reduce the need to use unsustainable methods of travel, to prioritise quality of life, help tackle inequalities, increase levels of health and wellbeing and respond to the climate emergency.
4G	4G is the fourth generation of mobile phone technology, following 2G and 3G. 2G technology was suitable for making calls and sending text messages, while 3G makes it possible to access the internet more effectively through devices such as a mobile, tablet or laptop. It's ideal for services that demand more capacity, like video streaming, mapping and social networking sites.
5G	<p>5G is much faster than previous generations of wireless technology. 5G also offers greater capacity, allowing thousands of devices in a small area to be connected at the same time.</p> <p>The reduction in latency (the time between instructing a wireless device to perform an action and that action being completed) means 5G is also more responsive. Together these features make 5G highly relevant for industrial applications.</p> <p>The connectivity and capacity offered by 5G is opening up the potential for new, innovative services while mobile spectrum can be used in more effective ways.</p>
Affordable home/affordable housing	Good quality homes that are affordable to people on low incomes. This can include social rented, mid-market rented, shared-ownership, shared-equity, housing sold at discount (including plots for self-build), self-build plots and low cost housing without subsidy.
Agent of change principle	Where an application is made for development which is likely to be affected by noise from existing development such as, but not limited to, music venues, manufacturing or industrial sites, large retail outlets, etc., the applicant is required to demonstrate both that they have assessed the potential impact on occupants of the proposed development and that the proposed design incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate this impact.
Ancient woodland	Land that has maintained continuous woodland habitat since at least 1750.
Appropriate assessment	Regulation 48 of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, as amended, requires an authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for certain plans or projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site in Great Britain (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), to make an 'appropriate assessment' of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

Biodiversity	The variability in living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).
Blue economy	The Blue Economy is sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, while preserving the health of marine and coastal ecosystem.
Blue infrastructure	Water environment features within the natural and built environments that provide a range of ecosystem services. Blue features include rivers, lochs, wetlands, canals, other water courses, ponds, coastal and marine areas including beaches, porous paving, sustainable urban drainage systems and raingardens.
Brownfield	Land which has previously been developed. The term may cover vacant or derelict land, land occupied by redundant or unused buildings and developed land within the settlement boundary where further intensification of use is considered acceptable.
Buildings at risk register	The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) for Scotland (buildingsatrisk.org.uk) has been in operation since 1990 and highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk. Buildings at risk are not necessarily in poor condition, they may simply be standing empty with no clear future use or be threatened with demolition.
Business and industry	Business, general industrial and storage and distribution uses and smaller scale business uses such as home-working, live-work units and micro-businesses.
Carbon capture utilisation and storage	Carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) encompasses the methods and technologies used to capture the carbon dioxide generated by large-scale energy intensive processes, such as power generation and industrial processes, and transport that captured carbon dioxide for safe and permanent storage deep underground in a geological formation. In some applications, the captured carbon dioxide can be recycled and used to manufacture useful products, thus giving it economic value.
Carbon-rich soils	Organo-mineral and peat soils are known as carbon-rich soils. A peat soil is defined in Scotland as when soil has an organic layer at the surface which is more than 50cm deep. Organo-mineral soil or peaty soil is soil which has an organic layer at the surface less than 50cm thick and overlies mineral layers (e.g. sand, silt and clay particles). There is also a relatively rare group of soils in Scotland known as humose soils. These have organic rich layers with between 15 and 35% organic matter. These are mineral soils but also considered to be carbon rich.
Carbon sequestration	The long-term removal, capture, or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO ₂) pollution and to mitigate or reverse climate change.
Carbon sink	A carbon sink is a natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores CO ₂ for an indefinite period.

<p>Circular economy</p>	<p>A circular economy is one that is designed to reduce the demand for raw material in products; to encourage reuse, repair and manufacture by designing products and materials to last as long as possible in line with the waste hierarchy.</p>	 <p>The diagram is an inverted pyramid with five horizontal sections, each representing a level of the waste hierarchy. From top to bottom, the sections are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention: If you can't prevent, then ... Prepare for reuse: If you can't prepare for reuse, then ... Recycle: If you can't recycle, then ... Recover other value (e.g. energy): If you can't recover value, then ... Disposal: Landfill if no alternative available Below the pyramid, the text 'Waste Hierarchy' is written.</p>
<p>Climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation is about responding to the changes that we have seen in our climate over the last few decades, and preparing for the challenges that we will face as our climate continues to change.</p>	
<p>Climate change mitigation</p>	<p>Climate change mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emissions of greenhouse gasses, which have a direct impact on global average temperatures, and reducing the current concentration of carbon dioxide by enhancing carbon sinks (for example, increasing the area of forest).</p>	
<p>Commercial centre</p>	<p>Centres which have a more specific focus on retailing and/or leisure uses, such as shopping centres, commercial leisure developments, mixed retail and leisure developments, retail parks and factory outlet centres.</p>	
<p>Community</p>	<p>A body of people. A community can be based on location (for example people who live or work in or use an area) common identity (for example a shared ethnicity, language, age) or common interest (for example the business community, amenity, sports, social or heritage groups).</p>	
<p>Community facilities</p>	<p>Buildings or services used by the community, including community halls, recreation centres and libraries.</p>	
<p>Community hub</p>	<p>A community hub is a multi-purpose centre, such as a community centre, medical centre or school, that provides a range of high quality and cost effective services to the local community.</p>	
<p>Community wealth building</p>	<p>A people-centred approach to local economic development, which redirects wealth back into the local economy, and places control and benefits into the hands of local people.</p>	
<p>Conservation area</p>	<p>Conservation areas are areas which have special architectural or historic interest that are considered worthy of protection. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by the planning authority. To be designated as a conservation area it must meet the criteria of 'special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance', as set out in Section 61 of the Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997.</p>	

Cultural significance	Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.
Cumulative impact	Impact in combination with other development. That includes existing developments as appropriate, those which have permission, and valid applications which have not been determined. The weight attached to undetermined applications should reflect their position in the application process.
Cumulative impacts (in the context of the strategic transport network)	The effect on the operational performance of transport networks of a number of developments in combination, recognising that the effects of a group of sites, or development over an area may need different mitigation when considered together than when considered individually.
Custom-build housing	Where a person tasks a house builder to tailor a home to their preferences before it is built.
Decarbonisation	Reducing the amount of gaseous carbon compounds released by buildings, activities or operations.
Deliverable housing land pipeline	The expected sequencing of the Local Housing Land Requirement over the short (1-3 years), medium (4-6 years) and long-term (7-10 years), set out in the local development plan delivery programme.
Deliverable land	Land that is free from constraints or there is a commitment to overcome constraints, and development is able to be delivered in the period identified for the site within the Deliverable Housing Land Pipeline.
Derelict land	Previously developed land which is un-remediated and/or which has a constraint caused by its previous use which hampers its redevelopment or naturalisation.
Design flood	Magnitude of the flood adopted for the design of a site, usually defined in relation to the severity of the flood in terms of its return period.
Ecosystem services	The benefits people obtain from ecosystems.
Egress (safe, flood free pedestrian access and egress)	A route for the movement of people (not vehicles) of all abilities (on foot or with mobility assistance) between the development and a place of safety outwith the design flood level.
Enabling development	Enabling development is development that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, but is essential, to secure the future of an historic environment asset or place which is at risk of serious deterioration or loss.

Essential infrastructure	Essential infrastructure includes digital communications infrastructure; telecommunications infrastructure; all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emission technologies for electricity generation and distribution and transmission electricity grid networks and primary sub stations; water and waste water infrastructure; and transport proposals and travel networks identified in the local development plan.
Evidence report	A supporting document to the local development plan. An evidence report summarises the evidence base for those proposals and policies set out in the development plan and demonstrates that appropriate consultation has been undertaken and regard given to the views of the community.
Facilities for managing secondary materials	<p>Facilities where materials can be collected and sorted into the various component parts or consolidated into bulk quantities for re-use either in their original or an alternative function and for recovery.</p> <p>‘Recovery’ means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.</p> <p>‘material recovery’ means any recovery operation, other than energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or other means to generate energy. It includes, inter alia, preparing for re-use, recycling and backfilling; ‘preparing for re-use’ means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.</p>
Flood	The temporary covering by water from any source of land not normally covered by water, but not including the overflow of a sewage system.
Flooding from all sources	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Watercourse /Fluvial Flooding – caused by excessive rainfall or snow melt within a limited period, which overwhelms the capacity of the watercourse or river channel, particularly when the ground is already saturated. It can also arise as a result of the blockage of a channel and/or associated structures such as small bridges and culverts;</p> <p>Pluvial Flooding – occurs when rainwater ponds or flows over the ground (overland flow) before it enters a natural or man-made drainage systems (e.g. a river or sewer/drain). It can also occur when drainage systems are at full capacity. It is often combined with sewer flooding and groundwater flooding;</p> <p>Sewer Flooding – occurs when the sewerage infrastructure has to deal with loads beyond its design capacity. This occurs most often as a result of high intensity rainfall events;</p> <p>Groundwater Flooding – occurs when the water table rises above ground level. In Scotland this is most commonly associated with the movement of water through sands and gravels, often connected to the rise and fall of river levels; and</p> <p>Coastal Flooding – occurs as a result of high tide, storm surge and wave activity raising the level of the sea above adjoining land.</p>

Flood risk	The combination of the probability of a flood and the potential adverse consequences associated with a flood, for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.
Flood risk area or at risk of flooding	<p>For planning purposes, at risk of flooding or in a flood risk area means land or built form with an annual probability of being flooded of greater than 0.5% which must include an appropriate allowance for future climate change.</p> <p>This risk of flooding is indicated on SEPA’s future flood maps or may need to be assessed in a flood risk assessment. An appropriate allowance for climate change should be taken from the latest available guidance and evidence available for application in Scotland. The calculated risk of flooding can take account of any existing, formal flood protection schemes in determining the risk to the site.</p> <p>Where the risk of flooding is less than this threshold, areas will not be considered ‘at risk of flooding’ for planning purposes, but this does not mean there is no risk at all, just that the risk is sufficiently low to be acceptable for the purpose of planning. This includes areas where the risk of flooding is reduced below this threshold due to a formal flood protection scheme.</p>
Forestry and woodland strategy	A strategy prepared by a planning authority either singly or in collaboration with other planning authorities, which sets out policies and proposals for the development of forestry and woodlands in their area, according to [section A159] of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.
Freeboard	Freeboard is the difference between the design flood level and either the finished floor levels, solum level, or deck level of a specific development. It is a safety margin designed to allow for the uncertainties involved in flood estimation and physical factors that cannot be assessed and vary between sites e.g., post construction settlement and wave action. In many cases an adequate freeboard allowance is 600mm above the design flood level ² (in some situations a more detailed assessment of appropriate freeboard will need to be carried out).
Gardens and designed landscapes	The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes recognises sites where garden grounds and landscapes have been intentionally laid out for artistic effect which are of national importance. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland. Designed landscapes are managed primarily through the planning process by the appropriate planning authority.
Green infrastructure	Features or spaces within the natural and built environments that provide a range of ecosystem services.
Green networks	Connected areas of green infrastructure and open space, that together form an integrated and multi-functional network.
Green recovery	An economic recovery that helps us work toward net zero emissions in a way that is fair and that maximises the opportunities to deliver a thriving, sustainable economy.

² In line with CIRIA Guidance C624 Development and Flood Risk – Guidance for the Construction Industry 2004.

Green space	Space, other than agricultural land, which serves a recreational or an amenity function for the public, or provides aesthetic value to the public such as areas of— (a) grass, (b) trees, (c) other vegetation, (d) water.
Historic battlefields	The Inventory of Historic Battlefields recognises sites where a nationally important battle took place, soldiers fought and died, and where significant military activities happened. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland. Battlefields are managed primarily through the planning process by the appropriate planning authority.
Historic environment	The historic environment is ‘the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand’.
Historic environment asset	An asset (or ‘historic asset’ or ‘heritage asset’) is a physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance.
Historic marine protected areas	Historic Marine Protected Areas are areas designated in Scottish territorial waters (0-12 miles) under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 for the purpose of preserving marine assets of national importance. These can be wrecks of boats or aircraft or more scattered remains, such as groups of artefacts on the seabed from a submerged prehistoric landscape. Their designation is carried out by Marine Scotland based on advice from Historic Environment Scotland.
Huts	A simple building used intermittently as recreational accommodation (i.e. not a principal residence); having an internal floor area of no more than 30 square meters ; constructed from low impact materials; generally not connected to mains water, electricity or sewerage; and built in such a way that it is removable with little or no trace at the end of its life. Huts may be built singly or in groups.

Infrastructure first	<p>Putting infrastructure considerations at the heart of placemaking. For the purpose of applying the Infrastructure First policy, the following meaning of infrastructure will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communications – including digital and telecommunications networks and connections; • existing and planned transport infrastructure and services; • water management – supply, drainage systems and sewerage (including flood risk management); • energy supplies/energy generation – including electricity and heat networks, distribution and transmission electricity grid networks, and gas supplies; • health and social care services – including both services provided in the community directly by Health Boards and services provided on their behalf by contractors such as GPs, dentists and pharmacists; • education – including early years, primary, secondary, further and higher education services; • green and blue infrastructure; and • spaces for play and recreation.
Infrastructure investment hierarchy	<p>Scottish Government-wide common hierarchy to aid planning and decision-making, which prioritises enhancing and maintaining our assets over new build. See Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021-22 to 2025-26 for further details. To support the Infrastructure Investment Plan and its Infrastructure Investment Hierarchy, also see ‘A guide to Property Asset Strategy in the Scottish Public Sector’</p>
Just transition	<p>Ending our contribution to climate change in a way that is fair and leaves no one behind</p>
Landbank (construction aggregates)	<p>A landbank is calculated by a Planning Authority and is a means of gauging whether there is sufficient consented construction aggregates (sand/gravel and hard rock) within their relevant market area, to avoid possible disruption and/or delays to supply. The calculation is primarily based on annual extraction figures, sales trends and the known reserves within existing consented sites.</p>
Lifeline links	<p>A lifeline ferry service required in order for a community to be viable.</p>
Listed building	<p>A listed building is a built structure of ‘special architectural or historic interest’. The term ‘building’ can be defined as ‘anything made by people’ such as houses, schools, factories, boundary walls, bridges and sculptures. Listing covers the whole of a building or structure including its exterior, interior and any ancillary structures within its curtilage (provided these were constructed before 1 July 1948). Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Listed Buildings are managed primarily through the Listed Building Consent process by the appropriate planning authority.</p>

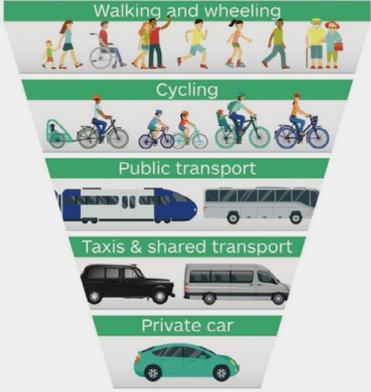
Local authority supported affordable housing plan	Plans or strategies for housing approved by a local authority e.g. Local Housing Strategy, Strategic Housing Investment Plan or future versions of such documents.
Local housing land requirement	The amount of land required for housing, as identified by the local development plan. The Local Housing Land Requirement (LHLR) is expected to exceed the 10 year Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) set out in the National Planning Framework.
Local housing strategy	Local Housing Strategies were introduced as part of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 to widen the strategic and enabling role for local authorities in relation to housing in their area. The Local Housing Strategy (LHS) sets out the outcomes the Council and its partners want to achieve, and the actions they will take, to address housing need and demand in their area
Local outcomes improvement plan	A local outcomes improvement plan (LOIP) is produced by a community planning partnership (CPP), and describes its local priorities, what improvements the CPP plans for its local communities, and when it will make these improvements. The LOIP covers the whole of the council area that the CPP is responsible for.
Locality plan	A locality plan is produced by a CPP, and describes its local priorities, what improvements the CPP plans for its local communities, and when it will make these improvements. A locality plan covers a smaller area within a whole CPP area, or may also be produced for groups who share common interests or features, for example, young people leaving care or vulnerable adults.
Locations of concern	A location of concern has been defined as a specific, usually public, site that is used as a location for suicide and which provides either means or opportunity for suicide.
Masterplan	A strategic scheme within which a location is proposed to be regenerated or changed in order to meet a perceived challenge or strategic need.
Masterplan consent area	A masterplan consent area scheme can grant authorisation for the type of development set out in the scheme, within the geographic location (area) to which the scheme relates. In setting out the type of development that the scheme authorises, this can be either expressly specified or described as type of development that is specified in the scheme.
Minimum all-tenure housing land requirement	There is a statutory requirement for the National Planning Framework to contain targets for the use of land in different areas of Scotland for housing. To meet this, the National Planning Framework includes a Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) for each planning authority in Scotland. The MATHLR is the minimum amount of land, by reference to the number of housing units, that is to be provided by each planning authority in Scotland for a 10 year period, as set out in Annex E. The MATHLR is expected to be exceeded in the local development plans Local Housing Land Requirement.

<p>Mitigation hierarchy</p>	<p>The mitigation hierarchy indicates the order in which the impacts of development should be considered and addressed. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Avoid – by removing the impact at the outset ii. Minimise – by reducing the impact iii. Restore – by repairing damaged habitats iv. Offset – by compensating for the residual impact that remains, with preference to on-site over off-site measures. 	
<p>National transport strategy 2</p>	<p>The National Transport Strategy sets out an ambitious vision for Scotland’s transport system for the next 20 years. The vision is underpinned by four priorities: Reduces Inequalities, Takes Climate Action, Helps Deliver Inclusive Economic Growth and Improves our Health and Wellbeing, each with three associated outcomes.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the strategic framework within which future decisions on investment will be made, including the sustainable travel and investment hierarchies.</p>	
<p>Nature-based solutions</p>	<p>Nature-based solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human wellbeing and biodiversity benefits.</p>	
<p>Nature network</p>	<p>A Nature Network is a joined-up system of places important for wild plants and animals, on land and in water. It allows plants, animals, seeds, nutrients and water to move from place to place and enables the natural world to adapt to change, providing plants and animals with places to live, feed and breed. Effectively functioning nature networks will connect existing nature rich areas through habitat corridors, habitat ‘stepping stones’, or habitat restoration areas.</p> <p>Scotland’s Nature Networks will enable opportunities for achieving ecological connectivity that meet local priorities for biodiversity and nature; whilst building and strengthening an evolving regional and national connectivity. Opportunities for implementation may be identified through, e.g. LDPs and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plans and/or other existing or new mechanisms such as those developed under the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Plan, to achieve connectivity within and across urban, peri-urban and rural landscapes.</p>	
<p>Negative emissions technologies</p>	<p>Negative Emissions Technologies (NETs) are an emerging field of technologies that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and utilising carbon capture and storage sequester them permanently.</p> <p>NETs can include forms of Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) or other more experimental means such as enhanced weathering or biochar.</p> <p>NETs can be considered one form of Greenhouse Gas Removals (GGRs), which also includes natural sequestration methods such as afforestation. It can also be used interchangeably with Carbon Dioxide Removal technologies (CDR).</p>	

Net zero	Scotland has set a target to become ‘ Net Zero ‘ by 2045. This means the amount of greenhouse gas emissions we put into the atmosphere and the amount we are able to take out will add up to zero.
Open space	Space within and on the edge of settlements comprising green space or civic areas such as squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function
Open space strategy	An open space strategy is to set out a strategic framework of the planning authority’s policies and proposals as to the development, maintenance and use of green infrastructure in their district, including open spaces and green networks. It must contain; an audit of existing open space provision, an assessment of current and future requirements, and any other matter which the planning authority consider appropriate.
Outdoor sports facilities	Uses where sportscotland is a statutory consultee under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, which establishes ‘outdoor sports facilities’ as land used as: (a) an outdoor playing field extending to not less than 0.2ha used for any sport played on a pitch; (b) an outdoor athletics track; (c) a golf course; (d) an outdoor tennis court, other than those within a private dwelling, hotel or other tourist accommodation; and (e) an outdoor bowling green.
Peatland	Defined by the presence of peat soil or peaty soil types. This means that “peat-forming” vegetation is growing and actively forming peat or it has been grown and formed peat at some point in the past.
Placemaking	Placemaking is the process of creating good quality places that promotes people’s health, happiness and wellbeing. It concerns the environment in which we live; the people that inhabit these spaces; and the quality of life that comes from the interaction of people and their surroundings. Placemaking is a collaborative approach involving the design and development of places over time, with people and communities central to the process.
Place principle	All those responsible for providing services and looking after assets in a place need to work and plan together, and with local communities, to improve the lives of people, support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and create more successful places.
Play sufficiency assessment	A play sufficiency assessment is the assessment of the sufficiency of play opportunities for children in their area, carried out by a planning authority under the duty as set out in Section 7(5) Part 16D(1) of Planning (Scotland) Act 2019. The assessment forms part of the evidence report for the preparation of the Local Development Plan.
Prime agricultural land & land of lesser quality that is culturally or locally important for primary use	Prime agricultural land is that identified as being Class 1, 2 or 3.1 in the land capability classification for agriculture developed by Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (now the James Hutton Institute). However, for land of lesser quality that is culturally or locally important for primary use (i.e. for example food production, flood management, water catchment management and carbon storage), this value should be recognised in decision-making.

Priority peatland habitat	Peatland habitats can be divided into four broad classes (blanket bog, upland raised bog, lowland raised bog, and fen), depending on the types of plants that formed the peat. Priority peatland habitats are sub-sets of these broad habitats which have been recognised under the Scottish Biodiversity Framework as being important to protect for their conservation and biodiversity value.
Protected characteristics	The Equality Act defines the following as protected characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age • disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation
Public benefits	Public benefits as defined by the current Scottish Government policy on woodland removal.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.
Remedial notice (forestry)	<p>A Remedial Notice is a notice issued by Scottish Ministers if it appears to them that a person has failed or is failing to comply with a condition on felling permission, a felling direction (including any condition imposed on it), a restocking direction (including any condition imposed on it), or a registered notice to comply.</p> <p>A Remedial Notice requires the person to take such steps or stop such activity as may be specified in the notice on order to comply with or otherwise give effect to the condition, direction or (as the case may be) registered notice to comply, and, to take steps or stop the activity within the period specified in the notice.</p>
Restocking direction	A Restocking Direction is a notice issued by Scottish Ministers, in response to an unauthorised felling or a failure to comply with a continuing condition on a felling permission. A restocking direction requires an owner of the land on which the felled tree was located or the land to which the continuing condition relates, to stock the land in question.
Recycling facilities	Facilities for the purpose of recycling. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. It does not include nuclear reprocessing.
Self-build housing	Where a person builds their own house or appoints their own builder.
Self-provided housing	Includes self-build housing, custom-build housing and collective build housing.

Setting	<p>Setting is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.</p> <p>‘Setting’ is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.</p>
Scheduled monument	<p>Scheduled monuments are archaeological sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland who maintains the schedule. Works to Scheduled Monuments are regulated by Historic Environment Scotland through their Scheduled Monument Consent process.</p>
Short term let	<p>The use of a dwellinghouse (a residential house or flat) for rental by persons other than the owner for short periods and for financial or other remuneration.</p> <p>Typically includes properties advertised as being available for holiday let, although can apply to other situations.</p>
Strategic transport network	<p>Includes the trunk road and rail networks. Its primary purpose is to provide the safe and efficient movement of strategic long distance traffic between major centres, although in rural areas it also performs important local functions.</p>
Sustainable development	<p>Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (The Brundtland Definition. Our Common Future, The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).</p>
Sustainable investment hierarchy	<p>The National Transport Strategy 2 Sustainable Investment Hierarchy will be used to inform future investment decisions and ensure transport options that focus on reducing inequalities and the need to travel unsustainably are prioritised. We also need to focus on maintaining and safely operating existing assets, taking due consideration of the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Investment promoting a range of measures, including innovative solutions, to make better use of existing capacity will then be considered, ensuring that existing transport networks and systems are fully optimised. Only following these steps should investment involving targeted infrastructure improvements be considered.</p>
Sustainable tourism	<p>Sustainable tourism is defined by the United Nation World Tourism Organisation as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.”</p>

<p>Sustainable travel</p>	<p>Sustainable travel includes travel by the top three modes in the sustainable travel hierarchy. It is recognised that in some locations, particularly in rural areas, where the top three modes have been judged as unfeasible for day to day travel, low emissions vehicles and shared transport options will play an important role.</p>	<p>Prioritising Sustainable Transport</p> 
<p>Sustainable travel hierarchy</p>	<p>The National Transport Strategy 2 Sustainable Travel Hierarchy should be used in decision making by promoting walking, wheeling, cycling, public transport and shared transport options in preference to single occupancy private car use for the movement of people. The efficient and sustainable freight transport for the movement of goods, particularly the shift from road to rail should also be promoted.</p>	
<p>Town centre</p>	<p>Centres which display:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a diverse mix of uses, including shopping; - a high level of accessibility; - qualities of character and identity which create a sense of place and further the well-being of communities; - wider economic and social activity during the day and in the evening; and - integration with residential areas. 	
<p>Town centre first</p>	<p>The Town Centre First Principle asks that government, local authorities, the wider public sector, businesses and communities put the health of town centres at the heart of decision making. It seeks to deliver the best local outcomes, align policies and target available resources to prioritise town centre sites, encouraging vibrancy, equality and diversity.</p>	
<p>Town centre vision</p>	<p>Towns and town centres are for the wellbeing of people, the planet and the economy. Towns are for everyone and everyone has a role to play in making their own town and town centre successful.</p>	
<p>Transport appraisal</p>	<p>A Transport Appraisal should inform the spatial strategy by appraising the impact of the potential spatial strategy options on the transport network, in line with Transport Scotland's Development Planning and Management Transport Appraisal Guidance. It should determine the potential impacts of development on the transport network and mitigation to address adverse impacts, how they will be funded and who should deliver these. This should inform the Proposed Plan.</p>	

Transport assessment	A Transport Assessment report should aim to provide supporting evidence to accompany the planning application to demonstrate that the development is sited in a location where current and likely future travel behaviour will produce a desired and predicted transport output. The Transport Assessment should provide information in a suitable form to enable the local authority and, if necessary, Transport Scotland to assess and determine the planning application, seek any changes to the proposal and devise necessary planning conditions or negotiate planning or other legal agreements.
Travel plan	A Travel Plan (TP) is a document that sets out a package of positive and complementary measures for the overall delivery of more sustainable travel patterns for a specific development. Their ability and success in influencing travel patterns is dependent upon the commitment of the developer or occupier of a development and the enforcement of travel plan monitoring by the local authority. Travel plans should be implemented to encourage a shift in transport mode for those travelling to and from a development.
Unused or under-used land	An area of land that is stalled awaiting development, or a pocket of land within neighbourhood that is not developed or cannot be developed for other meaningful use or does not have particular identified long-term use.
Vacant land	Previously developed land, without physical constraint, which the Planning Authority has indicated is currently available for redevelopment.
Veteran tree	A veteran tree can be classified as such due to age (including relative age for its species) or for its biological, aesthetic, or cultural interest. Veteran trees are usually mature and provide additional habitat from natural damage, environmental conditions or management (e.g. coppice, decay hollows, fungal fruiting bodies, cavities).
Water compatible uses	<p>Comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flood control infrastructure - environmental monitoring stations - water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations - sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations - sand and gravel workings - docks, marinas and wharves - navigation facilities - Ministry of Defence (MOD) defence installations - ship building, repairing, and dismantling - dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location - water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation) - lifeguard and coastguard stations - amenity open space - nature conservation and biodiversity - outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms - essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific operational warning and evacuation plan.

Wellbeing economy	Building an economy that is inclusive and that promotes sustainability, prosperity and resilience, where businesses can thrive and innovate, and that supports all of our communities across Scotland to access opportunities that deliver local growth and wellbeing.
Wheeling	Travelling by wheelchair.
Woodland	Land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20%, or having the potential to achieve this, including integral open space, and including felled areas that are awaiting restocking (replanting). The minimum area is 0.1 ha and there is no minimum height.
World heritage sites	World Heritage Sites are internationally important cultural and/or natural heritage sites which have been inscribed for their “Outstanding Universal Value”. Though no additional statutory controls result from world heritage designation, the impact of proposed development upon the outstanding universal value, including its authenticity and integrity of a World Heritage Site and its setting, is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Their assessment and designation is carried out by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) based on advice from State Parties and the relevant devolved Government.

Annex G – Acronyms

BARR	Buildings at Risk Register
BECCS	Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCUS	Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage
CDR	Carbon Dioxide Removal technologies
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CoRE	Community Renewable Energy
CPP	Community Planning Partnership
CWB	Community Wealth Building
DACCS	Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage
EIA	Environmental impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GGRs	Greenhouse Gas Removals
HNZ	Heat Network Zones
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
HS2	High Speed 2
IGTZ	Industrial Green Transition Zones
IIP	Infrastructure Investment Plan
kv	Kilovolts
LDPs	Local Development Plans
LHEES	Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy
LHLR	Local Housing Land Requirement
LOIP	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan
LPPs	Local Place Plans
MATHLR	Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NETs	Negative Emissions Technologies
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
ORIC	Orkney Research and Innovation Campus
ORION	Opportunity for Renewable Integration with Offshore Networks
PNCP	Perthshire Nature Connections Partnership
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
TP	Travel Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation



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EDINBURGH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

NOVEMBER 2016



The Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals to guide development.

The Action Programme sets out actions to deliver the Plan.

The Report of Conformity explains how engagement informed the Plan.

The Habitats Regulations Appraisal assesses the Plan's impact on internationally important bird habitats.

The Transport Appraisal identifies transport actions to support the Plan.

The Education Appraisal identifies new and expanded schools to support the Plan.

The Equalities & Rights Impact Assessment checks what impact the Plan will have on people.

The Environmental Report assesses the impact of the Plan and explains the selection of new housing sites.

The Housing Land Study sets out the assumption on housing land availability which inform the Local Development Plan.

See the documents, supplementary guidance, and other information at:
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/supplementaryguidance

Adopted 24 November 2016



Published in 2011



Published in 2013



Published in 2014



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Foreword

Edinburgh is a successful, growing city. This growth continues even in this time of economic challenges. It is driven by the city's assets, which include its citizens, its centres of employment and learning, and its quality of life. This growth needs to be guided and shaped in order to maintain and promote those assets and to deliver the Council's objectives. That is what this plan is for.

We will use this plan to provide a clear and fair basis for planning decisions, which in turn provides a stable framework for investment in Edinburgh. This adopted Plan has been shaped by the thousands of responses received at earlier stages of the project. We wish to thank everyone for their contributions so far, and now ask that everyone works together to deliver the Plan and its aims.



Councillor Ian Perry
Convener of the
Planning Committee



Councillor Alex Lunn
Vice-Convener of the
Planning Committee

1 Introduction

- 1 For the first time in over 30 years, Edinburgh has one plan covering the whole of the Council area. Across Edinburgh's Old and New Towns, from the Waterfront areas of Granton and Leith to the Pentland Hills, from Queensferry and Kirkliston to Craigmillar and Newcraighall and many other places in between, the Edinburgh Local Development Plan (LDP) provides a clear and consistent planning framework. Now adopted, the LDP replaces two local plans - the Edinburgh City Local Plan and the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan.
- 2 The LDP sets out policies and proposals relating to the development and use of land in the Edinburgh area. The policies in the LDP will be used to determine future planning applications. The planning system rests on the powers which planning authorities have to manage development and to take enforcement action against breaches of planning control. When appropriate, the Council will remove, modify or stop unauthorised developments and changes of use. These powers are used at the discretion of the Council.
- 3 The LDP will also inform decisions on investment opportunities and the provision of infrastructure and community facilities. It is hoped that local residents and community groups use the LDP to better understand and get involved in the planning issues affecting their areas.
- 4 There are two main parts to the LDP:

*Part 1***Strategy and Proposals**

This explains what the LDP means for Edinburgh over the next 5 to 10 years. It sets out the plan's five core aims and anticipated land use changes – the main development proposals and where they are expected to take place. It also includes site briefs and development principles to guide some proposals. Part 1 highlights which areas and features of the city will be protected and, where possible, enhanced.

*Part 2***Policies**

This sets out the policies which the Council will use to ensure that development helps meet the core aims of the LDP. Planning applications will be assessed against relevant policies. The policies are presented in 8 sections:

- Delivering the Strategy
- Design Principles for New Development
- Caring for the Environment
- Employment and Economic Development
- Housing and Community Facilities
- Shopping and Leisure
- Transport
- Resources and Services

The LDP also includes a [Proposals Map](#) which illustrates the policies and proposals on an Ordnance Survey base map.

- 5 The LDP itself cannot make development happen. Investment is needed from private sector developers and a range of public sector organisations to bring forward development proposals and supporting infrastructure. The LDP is accompanied by an Action Programme which sets out how the Council intends the plan to be implemented. It includes a list of actions required to deliver the policies and proposals, including who is to carry out the action and the timescales involved.
- 6 In Scotland's four city regions, the development plan is made up of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) as well as the LDP. The SDP for the Edinburgh city region has been prepared by SESPlan, the Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland. SESplan comprises six member authorities – The City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian.
- 7 The SDP vision is that:

‘By 2032, the Edinburgh City Region is a healthier, more prosperous and sustainable place which continues to be internationally recognised as an outstanding area in which to live, work and do business.’

It includes eight aims and a spatial strategy aimed at meeting three key challenges - climate change, demographic change and sustainable economic growth.

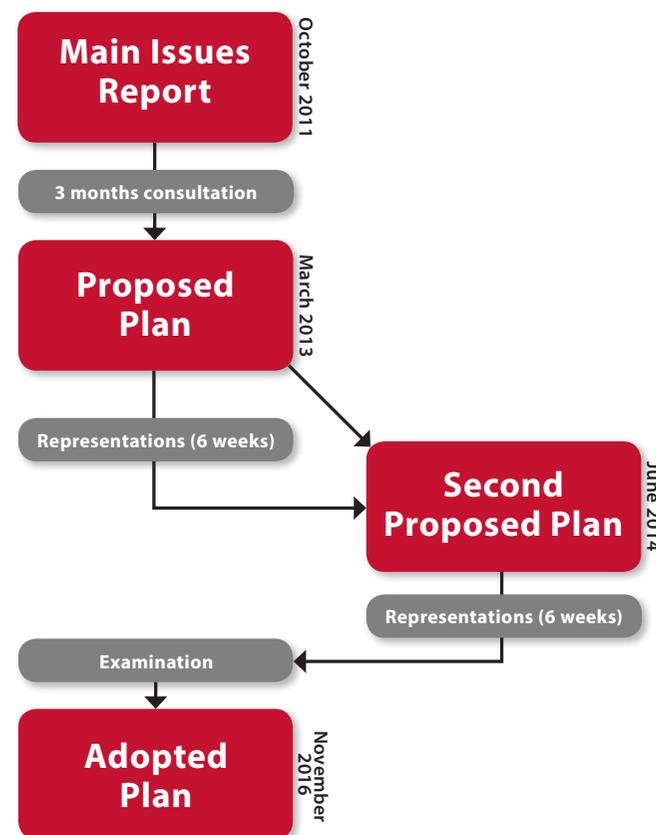
- 8 Edinburgh’s LDP is consistent with the SDP and its Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land and has a key role in helping to meet its aims and deliver its strategy.
- 9 The Council is preparing supplementary guidance in connection with:
 - Policy Emp 2 Edinburgh BioQuarter
 - Policy Ret 9 in relation to alternative uses in town centres
 - Policy Del 1 in relation to developer contributions
 - Policy RS 1 in relation to heat mapping.

This approach allows more detailed consideration of these topics in consultation with all interested parties. Once adopted, this supplementary guidance will form part of the development plan and be treated as such in determining planning applications.

- 10 In addition, the Council will continue to prepare, use and review its non-statutory guidelines (referred to collectively as Council guidance in this plan), development briefs and frameworks to provide detailed advice on a range of planning matters.

The first Proposed LDP (March 2013) was prepared on the basis of the Proposed SDP. A representation period followed in 2013. Scottish Ministers approved the Strategic Development Plan in June 2013 and required SESplan to prepare Supplementary Guidance to distribute an increased overall housing requirement amongst the six Council areas. These changes led to the preparation of the Second Proposed Plan, which was published for representations from August to October 2014. An examination to deal with the representations ran from June 2015 to June 2016. It recommended modifications, leading to the adopted Plan.

The main stages in the LDP programme are summarised below .



Part 1

Strategy and Proposals



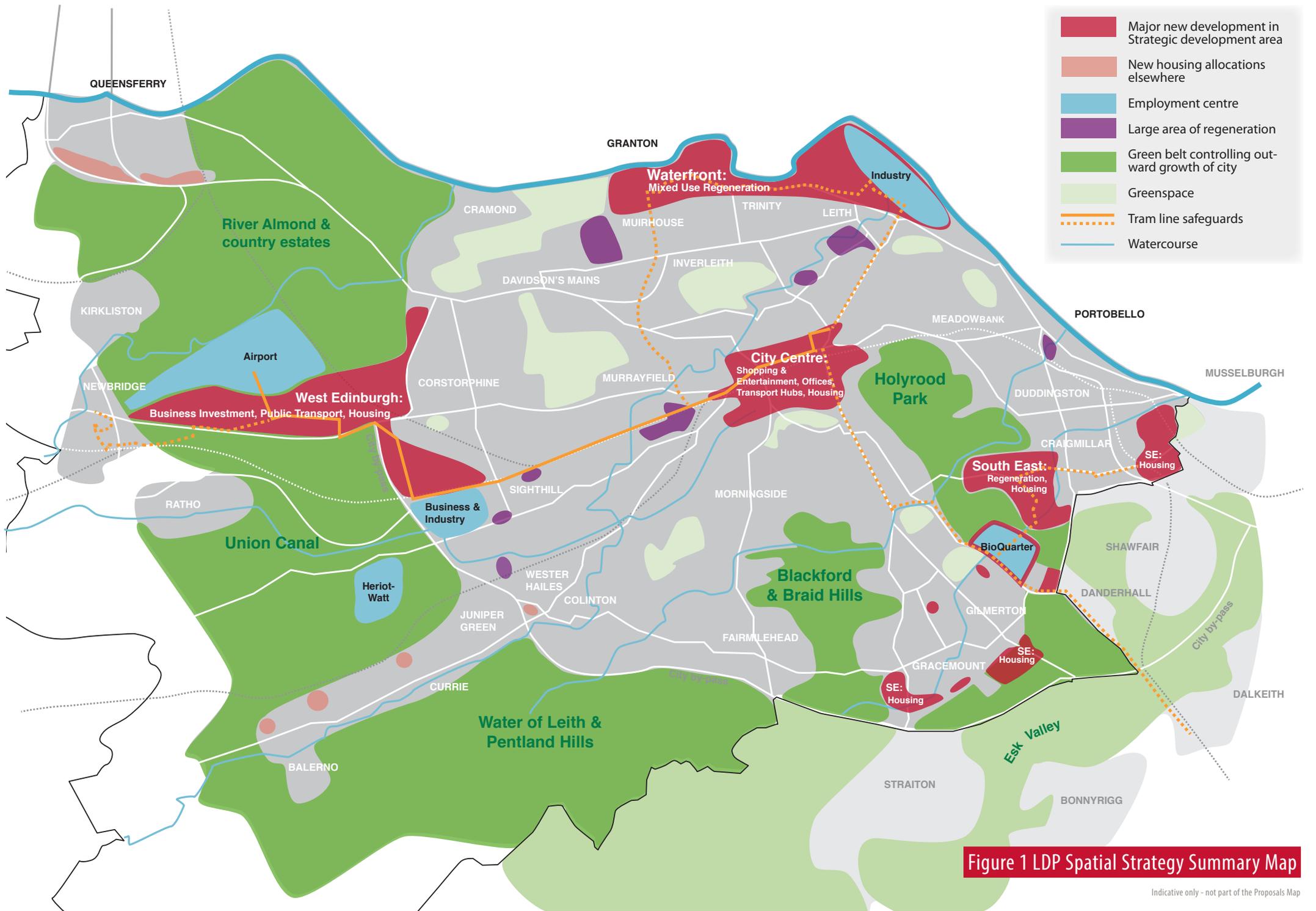


Figure 1 LDP Spatial Strategy Summary Map

Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

1 Aims and Strategy

- 11 The challenge for this Local Development Plan (LDP) is to help make Edinburgh the best place it can be, for everyone, now and in the future. This is not an easy challenge. We are living in tough economic times when difficult choices have to be made between competing priorities. In facing this challenge, the LDP aims to:
1. support the growth of the city economy
 2. help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built
 3. help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services
 4. look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate and
 5. help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 12 The Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SDP) identifies four Strategic Development Areas in Edinburgh. These will be the biggest areas of change over the next 5-10 years, providing a focus for new housing development, investment opportunities and job creation in locations with good accessibility to existing or planned public transport services. The LDP includes significant development proposals in these areas. It also supports change elsewhere in the city, for example, regeneration opportunities, redevelopment of vacant sites, green network improvements, new uses for empty commercial units and increased densities in appropriate locations.
- 13 The LDP supports Edinburgh's role as Scotland's capital city and recognises its importance as a key driver of the Scottish economy. Whilst the LDP promotes change and supports the growth of the city, it also places considerable importance on retaining and where possible enhancing Edinburgh's built and natural assets for future generations. The green belt plays an important role in directing the planned growth of the city and supporting regeneration. The quality of Edinburgh's buildings, streets and spaces influences the wellbeing of people living and working in the city and helps attract investment and create jobs. The LDP policies to protect and enhance the built and natural environment are therefore an integral part of the overall strategy. Figure 1 summarises the LDP's spatial strategy and shows what it means for different parts of the city.

These aims are inter-linked and each can have impacts, both positive and negative, on the other four. The role of the LDP is to balance these aims to maximise the benefits of development for the good of Edinburgh. The LDP aims support the vision and outcomes outlined in the Council's Strategic Plan 2012-2017.

- 14 Edinburgh is a successful and growing city. The LDP strategy directs future growth to four Strategic Development Areas – major redevelopment opportunities in the City Centre, continuing regeneration at Edinburgh Waterfront, urban expansion with new tram and rail infrastructure at West Edinburgh and housing and business development on a range of sites in South East Edinburgh. In addition to new greenfield housing allocations in West Edinburgh and South East Edinburgh Strategic Development Areas, new sites have also been identified at Queensferry, Currie and Balerno.
- 15 The plan continues to promote the reuse of previously developed land and relies on windfall sites to contribute to meet the city’s housing requirement. Potential large scale regeneration opportunities are shown on Figure 1. These are supported by the LDP’s policies and some have master plans or development briefs to guide their development. Prior to identifying additional greenfield housing sites, consideration has been given to potential new brownfield opportunities within the existing urban area. The LDP maintains a green belt around Edinburgh whilst ensuring the strategic growth requirements of the SDP can be accommodated. Key elements of the green belt controlling the outward growth of the city are identified on Figure 1.
- 16 The LDP strategy directs new housing to sites which best meet a range of assessment criteria including landscape impact, green belt boundaries, accessibility to public transport and infrastructure capacity. One of the new housing sites (at Brunstane) will result in further coalescence between Edinburgh and Musselburgh. Whilst development resulting in the coalescence of settlements is not normally supported, it is justified in this instance because this site compared favourably to other possible options in the housing site assessment - see Volume 2 of the Environmental Report Second Revision.

2 A Plan to Protect and Enhance the Environment

1) Climate Change

17 The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 place a duty on the Council to act in the best way to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change and prepare development plans to further sustainable development. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) also requires development plans to ensure that the siting, design and layout of all new development will limit likely greenhouse gas emissions.

18 The Council's commitment to fulfilling these duties is evident throughout the LDP, with policies addressing both the reduction of greenhouse emissions and the ability to adapt to a changing climate. The LDP:

- promotes development in sustainable locations and requires new buildings to include carbon reduction measures
- promotes sustainable and active travel
- supports small to medium scale, decentralised and community based renewables, and the greater use of micro-generation of renewable energy
- supports the adaptation of existing homes to reduce energy use, including listed buildings and those located in conservation areas, provided there is no adverse impact on historic character and appearance
- aims to enhance the city's green network by encouraging land management practices which capture, store and retain carbon, prevent and manage flood risk

- supports the delivery of facilities needed to divert waste away from landfill and promote the prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials (including heat from waste), with disposal to landfill as the final option.

Figure 2 Current national and city sustainability targets

TARGETS	
Carbon dioxide	Reduce carbon emissions by over 40% across the city by 2020 (Sustainable Edinburgh 2020: base year 1990)
Energy use	Reduce energy consumption by at least 12% by 2020 (Sustainable Edinburgh 2020: base year 1990)
Energy generation	More renewable energy, with renewable energy technologies contributing at least 40% of energy consumed in the city by 2020 (Sustainable Edinburgh 2020)
	Renewable sources to generate the equivalent of 100% of Scotland's gross annual electricity consumption by 2020 (national target)
Heat	Renewable sources to provide equivalent of 11% of Scotland's heat demand by 2020 (national target)
Waste	70% of all waste to be recycled by 2025 (Zero Waste Plan). No more than 5% of all waste going to landfill by 2025 (Zero Waste Plan).

2) Edinburgh's Environmental Assets

19 Edinburgh's natural and historic environment contributes to its distinctive character, local appeal and world-wide reputation. The city lies between the internationally important habitat of the Firth of Forth and the dramatic backdrop of the Pentland Hills Regional Park. The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site and Edinburgh's conservation areas comprise

architecturally significant neighbourhoods and villages, together with many individual listed buildings. These interact with the city's open hills and wooded river valleys, to create a unique and diverse townscape. The LDP area supports a range of protected plants and animals and also contains archaeological remains providing valuable evidence of how we used to live.

- 20 Edinburgh's built, cultural and natural heritage are valuable assets which contribute to broader strategic objectives of sustainable economic development, regeneration and community development and provide the context for good urban design. The proper conservation and management of these assets is an integral part of the wider planning function of the Council.
- 21 The detailed policies in Part 2 Section 3 (Caring for the Environment) will be used to ensure development proposals protect and, where possible, enhance the important features of the historic and natural environment.

Historic Environment

- 22 Edinburgh contains the greatest concentration of built heritage assets in Scotland. There are many elements of Edinburgh's built heritage worthy of protection. The Edinburgh Built Heritage Strategy aims to ensure an understanding of Edinburgh's heritage assets in order that they can be protected and conserved for existing and future generations, and managed in a co-ordinated and structured manner.

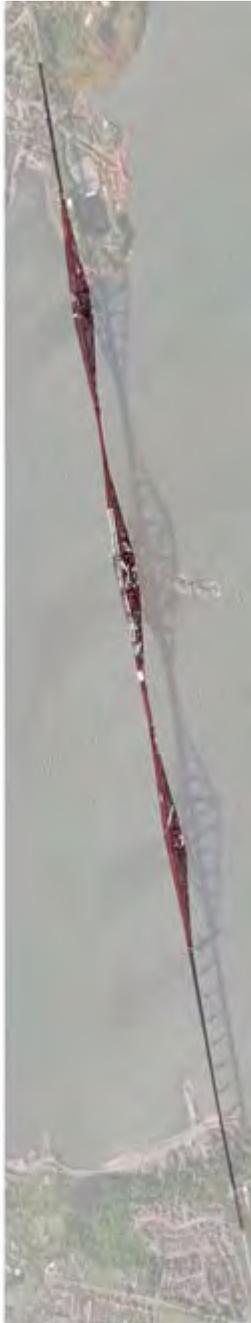
World Heritage Sites

- 23 Two of Edinburgh's most widely acclaimed assets are its World Heritage Sites. World Heritage Sites are places of outstanding universal value, recognised under the terms of the 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The 'Old and New Towns of Edinburgh' became a World Heritage Site in 1995, and the 'Forth Bridge' became a World Heritage Site in 2015. The boundaries are shown in Figure 3a and Figure 3b and on the Proposals Map.
- 24 UNESCO requires every world heritage site to have a management plan which says how the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Site will be protected. OUV is the collection of attributes which make the area special and give Edinburgh its international importance.

Figure 3a - The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site



Figure 3b - Forth Bridge
World Heritage Site



- 25 Edinburgh's World Heritage Site Management Plans have been prepared by a partnership of the Council, Historic Environment Scotland and Edinburgh World Heritage. They provide a link between the international requirements of World Heritage, the planning process and the wider management issues involved in protecting complex Sites in Edinburgh. The Management Plans informs separate Action Plans and may be a material consideration for decisions on planning matters.
- Listed Buildings**
- 26 Listed Buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Edinburgh has the greatest concentration of listed buildings in Scotland - around 5,000 listed items comprising 31,500 individual buildings. 75% of buildings in the World Heritage Site are listed.
- 27 Listed buildings have statutory protection, which means that listed building consent is required for the demolition of a listed building, or its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character. Some proposals may also require planning permission. Development plan policies have a role to play in helping to protect listed buildings, their setting and features of special interest.
- Conservation Areas**
- 28 Across Edinburgh there are a number of designated conservation areas. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which should be conserved or enhanced. A quarter of Edinburgh's urban area lies within a conservation area. Each conservation area has its own unique character and appearance that is identified in a character appraisal. The underlying principle behind the designation of the conservation areas is to maintain the variety of character that illustrates the history of Edinburgh. An ongoing review of conservation areas will consider amendments to boundaries, opportunities for enhancement, and the designation of new conservation areas. In conservation areas, consent is required for changes such as demolitions and window alterations, which elsewhere in the city wouldn't require permission. This additional level of control helps to ensure that small scale incremental changes do not damage the character of the conservation areas. The Proposals Map and Appendix A show which parts of the city are covered by conservation areas.
- Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes**
- 29 The national Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes is compiled by Historic Environment Scotland and includes 21 sites in Edinburgh. The

Inventory sites are identified on the Proposals Map and the Council is required to consult Historic Environment Scotland on proposals affecting these. The Council will protect Inventory sites and consider whether restoration or improvement of historic landscape features can be achieved through development proposals.

Archaeology

- 30 Edinburgh has a wealth of archaeological resources, from buildings to buried remains and marine wrecks, dating from earliest prehistory to the 20th century. This archaeological resource is finite and non-renewable. It contains unique information about how the city's historic and natural environment developed over time. In addition to providing a valuable insight into the past, archaeological remains also contribute to a sense of place and bring leisure and tourism benefits. Care must be taken to ensure that these are not needlessly destroyed by development.
- 31 The Council maintains a Historic Environment Record of known designated and non-designated archaeological remains which in 2013 contains 63 nationally important scheduled monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 32 There may also be many potentially important archaeological features which have not yet been discovered. These are therefore not included in national or local records. Scottish Planning Policy sets out the Government's approach to protecting archaeological remains and the weight to be given to archaeological considerations when assessing against the benefits of development. Detailed advice is provided in Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology.

Natural Environment

- 33 Edinburgh's open spaces and landscape features contribute to the structure and identity of the city, enhance the quality of life of residents and the city's appeal as a place for tourism and investment. The city's natural environment also supports a diversity of habitats, flora and fauna.

Green Belt

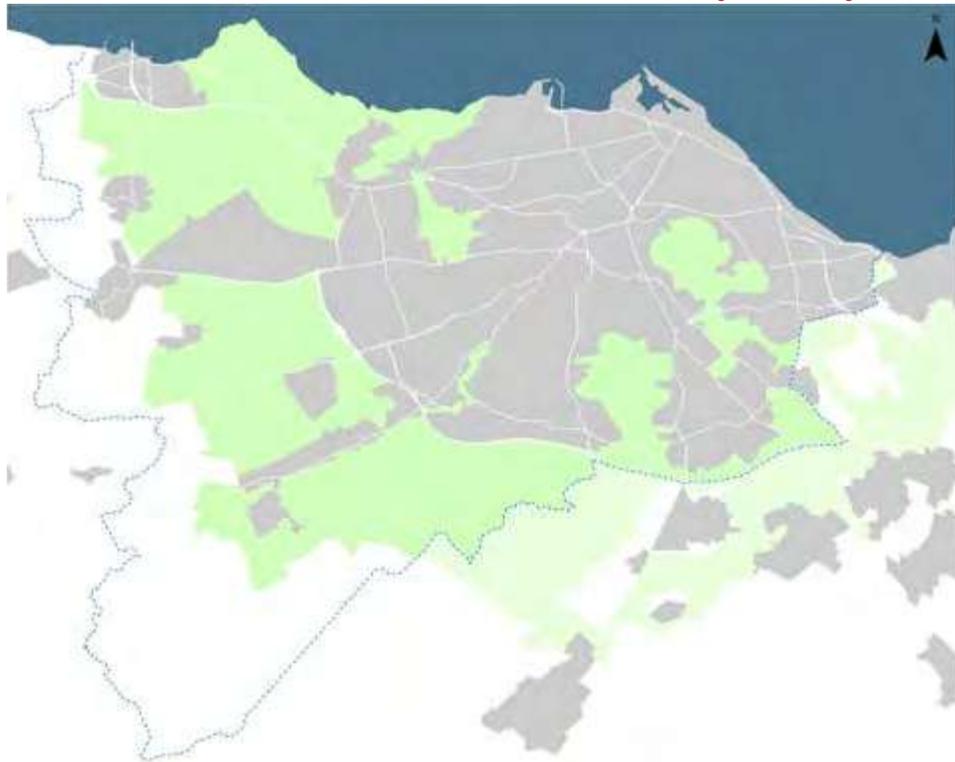
- 34 The Edinburgh Green Belt extends beyond the City of Edinburgh Council area, into East Lothian and Midlothian. Its purpose is to:
- direct planned growth to the most appropriate locations and support regeneration
 - protect and enhance the quality, character, landscape setting and identity of the city and neighbouring towns
 - protect and give access to open space within and around the city and neighbouring towns.

Green belt designation can also be used to prevent the coalescence of settlements.

- 35 The LDP defines green belt boundaries to meet these purposes, ensuring that the strategic growth requirements of the SDP can be accommodated. The boundaries of the green belt shown on the Proposals Map are largely unchanged from previous local plans. However, some areas have been taken out of the green belt for the following reasons:
- land in West Edinburgh and South East Edinburgh Strategic Development Areas to meet SDP strategic housing requirements

- sites at Queensferry, Currie and Balerno also to meet SDP strategic housing requirements
 - Edinburgh Airport, Royal Highland Centre, International Business Gateway, Heriot–Watt Campus and Hermiston Village to accord with Scottish Planning Policy.
- 36 To ensure the Edinburgh Green Belt continues to meet its objectives in terms of directing planned growth, protecting landscape setting and providing access to open space, the LDP controls the types of development that will be allowed in the green belt. The LDP also promotes opportunities to enhance the appearance of the green belt and to increase countryside access.

Figure 4 Edinburgh Green Belt



- Landscape**
- 37 The Council’s Natural Heritage Strategy sets out how planning can help meet the objectives of national landscape policy and the commitments of the European Landscape Convention and Scotland’s Landscape Charter.
- 38 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) are designated to protect locally important landscapes from development which would harm their character and appearance. 22 SLAs are identified on the Proposals Map due to their distinctive characteristics and qualities, which contribute to the city’s unique setting and sense of place. These include examples of Edinburgh’s coastal margin, hills, valleys and designed landscapes, which are described in the ‘Statements of Importance’ prepared for each SLA.
- 39 Outwith the SLAs, a range of design and environmental policies and guidance highlight the value and potential of all landscapes. The LDP recognises that development can bring benefits through conserving and enhancing landscape character and important topographical features and creating future landscapes of quality and character in the provision of new green infrastructure.
- Trees and Woodland**
- 40 Trees and woodland make an important contribution to the character and quality of the urban area and countryside providing biodiversity, landscape and cultural benefits. Specific legislation protects trees in conservation areas and those covered by a Tree Preservation Order. The Edinburgh and Lothians Forestry and Woodland Strategy provides a long term vision for woodland creation and management to increase woodland cover and create better

links. Opportunities will be taken to deliver the Strategy through greenspace proposals and management of the woodland resource throughout the city.

Biodiversity

- 41 The Council's Natural Heritage Strategy sets out how planning can meet the objectives of national policy on biodiversity and fulfil the commitments of the Biodiversity Duty and the Scottish Geodiversity Charter. Planning decisions must comply with environmental legislation on international and national protected sites and species. In addition, Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites are identified to protect biodiversity at the local level and are shown on the proposals map. The plan includes policies relating to a range of biodiversity designations.
- 42 LDP policies and Council guidance also recognise the value and potential of biodiversity outwith designated areas and set out key principles for enhancing habitat and ecosystems.

Water and Air

- 43 The water environment is a key natural resource which requires stringent protection from the potentially harmful effects of new development, both on ecological quality and in adding to flood risk. Within the urban area, some built and some unbuilt areas have experienced flooding in extreme weather conditions. The Council, with others, has a responsibility to reduce overall flood risk. It has completed a flood prevention scheme for the Braid Burn and is implementing one for the Water of Leith. It has also identified unbuilt areas of land which fulfil an important flood function, and which should be allowed to flood in order to protect other, built-up areas from

floodwater. These are shown on the Proposals Map as areas of importance for flood management. A flood map published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency shows some areas on Edinburgh's waterfront potentially at medium to high risk of coastal flooding, taking into account climate change. The LDP does not prevent development in such locations but will require all proposals to consider and address any potential risk of flooding.

- 44 The planning system has a role to play in the protection of air quality, by ensuring that development does not adversely affect air quality in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or, by cumulative impacts, lead to the creation of further AQMAs in the city. These are areas where air quality standards are not being met, and for which remedial measures should therefore be taken. AQMAs have been declared for five areas in Edinburgh - the city centre, St John's Road, Corstorphine, Great Junction Street in Leith, Glasgow Road (A8) at Ratho Station and Inverleith Row/Ferry Road junction. Poor air quality in these locations is largely due to traffic congestion. The Council has prepared an action plan setting out measures intended to help reduce vehicle emissions within these areas. The Council monitors air quality in other locations and may need to declare further AQMAs.

3) Creating Successful Places

Place-making and Design

- 45 Edinburgh's distinct geography and rich and varied heritage of buildings and urban design combine to create a cityscape of excellence. New development, through its design and contribution to place-making, should enhance not detract from the city's overall character and quality of environment. Good

design can help achieve a wide range of social, economic and environmental goals, creating places that are successful and sustainable. The design of a place can define how people live, how much energy they use, how efficient transport systems are and whether businesses succeed. The LDP's design related policies aim to raise design quality and create successful places. Council guidance supports these policies and provides more detailed information and advice.

- 46 This LDP is also supported by a wide range of area and site specific design guidance aimed at promoting high quality place-making and design. These frameworks, development briefs and master plans can be viewed on the Council's website. Their role is to guide and control development, taking account of the particular characteristics of a site or area and addressing matters such as mix of uses, form and height of buildings, streets and public spaces. In creating high quality places, the spaces between buildings i.e. streets, civic squares and public realm, should be given as much consideration as the design of buildings.
- 47 The site briefs and development principles included in Part 1 Section 5 set out key design requirements to guide the development of new housing sites and other major development opportunities. Master plans should be prepared by developers as part of the planning application process to demonstrate how their proposals meet the LDP's design and place-making objectives and any site specific requirements. Master plans should also provide information on the mix of uses, how a development relates to the surrounding area and, where relevant, proposals on an adjacent site and development phasing.

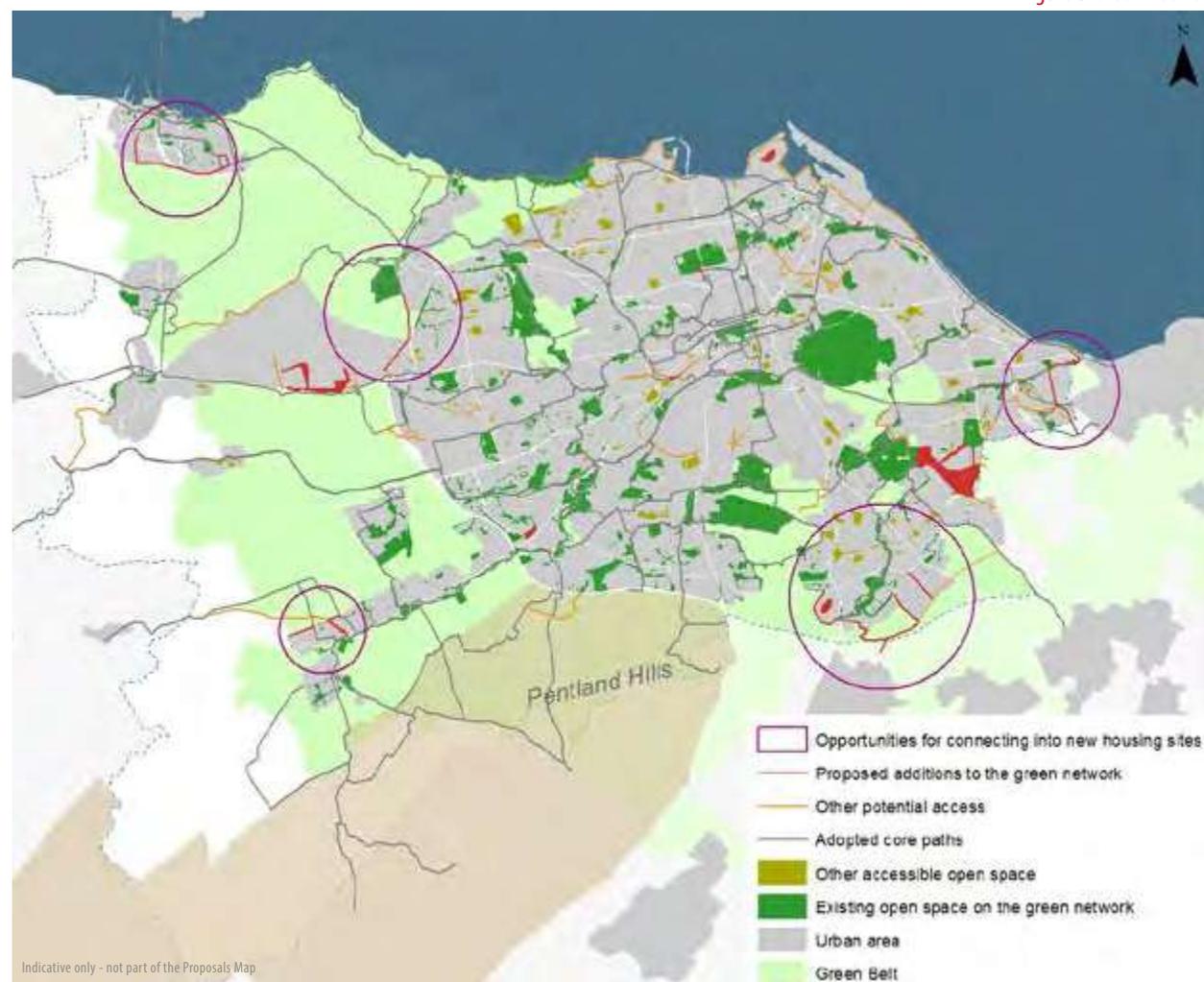
Green Network

- 48 The green network is the linking together of natural, semi-natural and man-made open spaces to create an interconnected network that provides recreational opportunities, improves accessibility within the urban area and to the surrounding countryside and enhances biodiversity and the character of the landscape and townscape, including the setting of new development. Edinburgh's green network forms part of a wider Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN), which is identified as a national development in National Planning Framework 3. The Council is a signatory to the CSGN declaration and is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to support and deliver a range of projects.
- 49 Some parts of the green belt contribute to Edinburgh's green network. Key elements include the Pentlands Hill Regional Park, Bonaly Country Park, Cammo estate, the Water of Leith, the Union Canal, Waterfront Promenade and the proposed South East Wedge parkland.
- 50 Through various policies, the LDP aims to protect, promote and enhance the wildlife, recreational, landscape and access value of the green network. Developments are expected to incorporate elements that positively contribute to the green network through, for example:
- providing new open space and/or improving the quality of, or access to existing public open space, thus, reducing areas of deficiency
 - incorporating existing landscape features in new development and providing new landscape planting and other green infrastructure along water courses, coast and urban edge

- extending and linking to the existing path and active travel network where opportunities arise
- providing for a range of different recreational uses which promote healthy living
- providing new and/or enhancing existing wildlife habitats through building and landscape design, thus, preventing habitat fragmentation where possible
- managing surface water drainage, treatment and flood risk through sustainable urban drainage, providing amenity and biodiversity benefits e.g. green roofs, swales and ponds
- mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change e.g. resource efficient design, planting trees to capture carbon, intercept and absorb rainfall.

51 Enhancements of the green network will be required to mitigate any impacts from development on existing wildlife habitats or potential connections between them, or other features of value to natural heritage, green space, landscape and recreation. Developers must ensure that green networks are considered in the preparation of future planning applications. Figure 5 is an indicative map of Edinburgh's green network illustrating existing provision and opportunities to improve and/or extend the network.

Figure 5 Green Network



52 Development on greenfield housing sites provides opportunities to extend existing green corridors into the wider countryside. Green network enhancement should be an integral part of the new LDP housing proposals. Green network opportunities are highlighted in the housing site briefs in Part 1 Section 5.

- 53 In 2010, the Council prepared an Open Space Strategy based on an audit of open space resources across Edinburgh. Its purpose is to ensure a co-ordinated and consistent approach to meeting Edinburgh's open space needs and protecting and developing the city's network of open spaces. The Strategy sets standards for the provision of different types of open space and identifies where these standards are not currently met. The Strategy, together with 12 accompanying action plans, identifies opportunities to improve the quantity and quality of open space provision in Edinburgh. A replacement strategy was published in draft in 2016.
- 54 The LDP includes 11 greenspace proposals (Table 1). The majority of these relate to the creation of major new greenspace in conjunction with wider redevelopment proposals. These will play an important role in meeting the open space needs of new residents and will also bring benefits for neighbouring existing communities. Where possible, these proposals will be incorporated into Edinburgh's green network by creating and improving connections to other spaces.

Table 1: Greenspace Proposals

Proposal	Comments
Reference: GS 1 Name: Dalry Community Park Proposal: Extension and enhancement of public park	Opportunity to enhance and extend an existing park to meet existing deficiencies in provision and as part of public open space requirements associated with the redevelopment of Fountainbridge.

Table 1: Greenspace Proposals

Proposal	Comments
Reference: GS 2 Name: Leith Western Harbour Central Park Proposal: Provision of 5.2 hectare publicly accessible park	The approved proposals for Western Harbour include a new park with formal and informal recreational facilities for all ages.
Reference: GS 3 Name : Leith Links Seaward Extension Proposal: Sports pitches, allotments and other recreational uses laid out in a linear greenspace.	The housing-led redevelopment of former industrial land east of Salamander Place is centred on a linear extension of Leith Links. A landscape design study approved in 2008 shows how the extension can connect with the Links by reshaping and enlarging the existing allotments.
Reference: GS 4 Name: South East Wedge Parkland Proposal: Parkland, open land and structure planting	Land around Craigmillar/Greendykes retained in the green belt will be landscaped to provide multi-functional parkland, woodland and country paths linking with parallel developments in Midlothian.
Reference: GS 5 Name: Niddrie Burn Parkland Proposal: New park	The Council has carried out work to remove culverts and form a new channel for the Niddrie Burn as part of the urban expansion proposals at Greendykes. This is the first phase in creating a new park.
Reference: GS 6 Name: IBG Open Space Proposal: Three areas of parkland - 1) along A8 corridor; 2) central parkland and 3) archaeology park	The West Edinburgh Landscape Framework (approved in December 2011) identifies strategic landscape design and open space requirements. Three main areas of open space are proposed as key elements of the International Business Gateway.

Table 1: Greenspace Proposals

Proposal	Comments
Reference: GS 7 Name: Gogar Burn Proposal: Diversion of Gogar Burn	Proposed diversion of the Gogar Burn as shown on the Proposals Map. This will bring benefits in terms of reducing flood risk, improving water quality and enhancing biodiversity
Reference: GS 8 Name: Inverleith Depot Proposal: Conversion of service depot into greenspace	The Council is keeping the operational role of its service depots under review. If that process determines that the depot at Inverleith Park is no longer required for depot functions or other services, it can be converted into green space. The type(s) of greenspace should be identified at that stage in consultation with the local community and should take account of local and citywide needs.
Reference: GS 9 Name : Broomhills Park Proposal: New large park in housing-led development site	The centre of the Broomhills housing site (Proposal HSG 21) is a raised knoll which must remain undeveloped to reduce impact on the landscape setting of the city. This is an opportunity to create a new community park which benefits from attractive views. It should be landscaped and maintained to meet the Council's large greenspace standard.
Reference: GS 10 Name : Clovenstone Drive Proposal: Greenspace enhancement	Proposals to enhance existing greenspace in conjunction with housing development on adjacent site (Proposal HSG31). Will include provision of play space and upgrading of football pitch.
Reference: GS 11 Name : Newmills Park Proposal: New linear park	Proposal to create a new 3 hectare linear park in conjunction with housing development on adjacent site (Proposal HSG 37). It should be landscaped and maintained to meet the Council's large greenspace standard.



Figgate Park, Edinburgh Living Landscapes

3 A Plan to Provide Jobs, Homes and Services in the Right Locations

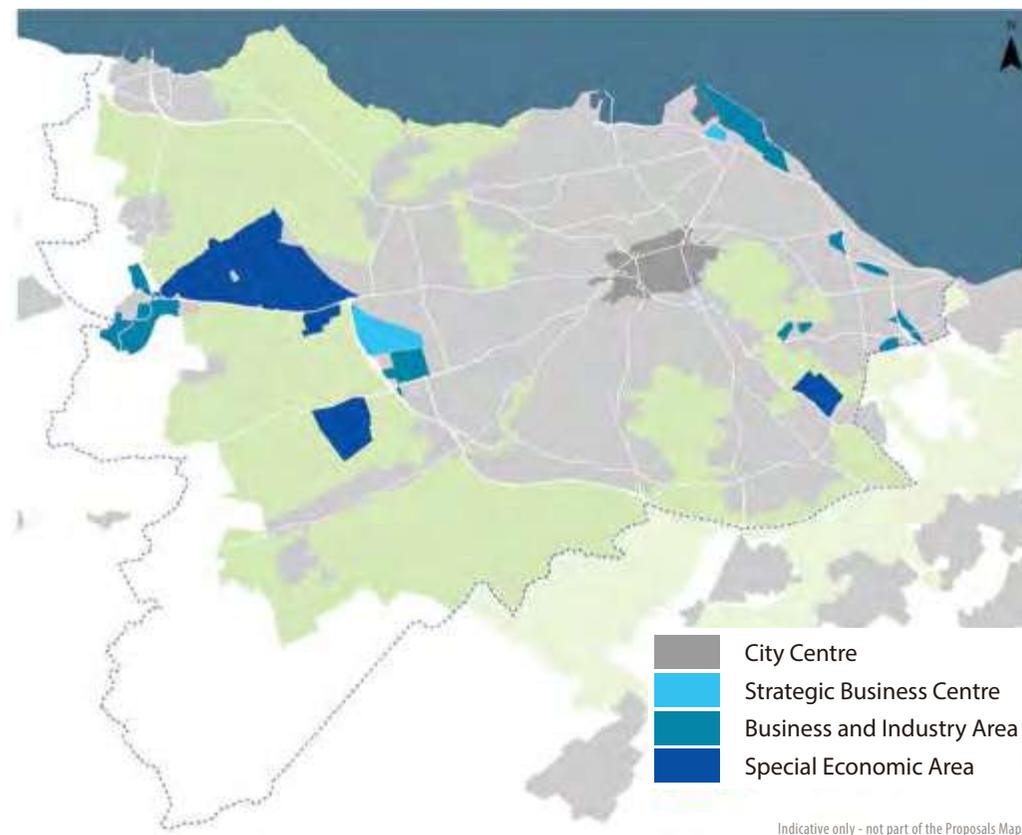
1) Economic Development

55 The Council's economic strategy seeks sustainable growth through investment in jobs – focussing on development and regeneration, inward investment, support for businesses and helping unemployed people into work or learning. A successful Edinburgh economy will have wider implications across the city region and for Scotland as a whole. The LDP has a key role in helping to deliver this strategy.

56 The strength of Edinburgh's economy is based on a range of key sectors, for example tourism, financial services, life sciences and higher education. Edinburgh also has a wide range of cultural, arts and sports venues which bring economic benefits as well as enhancing the wellbeing of residents and visitors. The LDP supports existing businesses, makes specific provision for a growing student population, continues to promote previously identified economic proposals and highlights new investment opportunities.

57 There are many economic development opportunities across the city, available to accommodate businesses of varying types and sizes (see Figure 6). These include seven special economic areas, strategic office locations in the city centre, Leith and Edinburgh Park, and planned industrial estates and areas such as Newbridge.

Figure 6 Opportunities for Economic Development



58 Economic growth is a key aim of the Strategic Development Plan. The SDP requires the LDP to retain existing levels of strategic employment land and provide a generous range and choice of employment sites in accessible locations. It also recognises the important role of the Edinburgh city region as a key driver of the Scottish economy. Strategic enhancement of Edinburgh

Airport has the status of a national development along with associated provision for business space/mixed use and a new National Showground Facility. In this context the plan identifies land for the expansion of Edinburgh Airport, proposals for business and mixed use at the International Business Gateway and a safeguarded site to the south of the A8 for a new National Showground Facility. The Scottish Government has also identified two enterprise locations in Edinburgh in recognition of their importance to the national economy - Leith Docks (low carbon/renewables) and Edinburgh BioQuarter (life sciences).

Edinburgh's Special Economic Areas

- 59 The LDP identifies seven 'special economic areas' (see Table 2), all of which are of national or strategic economic importance, providing or with the potential to provide a significant number of jobs. The plan includes individual policies for six of these sites (Policy Emp 2 – Emp 7) to ensure development proposals realise their economic potential. A slightly different approach is taken for Leith Docks where economic proposals will be assessed using the general Policy Emp 8 and the area based Policy Del 3.

Table 2 Special Economic Areas

Area	Main Purpose
<p>Name: Edinburgh BioQuarter Location: East of A7, South East Edinburgh Site area: 72 ha Relevant LDP policy - Emp 2</p>	<p>The Edinburgh BioQuarter (EBQ) aims to become a top 10 global centre of excellence for life sciences offering opportunities for academic, commercial and clinical research and development with health care, teaching facilities and appropriate support services and facilities focused on the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Its development is being promoted by a partnership of the Council and Scottish Enterprise, University of Edinburgh and NHS Lothian.</p>
<p>Name: Riccarton University Campus and Business Park Location: South of A71, South West Edinburgh Site area: 153 ha Relevant LDP policy - Emp 3</p>	<p>The campus comprises Heriot-Watt University and the adjacent business park. A Master Plan was approved in January 2001. In 2013, it was identified as the preferred location for a National Performance Centre for Sport. Its main purpose is academic teaching and research and business uses with a functional link to the University. There is currently 20.28 hectares of undeveloped land available within Riccarton Research Park.</p>
<p>Name: Edinburgh Airport Location: North of A8, West Edinburgh Site area: 380 ha Relevant LDP policy - Emp 4</p>	<p>The connectivity provided by Edinburgh Airport supports and enhances Scotland's economy. The most recent Airport Master Plan was prepared by the former owner in July 2011 and agreed by the Council in March 2012. The Master Plan sets out development intentions for airport and related uses up to 2020 with more indicative proposals from 2020-2040.</p>

Table 2 Special Economic Areas

Area	Main Purpose
<p>Name: Royal Highland Centre</p> <p>Location: North of A8, West Edinburgh</p> <p>Site area: 129 ha</p> <p>Relevant LDP policy - Emp 5</p>	<p>The main purpose of the RHC site is for showground uses. Its owners, the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, intend to bring forward major proposals to expand and enhance facilities on their current site. A Master Plan has been prepared as part of a planning application. Proposals include a new exhibition hall, Centre for Excellence including retail facilities, Agribusiness and office uses, hotel, improved internal circulation and a new entrance boulevard onto Eastfield Road.</p> <p>The RHC may need to relocate to the south of the A8 in the longer term to allow for airport expansion.</p>
<p>Name: International Business Gateway</p> <p>Location: North of A8, West Edinburgh</p> <p>Site area: 136 ha</p> <p>Relevant LDP policy - Emp 6</p>	<p>The International Business Gateway is a key location to attract international markets and secure appropriate business led mixed use development. National Planning Framework 3 identifies West Edinburgh, including the International Business Gateway, as being a significant location for investment. The International Business Gateway is a key location to attract international markets and secure appropriate business led mixed use development. It will come forward in a series of phases incorporating business development and supporting uses. The supporting uses include an opportunity for housing development as identified in Table 4. The Development Principles in Part 1 Section 5 identify the requirements for the consideration of proposals for the IBG through the development management process, indicating how business development and other uses can be accommodated together.</p>

Table 2 Special Economic Areas

Area	Main Purpose
<p>Name: RBS Headquarters, Gogarburn</p> <p>Location: South of A8, West Edinburgh</p> <p>Site area: 45 ha</p> <p>Relevant LDP policy - Emp 7</p>	<p>The main purpose of the site is for office development in a high quality landscape setting. A tram stop is to be provided to the north east of the site, increasing accessibility by public transport. Part of the site remains undeveloped and provides the opportunity for additional office and ancillary development.</p>
<p>Name: Leith Docks</p> <p>Location: Northern and eastern part of Leith Waterfront</p> <p>Site area: 128 hectares</p> <p>Relevant LDP policy - Emp 8 and Del 3</p>	<p>The main purpose of this area is for business and industry.</p> <p>The National Renewables Infrastructure Plan highlights the potential of Leith Docks as a suitable location for the manufacturing and servicing of wind turbines and other equipment to support the off-shore renewables industry.</p>

2) Housing and Community Facilities

60 Edinburgh is a growing city as a result of increased birth rates, residents living longer and people moving into the area for work or study. Its population is now 477,000 (National Records of Scotland, 2011 Census). Population and household changes have implications for housing need which in turn influences the amount of housing land to be identified in LDPs. Providing more and better homes for people is one of the overall aims of the plan, to help meet housing need and support economic growth. The LDP also recognises that a growing population increases the need for local shops and community facilities such as schools, health care services and community centres.

61 A housing needs and demand assessment (HNDA) for South East Scotland

was undertaken as part of the preparation of the Strategic Development Plan and local housing strategies across the SESplan area. The SESplan area, which covers Edinburgh, the Lothians, Scottish Borders and part of Fife, functions as one housing market area. This means that some of the housing demand generated by the city can and will be met in the wider city region.

- 62 The approved SDP indicates that land for a total of 107,560 new homes will be required across the SESPlan area in the period up to 2024. SESPlan has prepared Supplementary Guidance which sets out how much of this requirement should be met in each Council area. The requirement for the City of Edinburgh Council area is:

2009 - 2019	2019 – 2024	Total 2009-2024
22,300	7,210	29,510

- 63 The rate at which housing sites are developed is constrained by a variety of factors including market conditions. The SDP accepts that the required housing targets will be challenging to deliver. It stresses the importance of ensuring growth is accompanied by the appropriate infrastructure. It also requires greenbelt release to be minimised. Current programming assumptions are subject to consultation with the house-building industry and are monitored and updated through an annual housing land audit.
- 64 Figure 7a shows the current programming assumptions (drawing on the 2015 housing land audit) for existing sites and new sites as identified through this plan. Alternate figures presented by the house-building industry assume a more significant on-going shortfall extending over the plan period and beyond. There has been a recent increase in completions and the Council

considers it has identified land with sufficient total capacity overall. However Figure 7a signals a shortfall in the effective housing supply to 2019 and potential on-going difficulties in maintaining a 5 year land supply.

Figure 7a Current anticipated programming of the Housing Land Supply (November 2015)

	2015-2019	2019-2024	Remainder 2024-2026	Total 2015-2026
Remaining SDP Supply Target from 2015	15,034	7,210	2,884	25,128
Plus 10% to ensure generosity	16,537	7,931	3,172	27,640
Effective supply	6,410	4,774	1,490	12,674
Contribution from sites capable of becoming effective	0	2,324	826	3,150
Windfall	1,694	2,116	846	4,656
Total supply from existing sources (derived from 2015 HLA)	8,104	9,214	3,162	20,480
Required New LDP allocation	8433	-1283	10	7,160
Brownfield	221	519	75	815
West Edinburgh SDA	175	1,400	400	1,975
South East Edinburgh SDA	756	1,396	280	2,432
Outwith SDA	162	1,080	288	1,530
Total new LDP allocations	1,314	4,395	1,043	6,752
Estimated shortfall	7,119	-5,678	-1,033	408

65 Figure 7b shows additional sites, as included in Table 4, which are also identified for inclusion in the plan to assist in meeting the SDP housing target. They are not currently accounted for in Table 7a as an assumed programming remains to be established through the annual audit process.

Figure 7b Additional capacity from existing new sites.

Site	Approximate Additional Capacity
Gilmerton Station Road HSG 24	160
Ravelrig Road Balerno	120
Edmonstone	170
The Wisp	71
Lang Loan	220
Total additional potential	742

66 The Council has a clear role in working with developers and other agencies to ensure that there are no land use planning barriers to an increased take up of its identified stock of housing land. This will be facilitated through Supplementary Guidance to set out a realistic approach to enabling infrastructure provision taking into account financial viability and looking at innovative approaches to forward and gap funding. This will be particularly important if the considerable potential of the waterfront is to be realised.

67 It may take time for any increase in the uptake of the identified land supply and this may create pressure for the release of additional land through Policy Hou 1. However any shortfall in the housing land supply, whilst carrying considerable weight, does not over-ride other considerations such as directing development to sustainable locations, securing green belt objectives and the appropriate provision of infrastructure.

68 The current housing target is based on a ten year period and the development plan is to be reviewed every five years. The process of preparing a new SDP is already underway and the plan will be due for replacement in 2018. An early review of this local development plan is proposed in order to ensure a timeous response to any revised strategic housing target and to secure an ongoing sufficient supply of housing land.

69 The City Housing Strategy 2012-2017 was approved in December 2011. It aims to deliver three outcomes:

- People live in a home they can afford
- People live in a warm, safe home in a well-managed neighbourhood; and
- People can move if they need to.

This LDP can help meet these outcomes through the identification of sites to increase the housing supply and the inclusion of policies on affordable housing, sustainable building and design and place-making.

70 The proposals listed in Tables 3 and 4 provide a generous supply of land for housing development on a range of sites across the city. Proposals HSG 1 – HSG 18, EW 1a-c, EW 2a-d, CC 2 – CC 4 relate to sites which already have planning permission for housing development or were identified as housing proposals in previous local plans. Sites HSG 19 – HSG 37, Del 4 and Emp 6 are new housing opportunities identified to meet Edinburgh’s housing requirement. Detailed information on these proposals is provided in Part 1 Section 5. Apart from sites identified for development in this plan to deliver the planned growth of the city, housing on greenfield land is unlikely to be supported.

- 71 The plan aims to ensure that housing development on the sites listed in Tables 3 and 4 and any other site that emerges during the period of the plan, provides for a range of housing needs, meets climate change and sustainable development objectives and is of a high quality in terms of site layout and design. It also includes policies to ensure development doesn't detract from the appearance of or cause nuisance or disturbance in existing housing areas.
- 72 Since its introduction in 2001, the Council's affordable housing policy has delivered nearly 700 new affordable homes. The availability of affordable housing continues to be a major issue in Edinburgh and the Council and its partners are using a range of innovative and flexible approaches to increase the supply of new affordable homes. More information is available in the Council's Housing Strategy 2012 -2017. One element is the LDP requirement for all private development of 12 or more homes to include 25% affordable housing (Policy Hou 6).
- 73 In addition to providing affordable housing, the LDP also recognises the housing needs of particular groups such as students, gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: HSG 1 Name : Springfield, Queensferry Site area: 13 hectares Estimated total capacity: 150	The site lies on the western edge of the town between existing housing at Springfield and the line of the replacement Forth Crossing. Proposals should include playing fields, changing facilities and amenity open space. Opportunity to create a link road from Bo'ness Road to Society Road should be investigated.
Reference: HSG 2 Name: Agilent, South Queensferry Site area: 14 hectares Estimated total capacity: 450 (440*)	Planning permission granted for a housing-led mixed use development on the site of former Agilent plant.
Reference: HSG 3 Name: North Kirkliston Site area: 44 hectares Estimated total capacity: 680 (153*)	Site identified in previous local plan to meet strategic housing need. Planning permission granted and development underway.
Reference: HSG 4 Name : West Newbridge Site area: 20 hectares Estimated total capacity: 500	Opportunity for housing-led regeneration in heart of Newbridge. Environmental concerns such as the proximity of the site to industrial uses and impact of aircraft noise must be addressed through a comprehensive master plan for the whole site. Proposals should accord with the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework. The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.

* homes still to be built (calculated from the 2015 Housing Land Audit)

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: HSG 5 Name : Hillwood Road, Ratho Station Site area: 5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 50-100	Opportunity for housing development and community facilities (either provided on site or elsewhere in Ratho Station). Environmental concerns such as the proximity of the site to nearby sources of noise, including aircraft noise must be addressed through a comprehensive master plan for the site and proposals should accord with the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework. The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.
Reference: HSG 6 Name : South Gyle Wynd Site area: 3 hectares Estimated total capacity: 204	Planning permission granted for housing development on site adjacent to the Forrester's and St Augustine's High Schools.
Reference: HSG 7 Name : Edinburgh Zoo Site area: 4 hectares Estimated total capacity: 80	Land on the western edge of the zoo which is no longer required for zoo purposes. Opportunity for high quality housing development within a mature landscape setting.
Reference: HSG 8 Name: Telford College (North Campus) Site area: 3 hectares Estimated total capacity: 330 (119*)	Redevelopment of former college site. Planning permission granted and development underway.
Reference: HSG 9 Name: City Park Site area: 2 hectares Estimated total capacity: 200	A Statement of Urban Design Principles has been prepared by the Council to guide housing development.

* homes still to be built (calculated from the 2015 Housing Land Audit)

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: HSG 10 Name: Fairmilehead Water Treatment Works Site area: 11 hectares Estimated total capacity: 275 (150*)	Planning permission granted for the redevelopment of the former Scottish Water treatment works. The existing tanks have been decommissioned to make the site suitable for housing use.
Reference: HSG 11 Name: Shrub Place Site area: 2 hectares Estimated total capacity: 410	Redevelopment of former transport depot and Masonic hall for housing and other uses. A Statement of Urban Design Principles has been prepared by the Council to guide development.
Reference: HSG 12 Name: Lochend Butterfly Site area: 5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 590 (198*)	Major redevelopment opportunity on land located in the east of the city. Planning permission granted and development underway.
Reference: HSG 13 Name: Eastern General Hospital Site area: 4 hectares Estimated total capacity: 295 (231*)	Redevelopment on former hospital site. Proposals to retain three existing buildings (two of which are listed). Planning permission granted for housing including 64 affordable units and a care home. The affordable housing is complete and comprises a mix of tenures.
Reference: HSG 14 Name: Niddrie Mains Site area: 21 hectares Estimated total capacity: 814 (498*)	This proposal forms part of the wider regeneration of Craigmillar led by PARC. Development which has already taken place includes housing, two new primary schools, a new neighbourhood office and public library and refurbishment of the White House. Future housing proposals should accord with the Craigmillar Urban Design Framework.

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals	
Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: HSG 15 Name: Greendykes Road Site area: 3 hectares Estimated total capacity: 145	The site is expected to become available for housing once a decision is made on the future of Castlebrae High School. Proposals should accord with the Craigmillar Urban Design Framework
Reference: HSG 16 Name: Thistle Foundation Site area: 8 hectares Estimated total capacity: 256 (179*)	Redevelopment opportunity in the heart of Craigmillar. Planning permission granted and development underway.
Reference: HSG 17 Name: Greendykes Site area: 12 hectares Estimated total capacity: 990 (841*)	A vacant site within an established residential area. Its redevelopment forms part of the wider regeneration of Craigmillar. Planning permission granted on part of the site and development underway. The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.
Reference: HSG 18 Name: New Greendykes Site area: 26 hectares Estimated total capacity: 878 (829*)	Longstanding proposal for new housing on greenfield land to south of Greendykes. Outline planning permission granted in 2010 for 1000 houses. The proposal includes a mix of unit sizes and types, 200 of which are affordable. The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.
City Centre	
Reference: CC 2 Name: New Street Site area: 3 hectares Estimated total capacity: 250	Housing as part of a major mixed use redevelopment opportunity. Proposals should accord with the New Street Development Principles (set out in Table 10).

* homes still to be built (calculated from the 2015 Housing Land Audit)

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals	
Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: CC 3 Name: Fountainbridge Site area: 37 hectares Estimated total capacity: 1,200 (994*)	Housing as part of mixed use redevelopment of former brewery site. Development underway with nearly 200 new homes provided. Proposals should accord with the Fountainbridge Development Principles (set out in Table 10).
Reference: CC 4 Name : Quartermile Site area: 8 hectares Estimated total capacity: 1,110 (340*)	Regeneration of the historic Edinburgh Royal Infirmary site creating a sustainable, mixed-use urban community. Nearly 400 homes already built. Further details provided in Table 10.
Edinburgh Waterfront	
Reference: EW 1a Name: Leith Waterfront (Western Harbour) Site area: 49 hectares Estimated total capacity: 3,000 (1,873*)	Major housing-led mixed use regeneration opportunity on land to west of Ocean Terminal shopping centre next to recently built flatted development. Proposals should accord with the Leith Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).
Reference: EW 1b Name: Central Leith Waterfront Site area: 61 hectares Estimated total capacity: 2,720	The mixed use regeneration of Central Leith Waterfront will provide a significant number of new homes. Proposals should accord with the Leith Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).
Reference: EW 1c Name: Leith Waterfront (Salamander Place) Site area: 13 hectares Estimated total capacity: 1,500 (1,355*)	Housing-led regeneration on former industrial land. Planning permission granted on western part of site for 781 units incorporating a wide range of house types. Proposals should accord with the Leith Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).

Table 3 Existing Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Edinburgh Waterfront	
Reference: EW 2a Name: Forth Quarter Site area: 45 hectares Estimated total capacity: 1,800 (1,041*)	Major housing-led mixed use regeneration opportunity. Nearly 800 homes already built along with offices, superstore and a new park. Proposals should accord with the Granton Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).
Reference: EW 2b Name: Central Development Area Site area: 41 hectares Estimated total capacity: 2,050 (1,747*)	Housing-led mixed use development. Some housing completed along a new avenue. Proposals should accord with the Granton Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).
Reference: EW 2c Name: Granton Harbour Site area: 38 hectares Estimated total capacity: 1,980 (1,634*)	Housing-led mixed use development. Some housing development in accordance with an approved master plan. Proposals should accord with the Granton Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).
Reference: EW 2d Name: North Shore Site area: 16 hectares Estimated total capacity: 850	Opportunity for housing-led mixed use development. Implementation of this proposal unlikely to come forward in the short term. Proposals should accord with the Granton Waterfront Development Principles (set out in Table 11).

* homes still to be built (calculated from the 2015 Housing Land Audit)

Footnote: depending on the current planning status of the site proposals should address the required delivery of infrastructure in accordance with the relevant General Development Principles in Part 1 Section 5 of the Plan and with Policies Tra 8 and Del 1.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Sites in West Edinburgh	
Reference: HSG 19 Name: Maybury Site area: 75 hectares Estimated number of houses : 1,700-2,000	Proposal for housing-led development on land to the north and south of Turnhouse Road. Development must accord with the Maybury and Cammo Site Brief
Reference: HSG 20 Name: Cammo Site area: 28 hectares Estimated total capacity: 500-700	New housing site on land to the west of Maybury Road. Development must accord with the Maybury and Cammo Site Brief
Reference: Policy Emp 6 Name: International Business Gateway (IBG) Site area: n/a Estimated number of houses: to be confirmed through the master plan process	An opportunity for housing development as a component of business-led mixed use proposals is identified. However this is subject to further consideration through the master plan process in terms of the extent that this would contribute to place making and sustainable development objectives and to the primary role of the site in supporting strategic airport enhancement and international business development. The continuing master plan process for the IBG will demonstrate the relative balance of uses that would be appropriate. The development principles in Part 1 Section 5 identify the requirements for the consideration of proposals for the IBG through the development management process. Proposals must also accord with the provisions of Policy Emp 6.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: Policy Del 4 Name: Edinburgh Park/South Gyle Site area: n/a Estimated number of houses : 450-700 Δ	Policy Del 4 supports the introduction of housing and other uses into an area currently dominated by employment uses. This new approach represents the first step in changing the character of the Edinburgh Park/ South Gyle area in line with place making and sustainable development objectives. Proposals must accord with the Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Development Principles.
Sites in South East Edinburgh	
Reference: HSG 21 Name: Broomhills Site area: 30 hectares Estimated total capacity: 425-595	A site to the west of Burdiehouse Road, incorporating a public park (Proposal GS 9). Development must accord with the Broomhills and Burdiehouse Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 22 Name: Burdiehouse Site area: 14 hectares Estimated total capacity: 250-350	Planning permission has now been granted for development in the western part of the site and development has commenced. This proposal incorporates additional land to north and east. Development must accord with the Broomhills and Burdiehouse Site Brief.

Δ The estimated number of houses expected to be built in the period of this plan i.e. up to 2026. This site may provide additional housing beyond 2026.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference: HSG 23 Name: Gilmerton Dykes Road Site area: 2.5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 50-70	Small site located to the south of Gilmerton Dykes Road. Development must accord with the Gilmerton Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 24 Name: Gilmerton Station Road Site area: 36 hectares Estimated total capacity: 600-650	Proposals for housing-led development on land to the north of Gilmerton Station Road as detailed in the Gilmerton Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 25 Name: The Drum Site area: 6 hectares Estimated total capacity: 125-175	Housing proposal on land to the north of Drum Street Development must accord with the Gilmerton Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 26 Name: Newcraighall North Site area: 9 hectares Estimated total capacity: 220	Planning permission was granted for 160 houses on the site in 2012. The site may provide the opportunity for a greater number of houses. Development must accord with the Newcraighall Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 27 Name: Newcraighall East Site area: 17 hectares Estimated total capacity: 275-385	Planning permission was granted for housing on the majority of the site in 2012. This site is larger with a higher estimated capacity. Development must accord with the Newcraighall/Brunstane Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 28 Name: Ellen's Glen Road Site area: 4 hectares Estimated number of houses : 220-260	Housing proposal incorporating land currently occupied by the Blood Transfusion Centre of Liberton Hospital and an area of semi-natural open space adjacent to Malbet Wynd. Proposals must accord with the Ellen's Glen Road Site Brief.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals	
Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference : HSG 29 Name: Brunstane Site Area: 48 hectares Estimated total capacity: 950-1,330	Proposal for housing-led development on land to the south of Brunstane Burn and north of Newcraighall Road. Development must accord with the Newcraighall/Brunstane Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 30 Name: Moredunvale Road Site area: 5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 188	Proposal for housing development and open space improvements. Proposals must accord with Moredunvale Development Principles.
Reference: HSG 39 Name: North of Lang Loan Site Area: 13 hectares Estimated total capacity: 220	Planning permission in principle for housing on this site was granted in 2016. Development principles are set out in Part 1 Section 5.
Reference: HSG 40 Name: South East Wedge South: Edmonstone Site Area: 28 hectares Estimated total capacity: 170-370	Planning permission in principle for housing on this site was granted in 2016. Development principles are set out in Part 1 Section 5.
Reference: HSG 41 Name: South East Wedge North: The Wisp Site Area: 2 hectares Estimated total capacity: 71	Planning permission for housing on this site was granted in 2016. Development principles are set out in Part 1 Section 5.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals	
Housing Proposal	Comments
Elsewhere in the City	
Reference: HSG 31 Name: Curriemuirend Site area: 6 hectares Estimated total capacity: 150 - 180	Proposal for housing and allotments with opportunity to improve the quality of green space at Clovenstone Drive (Proposal GS10). Proposals must accord with the Curriemuirend Development Principles.
Reference : HSG 32 Name : Builyeon Road, Queensferry Site Area: 41.5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 700 - 980	Proposal for housing-led development on land to the south of Builyeon Road. Development must accord with the Builyeon Road Development Principles contained in the Queensferry South Site Brief.
Reference : HSG 33 Name : South Scotstoun, Queensferry Site Area: 20 hectares Estimated total capacity: 312-437	Proposal for housing development on land to the north of the A90. Development must accord with the South Scotstoun Development Principles contained in the Queensferry South Site Brief.
Reference : HSG 34 Name : Dalmeny Site Area: 1 hectare Estimated total capacity: 12 -18	Proposal for small housing development on land to the west of Bankhead Road. Development must accord with the Dalmeny Development Principles contained in the Queensferry South Site Brief.
Reference: HSG 35 Name: Riccarton Mains Road, Currie Site area: 1 hectare Estimated total capacity: 25 -35	Well contained site on the edge of Currie, located to the west of Riccarton Mains Road. Opportunity to provide additional housing on land within walking distance of schools and local services.

Table 4 New Housing Proposals

Housing Proposal	Comments
Reference : HSG 36 Name : Curriehill Road, Currie Site Area: 2.5 hectares Estimated total capacity: 50 - 70	Housing proposal on land to the west of Curriehill Road. Development must accord with Curriehill Road Development Principles contained in the Balerno and Currie Site Brief.
Reference : HSG 37 Name : Newmills Road, Balerno Site Area: 8 hectares Estimated total capacity: 175 - 245	Proposal for housing development on land to the west of Newmills Road. Development must accord with the Newmills Road Development Principles contained in the Balerno and Currie Site Brief.
Reference : HSG 38 Name : Ravelrig Road, Balerno Site Area: 14 hectares Estimated total capacity: 120	Planning permission in principle was granted in December 2015 for housing development on the site. Proposals must accord with the Development Principles set out in Section 5 of the Plan and the planning conditions attached to the decision notice granting planning permission in principle (reference PPA-230-2140).

Footnote: depending on the current planning status of the site, proposals should address the required delivery of infrastructure in accordance with the relevant General Development Principles and with Policies Tra 8 and Del 1.

Schools and Healthcare Provision

74 Table 5 and Proposals SCH 1–SCH 10 on the Proposals Map identify school proposals which involve development on new sites. An education assessment was undertaken as part of the preparation of the LDP. This sets out the implications of the proposed housing growth on existing schools and identifies what is needed in terms of new and expanded educational facilities. New primary schools are required in West Edinburgh (SCH 6), South

East Edinburgh (SCH 7, SCH 8 and SCH 9) and Queensferry (SCH 10). The LDP Action Programme sets out the mechanisms for delivering new and expanded education facilities where required in conjunction with LDP housing proposals.

75 Anticipated population growth in Edinburgh and the housing proposals identified in Tables 3 and 4 will have implications for the provision of primary care and other community health services. The Council and NHS Lothian will work in partnership to identify actions to adjust existing health care facilities and services to meet the future needs of Edinburgh's population. This could mean services being provided in a different way or the provision of new facilities.

Table 5 School Proposals

Existing School Proposals

Reference: SCH 1 Name : Portobello High School Site area: 7.4 hectares	Planning permission has been granted for a replacement school on a site at Portobello Park. Proposal is for a three storey building and two sports pitches.
Reference: SCH 2 Name: High School, Craigmillar Site area: Not yet determined	A new high school is to be built as part of the ongoing regeneration of Craigmillar. It is anticipated to open in 2020 and to occupy a central location near other local services. The site for the new school has not yet been identified. Proposals should accord with the Craigmillar Urban Design Framework.
Reference: SCH 3 Name : New Greendykes Site area: Not yet determined	Indicative proposal for new two-stream primary school if required in association with new Greendykes housing proposal HSG 18. Exact location of the site for the new school has not yet been determined.

Table 5 School Proposals

Existing School Proposals

Reference: SCH 4 Name : North of Waterfront Avenue, Granton Site area: 1.2 hectares	New primary school to be provided as part of major housing-led regeneration proposals at Granton Waterfront.
Reference : SCH 5 Name : Western Harbour, Leith Site area: 1.1 hectares	New primary school to be provided as part of major housing-led regeneration proposals at Leith Waterfront.
New School Proposals	
Reference: SCH 6 Name : Maybury Site area: 2 hectares	New primary school to provide educational facilities in conjunction with housing growth in West Edinburgh.
Reference: SCH 7 Name : Gilmerton Site area: 2 hectares	New primary school to provide educational facilities in conjunction with housing growth in South East Edinburgh.
Reference: SCH 8 Name : Broomhills Site area: 2 hectares	New primary school to provide educational facilities in conjunction with housing growth in South East Edinburgh. This is a preferred option in the revised education appraisal and may not be required.
Reference: SCH 9 Name : Brunstane Site area: 2 hectares	New primary school to provide educational facilities in conjunction with housing growth in South East Edinburgh.
Reference: SCH 10 Name : Queensferry - South Site area: 2 hectares	New primary school to provide educational facilities in conjunction with new housing in Queensferry.

3) Shopping and Leisure

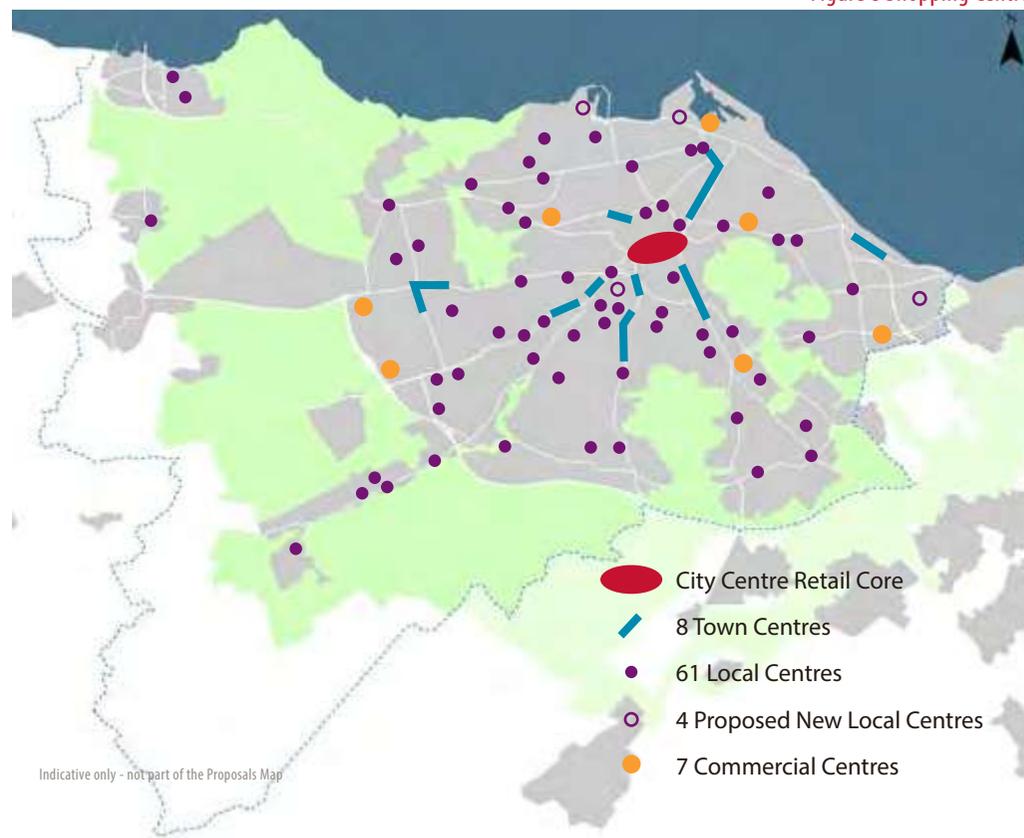
76 Shopping and leisure uses are major providers of jobs, especially for young people, and have strong links with other economic activities, particularly tourism. In Edinburgh, shopping and leisure uses are mainly provided in a network of centres distributed across the city.

- **City Centre:** The retail core of the city centre is the largest shopping centre in the Edinburgh City Region with a wide range of shops and other entertainment, leisure and cultural uses and excellent public transport services.
- **Town Centres:** The other eight town centres serve as a focal point for their local communities providing a diverse mix of shopping facilities and other commercial and community services. Each of the town centres is characterised by traditional shop units under tenements located on main roads with good bus services.
- **Commercial Centres:** Seven shopping malls and retail parks of varying size and character. The individual characteristics of each centre are described in Table 7.
- **Local Centres:** There are 61 local centres (with four more proposed) located across the city. These contribute to the quality of life and sense of identity of neighbourhoods by providing local shops and other services within walking distance. Sizes vary from larger local centres such as Wester Hailes, Easter Road and Davidson's Mains to smaller parades of shops in the villages of Currie and Queensferry.

Table 6 Network of Shopping Centres		
1 : City Centre		
Edinburgh City Centre Retail Core		
2 : Other Town Centres		
Corstorphine	Gorgie / Dalry	Leith/Leith Walk
Morningside / Bruntsfield	Nicolson St / Clerk Street	Portobello
Stockbridge	Tollcross	
3 : Commercial Centres		
Cameron Toll	Craigleith	Hermiston Gait
Meadowbank	Newcraighall / The Jewel	Ocean Terminal
The Gyle		
4 : Existing Local Centres		
Ashley Terrace	Balgreen Road	Blackhall
Boswall Parkway	Broughton Street	Bryce Road, Currie
Buckstone Terrace	Chesser	Chesser Avenue
Colinton	Comiston Road	Corslet Place, Currie
Craiglockhart	Craigmillar	Dalkeith Road
Davidsons Mains	Drylaw	Drumbrae
Dundas Street	Dundee Street	East Craigs
Easter Road	Ferry Road (East)	Ferry Road (West)
Forrest Road	Gilmerton	Goldenacre
Gracemount	Hillhouse Rd/Telford Rd	Jocks Lodge
Juniper Green	Liberton Brae	Main Street, Balerno
Main Street, Kirkliston	Marchmont North	Marchmont South
Mayfield Road	Milton Road West	Moredun Park Road
Muirhouse / Pennywell	Oxgangs Broadway	Parkhead
Pentland View Court, Currie	Piershill	Polwarth Gardens
Queensferry (Centre)	Ratcliffe Terrace	Restalrig Road
Rodney Street	Roseburn Terrace	Saughton Road North
Scotstoun Grove, Queensferry	Sighthill	Stenhouse Cross
Viewforth		

Table 6 Network of Shopping Centres		
4 : Existing Local Centres		
Walter Scott Avenue	Waterfront Broadway	West Maitland Street
Western Corner	Whitehouse Road	Wester Hailes
5 : Proposed new Local Centres		
Fountainbridge	Granton Waterfront	Western Harbour
Brunstane		

Figure 8 Shopping Centres



- 77 The LDP continues to support the existing network of city, town and local centres. These are important focal points for people who live and work in Edinburgh, providing shopping, leisure and community facilities in locations which can be easily accessed by walking, cycling or public transport. It also recognises the valuable role of commercial centres as popular destinations for shopping and leisure activities.
- 78 The recession has had a significant adverse impact on many conventional retail businesses. Growth in consumer spending has slowed and it is unlikely that spending rates will increase again in the next five years. Some high street brands have gone into administration, leaving empty units. Others are considering cutting floorspace targets or reducing their number of stores. How customers make purchases is also changing, with more on-line spending, which also has implications for how we plan for retail uses.
- 79 Prioritising the city centre remains a key objective of the LDP. The Council aims to strengthen the position of the city to maintain its shopping role within the region and to attract more investment. The planned redevelopment of the Edinburgh St James will bring major benefits to the city centre providing additional retailing floorspace, significant environmental improvements and a more vibrant mix of uses (Proposal CC 1). A change in policy from previous plans aims to improve the overall shopping experience in the city centre by allowing uses other than shops in ground floor units in the retail core. Supplementary Guidance will set out how this change of policy will be applied.
- 80 Policies will continue to direct new development to existing centres, with town centres being given priority over commercial centres. There is not

expected to be sufficient growth in retail spending over the next five years to support further expansion of commercial centres (over and above that which already has planning permission), whilst also sustaining the existing network of town and local centres. Despite recent economic improvements and some increase in retail spending, the view of retail analysts is that the rate of spending growth will be well below that experienced in recent decades and largely offset by factors such as more efficient use of sales space and the continued increase in internet shopping. Justification for any net increase in retail provision in Edinburgh is expected to come mainly from population growth. However, there may also be opportunities to improve the quality of shopping and leisure facilities, including changes to layout of the centre and unit sizes. Table 7 takes account of these considerations and provides information on each of the commercial centres, including its characteristics, current expansion proposals and anticipated future role.

- 81 The factors affecting retail spending and provision will be kept under review, particularly as Edinburgh is a growing city where the population is expected to increase. Whilst the city and town centres are likely to remain the preferred locations for new shopping and leisure development, the policies relating to commercial centres may be revised in future plans.

Table 7 Commercial Centres

Centre	Existing Role and Characteristics	Current Commitments and Future Role
Cameron Toll	Enclosed shopping centre, built in 1984. Located in South East Edinburgh on major transport intersection well served by bus. 45 units including a superstore.	Permission granted in 2012 for additional 8,600 m ² retail space and a cinema which will enhance its leisure role.

Table 7 Commercial Centres		
Centre	Existing Role and Characteristics	Current Commitments and Future Role
Craighleith	Retail park opened in 1996. Recently reconfigured with a mix of bulky goods, fashion and large food store (20 units in total). Located in North West Edinburgh close to major transport routes but not well served by buses.	No current proposals for expansion, reconfiguration or enhancement.
Hermiston Gait	Retail park opened in 1995 originally with bulky goods focus. Now includes a food store. Located in West Edinburgh next to City Bypass and M8 motorway, and close to railway station and the tram route. Poor bus service and limited walking catchment. Currently has 10 units.	Permission granted for small retail and food and drink units to serve as a gateway to rail and tram stops and improve public realm and pedestrian links. Main purpose should continue to be for bulky goods.
Meadowbank	Smaller retail park with supermarket and high representation of homeware and clothing stores. Located in North East Edinburgh on major transport route with good bus services. Opened 1997. Currently has 10 units.	No current proposals for expansion, reconfiguration or enhancement.
Newcraighall / The Jewel	One of the largest out-of-centre shopping areas in UK. Contains a superstore, some retail warehouses and many other shops. Planning permission was recently granted for a multiplex cinema. Located on the edge of the urban area, it provides shopping facilities for the south east of the City and beyond. The first phase was opened in 1989. Although improvements in public transport access have been made, bus and walking catchment is still limited. The centre as a whole now has 60 units.	Planning permission was granted in 2011 to reconfigure the centre. Retail floorspace is capped at 71,502sqm. There is a commitment to limit retail unit sizes and the amount of new floorspace.

Table 7 Commercial Centres		
Centre	Existing Role and Characteristics	Current Commitments and Future Role
Ocean Terminal	Edinburgh's newest shopping mall (opened 2001) offers a range of high street retailing, including an anchor department store, dining and a multiplex cinema over three floors. Serving north Edinburgh and planned as part of the Waterfront regeneration. Well served by buses. 80 units.	Located in Edinburgh Waterfront, an area where significant regeneration is still proposed, although on a smaller scale than envisaged previously. Any future increase in floorspace must reflect the scale and phasing of residential development.
Gyle	Enclosed, managed shopping centre (built 1993) with some ancillary services. Providing shopping facilities in the west of the city, it is located on the urban edge close to the City Bypass and major business park. Well served by buses and next to the tram route. However, its catchment is restricted by rail lines and major roads. 75 units.	Permission granted for 5,000 sq.m. extension to provide a new anchor store. Future opportunity to enhance the community and leisure role of the centre to support housing growth in West Edinburgh.

- 82 In 2011, the Council approved a town centres strategy and has appointed town centre co-ordinators to support businesses and help deliver improvements identified in town centre action plans. This plan recognises that Edinburgh's town centres have had varying levels of resilience to the economic downturn. Policy Ret 9 in Part 2 Section 6 indicates the intention to prepare separate Supplementary Guidance for each of the town centres, in consultation with local communities and businesses. These will promote an appropriate mix of uses and set out criteria for assessing change of use proposals in town centres.

- 83 Table 8 provides information on four new local centres to be provided as part of large mixed use development proposals at Granton, Leith, Fountainbridge and Brunstane. It also includes a proposal to redevelop and enhance the local centre at Craigmillar, a key component of wider regeneration proposals.

Table 8 Shopping Proposals

Reference: S1 Name: Niddrie Mains Road, Craigmillar Proposed Use: Redevelopment and enhancement of local centre	Opportunity to enhance the role of the local centre through the development of new retail units and other local facilities as part of the wider regeneration of Craigmillar.
Reference: S2 Name: Granton Waterfront Proposed Use: Creation of a new local centre	The approved master plan proposes a new local centre in the Granton Harbour area as part of the overall regeneration of the area. The location of this centre is shown on the Proposals Map.
Reference: S3 Name: Leith Waterfront - Western Harbour Proposed Use: Creation of a new local centre	The approved master plan and framework propose a new local centre as part of the overall regeneration of the area. This has been part implemented by a superstore at Sandpiper Drive.
Reference: S4 Name: Fountainbridge Proposed Use: Creation of new local centre	The approved Fountainbridge Development Brief proposes a new local centre as part of the overall regeneration of the area. The indicative location of this centre is shown on the Proposals Map. Two retail units have been secured beneath student accommodation on Fountainbridge North. The master plan for the outline permission for Fountainbridge South supports active frontages at ground level, including retail units arranged around a new commercial amenity space.

Table 8 Shopping Proposals

Reference: S5 Name: Brunstane Proposed Use: Creation of new local centre	The site brief proposes a new local centre to meet local convenience needs centrally located within the site. The indicative location of this new centre is shown on the Proposals Map and should comprise of commercial units located under flatted development.
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4) Transport

- 84 Reducing the need to travel and promoting use of sustainable modes of transport are key principles underpinning the LDP Strategy. Future growth of the city based on excessive car use and dependency would have serious consequences in terms of congestion and deteriorating air quality. This will have a knock on effect on the economy and environment and would also disadvantage people who do not have access to a car. An improved transport system based on sustainable alternatives to the car is therefore a high priority for Edinburgh. This is the central objective of the Council's Local Transport Strategy, which proposes continued investment in public transport (including tram), walking and cycling.
- 85 The policies in Part 2 Section 7 support the transport strategy, by seeking to minimise travel demand and encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel. Major travel generating developments should take place in locations well served by public transport, walking and cycling networks, and development in non-central locations with limited sustainable travel options will be resisted. The LDP also helps reduce car dependency by encouraging higher densities in accessible locations and mixed use developments which

bring homes, shops and work places closer together, and by paying careful attention to the design of development and to the supply and quality of car and cycle parking provision.

86 A number of public transport improvements have been introduced in recent years, for example, bus priority measures on main roads and park and ride facilities. Other projects have started and will be completed over the next few years. Scottish Government, Network Rail and the Council are all committed to investing further in public transport infrastructure in and around Edinburgh.

87 The re-introduction of tram services will be an important part of an integrated transport network in Edinburgh. The tram link between the city centre and the Airport became operational in summer 2014. The Proposals Map safeguards two routes to extend the tram network. Work is underway on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Improvement Programme to improve rail connections between Scotland's two main cities and includes the new Edinburgh Gateway Station and improvements at Waverley and Haymarket Stations. The Borders railway opened in 2015. A new Forth Road crossing is due to be completed in 2017. This will become the main route for general traffic allowing the existing Forth Road Bridge to become a dedicated public transport/walking/cycling corridor.

88 Edinburgh is a compact city and well suited to travel by cycle or on foot. As part of its Active Travel Action Plan, the Council is looking to increase the number of people walking and cycling, both as a means of transport and for pleasure. This takes into account the need to provide for people with limited mobility. The LDP includes safeguards for a number of public transport

improvements, footpaths and cycleways. The implementation of these proposals will further improve accessibility across the city by sustainable transport modes.

89 There is a clear link between new development and impact on the transport network. As part of the LDP preparation, a transport appraisal has been undertaken to understand the transport effects of the new strategic housing sites and to identify the transport interventions needed to mitigate these. This work builds on previous transport studies which have identified a number of key measures necessary to support existing proposals. For example, the West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal undertaken in 2010 identified the transport measures required to support development proposals at Edinburgh Airport, the Royal Highland Centre and International Business Gateway (policies Emp 3 – Emp 5). These include the tram, Edinburgh Gateway Station and new and widened roads and junction improvements. The North East Edinburgh Transport Appraisal identified the need for a new east-west street at Leith Waterfront to support environmental improvements and accommodate additional traffic. Proposals T16 - T20 are required in conjunction with new housing proposals in West and South East Edinburgh.

Figure 9 Transport Overview Map

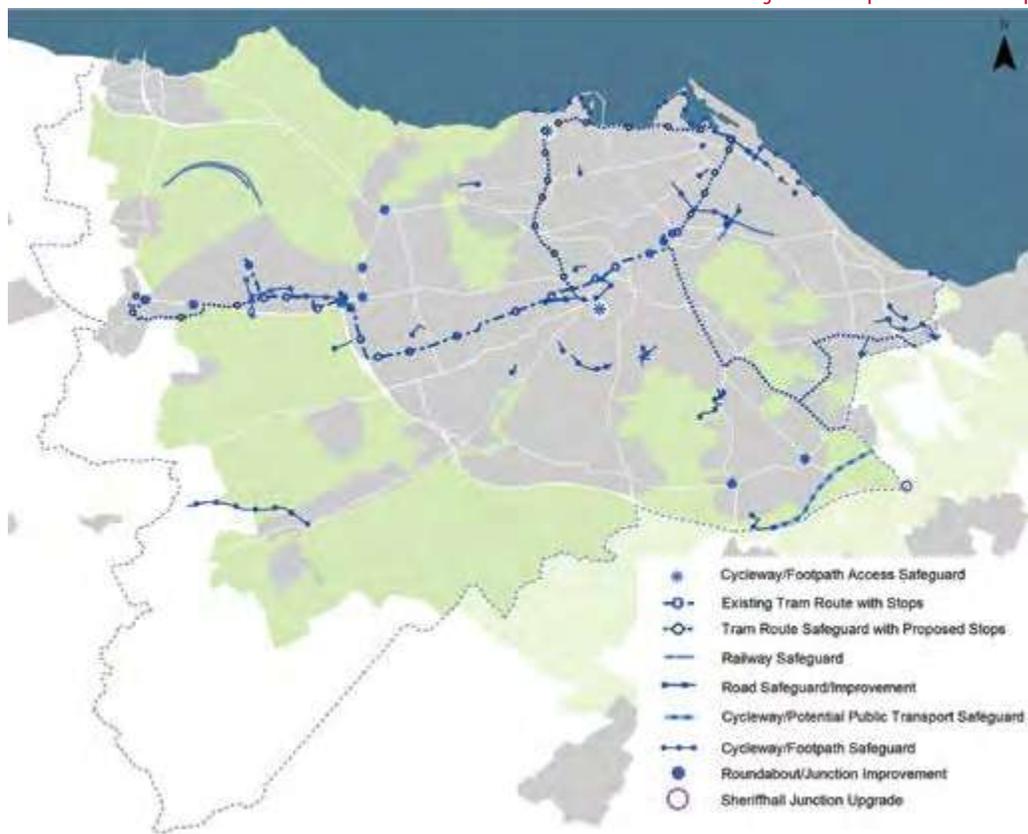


Table 9 Transport Proposals and Safeguards	
Public Transport	
Reference: T1 Name : Edinburgh Tram	The first phase of the tram line has now been completed and is operational. The plan safeguards long term extensions to the network connecting with the waterfront, to the south east and Newbridge.
Reference: T2 Name : Edinburgh Glasgow Improvement Project safeguards	There are two railway safeguards required as part of the Edinburgh Glasgow Improvement Project. The Almond Chord to the south of Dalmeny will allow Glasgow and Dunblane services to access Edinburgh Gateway Station and will increase public transport accessibility to West Edinburgh from West and Central Scotland. The route shown is indicative at this time. Part of the Abbeyhill branchline to the east of the city centre is needed for new turnback facilities to allow reversing of trains.
Reference: T3 Name: Rail Halts at Portobello, Piershill and Meadowbank	Required to ensure development does not prejudice future re-use of existing abandoned halts. Re-introduction of passenger services is not currently considered viable by the rail authority but this may change.
Reference: T4 Name : Rail Halts on the South Suburban Rail Line	Required to ensure development does not prejudice future re-use of existing abandoned halts. Re-introduction of passenger services is not currently considered viable by the rail authority but this may change.

Table 9 Transport Proposals and Safeguards

Reference: **T5**
Name : **Orbital Bus Route**

The Orbital Bus Route will create an east-west public transport link across the city. A disused railway line between Danderhall and the City Bypass at Straiton is safeguarded for appropriate public transport use or use as a cycle / footpath. The other parts of the orbital bus route are either within the land of existing roads or have yet to be identified in detail and can therefore not be safeguarded in this plan. The environmental effects of the proposed orbital bus route, including the loss of any green belt, will be fully considered through the development management process.

Reference: **T6**
Name : **Newcraighall to QMUC public transport link**

Development led improvement associated with housing development on Newcraighall East (HSG 27). Further information is provided in the Newcraighall Site Brief.

Active Travel

Reference: **T7**
Name : **Various off-road cycle/footpath links**

The Proposals Map shows proposed and potential cycle/footpath links and new access points. Many of these are included in the Council's Core Paths Plan and Active Travel Action Plan's 'Family Network'. The creation of these links will help meet climate change and sustainable development objectives. The proposed coastal footpath and cycle link at Joppa will only be supported if there are no adverse impacts on the nature conservation interests of the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area (see Policy Env13)

Table 9 Transport Proposals and Safeguards

Road Access and Capacity

Reference : **T8**
Name : **Eastfield Road and dumbbells junction**

Improvements required to support development in West Edinburgh. Dualled road with bus priority and segregated cycle and pedestrian provision along whole length from A8 dumbbells junction to roundabout at the airport. Additional carriageway to be provided on land to east of existing road line. Existing dumbbells to be replaced by upgraded and signalised roundabouts giving bus priority. Widening on A8 approaches to and possibly through junction to provide bus priority.

Reference : **T9**
Name : **Gogar Link Road**

Required to support long term development in West Edinburgh. Largely single carriageway through IBG with some widening to allow public transport priority. Link may be bus/cycle/pedestrian only.

Reference : **T10**
Name: **A8 additional junction**

Required to support development in West Edinburgh. New junction on A8 west of dumbbells to serve Royal Highland Centre development north and, potentially in the future, south of the A8.

Reference : **T11**
Name : **Improvements to Newbridge Roundabout**

Required to support development in West Edinburgh. Improvements to provide public transport priority and capacity improvements on the approach roads.

Table 9 Transport Proposals and Safeguards

Reference : T12 Name : Improvements to Gogar Roundabout	Required to support development in West Edinburgh. Likely to include extra lane on inside of existing roundabout. May also require some widening of approaches.
Reference: T13 Name : Sheriffhall Junction Upgrade	Grade separation of existing roundabout junction on city bypass. Should incorporate bus priority and safe crossing of the bypass for pedestrians and cyclists.
Reference: T14 Name : New Street in Leith Docks	Route for extension of Ocean Drive to support port development. Likely to be required by 2015.
Reference: T15 Name : West of Fort Kinnaird road to The Wisp	Link between The Wisp and Newcraighall Road to improve traffic conditions on the approaches to Fort Kinnaird Retail Park.
Reference: T16 Name: Maybury Junction	Proposal to increase junction capacity, including consideration of access from Turnhouse Road, and efficiency of traffic signals. Will provide bus priority and better provision for pedestrians and cyclists. Required to mitigate the impact of new housing development at Maybury (HSG 19) and Cammo (HSG20).
Reference: T17 Name: Craigs Road Junction	Proposed improvements to Craigs Road and increased junction capacity/bus priority at junction with Maybury Road. Includes new signalised cross roads allowing bus, pedestrian and cycle access to and from Craigs Road. Required to mitigate the impact of new housing development at Maybury (HSG 19) and possibly to Cammo (HSG20).

Table 9 Transport Proposals and Safeguards

Reference: T18 Name: Barnton Junction	Proposal to increase junction capacity based on increasing the efficiency of the traffic signals. Required to mitigate the impact of new housing development at Maybury (HSG 19) and Cammo (HSG20).
Reference: T19 Name: Gilmerton Crossroads	Proposal to increase junction capacity based on improved efficiency of traffic signals. An access and parking strategy for Drum Street is proposed to alleviate congestion caused by parked cars close to the junction. Required to mitigate the impact of new housing development at Gilmerton Station Road (HSG 24).
Reference: T20 Name: Burdiehouse Junction	Proposal to increase junction capacity based on improved efficiency of traffic signals to ease congestion and maintain or improve bus priority for north to south traffic. Required to mitigate the impact of new housing development at Broomhills (HSG 21) and Burdiehouse (HSG 22).

5) Resources and Services

90 The LDP has a role in supporting development which meets needs vital to modern life. These include the use of natural resources such as energy and materials, and the provision of network services such as water supply, drainage and telecommunications.

Sustainable Energy

91 The Council requires new buildings to include carbon reduction measures. This will help meet climate change targets but only by a small amount, at least in the short term. There is also a need to help make existing buildings more efficient and to support new low and zero carbon energy generation developments.

92 The majority of on-shore capacity for meeting national targets will come from large-scale developments such as wind farms. These are not appropriate for location in Edinburgh's urban area or surrounding countryside, much of which is green belt and/or is in close proximity to Edinburgh Airport. The LDP instead supports small-scale wind turbines and other forms of low and zero carbon energy generation, including solar panels, combined heat and power, district heating, ground source heat pumps, energy-from-waste and biomass.

94 The main types of installation that will be needed are: composting and anaerobic digestion facilities; transfer stations; materials recycling facilities; and plants for mechanical, biological and thermal treatment. There will also be opportunities to capture heat and power generated through the waste recovery process. Some developments may include a combination of the above processes.

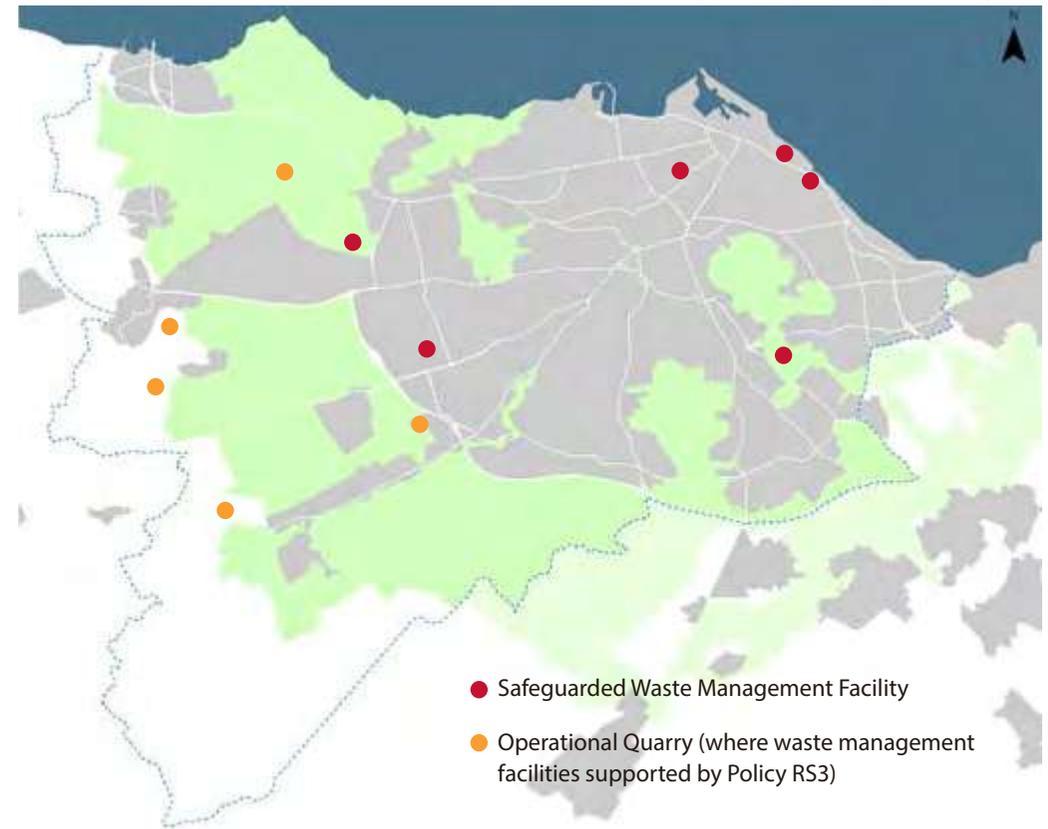
Waste

93 Scotland's national waste strategy, the Zero Waste Plan, is based on a waste hierarchy. This means that waste should be:

- prevented,
- reused,
- recycled or
- recovered, and that the
- landfilling of waste is the last resort.

The waste hierarchy is being implemented through the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012. These will lead to a significant increase in the number and range of waste management facilities needed in order to collect, sort and treat all waste (municipal, commercial and industrial) which would otherwise have gone to landfill.

Figure 10 Waste Management Safeguards



- 95 The Zero Waste Plan identifies the total operational capacity for waste management at both national and regional level. In the Edinburgh city region, some of the need will be met by a new waste management facility at Millerhill in Midlothian, dealing mainly with household waste.
96. Edinburgh's household waste is only a quarter of total waste produced in the city, so more new facilities will be needed in the city region. The location of these facilities will depend mainly on the procurement of services from private waste management operators. However, the European Waste Framework Directive establishes the proximity principle. This aims to limit the environmental impact of transporting waste by ensuring all waste is managed as near as possible to its place of production.
- 97 Proximity can be relative – currently some waste types have to be transported elsewhere because the particular material recovery processes do not take place in Scotland. Edinburgh, as a concentration of homes and businesses, generates a significant amount of waste and so, where possible, should make some provision to deal with its own waste. Accordingly, this plan supports existing and new waste management facilities.
- supports expansion of modern telecommunications, including the introduction of public wireless connectivity in public areas.

Other Resources and Services

- 98 The plan also:
- safeguards extraction of economically viable mineral deposits
 - ensures that new development is adequately served by water supplies and drainage

4 A Plan That Can Deliver

- 99 A successful plan is one that achieves the right balance between ambition and pragmatism. This plan is visionary and aims to make Edinburgh the best it can be. But it also takes account of the resources available to implement the policies and proposals, particularly in the context of current economic uncertainty.
- 100 In identifying new housing proposals, consideration was given to whether the sites can be made available for development and whether any necessary enhancements, in terms of accessibility or infrastructure are feasible.
- 101 The growth of the city, through increased population and housing, business and other development, will require new and improved infrastructure such as schools, public transport, changes to the road network and access to suitable greenspace. To ensure the city grows in a sustainable way, the infrastructure provision and enhancements associated with new development must be delivered. Otherwise future generations will have to deal with unacceptable levels of traffic congestion and housing areas with poor access to public transport and local services.
- 102 The plan will help in two ways. Firstly, it provides opportunities for business and service uses to locate close to new housing. The housing site briefs identify suitable locations for commercial units which could be occupied by a range of uses including healthcare practices and local services. Secondly, it is accompanied by an Action Programme which sets out how the infrastructure and services required to support the growth of the city will be delivered.
- 103 The timeous delivery of this infrastructure to address the individual and cumulative impacts of development is an important consideration. Policy Del 1 sets out a policy requirement to ensure that appropriate developer contributions are sought to enable this delivery at the appropriate time. Part of this approach will include the establishment of cumulative contribution zones.
- 104 In these zones contributions will be sought to address the impact of a number of sites within areas defined relative to schools, transport infrastructure, public realm and green space requirements. These will be based on the transport and education appraisals and the Open Space Strategy carried out by the Council during the plan preparation process. The relative zones will be mapped and defined through Supplementary Guidance. The geographical extent of a contribution zones relates to the type and nature of the action in relation to transport, education, public realm and green space.
- 105 Developer contributions must be proportionate and attributable to the impacts of the development. They also have to be realistic in light of current economic circumstances otherwise they may impede development. This is particularly important given the emphasis placed on securing the required uplift in housing completions. In this context mechanisms for forward and gap funding may also have to be considered.
- 106 To address the detail of these matters within the development plan statutory Supplementary Guidance is to be prepared. This should enable a clear understanding of what is required at the outset, provide the required basis for the Council's approach to developer contributions, define cumulative contribution zones in map form and address community concerns about the timeous provision of the required infrastructure. This should set a clear foundation for future action programmes which will be updated annually to provide a framework for the implementation of the specific actions required to ensure delivery.

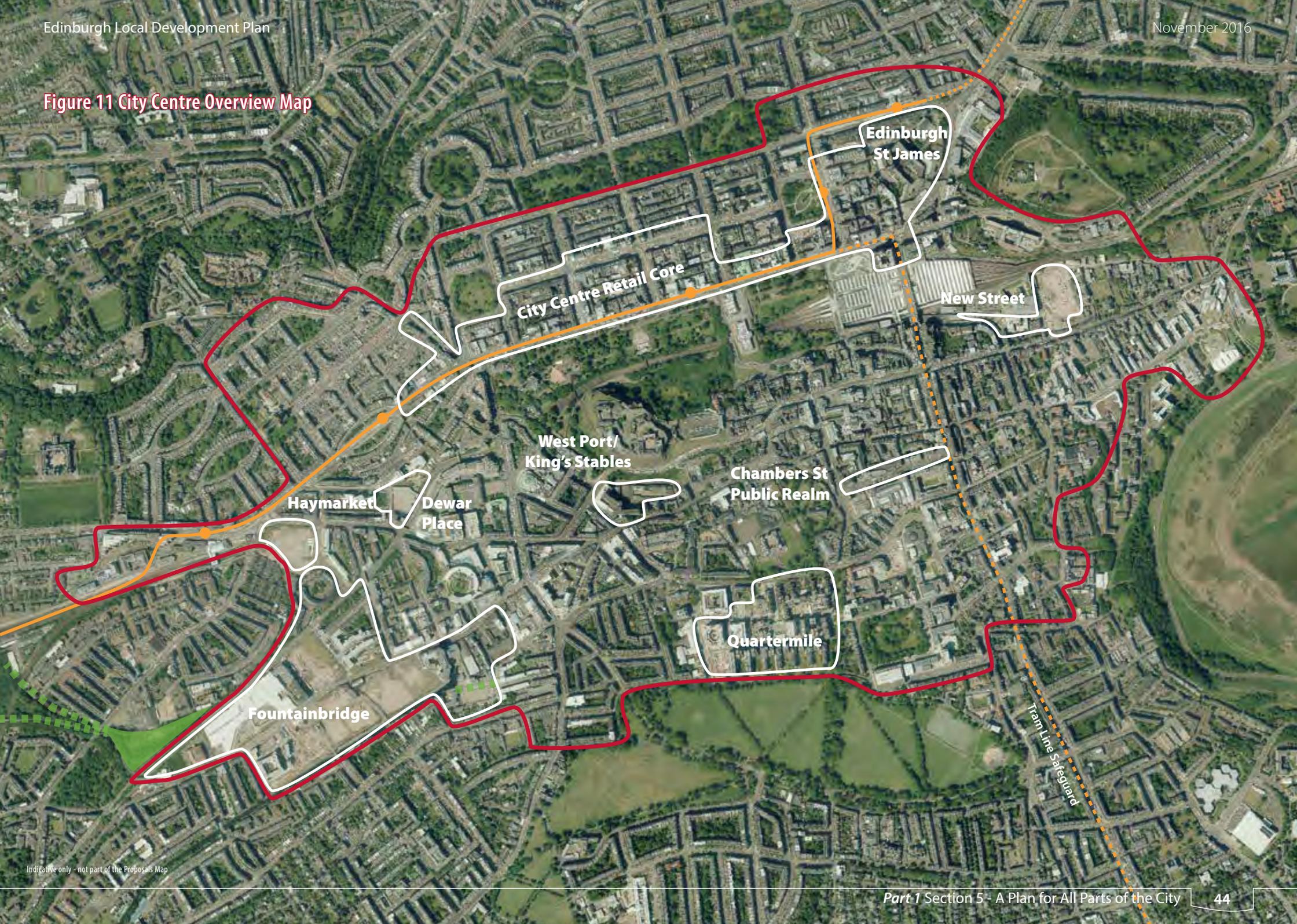
5 A Plan for All Parts of the City

- 107 The LDP strategy focuses the growth of the city on four Strategic Development Areas. This approach is consistent with the SDP and the Council's economic strategy. This section of the plan sets out the main proposals, anticipated changes and key investment opportunities in each of the four Strategic Development Areas. It also explains what the plan means for others parts of the city, smaller settlements and the countryside.
- 110 This plan provides support for four major development opportunities in the City Centre which were identified in previous plans or through the planning application process (Proposals CC1 – CC4). Table 10 summarises the main elements of these proposals. With the exception of Quartermile where development is well underway, it sets out key development principles to guide any new or revised proposals on these important sites.

City Centre

- 108 Edinburgh's city centre is the vibrant hub of the city region – it's the regional shopping centre and an important tourist destination with a wide range of entertainment and cultural attractions. It has excellent public transport connections and provides employment for over 80,000 people. Edinburgh city centre's stunning setting and iconic architecture is celebrated internationally. It incorporates Scotland's only urban World Heritage Site and many listed buildings and important green spaces. The city centre is also an area where people live, with a wide range of housing types and styles contributing to its character.
- 109 The plan aims to ensure that development in the city centre achieves the right balance between a number of competing priorities – from realising its economic potential, to protecting its built and natural heritage, from promoting its role as a capital city to making it an attractive place to live.
- 111 Other major changes expected to take place in the City Centre in the next five or so years include the introduction of tram services running between York Place and the Airport, further investment and redevelopment along Princes Street, and at Haymarket, West Port/King's Stables and Dewar Place. A number of major public realm projects are also likely to be implemented. All future proposals in the city centre will be assessed in relation to Policy Del 2. Figure 11 illustrates the city centre locations where major change is either proposed or anticipated. There are not expected to be many other large scale redevelopment opportunities in the City Centre in the next five or so years. However, the cumulative effect of a number of smaller developments could bring significant benefits for the City Centre and Edinburgh as a whole.

Figure 11 City Centre Overview Map



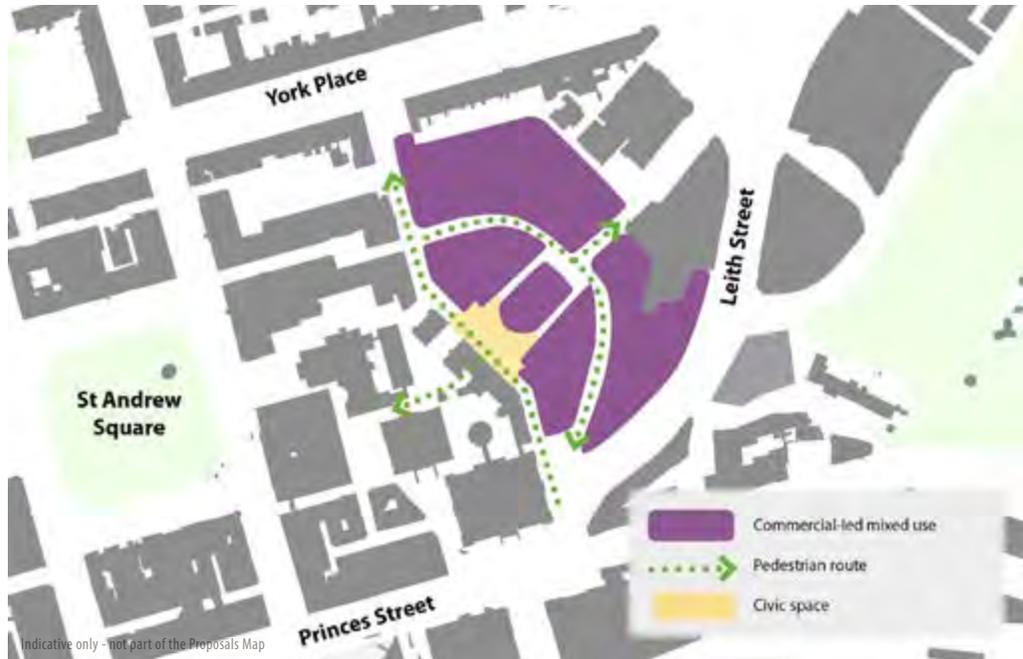
Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

Table 10 City Centre Proposals - Development Principles

Reference: CC 1

Location : **Edinburgh St James**

Description: Comprehensive redevelopment of the existing shopping mall, hotel, vacant offices and multi-storey car park. A development brief was approved in 2007.



Development Principles

Proposals should create the opportunity for:

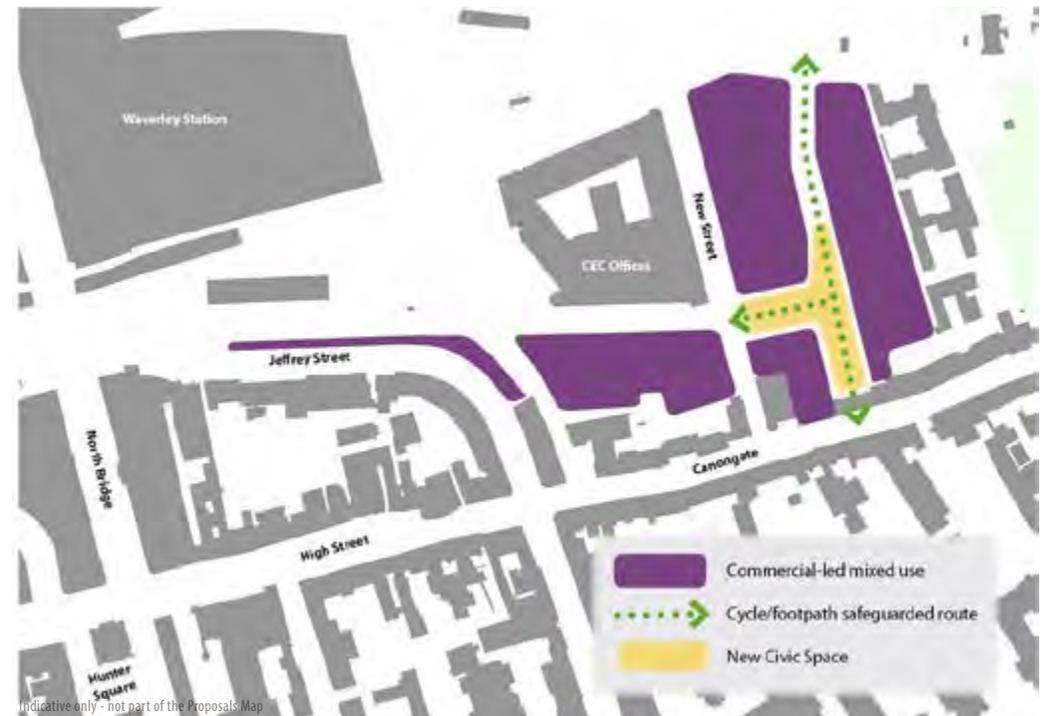
- a more outward-looking and less dominating form of development than currently exists, with new buildings that are well integrated into the surrounding townscape, for example by re-establishing an active frontage to Leith Street
- a significant expansion of retail floorspace
- provision of offices, hotel, housing, leisure and cultural uses
- replacement provision of off-street short stay car parking for public use
- a new civic space and public pedestrian routes to strengthen links with the surrounding area, especially St Andrews Square and Princes Street

- development that enhances local views into and across the site and contributes positively to the historic skyline from more distant views.

Reference: CC 2

Location: **New Street**

Description: Mixed use redevelopment to create a sustainable and integrated city quarter in the heart of Edinburgh's Old Town. A Master Plan was approved in 2006. Redevelopment is underway.



Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to provide for:

- a mix of uses including housing, offices, small business units, hotels, shops (including a small supermarket), food and drink premises and community facilities
- a close-grained layout which reflects the distinctive spatial pattern of the Old Town, provides a new strategic route between East Market Street and Canongate and includes a

new civic space within the site.

- new buildings, including landmark buildings, which respect the form and contours of the Waverley Valley and which preserve or enhance important existing views and the potential to create new views into and across the site.

Reference: **CC 3**

Location: **Fountainbridge**

Description: Comprehensive mixed use redevelopment of the land previously occupied by the Fountainbridge Brewery. Located close to the city centre and includes the Edinburgh terminus of the Union Canal. There are two approved development briefs for the site (Fountainbridge, 2005 and Tollcross, 2006). Development is underway.



Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- provide mixed use development including a local centre, residential, office, small business units, retail, leisure, community and tourist/visitor facilities

- create a layout which integrates with adjoining neighbourhoods in Dalry, Tollcross and Viewforth
- improve north-south linkages, in particular provide a strong pedestrian/cycle link to Haymarket that reduces the barrier effect of the West Approach Road
- create new public spaces and streetscape consistent with the approved Fountainbridge Public Realm Strategy
- proposals should explore potential for expansion of water space and should provide attractive frontages to the canal, safeguarding its nature conservation. Proposals should also take the opportunity, where appropriate, to enhance the use, physical appearance and condition of the canal, where this would be of benefit to development implemented through Proposal CC 3.
- contribute to the improvement of Dalry Community Park (Proposal GS 1).
- protect and enhance key townscape views.

Reference: **CC 4**

Location: **Quatermile**

Description: Redevelopment of the historic Edinburgh Royal Infirmary site to create a sustainable, mixed-use urban community is well underway. The development involves a network of pedestrian routes and landscaped public spaces to draw the park directly into its heart. New development is combined with refurbishment of the historic buildings. On completion, Quatermile will be home to almost 2000 residents with 3000 people employed in its offices, shops, restaurants and a hotel.



Edinburgh Waterfront

- 112 North Edinburgh has seen 40 years of decline in industrial activity and port-related use of land. This has created an opportunity for mixed-use regeneration on the largest scale and has started to help meet the city's growth needs, particularly for new housing. The regeneration of Edinburgh Waterfront has been guided by master plans and frameworks prepared in collaboration with the principal landowners.
- 113 These documents have set out long-term strategies which aim to:
- transform the waterfront into one of the city's landmark features
 - attract high quality developments which will contribute towards economic prosperity in the city region
 - create distinctive high density urban quarters and build exemplar sustainable communities with a reduction in the influence of the car in design and layout
 - support regeneration in adjoining areas and provide an incentive for the construction of the tram.
- 114 For much of the waterfront, the basis for the current vision remains unchanged. There is no identified demand for large-scale industrial uses in Granton or Central and Western Leith. There is still an overall housing need, and the Council still aspires to realise the waterfront's potential as a series of attractive and memorable places.
- 115 This plan therefore continues to support the regeneration of Granton Waterfront and part of Leith Waterfront for housing and other uses. However, current economic conditions mean that progress on the ground will be slower than envisaged. Policy Del 3 sets out the principles which development must implement, if the full potential of the city's waterfront is to be realised.
- 116 A new opportunity has emerged in the northern and eastern parts of Leith Waterfront (Leith Docks). The national renewable energy targets referred to in Figure 2 create the prospect of a much larger off-shore renewable energy industry in the North Sea. New large-scale industrial development in suitable ports will be needed to construct and service wind turbines and other equipment. The National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (2010) identifies Leith as the best location to accommodate major operations, supported by other east coast ports.
- 117 This is an opportunity to realise several LDP aims, in particular growing the number and range of jobs in the city and helping address climate change. The LDP therefore designates the north and eastern docks as a Business and Industry Area in which proposals are assessed using Policy Emp 8 in Part 2 Section 4. Other plan policies will also be relevant, including those which protect nationally and internationally designated nature conservation sites and key views across the city.
- 118 This change in policy designation means that the docks area of Leith Waterfront will now be unavailable for housing development. The short term implications of this change are addressed partly through the identification

of additional housing opportunities in Leith Waterfront and Granton as described in Table 11. Any longer term implications for the housing land supply across the city region will be considered through the SDP. Figure 12 shows how Edinburgh Waterfront has been subdivided for the purposes of the plan. Proposals in areas EW 1a-e should be guided by the Leith Waterfront Development Principles and in areas EW 2a-d by the Granton Waterfront Development Principles

The Council recognises that only part of the housing capacity within the Edinburgh Waterfront will be delivered within the plan period, but considers that the local development plan should retain the proposals in full, because the longer term strategic importance of the waterfront outweighs the limited deliverability of the housing within the plan period.



Figure 12 Waterfront Overview Map.

Table 11 Edinburgh Waterfront Development Principles

Leith Waterfront

Reference: **EW 1a**

Location: **Leith Western Harbour**

Description: Housing-led mixed use development with an approved master plan. Around a third of the estimated maximum housing capacity has been implemented.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- complete the approved street layout and perimeter block urban form
- revise the housing mix towards a greater number of townhouses than identified in the master plan, where it would be appropriate in terms of place-making and would accelerate completions,
- meet the Council's Large Greenspace Standard by delivering the Western Harbour Central Park (Proposal GS2)
- complete the partly implemented new local centre by providing smaller commercial units under flatted development on the other corners of the centre's junction
- deliver school provision as specified in the Action Programme
- create a publicly-accessible waterside path around the perimeter of the area, connecting east and west
- design new housing to mitigate any significant adverse impacts on residential amenity from existing or new general industrial development
- review the flood risk assessment that has already been provided for this site.



Reference: **EW 1b**

Location: **Central Leith Waterfront**

Description: Area of commercial and housing-led mixed use development sites in various ownerships. Forth Ports Ltd has decided to retain land at the Britannia Quay and south of Edinburgh Dock in port related use, and therefore a modified approach to the development of this area from what is included in the Leith Docks Development Framework (2005) is required. The bullet points below within the development principles remain applicable, but the development framework will be reviewed in order to provide a revised approach to the development of the area, including a revised diagram representing this approach. The feasibility and route of the east-west cycle path shown on the Proposals Map will be further considered within the review of the development framework.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- locate any major office development within the strategic business centre identified on the Proposals Map
 - create a publicly-accessible waterside path connecting east and west
 - help meet the Council's open space standards through financial contributions to major improvements to or creation of off-site spaces
 - design new housing to mitigate any significant adverse impacts on residential amenity from existing or new general industrial development
 - review the flood risk assessment that has already been provided for this site
- LDP provisions relating to Ocean Terminal are set out in Table 7 and Policy Ret 4.



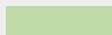
	Housing-led mixed use development		Cycle/footpath safeguarded route
	Commercial-led mixed use		New major streets
	Business & Industry area		Tram line safeguard
	New green space		School safeguard

Table 11 Edinburgh Waterfront Development Principles

Leith Waterfront (continued)

Reference: **EW 1c**

Location: **East of Salamander Place**

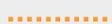
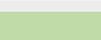
Description: Housing-led mixed use development on sites in various ownerships. Housing shown in the Salamander Place Development Brief (2007) is under construction. There is now also an opportunity for housing to the east of the Leith Links Seaward Extension (Proposal GS 3). This land was identified for industry in the previous local plan and the development brief, but is no longer needed due to the increase in industrial land elsewhere in Leith Waterfront.

Development Principles

Proposals should provide for:

- (west) the key streets and frontages set out in the approved development brief
- implementation of the park extension
- (east) the key streets and frontages identified in the above diagram
- streetscape improvements along Salamander Street
- the design of new housing to mitigate any significant adverse impacts on residential amenity from existing or new general industrial development
- review the flood risk assessment that has already been provided for this site.



	Housing-led mixed use development		Cycle/footpath safeguarded route
	Commercial-led mixed use		New major streets
	Business & Industry area		Tram line safeguard
	New green space		School safeguard

Reference: **EW 1d and e**

Location: **Seafield (EW 1d) and Northern and Eastern Docks (EW 1e)**

Description: Area of general industrial, storage and business development and port-related uses. Identified in this plan as a Special Economic Area. Identified nationally as an Enterprise Area, which has implications for tax and a speedier development management process. There is potential for new deep water berth(s) outside the current port lock gates. In order to provide a flexible context for renewable industry-related developments, this LDP does not set detailed layout or design principles.

Development Principles

Proposals should take account of the following:

- within the Northern and Eastern Docks (EW 1e), proposals will be assessed to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the nature conservation interests of the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area or other relevant Natura 2000 sites. Policy Env 13 will apply.
- the character and sense of place in The Shore is important to the tourism potential of Leith. Views from The Shore will be a factor in considering proposals for new larger buildings.
- the Seafield area (EW 1d) is the subject of a waste management / combined heat and power safeguard (see Policy RS 3).
- existing pedestrian footpaths at Marine Esplanade and Albert Road have the potential form part of a coastal cycle route and be extended to Salamander Street and Leith Links. These routes avoid the secure port area, which is no longer expected to be available as a section of the wider Edinburgh Promenade.
- review the flood risk assessment that has already been provided for this site.

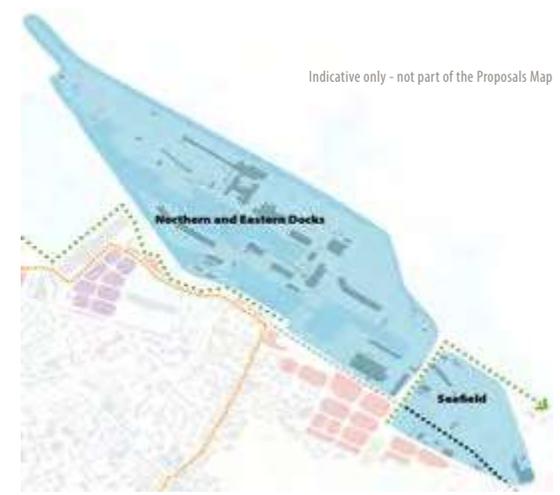


Table 11 Edinburgh Waterfront Development Principles

Granton Waterfront

Reference: **EW 2a**

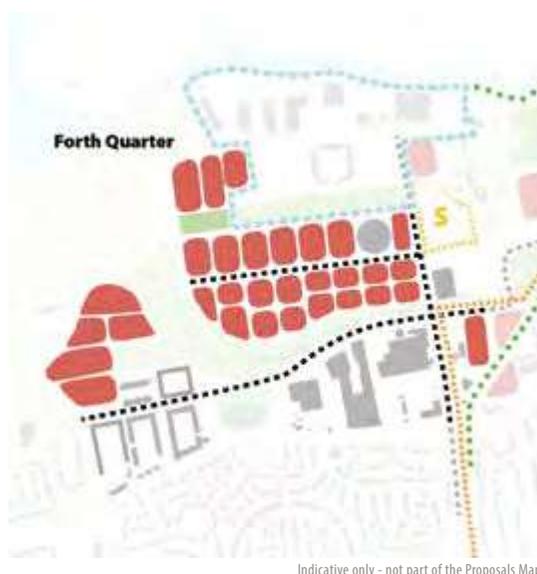
Location: **Forth Quarter**

Description: Housing-led mixed use development on land primarily owned by National Grid. An approved master plan has been partly implemented, with several housing blocks, a major office development, a college and a new large park. A proposed new Local Centre to meet the convenience shopping needs of local residents and workers has been delivered in the form of a large foodstore. Additional housing capacity is now available on land formerly designated as part of a strategic business centre.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- complete the approved street layout and perimeter block urban form
- provide housing-led development on sites formerly identified for major business-led development
- provide a housing mix that is appropriate to the site in terms of place-making and would maximise completions within this urban regeneration proposal within the plan period
- deliver school provision as specified in the Action Programme
- provide a strategic flood risk assessment



Reference: **EW 2b**

Location: **Central Development Area**

Description: Housing-led mixed use development on land assembled by a joint-venture regeneration company. Some housing development has been completed along a new avenue in accordance with an approved master plan. Additional housing capacity is now available on land formerly designated as part of a strategic business centre.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- complete the approved street layout and perimeter block urban form
- provide housing-led development on sites formerly identified for major business-led development
- provide a housing mix that is appropriate to the site in terms of place-making and would maximise completions within this urban regeneration proposal within the plan period
- deliver school provision as specified in the Action Programme
- expressly encourage the enhancement of employment and a 'destination' through existing and new commercial, cultural, tourist and retail opportunities
- provide a strategic flood risk assessment.



	Housing-led mixed use development		Cycle/footpath safeguarded route
	Commercial-led mixed use		New major streets
	Business & Industry area		Tram line safeguard
	New green space		School safeguard
	Cultural use or housing led regeneration		

Table 11 Edinburgh Waterfront Development Principles

Granton Waterfront (continued)

Reference: **EW 2c**

Location: **Granton Harbour**

Description: Housing-led mixed use development on land owned by Forth Ports Limited and others. Some housing development has been completed in accordance with an approved master plan.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- complete the approved street layout and perimeter block urban form
- provide a housing mix that is appropriate to the site in terms of place-making and would maximise completions within this urban regeneration proposal within the plan period
- meet the convenience shopping needs of new and future residents by implementing the proposed Local Centre (Proposed S2)
- complete the relevant section of the waterside Edinburgh Promenade
- provide for retained and improved mooring facilities and boat storage and retain Middle Pier as a 'working pier'
- include tourism and waterfront-related leisure and entertainment uses
- provide a strategic flood risk assessment.



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

Reference: **EW 2d**

Location: **North Shore**

Description: Area identified for housing-led mixed use development in an approved master plan. However, the slower pace of development in the waterfront means that the North Shore area is unlikely to be available for residential development within the first half of this LDP period. Temporary consents for light industrial development would allow productive use of this area and address the small business needs targeted by Policy Emp 9 without prejudicing residential amenity in new development to the south.

Development Principles

Proposals will be expected to:

- be compatible with future residential development in Forth Quarter and the Central Development Area
- complete the relevant section of the waterside Edinburgh Promenade
- avoid prejudicing future housing-led redevelopment on their sites or on adjacent land
- provide a strategic flood risk assessment.



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

	Housing-led mixed use development		Cycle/footpath safeguarded route
	Commercial-led mixed use		New major streets
	Business & Industry area		Tram line safeguard
	New green space		School safeguard

West Edinburgh

- 119 West Edinburgh focuses on land along the A8 corridor and new tram route and around the proposed Edinburgh Gateway inter-modal station at Gogar. It includes a number of major existing uses such as the Airport, Royal Highland Centre, Gyle and Hermiston Gait shopping centres and a range of employment/investment locations as shown on Figure 13. National planning policy identified the potential of this area for nationally important economic development through the enhancement of the Airport and Royal Highland Centre and opportunity for an International Business Gateway. The implementation of already committed public transport proposals, in particular the tram, will greatly enhance the accessibility of the West Edinburgh area.
- 120 This plan continues to support these important economic development opportunities and also major office development at Edinburgh Park/South Gyle and, previously identified, housing led regeneration proposals at Newbridge and Ratho Station. The Strategic Development Plan identifies West Edinburgh as a strategic growth area. A range of new opportunities for housing development are therefore being brought forward in the LDP. Transport assessments have been undertaken to identify key transport interventions, including measures to encourage public transport use, walking and cycling as well as junction upgrades and other road improvements required to support the proposed development.
- 121 Housing is proposed on two greenfield sites at Maybury and Cammo and as an integrated component of business led mixed use proposals in the IBG and Edinburgh Park/SouthGyle. Proposals must accord with the relevant Site Brief or Development Principles to ensure high quality development consistent with the aims of the plan.

Figure 13 West Edinburgh Overview Map



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

West Edinburgh - General Development Principles

- 122 All proposals will be required to make appropriate contributions to the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support the development strategy. The general development principles below outline the anticipated main transport and education actions for West Edinburgh.
- 123 The Council's approach to infrastructure delivery is set out in Policy Del 1 and its associated Supplementary Guidance. Policy Tra 8 is also relevant in requiring cumulative and cross boundary transport impacts to be addressed. Development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time. Further assessment of individual and cumulative impacts may be required to further detail the required mitigation.

Transport Assessment

Contributions to address the area wide transport interventions, detailed below and as specified through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied through a cumulative contribution zone. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the Action Programme. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required infrastructure is to be detailed through its Supplementary Guidance.

Detailed Transport Assessments, where required, should include modelling of the cumulative effect of increased traffic flows on the trunk and local road networks (taking into account all known proposed development and any potential cross-boundary impacts). This should draw on the conclusions of the Council's Transport Appraisal and further work being carried out to assess the wider cumulative and cross-boundary impacts on the trunk road network and should show how mode share targets are to be met.

Education Appraisal

Contributions to the required education provision, as detailed below and as specified through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied where appropriate through a cumulative contribution zone drawing on the conclusions of the Council's Education Appraisal. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required schools capacity as outlined below is to be detailed through Supplementary Guidance. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the action programme.

124 The following sections indicate the main infrastructure requirements which were identified following initial assessment and should be considered in the context of Policy Del 1.

Scope of transport mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- Eastfield Road and Dumbells junction (T 9)
- Gogar Link Road (T 20)
- A8 additional junction (T 11)
- Improvements to Newbridge Roundabout (T 12)
- Bus Priority Measures on M8 and A89
- Improvements to Gogar Roundabout (T 13)
- Maybury Junction (T 17)
- Barnton Junction (T 19)
- Craigs Road Junction (T 18)

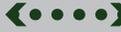
Scope of education mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- New Maybury (ND) primary school (SCH6)
- Extension to Gylemuir (ND) Primary School

- Extension to Hillwood (ND) Primary School
- Extension to Fox Covert (RC) Primary
- Extension at St Cuthbert's RC Primary School
- High School Extension (ND) - Further detailed assessment is necessary to determine where the additional capacity would be best provided; either at The Royal High School, Craigmount High School or Forrester High School or a combination across some, or all, of these schools, and or
- Extension to St Augustines (RC) High School

All proposals will be required to make appropriate contributions to new and improved infrastructure as detailed in Part 2 Section 1 of the Plan.

Maybury and Cammo Site Brief

-  site boundary
-  tram line
-  bus route
-  junction improvement
-  street improvement & frontage
-  housing
-  long term redevelopment opportunity
-  proposed school
-  commercial / retail opportunities
- Green network:**
-  green corridor
-  new woodland
-  high point of site
-  pedestrian / cycle bridge
-  existing footpath / cyclepath
-  new footpath / cyclepath



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

Maybury and Cammo Site Brief - Development Principles

Description

The Maybury and Cammo sites lie within the Almond basin, set against the backdrop of Lennie Hill with views to the Pentlands to the south. These housing sites are served by bus, rail and tram connections and will be physically integrated with their surroundings by street design and green corridors linking to Cammo Estate Park and the River Almond to the north and the Gyle, Edinburgh Park and IBG to the south.

Comprehensive master planning and phasing of development will be required drawing upon place-making and street design principles to create distinctive and sustainable urban communities at the gateway to the City.

Maybury (HSG 19)

- development should start in the eastern part of the site forming an extension of the existing built up area.
- pedestrian/cycle bridge must be provided linking site with Edinburgh Gateway Station and providing onward connections to the Gyle and Edinburgh Park to the south and IBG to the west.
- new 30 m wide green network link is to be provided from new pedestrian/cycle bridge through the Maybury site to connect via Cammo Walk and Cammo Estate park to the north. This will provide a new, strategic, north-south green network link to the west of the City. No vehicular access should be taken through the green corridor.
- opportunity to change the character of Turnhouse Road through street design providing avenue trees, verges and incorporating existing stone walls. New residential development should be positioned to address Turnhouse Road. A new reduced speed limit will be required.
- the entirety of Craigs Road should be widened on the southern edge to facilitate all vehicle movements.
- opportunity for higher density development within 400 metres of pedestrian/cycle bridge.
- site layout must allow bus route to be formed linking Craigs Road with Turnhouse Road.
- development must respect the ridgeline of Craigs Road and elevated slopes within the site

- opportunity to create a community focal point providing local services in a accessible location close to new pedestrian/cycle bridge. This should include a new primary school, civic space and units suitable for local shopping (maximum 800 (gross) sq.m.) and healthcare facilities.
- provision of new woodland and grassland habitat (30m depth) to create a strong green belt boundary adjoining Craigs Rd along the northern edge of the site.
- provision of two new large greenspaces to meet the two hectare green space standard as required by the Open Space Strategy. There is potential to create local green space on the high point of the site next to Maybury Road.
- proposals should enable co-ordination with long term redevelopment opportunity of existing industrial/employment sites for high quality employment or residential uses, incorporating pedestrian, cycle and public transport safeguards
- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for West Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 122-124)
- Address appropriate and safe access from Turnhouse Road and Craigs Road
- Proposals should address a new footway/cycleway along the south-west side of Turnhouse Road and upgrading of bus infrastructure on Turnhouse Road
- Address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- Provision of new bus infrastructure on internal roads and Maybury Road
- High quality pedestrian and cycle routes within the site
- Further investigation/consultation is required to determine the nature of any flood risk on the site and whether further assessment and mitigation measures are required.

Cammo (HSG 20)

- the site layout should provide maximum accessibility by public transport, including direct pedestrian links to enhanced bus infrastructure and services on Maybury Road and to the north east corner of the site to minimise distance to bus stops for services along Queensferry Road.
- opportunity to change the character of Maybury Road through street design, to enable and improve path connections across Maybury Road and create residential frontage with reduced speed limit.

- proposals should enable views through the site to focal points of Mauseley Hill, Cammo Water Tower, Cammo Estate Park and the Pentland Hills from within the site and Maybury Road by means of street design and open space provision.
- the context of the Designed Landscape should be enhanced through sensitively designed development and an appropriate landscape framework.
- provision of new woodland, grassland and wetland habitat (40 m depth) to create strong green belt boundaries along the southern and western edges of the site. This should include a multi user path overlooked by new housing.
- improve the quality of the water environment through works to realign and improve the bank side treatment of the Bughtlin Burn.
- provide green network connections through the site and enhance off-site links to improve the connectivity of the Cammo Estate from the Bughtlin, Drumbrae and East Craigs residential areas to the east and, via changes to Cammo Walk, to the south.
- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for West Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 122-124)
- Appropriate access from Maybury Road including the potential for two junctions, with traffic signals
- Safe pedestrian crossing of Maybury Road including the potential for a signal controlled pedestrian crossing
- Address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.

International Business Gateway - Development Principles

International business development and ancillary uses, hotel and conference facilities and potentially housing and education. A more detailed vision for the area is set out in the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework, approved in May 2010. Policy Emp 6 applies.

International Business Gateway

- the IBG must be master planned and developed in a phased manner. Master plans should incorporate an appropriate mix of uses to help support the main purpose of the IBG as a location for international business development.
- proposals should contribute to the creation of a sustainable extension of the city based on a grid pattern with a focus on place-making, good public transport and footpath and cycle connections, parkland (Proposal G S6) and a strong landscape structure (see West Edinburgh Landscape Framework).
- the preferred location for initial phases of development is within 250 metres of tram stops. Higher density development and uses which attract high volumes of visitors should be located close to a tram stop.
- the prevailing building height should be four storeys with some higher landmark buildings and lower building heights adjacent to structural green spaces.
- any necessary road infrastructure improvements should be identified, taking into account the general development principles for West Edinburgh and the relevant transport proposals listed in Table 9. Car parking provision for all uses should be set at levels which help achieve sustainable transport objectives in the context of Policy Tra 2.
- the central parkland area of open space will be of particular importance in meeting the Council's large greenspace standard and should be designed and maintained accordingly
- a flood risk assessment shall be carried out in order to inform the capacity, design and layout of development proposals.

Edinburgh Park/South Gyle - Development Principles

The Vision

To create a thriving business and residential community, well integrated with the rest of the city through good public transport, pedestrian and cycle connections, a more balanced mix of uses and facilities and high quality public realm and green spaces. Policy Del 4 applies.

General

- Proposals should help contribute towards realising the long term vision for Edinburgh Park/South Gyle.
- Where possible, proposals should incorporate new cycle and pedestrian links through the site and consider how these connect to other uses and routes across the Edinburgh Park and South Gyle area.
- a flood risk assessment shall be carried out in order to inform the design and layout of development proposals. Consideration should be given to any culverted watercourses within the site and pluvial flooding.

Area EP 1

Description - development opportunities in this area include undeveloped land and the potential to reconfigure existing surface car parks to accommodate new buildings.

- proposals should incorporate a mix of business and residential uses and ancillary uses. The creation of a commercial hub adjacent to Edinburgh Park station is supported.
- development should work with and extend the existing grid layout to ensure a cohesive townscape framework and deliver sustainable movement through the site.
- the continuation of the existing north to south greenspace corridor and creation of new pedestrian and cycle links through the site are essential requirements. The potential exists to create a strategic pedestrian/cycle route linking Wester Hailes, Broomhouse and Sighthill to Edinburgh Gateway Station.

Area EP 2

Description - redevelopment opportunity on vacant land and adjacent sites currently occupied by vacant office buildings.

- proposals should incorporate a mix of business and residential uses and create an element of active commercial frontage onto South Gyle Broadway.
- a mixed use development provides the opportunity to create new pedestrian and cycle routes through the site.

Areas EP 3 – EP5

Description - sites occupied by a variety of low density commercial property with the potential for some incremental change over time.

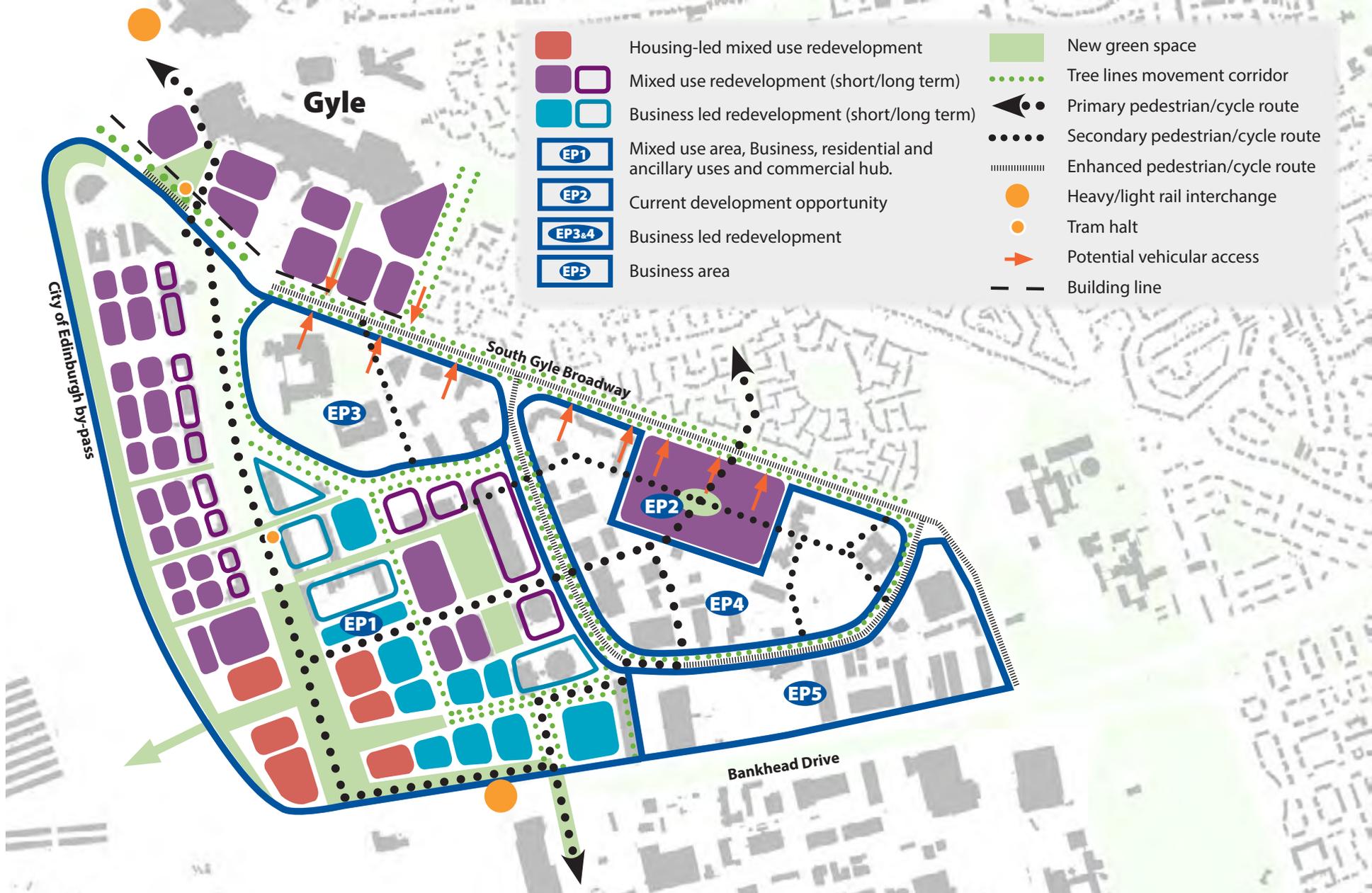
- in EP 3 and EP 4, commercial and mixed use proposals will be supported. Where practicable, development should provide increased permeability, create a direct relationship with South Gyle Broadway and improve the pedestrian and cycling environment along South Gyle Crescent.
- EP5 should remain in predominantly business and industrial use. Where opportunities arise, consideration should be given to improving accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists.

Gyle Centre

Description - commercial centre which currently has 75 units

- any expansion of the Gyle shopping centre to meet the needs of the expanding population in West Edinburgh should provide an active frontage to South Gyle Broadway, contribute to the green network and provide good pedestrian connections to the tram stop and wider area.
- the opportunity exists to create of a new green space incorporating the tram halt and a north-south pedestrian cycle route, framed by additional development to help the centre contribute to the long term vision for the area.

Edinburgh Park / South Gyle Development Principles



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

South East Edinburgh

125 South East Edinburgh is expected to experience major change over the next five to seven years. The plan incorporates a number of existing proposals, some of which have started but are not yet completed and others that have still to be implemented. These include housing development at Greendykes, mixed use regeneration at Craigmillar and life sciences related business development at Edinburgh BioQuarter. The LDP allocates a number of additional housing sites across South East Edinburgh to meet SDP requirements – two sites within the existing urban area at Ellen’s Glen Road and Moredunvale, two sites along the Burdiehouse corridor, three sites along the Gilmerton corridor, one site north of Lang Loan, two sites at the south east wedge and three sites at Newcraighall/Brunstane. It includes sites briefs for the new LDP housing proposals and Development Principles for the BioQuarter.

Figure 14 South East Edinburgh Overview Map



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

South East Edinburgh General Development Principles

- 126 All proposals will be required to make appropriate contributions to the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support the development strategy. The general development principles below outline the anticipated main transport and education actions for South East Edinburgh.
- 127 The Council's approach to infrastructure delivery is set out in Policy Del 1 and its associated Supplementary Guidance. Policy Tra 8 is also relevant in requiring cumulative and cross boundary transport impacts to be addressed. Development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time. Further assessment of individual and cumulative impacts may be required to further detail the required mitigation.

Transport Assessment

Contributions to address the area wide transport interventions, detailed below and as specified through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied through a cumulative contribution zone. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the action programme. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required infrastructure is to be detailed through its Supplementary Guidance.

Detailed Transport Assessments, where required, should include modelling of the cumulative effect of increased traffic flows on the trunk and local road networks (taking into account all known proposed development and any potential cross-boundary impacts). This should draw on the conclusions of the Council's transport appraisal and further work being carried out to

assess the wider cumulative and cross-boundary impacts on the trunk road network and should show how mode share targets are to be met.

Education Appraisal

Contributions to the required education provision, as set out below and as detailed through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied where appropriate through a cumulative contribution zone drawing on the conclusions of the Council's education appraisal. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required schools capacity is to be detailed through Supplementary Guidance. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the action programme.

- 128 The following sections indicate the anticipated infrastructure requirements which were identified following initial assessment and should be considered in the context of Policy Del 1.

South East Edinburgh (South)

Scope of transport mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- Straiton junction on the A720
- T14 Sheriffhall Junction
- Gimerton junction (A720)
- Burdiehouse junction (Proposal T 21)
- Gilmerton Crossroads (T 20) junction capacity upgrade

- Access and parking strategy for Drum Street
- Improved capacity and other enhancements to bus services.

Scope of education mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- A new Gilmerton primary school (SCH 7) and new Broomhill primary school (SCH 8), and/or
- Extension to Gilmerton (ND) primary school, Gracemount (ND) primary school and Liberton and Craigour Park if required due to catchment changes
- Extension to St John's Vianney (RC) Primary School and St Catherine's (RC) Primary School

and

- Extension to South East Edinburgh High Schools- subject to further detailed assessment as to whether the additional capacity would be best provided; either at Liberton High School or Gracemount High School.

South East Edinburgh (North)

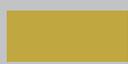
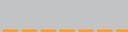
Scope of transport mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

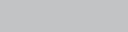
- Sheriffhall roundabout (T 14)
- West of Fort Kinnaird Road to the Wisp (T 16)
- Gilberstoun link (T 8)
- Old Craighall Junction

Scope of education mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- Option 1 - New Brunstane Primary School (SCH 9)
- Option 2 - As option 1, but additional extension to Newcraighall Primary School
- New Greendykes Primary School (SCH 3)
- Extension to Castlebrae High School or Replacement Castlebrae High School (SCH 2)

Broomhills, Burdiehouse and Lang Loan Site Brief

-  site boundary
-  street improvement & frontage
-  housing
-  long term redevelopment opportunity
-  commercial / retail opportunities
-  bus route
-  bus gate
-  junction improvement
-  proposed school (2ha)
-  vehicular access

- Green network:**
-  new woodland
-  new greenspace
-  existing footpath / cyclepath
-  new footpath / cyclepath
-  green corridor



Broomhills, Burdiehouse and Lang Loan Site Brief - Development Principles

Description

These sites provide the opportunity to integrate new homes with the existing townscape and landscape setting, whilst enhancing important approaches to the city through street design. The housing sites will support the creation of vibrant urban areas served by public transport.

New open spaces will sit within the context of the Pentland Hills, the city skyline and Burdiehouse Burn valley and provide a focus for community life, enhance habitats and connect to local routes and the Midlothian core path network.

Broomhills (HSG 21)

- address the relevant General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh set out in paragraphs 126-128 above.
- vehicular access should be taken from Frogston Road East and Burdiehouse Road with no direct route between the two access points. No vehicular access (including emergency) to be taken from Broomhills Road.
- opportunity to change the character of Burdiehouse Rd through street design, to enable and improve path connections across Burdiehouse Rd, provide street verges and trees, upgrade bus stops and create a residential frontage with a reduced speed limit.
- substantial public park should be provided on highest part of the site in line with open space Proposal GS 9 to reflect landscape constraint of elevated terrain and outward views to the Pentland Hills and the city skyline.
- tree belts should be provided to create a strong green belt boundary to the south and west of the site, as shown on the diagram. The width of these tree belts will depend upon the layout and design of housing and open space on the site. The tree belts should incorporate existing tree cover, provide habitat enhancements integrated with sustainable urban drainage provision and include a multi-user path to connect Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park to path networks at Morton Mains and Mortonhall.
- a green corridor should be provided incorporating pedestrian and cycleway connections through site from Old Burdiehouse Road.

- proposals for housing (including the finalised site capacity, design and layout), the school (if necessary), and any other uses provided on the site, should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment. In addition, proposals should in particular avoid development in the area at risk of flooding in the south of the site, adjacent to the burn. Sustainable urban drainage will be required as appropriate, and as referred to in the bullet point relating to tree belts above.

Burdiehouse (HSG 22)

- address the relevant General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh set out in paragraphs 126-128 above.
- vehicular access to be taken from Burdiehouse Road.
- opportunity to change the character of Burdiehouse Road through street design, to enable and improve path connections across Burdiehouse Rd, provide street verges and trees, upgrade bus stops and create residential frontage with a reduced speed limit.
- site layout should enable a bus route to be formed providing a link from 'The Murrays' to Burdiehouse Road, regulated by bus gate.
- active frontage should be provided onto Burdiehouse Road, incorporating streetscape enhancements.
- Tree planting to the south west of the site to form a new green belt boundary to the west of Burdiehouse Limekilns.
- Woodland planting along the south east boundary, which should enhance the connectivity of woodland habitat and incorporate a multi-user path link to Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.
- off-site multi-user path connection to link with the paths network in Midlothian via Straiton Pond, with 4m wide landscape treatment to the west across open ground, including verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees.
- local open space proposals should :
 - a) provide amenity greenspace setting and retain views to the category B listed Limekilns
 - b) improve semi-natural habitat and amenity value of the Local Nature Reserve, extend woodland along the southern bank of the Burdiehouse Burn and incorporate off-road path links to the Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park.

- c) integrate the design and layout of the open space with the Area of Importance for Flood Management and beyond this area, provide additional amenity and biodiversity benefits through SUDs. The design should recognise different management and maintenance requirements.
- the finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.
- land released from the greenbelt to the south east has potential for development subject to similar principles.

North of Lang Loan (HSG 39)

- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South-East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128)
- Pedestrian and cycle links with the housing areas to the west and north of the site and along Lang Loan
- Lasswade Road/ Gilmerton Dykes Street/Captain's Road Junction Improvement
- Upgrading of bus stops on Lasswade Road
- Secure any required archaeological works
- Landscaping to achieve integration with adjacent housing areas and establishment of new green belt boundary along Lang Loan.

Gilmerton and South East Site Briefs - Development Principles

Description

A range of sites at Gilmerton of varying sizes and character provide the opportunity to provide new housing and local facilities, well served by public transport and with good connections to existing communities and the surrounding countryside. The new housing and associated landscape framework should enhance the quality and character of the urban edge and respond to the wooded grounds of The Drum and former Gilmerton House.

Gilmerton Dykes Road (HSG 23)

- vehicular access to be taken directly from Gilmerton Dykes Road
- Appropriate boundary treatment and landscaping retaining scope for integration with the wider area and for potential pedestrian/cycle connections to potential future adjacent housing areas.
- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South-East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128)
- Address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- Make appropriate provision for a cycle link from Gilmerton Road to Laswade Road
- Upgrade bus stops on Laswade Road/Gilmerton Road
- Enable enhanced peak period bus capacity on Gilmerton Road
- Make provision for a new footway along Gilmerton Dykes Road

Gilmerton Station Road (HSG 24)

- address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128).
- address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- opportunity to change character of Gilmerton Station Road, through street design incorporating trees and verges and addressed by new residential development.
- provide green network connections linking the site with existing local paths to the north and east.

- provision of a new multi-user path link from Gilmerton Dykes Road to Gilmerton Station Road (to connect to the transport safeguard along disused Edinburgh, Loanhead and Roslin branch line)
- create path connection to proposal site HSG 23
- provision of new 2ha public park in accordance with open space strategy standards.
- connect existing woodland habitat to north and south of site using street trees and design of new park
- appropriate boundary treatment to south-west, retaining scope for potential pedestrian/cycle connections and to allow integration with potential development in the future.
- existing industrial/employment land to south east of site could provide additional housing in longer term, subject to enhancement of existing wooded boundary.
- Land released from the greenbelt to the south west has potential for development subject to similar principles.

The Drum (HSG 25)

- address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128).
- address appropriate and safe access from the site onto Drum Street
- address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- provide cycle link – Gilmerton Road to Laswade Road and from Drum Street to the SE Wedge Parkland
- Upgrade bus stops and enhance peak capacity on Gilmerton Road

South East Wedge South: Edmonstone (HSG 40)

- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South-East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128)
- Traffic signals at the Wisp/Old Dalkeith Road

- Speed limit restrictions on the Wisp
- Create a development layout that retains and enhances any elements of historic landscape structure
- Incorporate sizeable areas of open space and parkland and retain views and open aspects to the south and east
- Ensure the visual separation from Danderhall through sensitive design and screen planting
- Integrate a network of footpaths, cycleways and open space to be part of the wider Green network
- Ensure appropriate grouting and mine entry treatment works are carried out prior to commencement of development
- Achieve additional boundary planting along both road boundaries
- Address required local road and footway improvements and mitigation measures
- Secure any required archaeological works

South-East Wedge North: The Wisp (HSG 41)

- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South-East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128)
- Ensure appropriate grouting and mine entry treatment works are carried out prior to commencement of development
- Secure any required archaeological works
- Design and maintenance schedule to secure the green-space link on the western boundary of the site
- Pathways and cycle routes both internally and connected to the proposed development

Gilmerton & South East Site Brief

-  site boundary
-  junction improvement
-  street improvement & frontage
-  housing
-  long term redevelopment opportunity
-  proposed school (2ha)
-  commercial / retail opportunities
-  vehicular access
- Green network:**
-  new woodland
-  new footpath / cyclepath
-  existing footpath / cyclepath
-  cycle/footpath & possible public transport service
-  green corridor



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

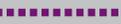
Gilmerton & South East Site Brief

-  site boundary
-  other developments in the LDP
-  street improvement & frontage
-  housing
-  green space proposal (GS4 and GS5)
-  vehicular access
- Green network:**
-  new woodland
-  new footpath / cyclepath
-  existing footpath / cyclepath
-  green corridor



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

Newcraighall and Brunstane Site Brief

-  site boundary
-  housing
-  commercial / retail opportunities
-  bus route
-  street improvement & frontage
-  proposed school (2ha) at Brunstane / school grounds extension at Newcraighall
-  vehicular access
-  local centre
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Green network:**
-  green corridor
-  new woodland
-  new greenspace
-  existing footpath / cyclepath
-  new footpath / cyclepath



Newcraighall and Brunstane Site Brief - Development Principles

Description

These sites provide the opportunity for new housing together with new and improved school and local facilities on the eastern side of the Council area. The sites are well served by bus and rail connections with the opportunity for these to be further enhanced. Existing and enhanced footpath and cycle links and green corridor proposals will ensure development is well connected between sites and to existing communities.

Newcraighall North (HSG 26)

- vehicular access to be taken from Whitehill St / Newcraighall Road at two or three points. No vehicular access to be taken from Gilberstoun.
- layout should create pedestrian and cycleway connections through the site, including one along an east-west green corridor.
- opportunity for retail/commercial units as part of street frontage to Whitehill Street / Newcraighall Road.

Newcraighall East (HSG 27)

- address the relevant General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh set out in paragraphs 126-128 above.
- new woodland should be provided along the southern boundary of the site as shown on the diagram.
- the finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment.
- site layout should enable a bus route to be formed north-south through the site. It is intended that this connect to QMUC across land allocated for development in East Lothian. A bus gate at the site boundary should prevent general vehicular access through this route.
- layout should create pedestrian and cycleway connections through the site.
- a new green corridor should be created along the course of the power lines running through the site, extending grassland habitat with the opportunity for connections outwith the Council

area. This greenspace should be fronted by new development in order to improve community safety and aid place-making.

- layout should make provision for an extension of Newcraighall Primary School's grounds.
- opportunity for retail/commercial units as part of street frontage to Whitehill Street / Newcraighall Road.

Brunstane HSG 29

- address the relevant General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh set out in paragraphs 126-128 above.
- transport assessments should identify any appropriate commensurate mitigation which may be required with respect to the A1/Newcraighall Road junction and to the junctions on the A199, taking into account any cumulative impact with traffic from other development sites. Particular attention should be given to the proposed new junction on Milton Road East, and the management of additional traffic generation onto Milton Road East and Newcraighall Road including associated improvements to pedestrian cycle crossing facilities.
- the site layout should allow for the proposed new bus route to be formed linking Milton Road East with Newcraighall Road. Appropriate consultation with service providers should take place in order to identify the bus service improvements which can be undertaken in the plan period, taking into account access, routes and frequency of service, and including the proposed new bus route. Proposals should provide for an appropriate upgrading of existing bus stops and an increase in cycle parking facilities at Brunstane and Newcraighall stations.
- vehicular access should be taken from Milton Road East and Newcraighall Road, forming a new vehicular crossing over the East Coast railway line. The potential for a new pedestrian/cycle bridge within the eastern part of the site should be investigated, together with an investigation as to whether or not a second vehicular crossing of the East Coast railway line should be provided in the interests of safety, as identified within the transport appraisal. Any crossings of the East Coast railway line should be on bridges over the railway line, and not at grade.
- no vehicular access to be taken from Gilberstoun area.
- opportunity to enhance existing core and other paths along the boundaries of the site, and in particular the Brunstane Burn Core Path (John Muir Way) on the northern boundary of the site

including pedestrian crossing where vehicular access meets the path. New multi-user path links should be formed to the Innocent Railway Core Path, Brunstane Burn Core Path and the disused railway line to the north of Newcraighall, with path connections also to housing at Gilberstoun, Newcraighall and Brunstane railway station.

- the impact on the setting of Brunstane House should be minimised through the appropriate design and layout of housing on the site, including the provision of sufficient open space and landscaping to the north and east as shown on the diagram. The extent of the open space is indicative only and the exact area will depend on the design and layout of housing on the site. Sufficient open space should also be similarly provided in order to retain an open setting for the two scheduled monuments of Brunstane Moated Site and Brunstane Enclosure, also meeting a large greenspace deficiency to the south west of the site.
- a landscape framework should be provided to the boundary of Newhailes House garden and designed landscape inventory site, with a buffer as shown on the diagram (again indicative and depending on the design and layout of housing on the site) and detailed siting and design of dwellings should respect views to Arthur's Seat from the grounds of Newhailes House.
- management proposals should have regard to the above stated historic environment assets. Historic Environment Scotland should be consulted on these matters when development proposals are being prepared.
- establish statutory safeguards to overhead powerlines to the north and south of the site. Design principles should seek to integrate overhead powerlines with site layout. To the south, allotment provision should compliment consented allotments at Newcraighall North. To the north, powerline way leave should be designed to provide for semi natural greenspace and habitat connectivity with informal recreation.
- expand grassland habitat (under pylons) and provide woodland connectivity across the site
- Streets and open spaces should be designed to benefit from views to the coast to the north, Arthur's Seat to the west and Pentland Hills to the southwest.
- opportunity to create a community focal point including a new primary school and local centre.
- proposals for housing (including the finalised site capacity, design and layout), the school, and any other uses provided on the site, should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment. Enhance sustainable urban drainage will be required as appropriate to address current/future water quality pressures and to ensure no detrimental impacts to the recently designated bathing waters at Fishers Row.
- proposals should fully address any necessary site remediation in relation to mining legacy constraints, and should take account of any need for prior extraction of minerals in the context of Scottish Planning Policy.

Ellen's Glen Road Site Brief

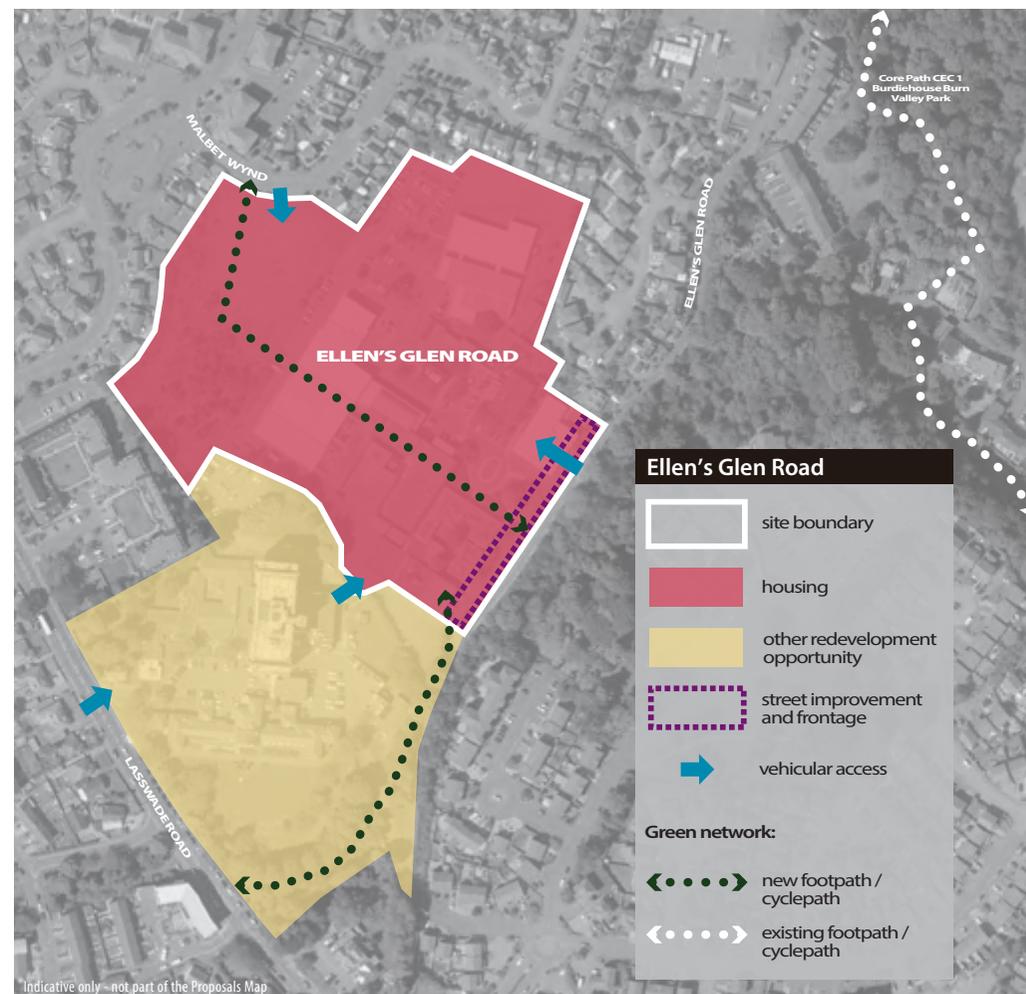
Description

Proposal (HSG 28) to provide new housing on the site currently occupied by the relocating Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service and semi-natural green space adjacent to Malbet Wynd. The site currently occupied by Liberton Hospital could provide additional housing if the site becomes available in the future.

Development Principles

- No houses on the site to be occupied unless and until a direct vehicular access from Lasswade Road has been provided across the Liberton Hospital site.
- Additional vehicular access to be taken from Ellen's Glen Road and Malbet Wynd.
- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South-East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128).
- A mix of housing types including detached, semi-detached, terraces, 'colony style' housing and flats.
- New pedestrian/cycle link on land near to Stenhouse Burn to compensate for the narrow footway on Ellen's Glen Road.
- New pedestrian/cycle link from Malbet Wynd through the site to connect via Ellen's Glen Road to the Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park Core Path
- New local greenspace to meet the Council's Greenspace Standard.
- Appropriate retention of trees around pedestrian/cycle link as informed by a tree survey.
- Development to provide residential frontage onto Ellen's Glen Road.

If the site currently occupied by Liberton Hospital becomes available in the future, proposals would be expected to provide not only for a direct vehicular access from Lasswade Road to the HSG 28 site but also to ensure appropriate retention of trees along Lasswade Road and elsewhere across the site as informed by a tree survey.



Moredunvale Development Principles

Description - Proposal (HSG 30) to provide new housing on approximately half of the site and improve the quality of the remaining open space

Development Principles

- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South East Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 126-128)
- The finalised site capacity, design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment
- land around the high rise flats to be kept as green space.
- opportunity to provide play space, allotments and growing spaces as green space improvements .
- opportunity to create links to the wider green network
- proposals should provide better pedestrian and cycle access between the site and the surrounding area.
- remediation work may be required to develop the site due to the history of coal and limestone mining.



Edinburgh BioQuarter Development Principles

Description - Edinburgh BioQuarter is a partly-implemented urban extension focused on the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the associated medical school. Land has been allocated to create the potential for further clinical and teaching development and related commercial research and development - collectively known as life science uses.

The combination of a major teaching hospital, a leading university and sufficient developable land in one place is rare. It is a unique opportunity to establish a commercial life science centre of a scale comparable with others globally, with major benefits for the city and national economies. To reach that level, a floorspace target of 245,000sq.m. of life science uses has been estimated.

Development Principles

- a higher density, more urban form of development than previously planned, with less land taken up by surface car parking is required to realise the BioQuarter's potential. A compact urban approach is also more likely to foster a sense of place, attractive to workers and visitors.
- supporting uses are appropriate to promote place-making and provide local services and evening and weekend activity. However, the type and quantity of ancillary uses must support, not jeopardise, the overall life science purpose of the BioQuarter.
- development at the BioQuarter must respect the site's sensitive location within the wider landscape setting of the city. The extent of development and building heights, particularly on the upper slopes, must be carefully managed.
- the BioQuarter should front onto and connect with the adjacent South East Wedge Parkland (Proposal GS 4), a key element of the Plan's Spatial Strategy (Figure 1)
- the BioQuarter may require to contribute to improvements to the A720 Sheriffhall junction improvements.

More detailed development principles are set out in Supplementary Guidance for Edinburgh BioQuarter and the South East Wedge Parkland.



Elsewhere across the LDP area

- 129 Outwith the areas identified for strategic growth, the LDP has a role to play in promoting development opportunities and protecting and enhancing the environment.
- 130 An area where significant change is expected is Queensferry. In addition to the Queensferry Crossing due to open by the end of 2016 and development on a number of existing housing sites, the LDP identifies new housing allocations at Builyon Road, South Scotstoun and Dalmeny. New housing is also proposed on sites at Currie and Balerno and an opportunity for housing together with greenspace improvements has been identified at Curriemuirend. Where appropriate to guide development, site briefs and development principles have been prepared for these housing sites
- 131 Throughout the LDP area, regeneration opportunities will continue to emerge as vacant and underused sites and buildings are brought back into beneficial use. Planning applications will be assessed using relevant policies to ensure these developments help meet LDP objectives.
- 132 A number of major transport projects, including the Queensferry Crossing and the tram, will be completed in the next few years. The LDP also includes a number of proposals and safeguards for other public transport, footpath and cycle links which, when implemented, will improve connections across the city.
- 133 Edinburgh's Green Belt and Countryside Area will be protected and where possible enhanced. The LDP directs the planned growth of the city to

specified sites and generally supports development within the urban area subject to relevant policy considerations. Development in the green belt and countryside will therefore only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

South West Edinburgh and South Queensferry General Development Principles

- 134 All proposals will be required to make appropriate contributions to the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support the development strategy. The general development principles below outline the anticipated main transport and education actions for South West Edinburgh and South Queensferry.
- 135 The Council's approach to infrastructure delivery is set out in Policy Del 1 and its associated Supplementary Guidance. Policy Tra 8 is also relevant in requiring cumulative and cross boundary transport impacts to be addressed. Development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time. Further assessment of individual and cumulative impacts may be required to further detail the required mitigation.

Transport Assessment

Contributions to address the area wide transport interventions, detailed below and as specified through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied through a cumulative contribution zone. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the action programme. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required infrastructure is to be detailed through its Supplementary Guidance.

Detailed Transport Assessments, where required, should include modelling of the cumulative effect of increased traffic flows on the trunk and local road networks (taking into account all known proposed development and any potential cross-boundary impacts). This should draw on the conclusions

of the Council's transport appraisal and further work being carried out to assess the wider cumulative and cross-boundary impacts on the trunk road network and should show how mode share targets are to be met.

Education Appraisal

Contributions to the required education provision, as set out below and as detailed through Supplementary Guidance, will be applied where appropriate through a cumulative contribution zone drawing on the conclusions of the Council's education appraisal. The Council's approach to secure timeous delivery of the required schools capacity is to be detailed through Supplementary Guidance. Delivery will be monitored and managed through the Action Programme.

- 136 The following sections indicate the anticipated infrastructure requirements which as identified following initial assessment:

South West Edinburgh

Scope of transport mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- Gillespie Crossroads
- Hermiston Park & Ride

Scope of education mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Del 1):

- Extension to Currie (ND) Primary School (SCH 10).

South Queensferry

Scope of transport mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Policy Del 1):

- The Queensferry and Scotstoun junctions on the A90
- Bus and rail service improvements (routes and frequency) which can be undertaken in the plan period
- Provision of additional parking facilities for cars and cycles at Dalmeny Station

Scope of education mitigation subject to further assessment and the detail to be included in Supplementary Guidance (Policy Del 1):

- New Builyeon Road (ND) Primary School (SCH 10)
- Extension to Queensferry (ND) High School
- Extension to St Margaret's (RC) Primary School
- Extension to St Augustines (RC) High School

Curriemuirend Development Principles

Description

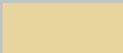
Proposal to provide housing and allotments on land at Curriemuirend Park (HSG 31) and to improve the quality of the existing green space at Clovenstone Drive (GS 10).

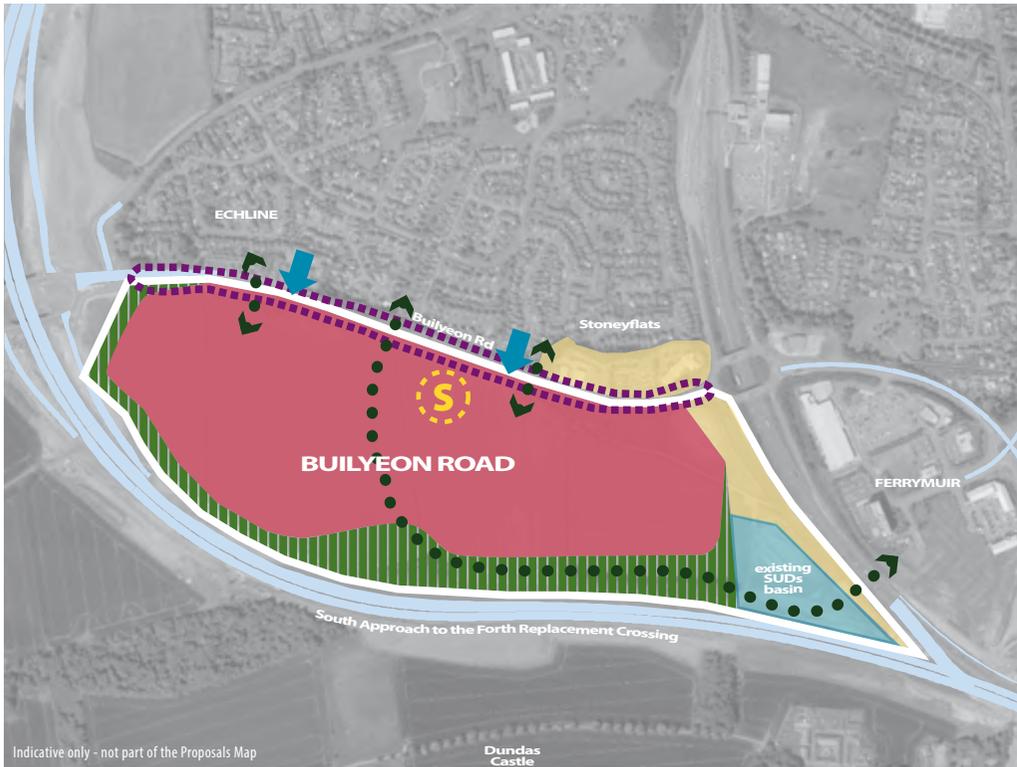
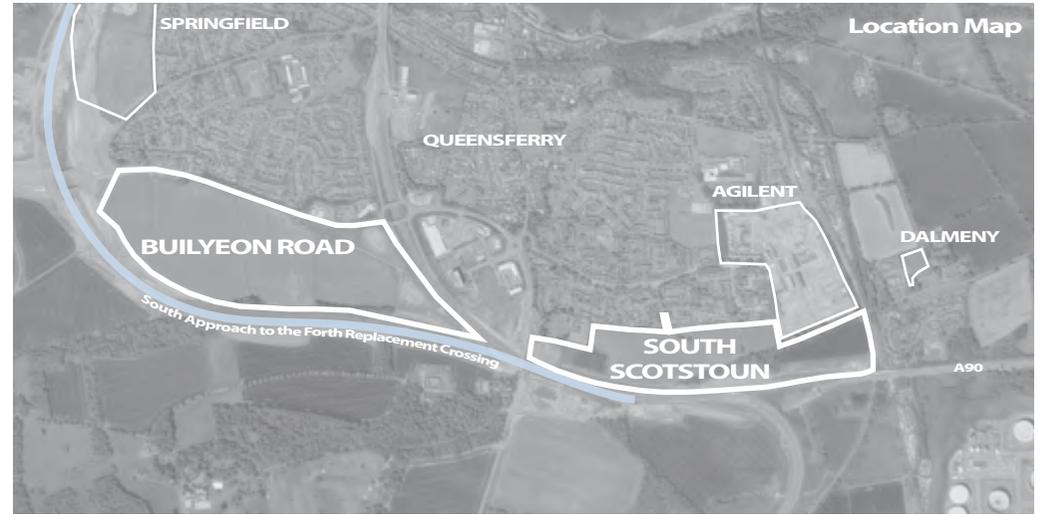
Development Principles

- Address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South West Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 134-136)
- a comprehensive approach to both sites is required, to ensure the allotments and green space improvements are delivered.
- development should create an active street frontage along Wester Hailes Road
- opportunity to create links to the wider green network
- proposals should provide better pedestrian and cycle access to both the allotments and Clovenstone Drive park
- opportunity to reduce the width of Wester Hailes Road to create a more attractive, safe environment for pedestrians.



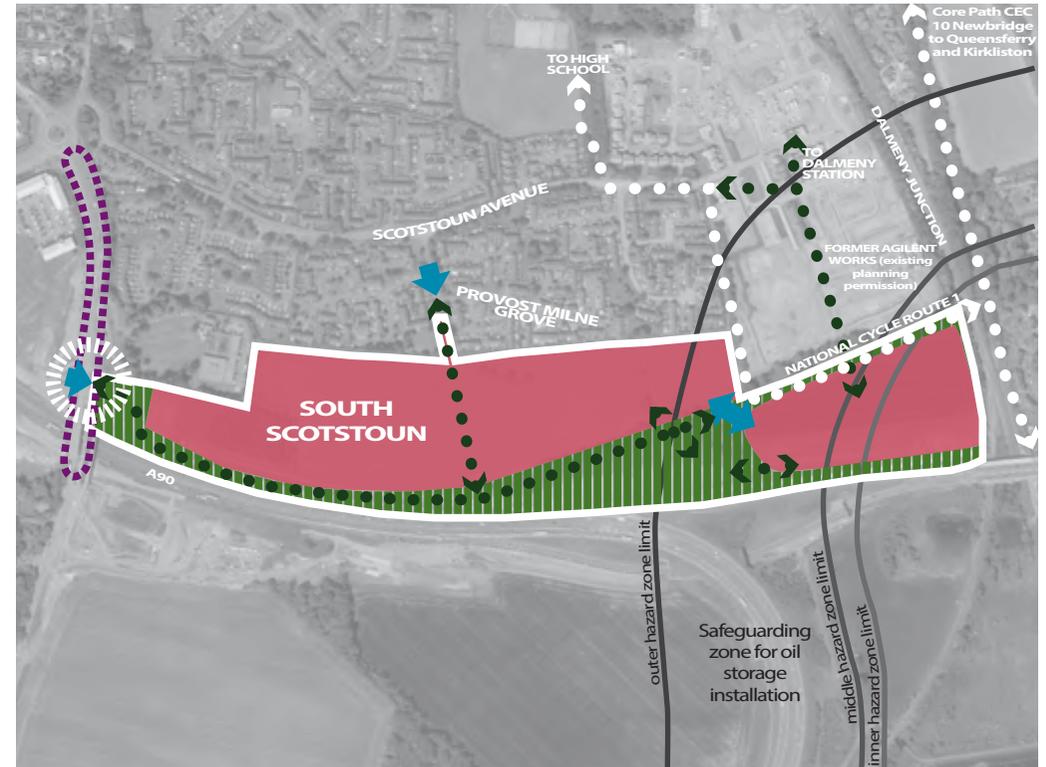
Builyeon Road and South Scotstoun, Queensferry

-  site boundary
-  housing
-  other redevelopment opportunity
-  street improvement and frontage
-  vehicular access
-  proposed school (2ha)
-  junction improvement
- Green network:**
 -  new woodland
 -  existing footpath / cyclepath
 -  new footpath / cyclepath



Indicative only - not part of the Proposals Map

Dundas Castle



Queensferry South Site Brief

Builyeon Road Site Brief (HSG32)

- address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South Queensferry set out in paragraphs 134-136 above
- vehicular access to be taken from Builyeon Road (A904).
- a substantial landscaped buffer, with additional tree planting, should be provided along the southern boundary of the site with the new approach road, as shown on the diagram. The landscaped buffer should be of sufficient width to soften the visual impact of development on the site from the new approach road, provide a robust green belt boundary and mitigate noise impact. Additional tree planting should constitute native woodland species, and have regard to any ecological mitigation measures specified as part of the replacement crossing and oil pipeline.
- the landscaped buffer should integrate with that provided within the western part of HSG 33, with an opportunity to incorporate a footpath/cycleway, including a bridge over the existing A90 carriageway (which is being retained as a public transport link only to the existing Forth Road Bridge) to the retail and housing area to the east of the site.
- Opportunity to change the character of Builyeon Road (A904), through street design, including new development frontage with the road where this is possible, upgrading or providing of new bus stops or shelters, roadside footpaths and traffic calming (including reducing the speed limit through traffic regulation orders).
- new pedestrian/cycle routes (taking into account the Forth Replacement Crossing as appropriate) should be provided, particularly forming north-south path connections by linking new pedestrian/cycle routes to the existing network north of the A904, thus allowing the new housing to integrate fully with the existing urban area including the town centre to the north of the site. The use of avenue tree planting and retention/re-use of the existing stone wall is encouraged.
- the residential amenity of existing housing should be taken into account in the design of all new pedestrian/cycle routes and links.
- landscape effects of any noise attenuation measures to be considered in terms of site design

and appearance

- include a new primary school towards centre of site
- opportunity for commercial and community uses within the site, possibly in the north west and north east parts of the site where they could also form part of the frontage to the main road. There is also a possible redevelopment opportunity with respect to existing commercial uses to the north of the site (which could be incorporated into the development on the site) and with respect to the redundant northbound carriageway to the east of the site.
- provision of new local greenspace in accordance with open space strategy standards.

South Scotstoun Site Brief (HSG 33)

- address the General Development Principles on transport and education for south Queensferry set out in paragraphs 134-136 above.
- vehicular access to be taken from B800 Queensferry to Kirkliston Road and Provost Milne Grove. However, there should be no provision for traffic through the site between B800 and Scotstoun Avenue, apart from buses in the event that this is considered appropriate using a bus gate. There should be no vehicular access from the eastern end of the site into Dalmeny. Appropriate traffic calming measures may be considered for Scotstoun Avenue.
- retain field trees and supplement the existing tree lined track along the southern boundary with new native woodland of minimum 20 metres depth to extend the existing green network along the whole southern boundary of the site as shown on the diagram, thus establishing a new robust green belt boundary along the A90, and connecting woodland habitat. Opportunity to replace coniferous plantation with mixed native woodland and provide street planting where appropriate.
- opportunity to provide a new footpath/cycleway extending from HSG 32, across the A90 and B800, along the western part of the southern boundary within the extended green network, linking to the existing footpath/cycleway (National Cycle Route 1) extending to Dalmeny to the east, and North Queensferry to the north.
- opportunity to change the character of the B800 through street design, also enabling path connections across the B800, thus facilitating the new footpath/cycleway referred to above
- new pedestrian/cycle routes should be provided, forming north-south path connections, thus

allowing the new housing to integrate fully with the existing urban area including the town centre to the north of the site.

- the need to respect the residential amenity of existing housing should be taken into account in the design of all new pedestrian/cycle routes and links.
- bus stops should be upgraded as appropriate on Kirkliston Road, Scotstoun Avenue and in Dalmeny.
- careful consideration should be given to the layout and design of the proposed new housing and associated open space, in order to protect the residential amenity of the houses directly overlooking the site along the northern boundary and along the proposed access at Provost Milne Grove.
- landscape effects of any noise attenuation measures to be considered in terms of site design and appearance from A90.
- new development to front onto the green network and provide natural surveillance.
- provision of new local greenspace in accordance with open space strategy standards.
- proposals should take into account the restrictions resulting from the safeguarding zone for the oil storage installation shown in the diagram, where it may not be possible to build houses, or there may be a restriction on the number and location of houses. Any areas not developed for housing should be retained as informal open space.

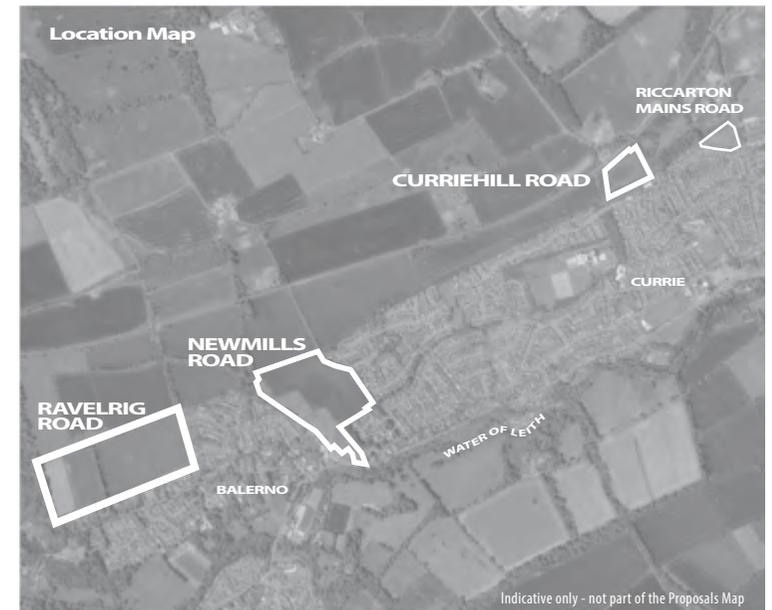
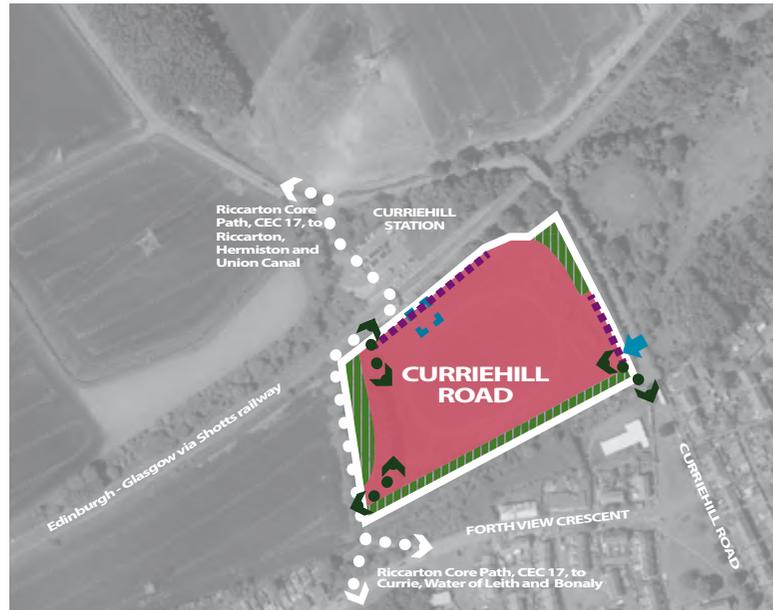
Dalmeny Development Principles (HSG 34)

- address the General Development Principles on transport and education for South Queensferry set out in paragraphs 134-136 above.
- upgrading of bus stops in Bankhead Road/Main Street
- vehicular access to be taken from Bankhead Road.
- pedestrian access to be provided from Main Street.
- street frontage and high quality stone boundary wall to be provided to Bankhead Road.
- retention of view corridors from Main Street to Forth Road and Rail Bridge.
- development subject to a height constraint of 1-1.5 storeys.
- the use of traditional materials and the continuation of traditional rural built form are considered essential.
- supplement tree and hedge planting to the north of the village to form a defensible green belt boundary.

Newmills Road, Balerno and Curriehill Road, Currie

-  site boundary
-  street improvement & frontage
-  housing
-  commercial / retail opportunities
-  vehicular access

- Green network:**
-  new woodland
-  new greenspace
-  new footpath / cyclepath
-  existing footpath / cyclepath



Balerno and Currie Site Briefs

Curriehill Road Development Principles (HSG 36)

- address the General Development Principles for South-West Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 134-136)
- address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- provide a new footway along the east boundary frontage (Curriehill Road) to link with existing footway network
- improve high quality pedestrian/cycle link to Curriehill Station (may involve upgrading existing link)
- help provide additional cycle parking at Curriehill Station
- upgrade existing bus stop facilities in Riccarton Avenue
- the finalised site capacity design and layout should be informed by an adequate flood risk assessment
- vehicular access to be taken from Curriehill Road.
- direct pedestrian links to be formed between Curriehill Road and Curriehill Station through the site. Connections also to be made to the Kirknewton Core Path to the west boundary of the site.
- development to provide a residential street frontage to the railway line and part way along Curriehill Road with part of the hedgerow removed.
- opportunity for flatted development and commercial/retail units to the north of the site by the railway line.
- retain hedgerow to the south and tree planting along the western edge of the site to provide an appropriate green belt boundary and undeveloped land adjacent to a minor watercourse.

Newmills Road Development Principles (HSG 37)

- address the General Development Principles for South-West Edinburgh (as set out in paragraphs 134-136)
- provide a new footway along the east frontage boundary
- address any identified impacts on the safe operation of the local road network
- improve pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities on A70, in vicinity of Newmills Road junction – may be requirement for signal control

- upgrade cycle routes between Newmills Road and Curriehill Station
- provide additional cycle parking at Curriehill Station
- provide a new bus stop facilities on A70, in vicinity of Newmills Road
- possible contribution to extended car park at Curriehill Station
- vehicular access to be taken from Newmills Road and Lanark Road West.
- new linear park (proposal GS11) of approximately 50m width to be formed to the western edge of the site as part of an off road, multi user path between the Water of Leith Walkway and Kirknewton, in addition to a local path connection to Addistoun Crescent. The new park will address the large greenspace deficiency to the north of Balerno, enhance connectivity of native broadleaf woodland habitat and integrate SUDs measures. It could also provide new allotments.
- access from Lanark Road West to run along outer eastern edge of linear park. Residential streets to front onto the proposed linear park to the west and Newmills Road to the east.
- new wooded green belt boundary to be formed on prominent break of slope to the north of the site of a minimum 30m depth.

Ravelrig Road Development Principles (HSG 38)

- address the General Development Principles on education and transport (as set out in paragraphs 134-136)
- address any required local road/junction improvements
- provide green network connections and a landscape framework with the layout and landscaping achieving integration with neighbouring housing sites
- create pedestrian and cycle connections to adjoining housing areas, particularly to the south and east
- substantial woodland edge to be retained with recreational access to form a new green belt boundary along the northern boundary of the site
- a Bird Hazard Management assessment and associated plan will be required to ensure the proposals address any required mitigation measures emerging
- secure any required archaeological works.

Part 2 Policies



137 Planning applications will be assessed against the following policies to ensure that future development helps to meet the core aims of the plan. All relevant policies will be considered in assessing each application. Part 2 of the plan is set out in eight sections

1 Delivering the Strategy

2 Design Principles for New Development

3 Caring for the Environment

4 Employment and Economic Development

5 Housing and Community Facilities

6 Shopping and Leisure

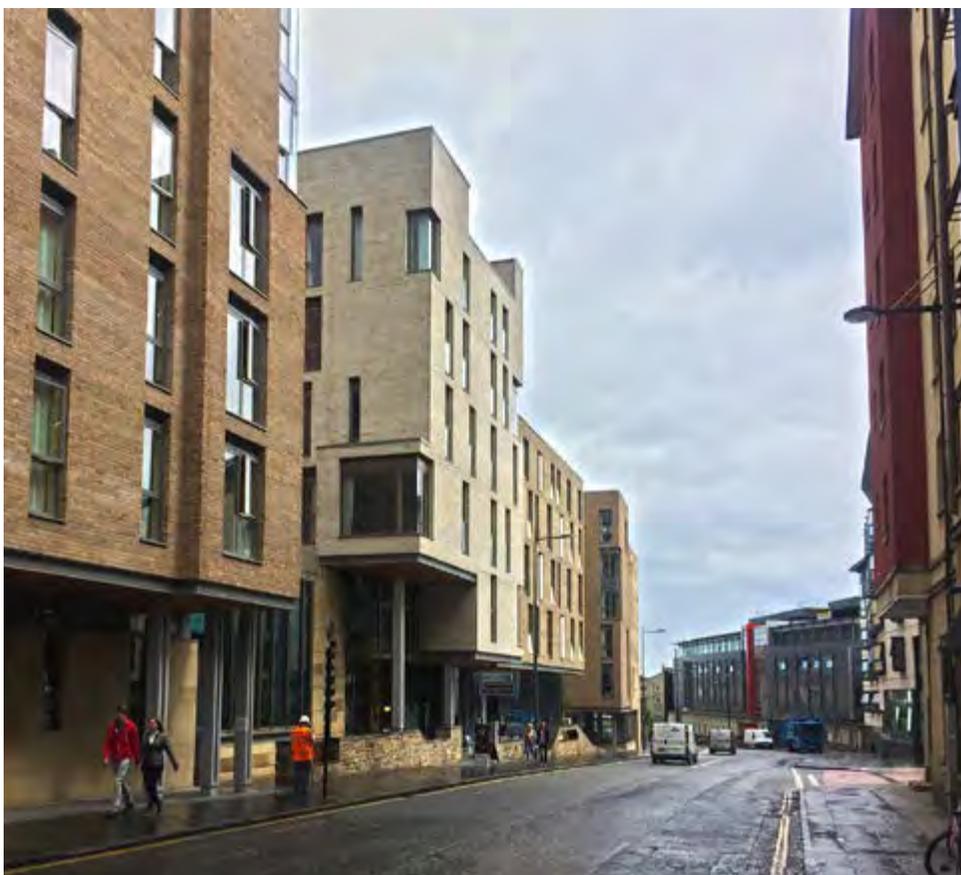
7 Transport

8 Resources and Services

138 Policies are often expressed positively, in terms of what kinds of development will be permitted or encouraged. Where a policy states that certain types of development will be permitted, it should also be understood that failure to meet the Council's expectations and aspirations may provide grounds for refusal of planning permission.

1 Delivering the Strategy

- 139 The policies in this section will play a key role in delivering the LDP strategy. It covers developer contributions towards the delivery of infrastructure provision and improvements, and provides specific area based policies for three parts of the city to guide major redevelopment and regeneration proposals – the City Centre, Edinburgh Waterfront and Edinburgh Park/South Gyle.



Objectives

- To implement the Council's approach to infrastructure provision and improvements associated with development, taking account of current economic conditions.
- To ensure that developers make a fair and realistic contribution to the delivery of necessary infrastructure provision and improvement associated with development.
- To ensure that proposals for mixed use regeneration in the City Centre, Edinburgh Waterfront and Edinburgh Park/South Gyle are appropriate to the character of the area and bring maximum benefit to the city.

Developer Contributions

Policy Del 1 Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery

1. Proposals will be required to contribute to the following infrastructure provision where relevant and necessary to mitigate* any negative additional impact (either on an individual or cumulative basis) and where commensurate to the scale of the proposed development:
 - a) The strategic infrastructure from SDP Fig. 2, the transport proposals and safeguards from Table 9 including the existing and proposed tram network, other transport interventions as specified in Part 1 Section 5 of the Plan and to accord with Policy Tra 8. Contribution zones will apply to address cumulative impacts.
 - b) Education provision including the new school proposals from Table 5 and the potential school extensions as indicated in Part 1 Section 5 of the Plan. Contribution zones will apply to address cumulative impact.

- c) Green space actions if required by Policy Hou 3, Env 18, 19 or 20. Contribution zones may be established where provision is relevant to more than one site.
 - d) Public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions, where identified in the Council's public realm strategy, or as a site specific action. Contribution zones may be established where provision is relevant to more than one site.
2. Development should only progress subject to sufficient infrastructure already being available or where it is demonstrated that it can be delivered at the appropriate time.

In order to provide further detail on the approach to implementation of this policy and to provide the basis for future action programmes Supplementary Guidance** will be prepared to provide guidance including on:

- a) The required infrastructure in relation to specific sites and/or areas
- b) Approach to the timely delivery of the required infrastructure
- c) Assessment of developer contributions and arrangements for the efficient conclusion of legal agreements
- d) The thresholds that may apply
- e) Mapping of the cumulative contribution zones relative to specific transport, education, public realm and green space actions.
- f) The Council's approach should the required contributions raise demonstrable commercial viability constraints and/or where forward or gap funding may be required.

* Further assessments may be required to detail the required mitigation

** This guidance should be submitted to Ministers within one year from the date of adoption of this Plan. In the event that timing of the findings of the Cumulative Impact Transport and Land Use Appraisal Working Group would delay inclusion of details on cross boundary issues an interim approach will be detailed through the Supplementary Guidance to be confirmed through the replacement development plan.

140 This policy is intended to ensure that infrastructure is provided to facilitate new development.

Developer Contributions

141 Anticipated transport and schools requirements relative to specific areas (General Development Principles) and sites (Development Principles) are set out in Part 1 Section 5 of the plan. Appendix C details the provisions for which contributions would be sought. These include:

- School capacity increases including new schools
- Traffic management and other transport improvements to address the individual and cumulative impact of proposed development including on the Trunk Road Network.
- Green Space Actions

142 The Council has already forward funded the completed section of the tram network and contributions will continue to be sought from future development which impacts on or creates a need for this infrastructure. This approach to developer contributions may apply to other items of required infrastructure such as schools where advance provision is necessary to enable the development strategy.

143 Further detail of anticipated requirements and the approach to delivery including the use of cumulative contributions zones, a framework for consideration of financial viability issues and possible approaches to forward and gap funding will be set out through the Supplementary Guidance as referenced in Policy Del 1.

144 An Action Programme will then be rolled forward annually to monitor timescales and identify the need for further action and the parties responsible.

145 The Council recognises that the scale of proposed development may also impact on other infrastructure including health and community facilities. Policy Hou 10

is relevant in this respect. However, there is a current lack of information on the scale of such requirements and how they should be addressed. Whilst it may be appropriate to seek contributions for such provision any requirement would need to be considered on a case by case basis where a clear justification can be provided in the context of Circular 3/2012. The feasibility of including such additional contributions and the impact on development viability would also have to be assessed.

Area Specific Policies - Opportunities for major mixed use development/regeneration

146 Policies Del 2 - Del 4 will guide development in three major regeneration areas, the City Centre, Edinburgh Waterfront and Edinburgh Park/South Gyle. These policies aim to ensure that development and regeneration proposals incorporate an appropriate mix of uses consistent with the character of the wider area and its role in meeting the objectives of the plan.

Policy Del 2 City Centre

Development which lies within the area of the City Centre as shown on the Proposals Map will be permitted which retains and enhances its character, attractiveness, vitality and accessibility and contributes to its role as a strategic business and regional shopping centre and Edinburgh's role as a capital city. The requirements in principle will be for:

- a) comprehensively designed proposals which maximise the potential of the site in accordance with any relevant development principles, development brief and/or other guidance
- b) a use or a mix of uses appropriate to the location of the site, its accessibility characteristics and the character of the surrounding area.
- c) Where practicable, major mixed use developments should provide offices,

particularly on upper floors. At street level, other uses may be more appropriate to maintain city centre diversity, especially retail vitality on important shopping frontages

- d) the creation of new civic spaces and traffic-free pedestrian routes where achievable.

Housing as part of mixed use development will be encouraged on appropriate sites to help meet housing need and create strong, sustainable communities.

147 This policy guides development in the City Centre to ensure proposals provide an appropriate mix of uses and are of a high quality of design taking account of the characteristics of the historic environment. Given the demand for office space in the City Centre and the importance of office jobs to the economy, the policy requires office provision to be included in major mixed use development proposals wherever possible. Development principles for the Fountainbridge, Edinburgh St James and New Street sites are provided in Table 10 (Part 1 Section 5).

Policy Del 3 Edinburgh Waterfront

Planning permission will be granted for development which will contribute towards the creation of new urban quarters at Leith Waterfront and Granton Waterfront (specifically EW 1a, b & c and EW 2 a -d on the Proposals Map). The requirements in principle will be for:

- a) comprehensively designed proposals which maximise the development potential of the area
- b) the provision of a series of mixed use sustainable neighbourhoods that connect to the waterfront, with each other and with nearby neighbourhoods
- c) proposals for a mix of house types, sizes and affordability
- d) the provision of open space in order to meet the needs of the local community, create local identity and a sense of place

- e) the provision of local retail facilities and leisure and tourism attractions, including water related recreation in and around retained harbours
- f) transport measures agreed with the Council, including a contribution to the proposed tram network and other necessary public transport improvements, the eastwards extension of Ocean Drive and the provision of a network of paths for pedestrians and cyclists, including an east-west path that will form part of the city-wide coastal promenade (safeguarded routes for these are shown on the Proposals Map).

In Seafield and Leith's northern and eastern docks (EW 1d and e), planning permission will be granted for industrial and port-related development and compatible uses provided it complies with other relevant policies in this plan.

Development should accord with the Leith Waterfront or Granton Waterfront Development Principles.

148 The purpose of this policy is to ensure the regeneration of Edinburgh's Waterfront comes forward in a planned manner within the context of a long term vision. It sets out key development principles to guide housing led regeneration on large parts of the site, with more detailed guidance provided in the relevant site briefs. The policy also recognises that some parts of the Waterfront will remain in business and industrial uses. Development Principles for Leith Waterfront and Granton Waterfront are set out in Table 11 (Part 1 Section 5).

Policy Del 4 Edinburgh Park/South Gyle

Within the boundary of Edinburgh Park/South Gyle as shown on the Proposals Map, planning permission will be granted for development which maintains the strategic employment role of the area and also introduces a wider mix of uses. The requirements in principle will be for;

- a) comprehensively designed proposals which maximise the development potential of the area
- b) development for office and other business uses as part of mixed use proposals
- c) housing as a component of business-led mixed use proposals
- d) the creation of a new commercial hub adjacent to Edinburgh Park Station
- e) additional leisure and community uses at Gyle shopping centre
- f) an extension of the existing green space corridor (known as the Lochans) space
- g) improved pedestrian and cycle links through the site and to provide strong, safe connections with services and facilities in the surrounding area

Development should accord with the Edinburgh Park/South Gyle Development Principles.

149 This policy aims to promote a better mix of uses in Edinburgh Park/South Gyle and still retain its important role as a strategic business location. The vision is to change the character of the Edinburgh Park/South Gyle area over time from a business dominated environment with limited evening and weekend activity to a thriving mixed use and well integrated part of the city. The Edinburgh Park/South Gyle Development Principles set out in Part 1 Section 5 provide guidance on how development can help deliver the long term vision for this area.

2 Design Principles for New Development

150 The Council encourages innovation and well designed developments that relate sensitively to the existing quality and character of the local and wider environment, generate distinctiveness and a sense of place, and help build stronger communities. Policies Des 1–Des 13 will be used to assess planning applications to meet the following objectives. More detailed advice on how to interpret and apply these policies can be found in Council guidance including in the Edinburgh Design Guidance document.



Objectives

- a) To ensure that new development is of the highest design quality and respects, safeguards and enhances the special character of the city
- b) To ensure that the city develops in an integrated and sustainable manner
- c) To create new and distinctive places which support and enhance the special character of the city and meet the needs of residents and other users

Policy Des 1 Design Quality and Context

Planning permission will be granted for development where it is demonstrated that the proposal will create or contribute towards a sense of place. Design should be based on an overall design concept that draws upon positive characteristics of the surrounding area. Planning permission will not be granted for poor quality or inappropriate design or for proposals that would be damaging to the character or appearance of the area around it, particularly where this has a special importance.

151 This policy applies to all new development, including alterations and extensions. The Council expects new development to be of a high standard of design. The Council's policies and guidelines are not to be used as a template for minimum standards. The purpose of the policy is to encourage innovation in the design and layout of new buildings, streets and spaces, provided that the existing quality and character of the immediate and wider environment are respected and enhanced and local distinctiveness is generated.

Policy Des 2 Co-ordinated Development

Planning permission will be granted for development which will not compromise:

- a) the effective development of adjacent land; or
- b) the comprehensive development and regeneration of a wider area as provided for in a master plan, strategy or development brief approved by the Council.

152 This policy applies to all development involving one or more new buildings. The Council encourages a comprehensive approach to redevelopment and regeneration wherever possible, and the preparation of development frameworks or master plans, to identify the full design potential for creating successful places. Piecemeal development is less likely to lead to the creation of well-defined and cohesive networks of streets and spaces. In exceptional cases, it may be necessary for the Council to use its powers of compulsory purchase to assemble a site for development and enable a satisfactory outcome to be achieved.

Policy Des 3 Development Design - Incorporating and Enhancing Existing and Potential Features

Planning permission will be granted for development where it is demonstrated that existing characteristics and features worthy of retention on the site and in the surrounding area, have been identified, incorporated and enhanced through its design.

153 This policy is relevant for all new development involving one new building or more. Its aim is to ensure that development proposals are informed by a detailed analysis and understanding of the site. The incorporation of existing features including built structures, archaeology, trees and woodland, landscape character, views and biodiversity can enhance a development's sense of place and contribution to the wider habitat and green network. Where practicable, proposals should provide new habitat to further the conservation of biodiversity.

Policy Des 4 Development Design – Impact on Setting

Planning permission will be granted for development where it is demonstrated that it will have a positive impact on its surroundings, including the character of the wider townscape and landscape, and impact on existing views, having regard to:

- a) height and form
- b) scale and proportions, including the spaces between buildings
- c) position of buildings and other features on the site
- d) materials and detailing

154 This policy applies to all new development of one or more buildings. Where the built environment is of high quality and has a settled townscape character, new development proposals will be expected to have similar characteristics to the surrounding buildings and urban grain. Where the surrounding development is fragmented or of poor quality, development proposals should help repair the urban fabric, establish model forms of development and generate coherence and distinctiveness – a sense of place. The siting and design of development should also be guided by views within the wider landscape and an understanding of local landscape character, including important topographical features, e.g. prominent ridges, valleys and patterns of vegetation.

Policy Des 5 Development Design – Amenity

Planning permission will be granted for development where it is demonstrated that:

- a) the amenity of neighbouring developments is not adversely affected and that future occupiers have acceptable levels of amenity in relation to noise, daylight, sunlight, privacy or immediate outlook
- b) the design will facilitate adaptability in the future to the needs of different occupiers, and in appropriate locations will promote opportunities for mixed uses
- c) community security will be promoted by providing active frontages to more important thoroughfares and designing for natural surveillance over all footpaths and open areas
- d) a clear distinction is made between public and private spaces, with the latter provided in enclosed or defensible forms
- e) refuse and recycling facilities, cycle storage, low and zero carbon technology, telecommunications equipment, plant and services have been sensitively integrated into the design

155 This policy applies to all new development for one or more new buildings. Buildings must meet the needs of users and occupiers, with consideration given to impacts on neighbouring properties to ensure no unreasonable noise impact or loss of daylight, sunlight or privacy. Buildings should be designed to be flexible in use and interact closely with the street, providing continuity of urban frontage and natural surveillance. Cul-de-sac and single access residential layouts and gated communities should be avoided to help the integration of new development into the wider neighbourhood. Ancillary facilities must be sensitively integrated into the design of buildings to avoid impacting upon the surrounding townscape.

Policy Des 6 Sustainable Buildings

Planning permission will only be granted for new development where it has been demonstrated that:

- a) the current carbon dioxide emissions reduction target has been met, with at least half of this target met through the use of low and zero carbon generating technologies.
- b) other features are incorporated that will reduce or minimise environmental resource use and impact, for example:
 - i. measures to promote water conservation
 - ii. sustainable urban drainage measures that will ensure that there will be no increase in rate of surface water run-off in peak conditions or detrimental impact on the water environment. This should include green roofs on sites where measures on the ground are not practical
 - iii. provision of facilities for the separate collection of dry recyclable waste and food waste
 - iv. maximum use of materials from local and/or sustainable sources
 - v. measures to support and encourage the use of sustainable transport, particularly cycling, including cycle parking and other supporting facilities such as showers.

156 This policy applies to all development involving one or more new buildings. The purpose of this policy is to help tackle the causes and impacts of climate change, reduce resource use and moderate the impact of development on the environment.

157 Buildings account for a substantial proportion of total carbon emissions through the energy they consume. Local authorities, through their planning and building standards responsibilities have a key role in helping to meet the Scottish Government's target for nearly zero carbon homes and buildings by 2016. Scottish Building Standards set carbon dioxide emissions reduction targets. At March 2013,

the Building Standards target was a 30% carbon dioxide reduction from 2007 levels. This target figure is expected to rise over the LDP period.

- 158 To meet criterion a), proposals for new development must accord with the current carbon dioxide emissions reduction target (as set out by Scottish Building Standards) and also demonstrate that at least half of this reduction will be met through low and zero carbon technologies. This specified requirement linked to the anticipated rising Building Standards targets meets the Council's obligations under Section 3F of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.
- 159 Low and zero carbon technologies can be renewable energy sources such as solar panels and micro-wind, heat pumps, combined heat and power and district heating infrastructure, and equipment such as mechanical ventilation and heat recovery which uses fossil fuels but results in significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions overall. Existing technologies are able to meet half of the current Building Standards target and the above policy assumes that further innovation will enable such technologies to keep pace with the target as it rises.
- 160 The Council will set out the up-to-date requirement in the S1 Sustainability Form which applicants are required to complete to demonstrate compliance with the above policy. Further advice is available in Council guidance.
- 161 Steps must be taken to ensure that the rate of surface water run-off is not increased by the development proposed. This can be achieved by the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) which is a comprehensive design approach to the management of water on a site, to delay run-off and encourage filtration through the use of porous surfaces, detention ponds, and swales in ways which enhance amenity and biodiversity and avoid pollution effects. Where ground SUDS cannot be provided for practical reasons, then building designs to manage heavy rainfall such as green roofs should be provided. It is also important that new developments create an environment that encourages more sustainable lifestyles, for example, by including waste management facilities that support recycling targets.

Policy Des 7 Layout Design

Planning permission will be granted for development where:

- a) a comprehensive and integrated approach to the layout of buildings, streets, footpaths, cycle paths, public and private open spaces, services and SUDS features has been taken
 - b) new streets within developments are direct and connected with other networks to ensure ease of access to local centres and public transport and new public or focal spaces are created where they will serve a purpose
 - c) the layout will encourage walking and cycling, cater for the requirements of public transport if required and incorporate design features which will restrict traffic speeds to an appropriate level and minimise potential conflict between pedestrians, cyclists and motorised traffic
 - d) car and cycle parking areas and pedestrian and cycle paths are overlooked by surrounding properties
 - e) safe and convenient access and movement in and around the development will be promoted, having regard especially to the needs of people with limited mobility or special needs
 - f) public open spaces and pedestrian and cycle routes are connected with the wider pedestrian and cycle network including any off-road pedestrian and cycle routes where the opportunity exists.
- 162 This policy is relevant for all new development involving one or more new buildings. The layout of development should enhance community safety and urban vitality and provide direct and convenient connections on foot and by cycle. Where new road space is required as an integral and necessary part of new development, layouts should not encourage greater car use or cause or add to congestion in the surrounding area.

Policy Des 8 Public Realm and Landscape Design

Planning permission will be granted for development where all external spaces, and features, including streets, footpaths, civic spaces, green spaces boundary treatments and public art have been designed as an integral part of the scheme as a whole, and it has been demonstrated that:

- a) the design and the materials to be used are appropriate for their intended purpose, to the use and character of the area generally, especially where this has a special interest or importance
- b) the different elements of paving, landscaping and street furniture are coordinated to avoid a sense of clutter, and in larger schemes design and provision will be coordinated over different phases of a development
- c) particular consideration has been given, if appropriate, to the planting of trees to provide a setting for buildings, boundaries and road sides and create a robust landscape structure
- d) a satisfactory scheme of maintenance will be put in place.

163 This policy applies to all development proposing new public space as part of the overall scheme. High quality, well designed public spaces are crucial elements of the urban environment and in making successful places. The Council encourages the preparation of public realm strategies to coordinate design and provide information on future maintenance in other major development schemes.

Policy Des 9 Urban Edge Development

Planning permission will only be granted for development on sites at the green belt boundary where it:

- a) conserves and enhances the landscape setting and special character of the city
- b) promotes access to the surrounding countryside if appropriate
- c) includes landscape improvement proposals that will strengthen the green belt boundary and contribute to multi-functional green networks by improving amenity and enhance biodiversity.

164 This policy applies to all new development situated at the edge of the urban area. A clear demarcation between town and country is important to the defensibility of the Green Belt boundary and its objectives.

Policy Des 10 Waterside Development

Planning permission will only be granted for development on sites on the coastal edge or adjoining a watercourse, including the Union Canal, where the proposals:

- a) provides an attractive frontage to the water in question
- b) where appropriate, maintains, provides or improves public access to and along the water's edge
- c) maintains and enhances the water environment, its nature conservation or landscape interest including its margins and river valley
- d) if appropriate, promotes recreational use of the water.

165 This policy applies to all new development adjoining a watercourse. The city's several natural water courses add to the variety of scenery within the urban area and the city's biodiversity interest. They have considerable potential to enhance adjacent development by offering recreational value and contributing to the green network. Proposals along the Firth of Forth may also need to be assessed in terms of any impact on the internationally designated Natura 2000 site – see Policy Env13.

Policy Des 11 Tall Buildings – Skyline and Key Views

Planning permission will only be granted for development which rises above the building height prevailing generally in the surrounding area where:

- a) a landmark is to be created that enhances the skyline and surrounding townscape and is justified by the proposed use
- b) the scale of the building is appropriate in its context
- c) there would be no adverse impact on important views of landmark buildings, the historic skyline, landscape features in the urban area or the landscape setting of the city, including the Firth of Forth.

166 Proposals for development that would be conspicuous in iconic views of the city will be subject to special scrutiny. This is necessary to protect some of the city's most striking visual characteristics, the views available from many vantage points within the city and beyond, of landmark buildings, the city's historic skyline, undeveloped hillsides within the urban area and the hills, open countryside and the Firth of Forth which create a unique landscape setting for the city. In addition, the height of new buildings may need to be suppressed where necessary so that the city's topography and valley features continue to be reflected in roofscapes. This policy will play an important role in protecting the setting of the World Heritage Sites.

167 A study undertaken for the Council identifies key public viewpoints and is used in assessing proposals for high buildings. Further advice is provided in Council guidance.

Policy Des 12 Alterations and Extensions

Planning permission will be granted for alterations and extensions to existing buildings which:

- a) in their design and form, choice of materials and positioning are compatible with the character of the existing building
- b) will not result in an unreasonable loss of privacy or natural light to neighbouring properties
- c) will not be detrimental to neighbourhood amenity and character

168 Every change to a building, street or space has the potential to enrich or, if poorly designed, impoverish a part of the public realm. The impact of a proposal on the appearance and character of the existing building and street scene generally must be satisfactory and there should be no unreasonable loss of amenity and privacy for immediate neighbours.

Policy Des 13 Shopfronts

Planning permission will be granted for alterations to shopfronts which are improvements on what already exists and relate sensitively and harmoniously to the building as a whole. Particular care will be taken over proposals for the installation of illuminated advertising panels and projecting signs, blinds, canopies, security grills and shutters to avoid harm to the visual amenity of shopping streets or the character of historic environments.

169 Shopfront design, shop designs and shopfront advertising play an important role in the visual environment of the city. Important traditional or original features on older buildings, such as stall risers, fascias and structural framing of entrances and shop windows, should be retained and incorporated into the design. In conservation areas and on listed buildings, design and materials used will be expected to be of a high standard, and not damaging to existing fabric of buildings or wider character. Detailed advice on shopfronts is provided in Council guidance.

3 Caring for the Environment

170 Protection of the historic and natural environment for the benefit of future generations is an important role of the planning system. The purpose and context of Edinburgh's most important environmental designations including the World Heritage Site, Conservation Areas and Green Belt are explained in Part 1 of the plan. Policies Env 1 – Env 22 will be used in assessing planning applications to meet the following objectives;

Objectives

- To ensure that the unique qualities of the city, its historic environment and the character of its urban areas are safeguarded for the future
- To protect important landscape and natural features of the environment, including the city's Green Belt setting
- To protect and enhance the nature conservation and biodiversity interest of the city
- To protect natural resources



The Historic Environment

171 Policies Env 1 – Env 6 will be used to assess proposals affecting Edinburgh's world heritage sites, conservation areas and listed buildings. The Council's guidance on Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings provide further advice. Policy Env 7 relates to historic landscapes and policies Env 8 and 9 cover archaeological resources.

Policy Env 1 World Heritage Sites

Development which would harm the qualities which justified the inscription of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh and/or the Forth Bridge as World Heritage Sites or would have a detrimental impact on a Site's setting will not be permitted.

172 This policy requires development to respect and protect the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Sites and their settings. Setting may include sites in the immediate vicinity, viewpoints identified in the key views study and prominent landscape features throughout the city.

Policy Env 2 Listed Buildings - Demolition

Proposals for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, taking into account:

- a) the condition of the building and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value to be derived from its continued use
- b) the adequacy of efforts to retain the building in, or adapt it to, a use that will safeguard its future, including its marketing at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable period.
- c) the merits of alternative proposals for the site and whether the public benefits to be derived from allowing demolition outweigh the loss.

Policy Env 3 Listed Buildings - Setting

Development within the curtilage or affecting the setting of a listed building will be permitted only if not detrimental to the architectural character, appearance or historic interest of the building, or to its setting.

Policy Env 4 Listed Buildings – Alterations and Extensions

Proposals to alter or extend a listed building will be permitted where

- a) those alterations or extensions are justified;
- b) there will be no unnecessary damage to historic structures or diminution of its interest; and
- c) where any additions are in keeping with other parts of the building.

173 In determining applications for planning permission or listed building consent, the Council is required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses. Applications for the demolition or substantial alteration of a listed building must be accompanied by a thorough structural condition report demonstrating that the proposals are necessary or justified. Information must be provided on the proposed replacement building; these should be of comparable quality in terms of construction and design. The loss of a listed building will only be justified in exceptional circumstances. Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Council guidance provide further advice for applications relating to Listed Buildings.

Policy Env 5 Conservation Areas – Demolition of Buildings

Proposals for the demolition of an unlisted building within a conservation area but which is considered to make a positive contribution to the character of the area will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and after taking into account the considerations set out in Policy Env 2 above.

Proposals for the demolition of any building within a conservation area, whether listed or not, will not normally be permitted unless a detailed planning application is approved for a replacement building which enhances or preserves the character of the area or, if acceptable, for the landscaping of the site.

Policy Env 6 Conservation Areas - Development

Development within a conservation area or affecting its setting will be permitted which:

- a) preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the conservation area and is consistent with the relevant conservation area character appraisal
- b) preserves trees, hedges, boundary walls, railings, paving and other features which contribute positively to the character of the area and
- c) demonstrates high standards of design and utilises materials appropriate to the historic environment.

Planning applications should be submitted in a sufficiently detailed form for the effect of the development proposal on the character and appearance of the area to be assessed.

174 The purpose of the above policies is to protect and, where possible, enhance the character and appearance of Edinburgh's many conservation areas. By controlling the demolition of buildings and ensuring new development is of appropriate design and quality, their aim is to protect the City's heritage for future generations.

175 Applications for demolition will be permitted only where this does not erode the character and appearance of the conservation area. The general presumption will be in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the conservation area, particularly where it can be demonstrated that the building is able to support a new viable use, or might be capable of such in the future. Conservation Area Consent may be subject to conditions or a legal agreement to link demolition works to the

provision of the proposed replacement building or, in exceptional circumstances, to require temporary landscaping.

- 176 Design statements are required for new developments in a conservation area. This statement should include reference to the relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Council guidance on Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings and show how these have informed the proposed design.

Policy Env 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Development will only be permitted where there is no detrimental impact on the character of a site recorded in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, adverse effects on its setting or upon component features which contribute to its value. Elsewhere, adverse effects on historic landscape features should be minimised. Restoration of Inventory sites and other historic landscape features is encouraged.

- 177 This policy aims to protect sites included in the national Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (shown on the Proposals Map) and other historic landscape features elsewhere across the Council area. An understanding of how the landscape has evolved can help inform a development proposal. A historical landscape appraisal may be requested from applicants to allow full assessment of the implications of development and identify restoration opportunities.

Policy Env 8 Protection of Important Remains

Development will not be permitted which would:

- a) adversely affect a scheduled monument or other nationally important archaeological remains, or the integrity of their setting
- b) damage or destroy non-designated archaeological remains which the Council considers should be preserved in situ.

Policy Env 9 Development of Sites of Archaeological Significance

Planning permission will be granted for development on sites of known or suspected archaeological significance if it can be concluded from information derived from a desk-based assessment and, if requested by the Council, a field evaluation, that either:

- a) no significant archaeological features are likely to be affected by the development or
- b) any significant archaeological features will be preserved in situ and, if necessary, in an appropriate setting with provision for public access and interpretation or
- c) the benefits of allowing the proposed development outweigh the importance of preserving the remains in situ. The applicant will then be required to make provision for archaeological excavation, recording, and analysis, and publication of the results before development starts, all to be in accordance with a programme of works agreed with the Council.

- 178 The objective of the above policies is to protect and enhance archaeological remains, where possible by preservation in situ in an appropriate setting. In some cases, depending on the nature of the remains and character of the site, the Council may require provision for public access and interpretation as part of the proposed development. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results will be required.

- 179 Developers should seek early advice from the Council's Archaeologist for sites where historic remains are known or thought likely to exist. Where a development may affect a scheduled monument or its setting, early contact should be made with Historic Environment Scotland.

Natural Environment

180 Policies Env 10 to Env 16 will play an important role in ensuring development proposals protect and where possible enhance Edinburgh's natural heritage. Further advice can be found in Council guidance.

Policy Env 10 Development in the Green Belt and Countryside

Within the Green Belt and Countryside shown on the Proposals Map, development will only be permitted where it meets one of the following criteria and would not detract from the landscape quality and/or rural character of the area:

- a) For the purposes of agriculture, woodland and forestry, horticulture or countryside recreation, or where a countryside location is essential and provided any buildings, structures or hard standing areas are of a scale and quality of design appropriate to the use.
- b) For the change of use of an existing building, provided the building is of architectural merit or a valuable element in the landscape and is worthy of retention. Buildings should be of domestic scale, substantially intact and structurally capable of conversion.
- c) For development relating to an existing use or building(s) such as an extension to a site or building, ancillary development or intensification of the use, provided the proposal is appropriate in type in terms of the existing use, of an appropriate scale, of high quality design and acceptable in terms of traffic impact.
- d) For the replacement of an existing building with a new building in the same use provided:
 - 1) the existing building is not listed or of architectural / historic merit;
 - 2) the existing building is of poor quality design and structural condition,
 - 3) the existing building is of domestic scale, has a lawful use and is not a temporary structure; and

4) the new building is of a similar or smaller size to the existing one, lies within the curtilage of the existing building and is of high design quality.

- 181 It is necessary to control the type and scale of development in the green belt to enable it to fulfil its important role in terms of landscape setting and countryside recreation as described in Part 1. However, the purpose of the green belt is not to prevent development from happening. This policy sets out the circumstances in which development in the green belt can be supported.
- 182 In Edinburgh, Countryside areas i.e. land outwith existing settlements, which are not designated green belt are considered to be of equivalent environmental importance. For this reason, it is appropriate to apply the same level of protection to both green belt and Countryside areas.
- 183 The key test for all proposals in the green belt and Countryside areas will be to ensure that the development does not detract from the landscape quality and/or rural character of the area. The Council's guidance 'Development in the Countryside and Green Belt' provides more detailed advice.

Policy Env 11 Special Landscape Areas

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would have a significant adverse impact on the special character or qualities of the Special Landscape Areas shown on the Proposals Map

- 184 This policy aims to protect Edinburgh's unique and diverse landscape which contributes to the city's distinctive character and scenic value. Special Landscape Areas (SLA) are local designations, which safeguard and enhance the character and quality of valued landscapes across the Council area.
- 185 A Statement of Importance has been prepared for each SLA and can be viewed on the Council's website. This sets out the essential qualities and characteristics of the area and the potential for enhancement. The Statements of Importance should be

used to guide development proposals in SLAs and will be a material consideration in assessing planning applications. A landscape and visual impact assessment is likely to be needed in support of proposals affecting a SLA.

Policy Env 12 Trees

Development will not be permitted if likely to have a damaging impact on a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order or on any other tree or woodland worthy of retention unless necessary for good arboricultural reasons. Where such permission is granted, replacement planting of appropriate species and numbers will be required to offset the loss to amenity.

- 186 This policy recognises the important contribution made by trees to character, biodiversity, amenity and green networks. In assessing proposals affecting trees, the Council will consider their value, taking into account current Scottish Government guidance – presently contained in its Policy on Control of Woodland Removal and UK Forest Standard – and their status such as Tree Preservation Order, heritage tree, Ancient Woodland and Millennium Woodland, along with information from tree surveys.
- 187 Where necessary to protect trees, the Council will use its powers to make and enforce Tree Preservation Orders.

Nature Conservation

Policy Env 13 Sites of International Importance

Development likely to have a significant effect on a 'Natura 2000 site' will be permitted only if either:

- a) the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the area; or
- b) it has been demonstrated that:
 - c) there are no alternative solutions and
 - d) there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for permitting the development, including reasons of a social or economic nature.
- e) **compensatory measures are provided to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura network is protected.**

- 188 The Plan area covers internationally important sites known as 'Natura 2000 sites', designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994. These are the Firth of Forth, Forth Islands (part), and Imperial Dock Lock Special Protection Areas. Where a proposal may affect an internationally protected site, the Council will carry out a Habitats Regulation Appraisal. If it considers the proposal is likely to have a significant effect, the Council must then undertake an appropriate assessment. The appropriate assessment will consider the implications of the development for the conservation interests for which the area has been designated. Applicants will be required to provide information to inform the appropriate assessment. Development which could harm any of these internationally important areas will only be approved in exceptional circumstances.

Policy Env 14 Sites of National Importance

Development which would affect a Site of Special Scientific Interest will only be permitted where an appraisal has demonstrated that:

- a) the objectives of the designation and the overall integrity of the area will not be compromised or
- b) any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance.

189 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas of land (including land covered by water) which are considered by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) to be of special interest by reason of their natural features, i.e. their flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. Development which could harm an SSSI will be required to demonstrate reasons which clearly outweigh the nature conservation interest of the site and justify a departure from the national policy to protect such sites.

Policy Env 15 Sites of Local Importance

Development likely to have an adverse impact on the flora, fauna, landscape or geological features of a Local Nature Reserve or a Local Nature Conservation Site will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) the reasons for allowing the development are sufficient to outweigh the nature conservation interest of the site
- b) the adverse consequences of allowing the development for the value of the site have been minimised and mitigated in an acceptable manner.

190 The purpose of this policy is to protect sites of local nature conservation value and designated Local Nature Reserves from damaging development. The network of Local Nature Conservation sites and Local Nature Reserves is shown on the Proposals

Map. Many of these provide connectivity between internationally and nationally important sites and contribute to green networks. A Site Report has been prepared for each LNCS.

Policy Env 16 Species Protection

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have an adverse impact on species protected under European or UK law, unless:

- a) there is an overriding public need for the development and it is demonstrated that there is no alternative
- b) a full survey has been carried out of the current status of the species and its use of the site
- c) there would be no detriment to the maintenance of the species at 'favourable conservation status'
- d) suitable mitigation is proposed

191 European Protected Species (EPS) are covered by the Habitats Regulations. EPS found in the Edinburgh area are bats, otters, and great crested newts. Other species-specific legislation to be taken into account includes the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and those species listed in the Schedules of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If the presence of an EPS or other protected species is suspected, appropriate survey work must be carried out to enable the Council to assess the likely impact of development on the species.

* *The EU Habitats Directive defines 'favourable conservation status' as the distribution and population of the species being at least the same as when the Directive came into force in 1994.*

Countryside Access and Open Space

Policy Env 17 Pentlands Hills Regional Park

Development which supports the aims of the Pentlands Hills Regional Park will be permitted provided it has no unacceptable impact on the character and landscape quality of the Park.

192 This policy aims to ensure that proposals for outdoor recreation activities, whilst likely to be supported in principle, do not detract from the special rural character of the Regional Park. Proposals will also be assessed in terms of other relevant policies such as Env 10 Green Belt and Env 11 Landscape Quality.

Open Space

193 The Proposals Map shows the significant areas of open space identified in an audit of the city. The criteria in Policy Env 18 will be applied to development proposals affecting all such open spaces citywide. Proposals affecting a playing field will be considered against relevant criteria in both Policy Env 18 and Policy Env 19.

Policy Env 18 Open Space Protection

Proposals involving the loss of open space will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that:

- a) there will be no significant impact on the quality or character of the local environment and
- b) the open space is a small part of a larger area or of limited amenity or leisure value and there is a significant over-provision of open space serving the immediate area and
- c) the loss would not be detrimental to the wider network including its continuity or biodiversity value and either

- d) there will be a local benefit in allowing the development in terms of either alternative equivalent provision being made or improvement to an existing public park or other open space or
- e) the development is for a community purpose and the benefits to the local community outweigh the loss.

194 This policy aims to protect all open spaces, both public and privately owned, that contribute to the amenity of their surroundings and the city, provide or are capable of providing for the recreational needs of residents and visitors or are an integral part of the city's landscape and townscape character and its biodiversity. The Council will only support development on open space in exceptional circumstances, where the loss would not result in detriment to the overall network and to open space provision in the locality. Such circumstances tend to exist where large areas of residential amenity space have been provided without a clear purpose or sense of ownership. The Council's Open Space Strategy sets the standards to be met for open space provision across Edinburgh and will be used to assess whether there is an over provision of open space in the immediate area (criterion b). To accord with criterion d), proposals for alternative provision or improvements to open space should normally address an identified action in the Open Space Strategy.

Policy Env 19 Protection of Outdoor Sports Facilities

In addition to the requirements of Policy Env 18, the loss of some or all of a playing field or sports pitch will be permitted only where one of the following circumstances applies:

- a) The proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as outdoor sports facilities
- b) The proposed development involves a minor part of outdoor sports facilities and would not adversely affect the use or potential of the remainder for sport and training
- c) An alternative outdoor sports facility is to be provided of at least equivalent

sporting value in a no less convenient location, or existing provision is to be significantly improved to compensate for the loss

- d) The Council is satisfied that there is a clear excess of sports pitches to meet current and anticipated future demand in the area, and the site can be developed without detriment to the overall quality of provision.

195 Outdoor sports facility provision must be considered as a city-wide resource and in terms of its contribution to local needs. The Council's assessment of provision in the city as a whole has concluded that the amount of pitches, whether or not in public ownership or publicly accessible, is equivalent to the need. However, there needs to be significant improvements in quality. On this evaluation, the loss of pitches to development cannot be justified in principle. However, the loss might be acceptable if alternative equivalent provision is to be made in an equally convenient location. Development has been allowed where other pitches serving the local community are to be equipped with all-weather playing surfaces. The Open Space Strategy identifies the locations where such investment is to be concentrated in multi-pitch venues.

Policy Env 20 Open Space in New Development

The Council will negotiate the provision of new publicly accessible and useable open space in new development when appropriate and justified 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.

196 This policy ensures that development proposals (other than housing which is covered by Policy Hou 3) include appropriate open space provision and, where the opportunity arises, contribute to Edinburgh's green network. The term 'open space' covers green space and civic space.

Protection of Natural Resources

Policy Env 21 Flood Protection

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would:

- a) increase a flood risk or be at risk of flooding itself
- b) impede the flow of flood water or deprive a river system of flood water storage within the areas shown on the Proposals Map as areas of importance for flood management
- c) be prejudicial to existing or planned flood defence systems.

197 This purpose of this policy is to ensure development does not result in increased flood risk for the site being developed or elsewhere. Identified areas of importance for flood management are identified on the Proposals Map. It is essential to maintain strict control over development in these areas. Proposals will only be favourably considered if accompanied by a flood risk assessment demonstrating how compensating measures are to be carried out, both on and off the site, and that any loss of flood storage capacity is mitigated to achieve a neutral or better outcome. In some circumstances, sustainable flood management or mitigation measures may not be achievable.

198 Culverting of watercourses can exacerbate flood risk and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity. Any further culverting across the city will be opposed, and the removal of existing culverts will be sought when possible.

199 New development can add to flood risk if it leads to an increase in surface water run-off. It is also at risk from water flowing over land during heavy rainfall. Policy Des 6 states that these risks should be avoided by the use of sustainable drainage techniques (SUDs).

Policy Env 22 Pollution and Air, Water and Soil Quality

Planning permission will only be granted for development where:

- a) there will be no significant adverse effects for health, the environment and amenity and either
- b) there will be no significant adverse effects on: air, and soil quality; the quality of the water environment; or on ground stability
- c) appropriate mitigation to minimise any adverse effects can be provided.

200 Pollution can arise from many sources and activities including traffic and transport, domestic heating, industrial processes, agriculture, waste disposal and landfill. Air, soil and water quality can all be affected and harmed by some forms of development and land can present a potential pollution or safety threat if it has been contaminated or destabilised by previous activities. Air, noise and light pollution can also be a source of harm to health and amenity.

201 The potential risk and significance of pollution will be considered when assessing planning applications, in consultation where necessary with relevant agencies, such as Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the Health and Safety Executive. Proposals will be assessed to ensure development does not adversely affect air quality in identified Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or, by cumulative impacts, lead to the creation of further AQMAs in the city.

4 Employment and Economic Development

202 The following policies aim to help deliver the Council's Economic Strategy by promoting economic development in sustainable locations, with a particular focus on opportunities for office development and Edinburgh's 'special employment areas'. The policies take full account of the need to protect and enhance environmental quality and to protect a range of existing business and industrial sites and premises.



Objectives

- To promote sustainable growth in jobs and investment in Edinburgh's economy
- To protect a range of existing business and industry locations of importance for a mixed and varied economy
- To maintain and enhance the diversity of jobs available in the city, paying special attention to small business needs

Offices

Policy Emp 1 Office Development

High quality office developments, including major developments, will be supported:

- a) in the City Centre as identified on the Proposals Map
- b) in the other strategic business centres identified on the Proposals Map at Edinburgh Park/South Gyle, the International Business Gateway and Leith, preferably as part of business led mixed use proposals
- c) in town or local centres as identified in Table 6 and on the Proposals Map (where of an appropriate scale).

Where it is demonstrated that sites in locations a-c above are unavailable or unsuitable, other accessible mixed use locations may be considered where:

- in proximity to public transport nodes, compatible with the accessibility of the location by public transport and with the character of the local environment and
- for any development exceeding 2,500 square metres an assessment of impact has been prepared which demonstrates that the impact on existing town centres is acceptable.

203 This policy supports a range of suitable locations for office development in recognition of the important role of the financial sector and other office based businesses in providing jobs and contributing to economic growth.

204 The city centre remains the prime location for office development, due to proximity to other office, service and transport hubs. There are a number of existing proposals

with planning permission which will provide additional office space in the City Centre including the Edinburgh St James, Caltongate, Haymarket, Fountainbridge and the Exchange District. To meet continuing demand for office space in the city centre, major redevelopment opportunities should include significant office provision, and where possible large, flexible floor-plates as part of the overall mix of uses. A development brief may be prepared when a redevelopment opportunity arises to ensure proposals incorporate an appropriate mix of uses to support economic growth and the important shopping and leisure role of the city centre.

- 205 The plan identifies three other strategic office locations at Edinburgh Park/SouthGyle, the International Business Gateway (IBG) and Leith. Each is different in character but all are in accessible locations providing readily available opportunities sites for office development. In order to create an attractive place in which to invest, work and visit, proposals should incorporate a mix of uses. Proposals in the IBG should be for international businesses.
- 206 To meet economic growth objectives, the plan applies a flexible approach to office proposals in other mixed use locations across the city. Such proposals will be supported provided the scale of development is appropriate in terms of accessibility by public transport and the character of the area.

Special Economic Areas

- 207 These are areas of national or strategic economic importance, providing or with the potential to provide a significant number of jobs. The 'special economic areas' are Edinburgh BioQuarter, Riccarton University Campus and Business Park, Edinburgh Airport, Royal Highland Centre, International Business Gateway and RBS Headquarters at Gogarburn. The growth of these areas, through new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses, will make a significant contribution towards meeting the plan's economic development objectives. Ancillary uses are likely to be supported in these areas to meet place-making objectives, help attract investment and complement the business uses. However, other uses must not undermine the main purpose of these areas as set out in Table 2 in Part 1 Section 3 and their contribution to the economy of the city region and, in some cases, Scotland as a whole.

Policy Emp 2 Edinburgh BioQuarter

Development within the boundary of Edinburgh BioQuarter as defined on the Proposals Map will be granted provided it accords with the BioQuarter Development Principles (Part 1 Section 5) to be further detailed through Supplementary Guidance.

- 208 Supplementary Guidance will be prepared to support the future development of the Edinburgh BioQuarter for Life Sciences research and directly related commercial developments. Proposals within the BioQuarter will be assessed against this guidance. Proposals will also be assessed against the BioQuarter Development Principles (Part 1 Section 5) and other relevant local plan policies, for example on matters such as design, accessibility, landscaping, biodiversity and relationship with the neighbouring green belt and the South East Wedge Parkland Green Space Proposal GS4.

Policy Emp 3 Riccarton University Campus and Business Park

Development for the following purposes will be supported within the boundary of Riccarton University Campus and Business Park, provided proposals accord with the approved master plan and other relevant local development plan policies.

- 1) Academic teaching and research.
- 2) Uses ancillary to the University, including student residential accommodation and sport and recreational facilities.
- 3) Business uses, including the research and development of products and processes, where a functional linkage with the University's academic activities can be demonstrated.

209 This policy support the future development of Heriot-Watt University and expansion of the adjacent business park for research and development and other business uses which have strong links to the University's academic activities. Proposals will also be assessed against other relevant local plan policies, for example on matters such as design, accessibility, landscaping, biodiversity and relationship with the green belt. This policy also supports the development of the National Performance Centre for Sport and directly related development.

Policy Emp 4 Edinburgh Airport

The development and enhancement of Edinburgh Airport will be supported within the airport boundary defined on the Proposals Map. The approved master plan will inform this process. Proposals for ancillary services and facilities will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that these have strong and direct functional and locational links with the airport and are compatible with the operational requirements of the airport.

All development proposals within the airport boundary must accord with the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF) and other relevant local development

plan policies. Supporting information will be required to demonstrate how proposals will contribute to meeting the mode share targets set out in the WESDF.

Land to the north of the existing airport boundary is safeguarded to provide a second main parallel runway, if required in the future, to meet air passenger growth forecasts. Within this area, green belt policy will apply (policy Env 10). Proposals which would prejudice the long-term expansion of Edinburgh Airport will not be supported.

210 The purpose of this policy is to guide proposals for airport expansion in accordance with National Planning Framework 3. Further planning guidance is set out in the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF). The policy covers proposals for airport and related uses that require planning permission (some airport proposals are 'permitted development' i.e. planning permission is not needed). Compliance with the WESDF and other relevant local plan policies will ensure airport proposals are acceptable in terms of scale and location, accessibility by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists, traffic generation and car parking and other environmental considerations.

Policy Emp 5 Royal Highland Centre

The development and enhancement of the Royal Highland Centre (RHC) will be supported within the boundary defined on the Proposals Map, provided proposals accord with the approved master plan. Ancillary uses will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that these are linked to the primary activities of the RHC.

All development proposals within the RHC boundary must accord with other local development plan policies, and the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF) provides further guidance for such proposals. Supporting information will be required to demonstrate how proposals will contribute to meeting the mode share targets set out in the WESDF.

The site of the Royal Highland Centre may be required for airport uses in the long term to meet air passenger growth forecasts. Therefore, development which would

prejudice the long-term expansion of Edinburgh Airport will not be supported, except where it is compatible with the current use of the site by the Royal Highland Centre, in the context of this policy.

Land at Norton Park as shown on the Proposals Map is safeguarded for the future relocation of the RHC and its development as Scotland's National Showground. Within this area, green belt policy will apply (policy Env 10). Proposals which would prejudice the future development of the Norton Park site for showground purposes will not be permitted.

211 This policy guides proposals for the further development and enhancement of the Royal Highland Centre on land to the north of the A8. The policy also safeguards the site for the long term expansion of Edinburgh Airport, and in turn safeguards land at Norton Park to the south of the A8 for the long term relocation of the RHC, in accordance with National Planning Framework 3. Further planning guidance on the long term expansion of Edinburgh Airport is set out within the Edinburgh Airport Master plan. The Norton Park site will remain in the green belt until required for the relocation of the RHC. Compliance with the WESDF and other relevant local plan policies will ensure RHC proposals are acceptable in terms of scale and location, accessibility by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists, traffic generation and car parking, landscaping, sustainable building, drainage and flood management, habitat protection and enhancement, place-making and design and impact on setting and views, including wider townscape impacts.

Policy Emp 6 International Business Gateway

Proposals for the development of an International Business Gateway (IBG) within the boundary defined on the Proposals Map will be supported. The following uses are supported in principle:

- International business development (as described below)

- Hotel and conference facilities;
- Uses ancillary to international business development, such as child nursery facilities, restaurants and health and sports clubs.
- Housing as a component of a business – led mixed use proposal subject to further consideration through the master plan process, appropriate infrastructure provision and where consistent with the objectives of the National Planning Framework 3.

All IBG proposals must accord with the IBG development principles and other relevant local development plan policies. The West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF), supported by master plans where appropriate, provides further guidance for development proposals, including guidance about the required contributions towards meeting the mode share targets.

212 The purpose of this policy is to support the development of this nationally important economic development opportunity and ensure proposals accord with National Planning Framework 3. Further planning guidance is set out in the West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF). The main purpose of the IBG is to attract inward investment and create new jobs for Scotland. New housing will support place-making and sustainability objectives. International business development may take various forms, including the development of global/European/UK headquarters and accommodation supporting high-value corporate functions for international organisations. Compliance with the WESDF, the IBG Development Principles (Part 1 Section 5) and other relevant local plan policies will ensure IBG proposals are acceptable in terms of scale and location, accessibility by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists, traffic generation and car parking, landscaping, sustainable building, drainage and flood management, habitat protection and enhancement, place-making and design and impact on setting and views, including wider townscape impacts.

Policy Emp 7 RBS Headquarters Gogarburn

Office and ancillary development will be supported within the boundary shown on the Proposals Map provided proposals are compatible with the existing function of the site, are acceptable in terms of impact on green belt objectives and accord with other relevant local development plan policies

- 213 This policy supports the future development of this site for economic development purposes, in recognition of its importance to Edinburgh's economy and financial sector in particular. Proposals will also be assessed against other relevant local plan policies, for example on matters such as design, accessibility, landscaping, biodiversity and green belt.

Other Business and Industry Sites

- 214 In addition to the special economic areas, other business and industry areas and individual sites play an important role in providing jobs, investment opportunities and valued local services. The plan supports proposals for economic development purposes on all existing employment sites, subject to relevant local development plan policies. A thriving city economy needs an adequate supply of land for business and industry. The plan therefore includes policies to control the redevelopment of employment sites for other uses. Policy Emp 8 covers business and industry areas identified on the Proposals Map. Policy Emp 9 relates to sites larger than one hectare last used for employment purposes - these are not specifically identified on the Proposals Map.

Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas

Planning permission will be granted for business, industrial or storage development on sites identified on the Proposals Map as part of a 'Business and Industry Area'. Development, including change of use, which results in the loss of business, industrial or storage floorspace or potential will not be permitted in these areas.

- 215 This policy aims to retain a range of employment sites across the city where new and existing businesses can operate, expand or relocate. It applies to land at Leith Docks, large industrial areas such as Sighthill and Newbridge and other smaller estates dispersed across the city.
- 216 Leith Docks is of national economic importance, identified in the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan as an opportunity for manufacturing industry to support off shore renewable energy industry. Other business and industry areas are vital to the local economy and have been designed to cater for a diversity of uses and building sizes. Most are in locations which can be easily accessed by heavy goods vehicles which use the trunk road network. Small scale proposals for ancillary uses which support local businesses and provide services for their employees may be supported as an exception to this policy.

Policy Emp 9 Employment Sites and Premises

Proposals to redevelop employment sites or premises in the urban area for uses other than business, industry or storage will be permitted provided:

- a) the introduction of non-employment uses will not prejudice or inhibit the activities of any nearby employment use;
- b) the proposal will contribute to the comprehensive regeneration and improvement of the wider area;
- c) and, if the site is larger than one hectare, the proposal includes floorspace designed to provide for a range of business users.

Planning permission will be granted for the development for employment purposes of business and industrial sites or premises in the urban area.

- 217 This policy applies to sites or premises in the urban area currently or last in use for employment purposes not covered by Policies Emp 2 – Emp 8. It provides support

for such sites to remain in employment use but recognises the potential benefits of redevelopment for other uses.

- 218 The policy aims to help meet the needs of small businesses by ensuring that if where large (i.e. greater than one hectare) business or industry sites are to be redeveloped for other uses, proposals must include some new small industrial/business units. The justification for this criteria lies in the Edinburgh Small Business Study, updated in 2011, which identified that businesses with fewer than 10 employees, account for around 14% of the city's employees and that the current supply of suitable premises is insufficient to meet market demand.
- 219 Redevelopment proposals on all employment sites, regardless of size, need to take account of impact on the activities of neighbouring businesses and any regeneration proposals for the wider area.

Policy Emp 10 Hotel Development

Hotel development will be permitted:

- a) **in the City Centre where developments may be required to form part of mixed use schemes, if necessary to maintain city centre diversity and vitality, especially retail vitality on important shopping frontages**
- b) **within the boundaries of Edinburgh Airport, the Royal Highland Centre and the International Business Gateway**
- c) **in locations within the urban area with good public transport access to the city centre.**

220 Tourism is the third biggest source of employment in Edinburgh, providing jobs for over 31,000 people. Maintaining and developing this key sector in the city's economy relies upon sufficient provision of high-quality tourist accommodation. In 2006 a study looking at tourist accommodation demand and supply was commissioned by the Council and others. The study identified the particular importance of hotels to generating economic benefit from growth in tourism and satisfying the main sources of demand for accommodation. The study identified a theoretical requirement for 4,000 new hotel rooms in Edinburgh by 2015 to help meet predicted growth in demand. The city centre is the preferred location for most visitors, but accessible locations with good public transport accessibility within the urban area also offer opportunities for new hotel development.

5 Housing and Community Facilities

221 Edinburgh needs more housing to provide homes for an increasing population and support economic growth. More housing increases the need for community facilities such as schools, health care facilities and community centres in easily accessible locations. This plan looks beyond the amount of housing to be provided. It also aims to address issues of quality, affordability, environmental quality in existing housing areas and the housing needs of particular groups such as students, gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. Policies Hou 1 – Hou 10 will be used to assess planning applications to meet the following objectives



Objectives

- To meet the requirement for additional housing in Edinburgh whilst protecting environmental quality in established housing areas
- To promote more sustainable, better balanced communities
- To ensure that provision is made for necessary community facilities

Policy Hou 1 Housing Development

- 1 **Priority will be given to the delivery of the housing land supply and the relevant infrastructure* as detailed in Part 1 Section 5 of the Plan including:**
 - a) sites allocated in this plan through tables 3 and 4 and as shown on the proposals map
 - b) as part of business led mixed use proposal at Edinburgh Park/South Gyle
 - c) as part of the mixed use regeneration proposals at Edinburgh Waterfront (Proposals EW1a-EW1c and EW2a-2d and in the City Centre)
 - d) on other suitable sites in the urban area, provided proposals are compatible with other policies in the plan
- 2 Where a deficit in the maintenance of the five year housing land supply is identified (as evidenced through the housing land audit) greenfield/greenbelt housing proposals may be granted planning permission where:
 - a) The development will be in keeping with the character of the settlement and the local area
 - b) The development will not undermine green belt objectives
 - c) Any additional infrastructure required* as a result of the development and to take account of its cumulative impact, including cross boundary impacts, is either available or can be provided at the appropriate time.
 - d) The site is effective or capable of becoming effective in the relevant timeframe.

e) The proposal contributes to the principles of sustainable development.

* This should be addressed in the context of Policy Del 1, Tra 8 and the associated Supplementary Guidance.

222 Policy Hou 1 reflects the emphasis on delivery of the identified land supply. However, it also sets out a mechanism through which to bring forward additional land if a 5 year supply is not maintained. The criteria which apply reflect the considerations already established through SESplan (Policy 7) as well as the Scottish Planning Policy presumption in favour of sustainable development. Whilst the green belt is established by the plan this should not automatically preclude housing development where the relevant balance of considerations points to approval and the objectives of the city wide designation of green belt are maintained.

Policy Hou 2 Housing Mix

The Council will seek the provision of a mix of house types and sizes where practical, to meet a range of housing needs, including those of families, older people and people with special needs, and having regard to the character of the surrounding area and its accessibility.

223 It is important to achieve a good mix of dwelling types and sizes to avoid the creation of large areas of housing with similar characteristics. This approach supports more socially diverse and inclusive communities by offering a choice of housing and a range of house types to meet the needs of different population groups, from single-person households to larger and growing families.

Policy Hou 3 Private Green Space in Housing Development

Planning permission will be granted for development which makes adequate provision for green space to meet the needs of future residents.

- a) In flatted or mixed housing/flatted developments where communal provision will be necessary, this will be based on a standard of 10 square metres per flat (excluding any units which are to be provided with private gardens). A minimum of 20% of total site area should be useable greenspace.
- b) 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.

224 This policy ensures an appropriate level of greenspace provision in new housing developments.

225 This policy applies to mainstream housing, whether flatted or otherwise. All mainstream housing should be provided with either individual private gardens or communal areas of greenspace, or a combination of both. In some sites, some of the greenspace provision should be in the form of publicly accessible space to connect with the wider network. The site briefs for the new strategic housing proposals in West and South East Edinburgh show this type of provision.

226 The Council expects most housing development to meet these greenspace requirements in full within the site. However exceptions may be justifiable if there are good reasons why this cannot happen, for example where justified by the following policy on density. The Council's Open Space Strategy sets standards for publicly-accessible large and local greenspace and play space and identifies actions to address any deficiencies or meet other needs. A proposal which does not meet the full requirements of policy Hou 3 on-site may be supported if appropriate provision or financial contribution is made to implement an identified action in the Open Space Strategy which will address a deficiency in the area.

227 The policy does not apply to housing built for occupation by particular groups such as students or the elderly. In these circumstances, provision appropriate to their particular needs will be negotiated.

Policy Hou 4 Housing Density

The Council will seek an appropriate density of development on each site having regard to:

- a) its characteristics and those of the surrounding area
- b) the need to create an attractive residential environment and safeguard living conditions within the development
- c) the accessibility of the site includes access to public transport
- d) the need to encourage and support the provision of local facilities necessary to high quality urban living.

Higher densities will be appropriate within the City Centre and other areas where a good level of public transport accessibility exists or is to be provided. In established residential areas, proposals will not be permitted which would result in unacceptable damage to local character, environmental quality or residential amenity.

228 The aim of this policy is to promote an appropriate density of development, taking account of site characteristics and location. There are many benefits of higher density development – it makes efficient use of urban land, helps maintain the vitality and viability of local services and encourages the effective provision of public transport. However higher densities are not always appropriate. Particular care will be taken in established residential areas to avoid inappropriate densities.

Policy Hou 5 Conversion to Housing

Planning permission will be granted for the change of use of existing buildings in non-residential use to housing, provided:

- a) a satisfactory residential environment can be achieved
- b) housing would be compatible with nearby uses
- c) appropriate open space, amenity and car and cycle parking standards are met
- d) the change of use is acceptable having regard to other policies in this plan including those that seek to safeguard or provide for important or vulnerable uses.

229 A significant contribution to housing needs has been made over the years by the conversion of redundant commercial buildings to housing. This has included office buildings in the New Town which were originally houses, warehouses in Leith and vacant hospital and school buildings. The recycling of buildings achieves sustainability goals and provides the essential means by which the historic character of different localities can be maintained. It can help to create the high density, mixed use environments which are appropriate for central sites. It is an objective of the Plan to resist the conversion of empty shop units to residential use, and to safeguard these for shopping and small business use (see Policy Ret 10). However, conversions to residential use could be supported where the shop unit has been vacant for a significant period of time and been actively marketed, where there is local need and demand for a range of housing types and for town centre living.

Policy Hou 6 Affordable Housing

Planning permission for residential development, including conversions, consisting of 12 or more units should include provision for affordable housing amounting to 25% of the total number of units proposed. For proposals of 20 or more dwellings, the provision should normally be on-site. Whenever practical, the affordable housing should be integrated with the market housing.

- 230 Government policy states that where a shortage of affordable housing has been identified, this may be a material consideration for planning and should be addressed through local development plans.
- 231 Affordable housing is defined as housing that is available for rent or for sale to meet the needs of people who cannot afford to buy or rent the housing generally available on the open market. Affordable housing is important in ensuring that key workers can afford to live in the city as well as helping meet the needs of people on low incomes.
- 232 A key aim is that affordable housing should be integrated with market housing on the same site and should address the full range of housing need, including family housing where appropriate. Provision on an alternative site may be acceptable where the housing proposal is for less than 20 units or if there are exceptional circumstances. Where planning permission is sought for specialist housing an affordable housing contribution may not always be required depending on the nature of the specialist housing being proposed and economic viability considerations.
- 233 Further information on affordable housing requirements is provided in planning guidance. The details of provision, which will reflect housing need and individual site suitability, will be a matter for agreement between the developer and the Council.

Policy Hou 7 Inappropriate Uses in Residential Areas

Developments, including changes of use, which would have a materially detrimental effect on the living conditions of nearby residents, will not be permitted.

- 234 The intention of the policy is firstly, to preclude the introduction or intensification of non-residential uses incompatible with predominantly residential areas and secondly, to prevent any further deterioration in living conditions in more mixed use areas which nevertheless have important residential functions. This policy will be used to assess proposals for the conversion of a house or flat to a House in Multiple Occupation (i.e. for five or more people). Further advice is set out in Council Guidance

Policy Hou 8 Student Accommodation

Planning permission will be granted for purpose-built student accommodation where:

- a) The location is appropriate in terms of access to university and college facilities by walking, cycling or public transport
 - b) The proposal will not result in an excessive concentration of student accommodation (including that in the private rented sector) to an extent that would be detrimental to the maintenance of balanced communities or to the established character and residential amenity of the locality.
- 235 It is preferable in principle that student needs are met as far as possible in purpose-built and managed schemes rather than the widespread conversion of family

housing. Increasing the amount of purpose-built student accommodation assists the growth of the universities and the attractiveness of the city as a centre for Higher Education. In general such provision can take place at relatively high densities. Open space and car parking provision can be tailored to reflect the nature of the proposed use. However these considerations should not compromise design quality.

- 236 Developments should be close to the universities and colleges and accessible by public transport. In assessing the degree of concentration of student accommodation, the Council will take into account the nature of the locality in terms of mix of land use and housing types, the existing and proposed number of students in the locality. Further advice is provided in Council guidance.

Policy Hou 9 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The development of a site for caravans for gypsies, travellers and/or travelling showpeople will be permitted provided:

- a) it has been demonstrated that a site is needed in the location proposed
- b) the site would not detract from the character and appearance of the area
- c) the site would not detract from the amenity currently enjoyed by residents in the area
- d) the site can be adequately screened and secured and provided with essential services
- e) it has been demonstrated that the site will be properly managed.

- 237 To support the provision of a site or sites in appropriate locations for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople to meet their needs and help avoid the illegal and unmanaged use of land for this purpose, or the overnight parking of vehicles on roadside verges. There is a commitment to working in consultation with the gypsy and travelling community to identify an appropriate site(s) in the context of this policy.

Policy Hou 10 Community Facilities

Planning permission for housing development will only be granted where there are associated proposals to provide any necessary health and other community facilities relative to the impact and scale of development proposed. Development involving the loss of valuable health or other community facilities will not be allowed, unless appropriate alternative provision is to be made.

- 238 The intention of this policy is to ensure that new housing development goes hand in hand with the provision of a range of community facilities when this is practicable and reasonable, such as the development planned for regeneration areas. Facilities such as local doctor and dental surgeries, local shops, community halls and meeting rooms are necessary to foster community life. Equally, the Council will seek to retain facilities of proven value, if threatened by redevelopment proposals without prospect of replacement.

6 Shopping and Leisure

239 This section focuses on the important role of town, local and other centres in providing shopping, entertainment, places to eat and drink and local services in accessible locations. Centres which provide a strong mix of uses and a focal point for local residents contribute to creating and maintaining sustainable communities.

Objectives

- To sustain and enhance the city centre as the regional focus for shopping, entertainment, commercial leisure and tourism related activities and encourage appropriate development of the highest quality
- To maintain the existing and proposed broad distribution of centres throughout the city and sustain their vitality and viability
- To ensure that some basic convenience provision is made or retained within walking distance of all homes
- To improve the appearance, quality and attractiveness of all centres



New Retail Development

240 In line with national and strategic planning policy, Policies Ret 1 – Ret 6 apply a sequential approach to the identification of preferred locations for new retail development. They provide policy guidance to assist the assessment of proposals for retail development at different locations throughout the plan area - the City Centre Retail Core, town centres, commercial centres, local centres and out-of-centre locations (see Table 6 in Part 1).

Policy Ret 1 Town Centres First Policy

Planning permission will be granted for retail and other uses which generate a significant footfall including commercial leisure use, offices, community and cultural facilities and where appropriate libraries, education and healthcare facilities following a town centre first sequential approach in the following order of preference:

- Town centres (including city and local centres)
- Edge of town centre
- Other commercial centres as identified in the plan
- Out of centre locations that are or can be made accessible by a choice of transport modes

Where a retail or leisure development with a gross floorspace over 2,500sq.m. or occasionally for smaller proposals, if proposed outwith a town centre and contrary to the development plan, a retail impact analysis will be required sufficient to demonstrate that there is no significant adverse effect on the vitality and viability of existing town centres. Town and local centres within adjoining council areas will also be considered when assessing retail impact if they fall within the intended catchment area of the proposal.

City Centre Retail Core

Policy Ret 2 City Centre Retail Core

Planning permission for retail development in the city centre retail core will be granted having regard to the following considerations:

- a) whether the proposal will provide high quality, commercially attractive units to a high standard of design that will strengthen the role of Edinburgh as a regional shopping centre, safeguard historic character and improve the appearance of the city centre
- b) whether the proposal will reinforce the retail vitality of the shopping streets in the retail core
- c) whether the proposal has paid special attention to upper floors if not to be used for retail purposes, and how these may be put to, or brought into beneficial use which will enhance city centre character
- d) whether the proposal will help to create a safe and attractive pedestrian environment, safeguard historic character and improve the appearance of the city centre including the public realm.

Planning permission will be granted for retail development on sites which adjoin or can form an effective extension to the city centre retail core if it is clear that no suitable sites are available within the city centre retail core, and subject to considerations a) to d) above.

241 This policy supports proposals for additional retailing floorspace in or adjacent to the city centre retail core. It recognises that the success of this regional shopping centre depends not just on the quantity and quality of shopping facilities but also the appearance of the shopping environment taking account of its historic character and ease of movement, by pedestrians in particular.

242 A number of non-statutory planning documents have been prepared to guide development proposals in the city centre retail core and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. These identify key issues which retail development proposals should address, for example encouraging a mix of uses on upper floors, promoting evening activity, providing flexible retail floorplates and enhancing public realm.

Town Centres

Policy Ret 3 Town Centres

Planning permission will be granted for retail development within a town centre, where it has been demonstrated that:

- a) there will be no significant adverse effects on the vitality and viability of the city centre retail core or any other town centre
- b) the proposal is for a development that will be integrated satisfactorily into the centre and will help to maintain a compact centre
- c) the proposal is compatible, in terms of scale and type, with the character and function of the centre
- d) the proposal will reinforce the retail vitality and improve the appearance, including public realm
- e) or can form an effective extension to the centre by promoting linked trips with safe and easy access to the town centre, where it is clear the proposal will help to improve the accessibility of the centre for all transport modes.

Planning permission will be granted for retail development on sites which adjoin the boundary of a town centre or can form an effective extension to the centre, and if it is clear that no suitable sites are available within the town centre itself, and subject to considerations a) to e) above.

- 243 This policy applies to the following eight town centres – Corstorphine, Gorgie/Dalry, Leith/Leith Walk, Morningside/Bruntsfield, Nicolson Street/Clerk Street, Portobello, Stockbridge and Tollcross. The boundaries of each centre are shown on the Proposals Map and will be kept under review. Boundary changes may be recommended through the preparation of supplementary guidance
- 244 This policy supports proposals for retail development in or adjacent to Edinburgh's eight town centres in recognition of their important role in providing shopping and services in locations well served by public transport. Development opportunities are seldom available within town centres, especially to meet the requirements of larger stores, and are more likely to arise on edge of town centre sites. Edge of centre development should benefit rather than compete with the town centre. Such proposals will need to demonstrate how the development integrates with the existing centre in terms of appearance and pedestrian connections.

Commercial Centres

Policy Ret 4 Commercial Centres

Proposals for additional retail floorspace in a Commercial Centre (see Table 6 and Proposals Map) will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) the proposal will address a quantitative or qualitative deficiency within its catchment area, and will be restricted to a scale which makes good this deficiency
 - b) all potential town centre and edge of town centre options (including the city centre retail core) have been thoroughly assessed and can be discounted as unsuitable or unavailable
 - c) the proposal will not have significant adverse individual or cumulative impacts on any other town, local or commercial centre and, in particular, will not impact adversely on the strategy and objectives for enhancing the vitality and retail attractiveness of the city centre retail core
- d) the scale, format and type of development proposed is compatible with the future role of the centre as defined in relevant planning consents and outlined in Table 7.
 - e) the proposal will assist in making the centre more accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, contribute to less car travel, and will improve the appearance and environment of the centre.
- 245 Policy Ret 4 covers seven commercial centres in Edinburgh – Cameron Toll, Craighleith, Hermiston Gait, Meadowbank, Newcraighall/The Jewel (which includes Fort Kinnaird retail park and an Asda superstore) Ocean Terminal and The Gyle. The purpose of this policy is to indicate the circumstances in which additional retail floorspace in a commercial centre will be supported.
- 246 The plan supports and values the role of the commercial centres in providing shopping and leisure facilities. However, within a context of the economic downturn and anticipated decline in retail spending, there is not expected to be any significant gap in retail floorspace provision in the LDP period to justify expansion of any of the commercial centres.
- 247 The effect of this policy is to complement policies Ret 2 and Ret 3 by directing any new retail development to the city or town centres in the first instance. This approach will help support the role of the city centre and town centres and promote investor confidence in these locations.
- 248 Where there may be an opportunity for a centre to continue to evolve to meet the needs of the population it serves, this is indicated in Table 7 Commercial Centres.

Local Centres

Policy Ret 5 Local Centres

Planning permission for retail development in or on the edge of a local centre will be

permitted provided the proposal:

- a) can be satisfactorily integrated into the centre
- b) is compatible, in terms of scale and type, with the character and function of the centre
- c) makes a positive contribution to the shopping environment and appearance of the centre
- d) would not have a significant adverse impact on the city centre retail core or any town or local centre
- e) is easily accessible by public transport, foot and cycle.

Proposals for non-retail development in a local centre which would have a detrimental impact on the function of the centre will not be permitted.

249 This policy applies to the local centres listed in Table 6 in Part 1 Section 3 and in Appendix B. It supports new retailing development of an appropriate scale and type in local centres and protects local centres from development which would threaten their future existence or undermine their role. 'Edge of local centre' will only apply to sites physically adjoining the existing boundary of the centre. This policy also protects the network of existing local centres as these help contribute to the overall LDP objective relating to sustainable communities and quality of life.

Out-of-Centre Development

250 New retail development should be in locations which can be easily accessed on foot, by cycle and by public transport as well as by car and preferably in close proximity to other local services and community facilities to allow linked trips. This helps explain why existing and proposed centres are the preferred locations for new retail development. Policy Ret 6 will be used to assess proposals for retail development in out-of-centre locations.

Policy Ret 6 Out-of-Centre Development

Proposals for retail development in an out-of-centre location will only be permitted provided it has been demonstrated that:

- a) the proposal will address a quantitative or qualitative deficiency or will meet the needs of an expanding residential or working population within its catchment area
- b) all potential sites, either within or on the edge of an identified centre (see Table 6), have been assessed and can be discounted as unsuitable or unavailable
- c) the proposal will not have a significant adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively with other developments, on the vitality and viability of any existing centre.
- d) the site is or can be made easily accessible by a choice of transport modes and will reduce the length and overall number of shopping trips made by car.

251 This policy recognises that in exceptional circumstances, there may be retail proposals that can justify an out of centre location, for example smaller units to meet the needs of a growing population or where a gap in provision can be demonstrated. Proposals for non-local provision, for example a free-standing retail warehouse which would trade over a wide area and provide essentially for car-borne shopping, would not be acceptable in terms of this policy.

252 There are benefits in providing small scale, convenience stores (up to 250sq.m. gross floorspace) in locations easily accessible on foot or by cycle. These will complement the role of the identified centres and therefore for such proposals it is not necessary to demonstrate that there is no site suitable and available in or adjacent to an identified centre (criterion b) in Policy Ret 6). The other requirements of Policy Ret 6 do need to be satisfied. This will allow, for example, large scale housing proposals to include local shopping facilities to serve new residents. This will also help meet create more sustainable communities, one of the overall objectives of the plan.

Entertainment and Leisure Uses

253 Policies Ret 7 and Ret 8 apply a sequential approach to the location of entertainment and leisure uses such as cinemas, theatres, restaurants, night clubs, ten pin bowling, bingo halls and soft play centres. These policies will also be applied to proposals for visitor attractions supporting Edinburgh's role as a major tourist destination and cultural centre of international importance.

254 The preferred locations for entertainment and leisure development are the City Centre (as shown on the Proposals Map), the eight nine town centres and as part of mixed use regeneration proposals at Leith Waterfront and Granton Waterfront.

Policy Ret 7 Entertainment and Leisure Developments - Preferred Locations

Planning permission will be granted for high quality, well designed arts, leisure and entertainment facilities and visitor attractions in the City Centre, at Leith and Granton Waterfront and in a town centre, provided:

- a) the proposal can be integrated satisfactorily into its surroundings with attractive frontages to a high quality of design that safeguards existing character
- b) the proposal is compatible with surrounding uses and will not lead to a significant increase in noise, disturbance and on-street activity at unsocial hours to the detriment of living conditions for nearby residents
- c) the development will be easily accessible by public transport, foot and cycle.

255 The purpose of this policy is to identify the preferred locations for entertainment and leisure development and to ensure that such proposals make a positive contribution in terms of the type of use and quality of design, are in accessible locations and do not introduce unacceptable noise and late night disturbance.

256 The City Centre has a mixed use character and provides a wide range of leisure

uses, arts and cultural establishments and pubs and restaurants. Whilst recognising the importance of such uses to the local and national economy, the policy takes account of potential impact on the environment and local residents.

257 Entertainment and leisure uses will be a key component of the major regeneration proposals at Leith Waterfront and Granton Waterfront and are also appropriate in town centres, contributing to the diversity and vitality.

Policy Ret 8 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Other Locations

Planning permission will be granted for entertainment and leisure developments in other locations provided:

- a) all potential City Centre, or town centre options have been thoroughly assessed and can be discounted as unsuitable or unavailable
- b) the site is or will be made easily accessible by a choice of means of transport and not lead to an unacceptable increase in traffic locally
- c) the proposal can be integrated satisfactorily into its surroundings with attractive frontages to a high quality of design that safeguards existing character
- d) the proposal is compatible with surrounding uses and will not lead to a significant increase in noise, disturbance and on-street activity at unsocial hours to the detriment of living conditions for nearby residents.

258 This policy sets out criteria for assessing proposals for entertainment and leisure developments in other locations, such as commercial centres, local centres and elsewhere in the urban area. Key considerations include accessibility by public transport, design quality and impact on the character of the area and local residents.

Alternative Use of Shop Units

Policy Ret 9 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Defined Centres

In the City Centre Retail Core and town centres, change of use proposals which would undermine the retailing function of the centre will not be permitted. Detailed criteria for assessing proposals for the change of use of a shop unit to a non-shop use will be set out in supplementary guidance. Supplementary Guidance will detail an approach tailored to different parts of the city centre retail core and each town centre to be informed by town centre health checks which will assess the centres strengths, vitality and viability, weaknesses and resiliencies.

The change of use of a shop unit in a local centre to a non-shop use will be permitted provided:

- a) the change of use would not result in four or more consecutive non-shop uses and;
- b) the proposal is for an appropriate commercial, community or business use, which would complement the character of the centre and would not be detrimental to its vitality and viability.

259 This plan aims to protect the important retailing function of defined centres but recognises the benefits of a wide range of complementary service, leisure and other community uses. The right mix of shopping and other uses will vary in the different centres and in the case of the city and town centres, in different parts of the centre. The policy applies to ground floor units only or basement/first floor units that are directly accessed from the pavement.

260 Within the City Centre Retail Core, a strong, high quality retail offer is a key aspect of sustaining and enhancing the city centre and policies are required to ensure that shopping continues to be the predominant use. However in order to achieve a diverse, thriving and welcoming city, a more flexible approach to the introduction of

complementary uses that support the main shopping function and encourage use into the evening is proposed. Supplementary guidance will be prepared to guide the mix of uses in different parts of the City Centre Retail Core and set out criteria for assessing proposals for uses other than shops.

261 Previous local plans incorporated a standard approach to change of use applications in town centres based on identifying primary frontages where there should be a greater proportion of units in shop use. However, each town centre is different in terms of the current mix of uses and how well it is meeting the needs of those who live, work and shop in the surrounding area. In order to take account of these differences, this plan proposes a tailored approach for each town centre. Separate supplementary guidance will be produced to guide change of use applications in each of the nine town centres. The supplementary guidance may also recommend changes to the town centre boundaries to be included in the next Local Development Plan.

262 The policy aims to avoid areas of 'dead frontage' and reduced pedestrian flow which would detract from the character and vitality of the centre by requiring that at least one unit in every four is in shop use. Beyond this requirement, the policy applies a flexible approach to change of use applications in local centres provided the use will be beneficial to the local community such as providing services, hot food or entertainment facilities. In local centres, former shop units may also be suitable for business use, providing a beneficial use for vacant properties and opportunities for small start up businesses and job creation close to where people live.

Policy Ret 10 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Other Locations

Outwith defined centres, planning applications for the change of use of a shop unit will be determined having regard to the following:

- a) where the unit is located within a speciality shopping street (defined on the Proposals Map and in Appendix B), whether the proposal would be to the detriment of its special shopping character
- b) where the unit is located within a predominantly commercial area, whether the proposal would be compatible with the character of the area
- c) whether the proposal would result in the loss of premises suitable for small business use
- d) whether there is a clear justification to retain the unit in shop use to meet local needs
- e) where residential use is proposed, whether the development is acceptable in terms of external appearance and the standard of accommodation created.

263 The purpose of this policy is to guide proposals for change of use involving shop units not located within defined centres.

264 Independent and specialist retailers may be found in secondary locations throughout the city. But their concentration in some streets in the Old Town and on the fringes of the City Centre has given these a distinctive shopping character and interest worthy of protection. The defined speciality shopping streets are Cockburn Street; High Street (parts) Lawnmarket and Canongate; Victoria Street and West Bow, Grassmarket; Jeffrey Street and St Mary's Street; Stafford Street, William Street and Alva Street in the New Town. More detailed information on the frontages to which Policy Ret 10 applies is provided in Appendix B.

265 In parts of the city, mainly the City Centre and Leith, there are concentrations of commercial uses including retail, food and drink, and entertainment uses which, although not fulfilling the role of a local centre, do make a positive

contribution to the vibrancy of the city. Proposals incompatible with the commercial character of such areas will be resisted.

266 Single convenience shops and parades of small shops play an important role in meeting neighbourhood shopping needs and creating a sense of community, particularly in areas not well served by the network of shopping centres. It may be necessary to resist the loss of shop units to ensure local needs, particularly for people without access to car, are met

267 The Council's Guidance for Business provides advice on relevant design and amenity considerations for the conversion of shop units to residential use.

Policy Ret 11 Food and Drink Establishments

The change of use of a shop unit or other premises to a licensed or unlicensed restaurant, café, pub, or shop selling hot food for consumption off the premises (hot food take-away) will not be permitted:

- a) **if likely to lead to an unacceptable increase in noise, disturbance, on-street activity or anti-social behaviour to the detriment of living conditions for nearby residents or**
- b) **in an area where there is considered to be an excessive concentration of such uses to the detriment of living conditions for nearby residents.**

268 The provision of food and drink establishments in areas where people live is a recognisable component of urban living. However, such uses can cause a number of problems for local residents. Particular care will be taken to prevent an excessive concentration of hot food shops, pubs and bars in areas of mixed but essentially residential character. The Council's Guidance for Businesses identifies sensitive areas in this regard namely Tollcross, Grassmarket, Nicolson/Clerk Street and Broughton Place/Picardy Place and their environs.

7 Transport

269 The relationship between land uses and how people move between them is fundamental in promoting sustainable development. The policies in this section complement the Council's Local Transport Strategy.

Objectives

- To minimise the distances people need to travel
- To promote and prioritise travel by sustainable means i.e. walking, cycling and by public transport.
- To minimise the detrimental effects of traffic and parking on communities and the environment
- To ensure that development does not prejudice the implementation of future road, public transport and cycle and footpath proposals.



Transport and New Development

270 All planning applications involving the generation of person-trips should provide information on the demands that will be made on the road network and transport system. A comprehensive Transport Assessment must be submitted with planning applications for proposals generating a significant amount of travel or in particularly traffic sensitive locations. The aim of an assessment is to ensure maximum feasible sustainable transport access to a development. It should include a prediction of the number of trips likely to be made to the development and the modal split, together with details of measures to improve or maximise access by public transport, walking and cycling and minimise and deal with impacts of car journeys associated with the proposal. The Assessment should include a reference to traffic reduction and mode share targets set out in the Local Transport Strategy, the LDP Transport Appraisal and other relevant transport studies current at the time of application. Where appropriate, Policy Del 1 will be used to secure developer contributions towards transport interventions necessary to mitigate the effects of development or meet sustainable travel targets.

Policy Tra 1 Location of Major Travel Generating Development

Planning permission for major development which would generate significant travel demand will be permitted on suitable sites in the City Centre. Where a non City Centre site is proposed, the suitability of a proposal will be assessed having regard to:

- a) the accessibility of the site by modes other than the car
- b) the contribution the proposal makes to Local Transport Strategy objectives and the effect on targets in respect of overall travel patterns and car use
- c) impact of any travel demand generated by the new development on the existing road and public transport networks.

In general, applicants should demonstrate that the location proposed is suitable with regard to access by walking, cycling and public transport and that measures will be

taken to mitigate any adverse effects on networks and bring accessibility by and use of non-car modes up to acceptable levels if necessary.

- 271 The policy applies to major offices, retail, entertainment, sport and leisure uses and other non-residential developments which generate a large number of journeys by employees and other visitors. These developments should be accessible by a choice of means of transport which offer real alternatives to the car. For this reason, a location in the City Centre will normally be preferable. Major travel generating developments will also be encouraged to locate in the identified town centres and employment centres, provided that the scale and nature of the development is such that it can be reached conveniently by a majority of the population in its catchment area by walking, cycling or frequent public transport services.
- 272 Out-of-centre development will only be acceptable where it can clearly be demonstrated that the location is suitable, and that access by sustainable forms of transport and car parking provision and pricing mean that the development will be no more reliant on car use than a town centre location. This means that good public transport, walking and cycling accessibility will still need to be assured.
- 273 Applications should be accompanied by travel plans to demonstrate how development, particularly in out of centre locations, will meet the requirements of Policy Tra 1. Travel plans should accord with Scottish Government guidance and will be monitored to assess their impact on reducing demand for car travel and maximising use of existing and new transport infrastructure. Travel plans may also be relevant when assessing residential applications in terms of Policy Hou 4 Housing Density or Policy Tra 2 Private Car Parking.

Car and Cycle Parking

Policy Tra 2 Private Car Parking

Planning permission will be granted for development where proposed car parking provision complies with and does not exceed the parking levels set out in Council guidance. Lower provision will be pursued subject to consideration of the following factors:

- a) whether, in the case of non-residential developments, the applicant has demonstrated through a travel plan that practical measures can be undertaken to significantly reduce the use of private cars to travel to and from the site
- b) whether there will be any adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring occupiers, particularly residential occupiers through on-street parking around the site and whether any adverse impacts can be mitigated through control of on-street parking
- c) the accessibility of the site to public transport stops on routes well served by public transport, and to shops, schools and centres of employment by foot, cycle and public transport
- d) the availability of existing off-street parking spaces that could adequately cater for the proposed development
- e) whether the characteristics of the proposed use are such that car ownership and use by potential occupiers will be low, such as purpose-built sheltered or student housing and 'car free' or 'car reduced' housing developments and others providing car sharing arrangements
- f) whether complementary measures can be put in place to make it more convenient for residents not to own a car, for example car sharing or pooling arrangements, including access to the city's car club scheme.

- 274 The purpose of this policy is to ensure car parking provided as part of development proposals accords with the Council standards which are tailored to local circumstances, including location, public transport accessibility and economic needs, but generally fulfil the wider strategy of encouraging sustainable, non-car modes. The standards express the maximum amount of car parking that different types of development may provide.
- 275 The policy sets out the circumstances in which a lesser amount of car parking than the standards require may be appropriate to help reduce car use. This is only likely to be acceptable in locations where there are existing or planned on-street parking controls.
- 276 At least half the space saved by omitting or reducing car parking should be given over to landscape features and additional private open space (see Policy Hou 3), so that residents will have the amenity benefits of a car-free environment.

Policy Tra 3 Private Cycle Parking

Planning permission will be granted for development where proposed cycle parking and storage provision complies with the standards set out in Council guidance.

- 277 The provision of adequate cycle parking and storage facilities is important in meeting the objective of the Local Transport Strategy to increase the proportion of journeys made by bicycle. The Council's parking standards set out the required levels of provision of cycle parking and storage facilities in housing developments and a range of non-residential developments.

Policy Tra 4 Design of Off-Street Car and Cycle Parking

Where off-street car parking provision is required or considered to be acceptable, the following design considerations will be taken into account:

- a) surface car parks should not be located in front of buildings where the building would otherwise create an active frontage onto a public space or street, and

main entrances to buildings should be located as close as practical to the main site entrance

- b) car parking should preferably be provided at basement level within a building and not at ground or street level where this would be at the expense of an active frontage onto a public street, public space or private open space
- c) the design of surface car parks should include structural planting to minimise visual impact
- d) the design of surface car parking or entrances to car parking in buildings should not compromise pedestrian safety and should assist their safe movement to and from parked cars, for example, by the provision of marked walkways.
- e) Space should be provided for small-scale community recycling facilities in the car parking area in appropriate development, such as large retail developments.

Cycle parking should be provided closer to building entrances than general car parking spaces and be designed in accordance with the standards set out in Council guidance.

- 278 This policy sets out important design considerations for car and cycle parking provision including environmental quality, pedestrian safety and security. Poorly located or designed car parking can detract from the visual appearance and vitality of the surrounding area. Car parking in front of supermarkets which widely separates entrances from main roads, is an added discouragement to public transport use and walking, and detracts from urban vitality and safety. A high standard of design for surface car parking will be sought, with landscaping to soften its visual impact, and in larger car parks the provision of marked walkways for ease of pedestrian movement and safety. New off-street car parking provides an opportunity to expand the city's network of small recycling points to complement larger community recycling centres. Provision of well located high quality cycle parking suitable to the type of development and to users is an essential component of the Council's efforts to encourage cycling.

Policy Tra 5 City Centre Public Parking

Planning permission will be granted for well-designed, short-stay, public off-street car parks at suitable locations in the City Centre to meet the needs of shoppers and leisure visitors, provided there will be no adverse effects for the historic environment.

279 Additional purpose-built off-street car parking can be justified in the city centre, to meet the needs of shoppers and leisure visitors primarily, to boost the city centre's shopping functions and enable it to compete more effectively with other shopping centres. Off-street car parking provision is also to be preferred to the wide-spread use of streets in the city centre for parking; it is less visible and obtrusive and could enable pavements to be widened. The west and north-west edges of the city centre retail core have in particular been identified as areas where short- and medium-stay public off-street parking would be beneficial and reduce the amount of traffic circulating and seeking spaces to park. However, the location and design of built car parks in Edinburgh city centre's historic environment is challenging. New off street car parks should include provision for motorcycles and cycles.

Policy Tra 6 Park and Ride

Park and ride facilities will be permitted on sites closely related to public transport corridors and railway stations provided visual impacts can be mitigated through careful design and landscaping.

280 Safe, convenient and secure park and ride facilities linked to efficient public transport services can help reduce congestion. Planning permission has been granted for an extension to the park and ride facilities at Hermiston. This policy sets out criteria which will be used to assess proposals for any additional new park and ride facilities. Where a green belt location can be justified to meet transport objectives, the Council will minimise any adverse effects on landscape setting through careful siting, design and landscaping.

Transport Proposals and Safeguards

281 The LDP identifies a number of transport proposals and safeguards. These are shown on the Proposals Map with details set out in Table 9 in Part 1. These proposals relate to the significant known transport infrastructure which is required to accommodate new development (and in particular housing development) proposed in the local development plan, and where land needs to be safeguarded by the plan in order to allow the transport interventions to take place. In addition, other more local potential transport interventions relating to specific development proposals are set out within the development principles and site briefs for these proposals, and these are generally intended to inform the master plan process for the particular development proposals concerned. Policy Tra 8 below ensures that development proposals address these transport interventions.

Policy Tra 7 Public Transport Proposals and Safeguards

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would prejudice the implementation of the public transport proposals and safeguards listed in Table 9 and shown indicatively on the Proposals Map.

282 To ensure that development proposals take account of committed and potential public transport proposals. These are required to reduce reliance on travel by private car and help meet climate change targets and sustainable development objectives.

Policy Tra 8 Provision of Transport Infrastructure

Development proposals relating to major housing or other development sites, and which would generate a significant amount of traffic, shall demonstrate through an appropriate transport assessment and proposed mitigation that:

- a) Identified local and city wide individual and cumulative transport impacts can be timeously addressed in so far as this is relevant and necessary for the proposal

- b) Any required transport infrastructure in Table 9 and in the general and site specific development principles has been addressed as relevant to the proposal.
- c) The overall cumulative impact of development proposals throughout the SESplan area (including development proposals in West Lothian, East Lothian and Midlothian) has been taken into account in so far as relevant to the proposal. Assessment should draw on the findings of the Cumulative Impact Transport and Land Use Appraisal Working Group once these become available.

283 The approach to the delivery of the required transport infrastructure is set out in Policy Del 1 (Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Delivery), and will be detailed within the Supplementary Guidance required through the policy.

284 Policy 8 of the SDP requires local development plans to take into account the cross boundary transport implications of all policies and proposals. Policy 9 of the SDP requires local development plans to provide policy guidance that will require sufficient infrastructure to be available, or its provision to be committed, before development can proceed, and pursue the delivery of infrastructure through developer contributions, funding from infrastructure providers or other appropriate means.

285 The proposals in Table 9 and transport interventions in the development principles and site briefs take into account the cumulative impact of development proposals within the Edinburgh Local Development Plan as far as known at this time. However, further assessment is required to inform the detail of the necessary transport proposals and other interventions. In addition, the effects of development elsewhere within the city region are being considered within the study by the Cumulative Impact Transport and Land Use Appraisal Working Group, which is led by Transport Scotland and involves the constituent authorities within the SESplan area.

286 The outcome of this study will inform local development plans about the cumulative effect of development on major roads within the city region, including the M9, M8/

A8, A720 (city bypass) and A1. Transport Scotland has identified potential transport improvements to the trunk road network which are detailed in the plan through the general development principles.

287 The Supplementary Guidance proposed through Policy Del 1 will address the delivery of the infrastructure required for the strategy of the plan in accordance with the SDP. The Council will update its action programme annually in order to detail the actions required, those responsible and the relevant timescales.

288 It will also detail the need for further transport assessment to address cumulative impacts and the suitability of any proposed mitigation setting out a robust framework for assessment of development on sites allocated in the plan, and development which may separately come forward, including housing development on windfall sites progressed through Policy Hou 1. The guidance will take into account the findings of the cross boundary Cumulative Impact Transport and Land Use Appraisal Working Group. In the event that the findings of the Cumulative Impact Transport and Land Use Appraisal Working Group are not available when the guidance is being prepared the guidance will set out an interim approach to ensure these matters are taken into account pending further consideration in the next review of the Local Development Plan.

Policy Tra 9 Cycle and Footpath Network

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would:

- a) prevent the implementation of proposed cycle paths/footpaths shown on the Proposals Map
- b) be detrimental to a path which forms part of the core paths network or prejudice the continuity of the off-road network generally
- c) obstruct or adversely affect a public right of way or other route with access rights unless satisfactory provision is made for its replacement

d) **prejudice the possible incorporation of an abandoned railway alignment into the off-road path network**

- 289 Encouragement of walking and cycling is at the heart of government and Council proposals to promote more sustainable travel improve health and provide equally for people who for whatever reason do not own a car. Edinburgh has an extensive, highly attractive and, in some parts, relatively well connected off-road network based on abandoned railway alignments, paths along river banks and the canal towpath. Many of these are included in the Council's Core Paths Plan. In addition to existing well-established paths, the Core Paths Plan identifies opportunities for extensions and connections.
- 290 This policy ensures that development proposals do not obstruct or damage existing cycle paths and footpaths and other routes with access rights and do not prejudice the future implementation of potential additions or improvements to off-road routes across the city.

Policy Tra 10 New and Existing Roads

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would prejudice the proposed new roads and road network improvements listed in Table 9 and shown indicatively on the Proposals Map.

- 291 The Council does not generally support new road construction or road improvements aimed at increasing capacity on the road network. However in some cases roads proposals are necessary to mitigate the effects of development on the road network or to improve existing congestion levels. The details of planned new roads and improvements to the road network across the LDP area are set out in Table 9. This policy ensures that future development does not prejudice the implementation of these roads proposals.

Policy Tra 11 Rail Freight

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would prejudice the retention of viable freight transfer facilities at Seafield and Portobello.

- 292 There are rail freight transfer facilities at a limited number of locations in Edinburgh: Powderhall, Portobello and in Leith Waterfront. The Powderhall facility is used only for road-to-rail waste transfer. If this use stops, the site is safeguarded for other potential waste management roles. The re-designation of Leith Docks for industrial purposes assumes that a rail-sea freight transfer capability will be retained. Keeping a reduced general freight rail head to the east in Seafield will complement the safeguard for a waste management facility in that location (see Policy RS 3). It is also prudent to retain the rail freight capability at Portobello.

Policy Tra 12 Edinburgh Airport Public Safety Zones

Development will not be permitted within the Airport Public Safety Zones, as defined on the Proposals Map. This includes new or replacement houses, mobile homes, caravan sites or other residential buildings. Depending on the circumstances of individual proposals, the following types of development may be permitted as an exception to this general policy:

- a) extensions and changes of use or
- b) new or replacement development which would be associated with a low density of people living, working or congregating.

In assessing applications, the Council will take account of the detailed guidance and assessment criteria in Circular 8/2002: Control of Development in Public Safety Zones.

- 293 Public Safety Zones are identified at either end of Edinburgh Airport's main runway. In these zones, special development restrictions apply to control the number of people on the ground at risk of death or injury in the event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing.

8 Resources and Services

294 The following policies relate to development proposals for the use of natural resources or for provision of certain services. Policies protecting natural resources are in Section 2 – Caring for the Environment. The policy requiring carbon reduction measures and space for recycling in new development is in Section 1 – Design Principles.

Objectives

- To support appropriate energy generation and waste management development to help meet national targets
- To support the provision of other necessary resources and services: mineral extraction, water and drainage and telecommunications.



Sustainable Energy

Policy RS 1 Sustainable Energy

Planning permission will be granted for development of low and zero carbon energy schemes such as small-scale wind turbine generators, solar panels and combined heat and power/district heating/energy from waste plants and biomass/woodfuel energy systems provided the proposals:

- do not cause significant harm to the local environment, including natural heritage interests and the character and appearance of listed buildings and conservation areas
- will not unacceptably affect the amenity of neighbouring occupiers by reason of, for example, noise emission or visual dominance.

295 This policy is intended to support developments of appropriately sited and designed freestanding wind turbines. All wind turbine proposals will be assessed for their individual and cumulative effect on the landscape and biodiversity, taking account of other turbines proposals approved or proposed in the surrounding area. Given the importance of protecting the landscape setting of the city, it is unlikely that wind turbines located in the green belt will accord with Policy RS1 and Policy Env 10.

296 Proposals to fit micro-generation equipment onto existing buildings will be assessed using the above policy and non-statutory guidance for householders.

297 Where development for energy from waste or biomass is proposed, the Council expects the opportunity for local reuse of heat energy to be explored. Where potential uses for such heat are firmly identified, the necessary connections should either be implemented or safeguarded. Such proposals will be assessed for their

impact on air quality using Policy Env 22. Supplementary Guidance will be prepared regarding heat mapping and consideration of the potential to establish district heating and/or cooling networks and associated opportunities for heat storage and energy centres - as well as regarding how implementation of such initiatives could best be supported.

Waste

Policy RS 2 Safeguarding of Existing Waste Management Facilities

Development in the area immediately surrounding an existing or safeguarded waste management facility (as identified on the Proposals Map) will only be allowed if it is demonstrated that there will be no adverse implications for the approved waste handling operations.

Policy RS 3 Provision of New Waste Management Facilities

Planning permission for new waste management facilities will be granted:

- a) on the existing sites safeguarded through Policy RS 2
- b) on land designated 'Business and Industry' on the Proposals Map
- c) on other suitable sites within the urban area provided there will be no significant adverse impact on residential amenity or the environment
- d) on operational or former quarries including those identified through Policy RS 5, provided the waste management operation would not sterilise the identified mineral extraction potential.

Seafield is designated EW 1d on the Proposals Map for a waste management facility incorporating thermal treatment with energy recovery. Other development proposals at Seafield will only be permitted if they do not adversely affect this waste management option.

Policy RS 4 Waste Disposal Sites

Planning permission for new landfill or land raise sites will not be granted. An exception may be made where it is demonstrated that there will be significant environmental benefits and no dis-benefits and the proposal will address an identified shortfall in landfill capacity established at the national or regional level.

- 298 Policy RS 2 continues the safeguarding of the existing three Community Recycling Centres (Craigmillar, Seafield, Sighthill) and Powderhall Waste Transfer Station. It also safeguards an existing waste management site at Braehead Quarry, off Craigs Road, where there is sufficient separation from the new housing proposed in this Plan. The policy also applies to development proposals in the immediate vicinity of the safeguarded sites and is intended to ensure that such development does not introduce conflict between uses, for example in terms of noise or air quality.
- 299 Policy RS 3 supports the principle of new facilities at those sites. Modern waste management facilities are highly controlled and can be similar in impact to general or light industrial processes. Many waste management facilities would be appropriate in locations designated for industrial or storage and distribution uses. Accordingly, Policy RS 3 continues to support new facilities in industrial areas and introduces the scope for low impact waste management uses on suitable sites elsewhere in the urban area. These may include a fourth community recycling centre.
- 300 Land at Seafield (identified as EW 1d) has unique locational advantages: it is sufficiently remote from housing areas; it has the benefit of rail access; and it has an outlet in nearby regeneration and potentially industrial uses for energy recovered after thermal treatment. Accordingly, its potential as a location for energy from waste and combined heat and power uses should be retained in any development proposals.
- 301 Policy RS 3 identifies quarries as opportunities to locate new waste management facilities which comply with the minerals policy below. This could be done by

establishing such facilities on a temporary basis or by siting and designing them in a way which does not sterilise the mineral resource or significantly constrain quarrying operations.

- 302 This Plan does not identify opportunities for the disposal of residual municipal waste or other forms of waste to landfill sites. It similarly opposes (through Policy RS 4) land raise operations unless there will be demonstrable benefits to the appearance of the environment and no harmful impacts and the need for additional relevant landfill capacity in the Plan area has been established at the national or regional level.

Minerals

Policy RS 5 Minerals

Planning permission will be granted for development to extract minerals from the quarries identified on the Proposals Map: Hillwood, Bonnington Mains, Ravelrig and Craigiehall Quarry. Development which would prevent or significantly constrain the potential to extract minerals from these sites with economically viable mineral deposits will not be allowed.

- 303 It is important to protect economically viable mineral deposits from sterilisation by permanent development. The only mineral resource within the area likely to be economically viable in the Plan period is hard rock. There are three operational quarries in the LDP area - Hillwood (dormant), Bonnington Mains and Ravelrig. The above policy is intended to protect that resource, and to ensure that new development does not introduce conflict which would prejudice mineral operations.
- 304 The Plan area also includes deposits of coal in the west and south east and small areas of peat in the south west. Proposals for their extraction will be assessed for their environmental and traffic impact using other policies in this Plan. An additional consideration, when assessing proposals affecting peat, is its role as a carbon sink.

Water Supply and Drainage

Policy RS 6 Water and Drainage

Planning permission will not be granted where there is an inadequate water supply or sewerage available to meet the demands of the development and necessary improvements cannot be provided.

- 305 Scottish Water has replaced the main storage and treatment facilities in Edinburgh, at Fairmilehead and Alnwickhill, with a new facility at Glencorse in Midlothian. Further, smaller scale, enhancements of the water supply and sewerage network may be needed to serve new development. For larger developments this will be identified and delivered as described in Policy Del 1.

Telecommunications

Policy RS 7 Telecommunications

Planning permission will be granted for telecommunications development provided:

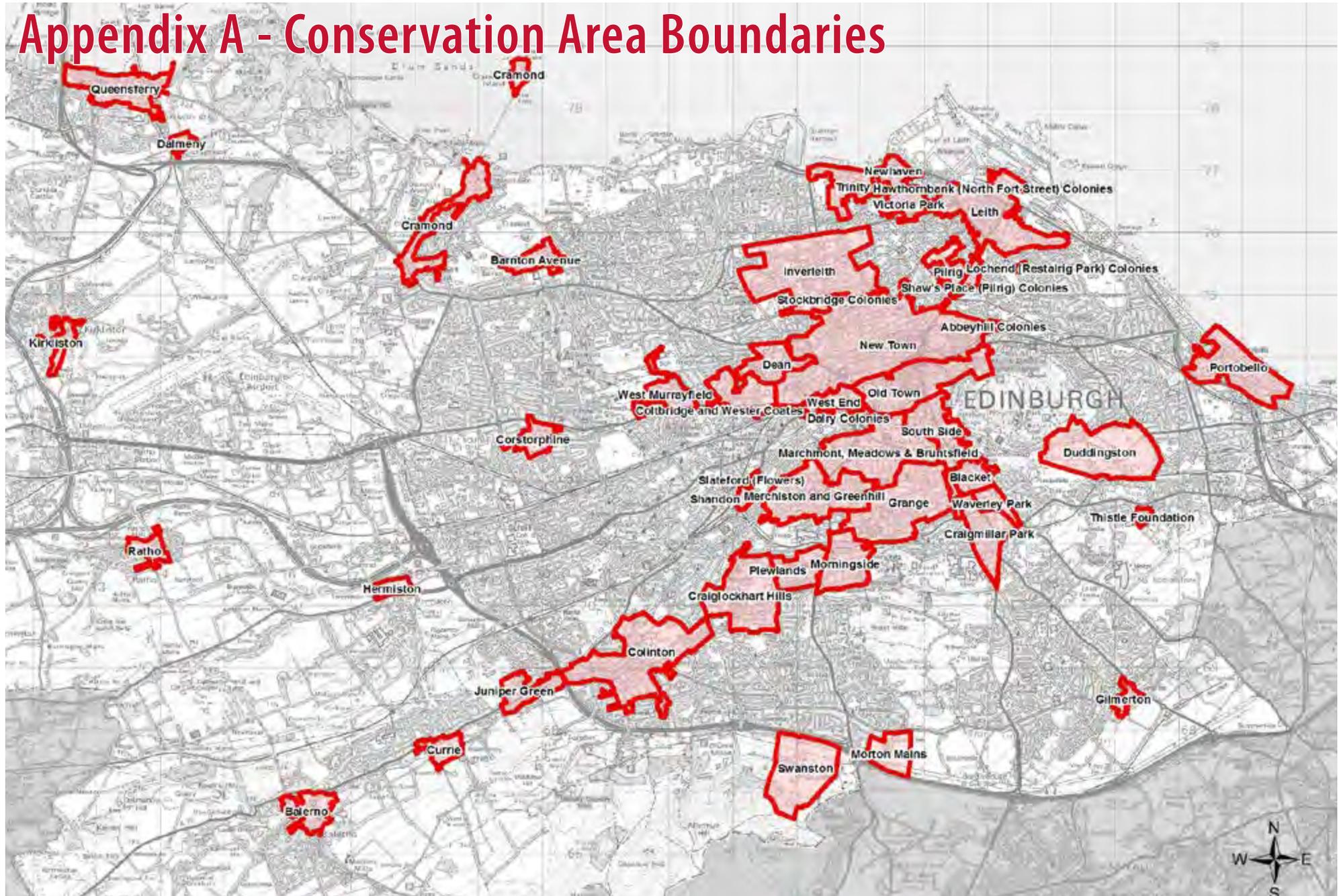
- a) the visual impact of the proposed development has been minimised through careful siting, design and, where appropriate, landscaping
- b) it has been demonstrated that all practicable options and alternative sites have been considered, including the possibility of using existing masts, structures and buildings and/or site sharing
- c) the proposal would not harm the built or natural heritage of the city.

- 306 The provision of new telecommunications infrastructure is essential to economic competitiveness. The telecommunications industry must be enabled to expand and diversify, but this must be undertaken sensitively and imaginatively, and with minimum environmental impact. Telecommunications equipment such as antennas, mobile phone masts and base stations can have a significant visual

impact in both urban and rural areas. Telecommunications operators are therefore required to demonstrate that all practicable options to minimise impact have been explored, and the best solution identified.

- 307 There will be a limited number of locations, including city landmarks such as Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag, where the impact of an installation cannot be satisfactorily minimised, and where it will therefore be unacceptable in principle. In other locations, individual proposals may be acceptable but where there is a concentration of these uses, consideration will be given to the cumulative visual impact. Conditions will be imposed on any consent, requiring the removal of any mast or apparatus and the reinstatement of a site to its former condition when it becomes redundant.
- 308 Edinburgh is one of ten UK cities to receive early delivery of high speed broadband and large areas of wireless connectivity in public areas. The latter will require installation of new equipment, some of which may require planning permission or conservation area / listed building consent. These will be assessed using the above policy if appropriate and a separate non-statutory guideline on telecommunications.

Appendix A - Conservation Area Boundaries



There are currently 49 Conservation Areas

Abbeyhill Colonies	Balerno	Barnton Avenue	Blacket	Colinton	Coltbridge & Wester Coates	Corstorphine
Craiglockhart Hills	Craigmillar Park	Cramond	Currie	Dalmeny	Dalry Colonies	Dean
Duddingston	Gilmerton	Grange	Hawthornbank(North Fort St) Colonies	Hermiston	Inverleith	Juniper Green
Kirkliston	Leith	Lochend (Restalrig Park) Colonies	Marchmont, Meadows & Bruntsfield	Merchiston & Greenhill	Morningside	Morton Mains
New Town	Newhaven	Old Town	Pilrig	Plewlands	Portobello	Queensferry
Ratho	Rosebank Colonies	Shandon	Shaw's Place (Pilrig) Colonies	Slateford (Flowers) Colonies	South Side	Stockbridge Colonies
Swanston	Thistle Foundation Village	Trinity	Victoria Park	Waverley Park	West End	West Murrayfield

Appendix B - Shopping Centres

The extent of the City Centre Retail Core, town centres, local centres and speciality streets are shown on the Proposals Map. This is appendix lists the properties included within the boundaries of these shopping areas to assist in the use of the policies in Part 2 Section 6 Shopping and Leisure

City Centre Retail Core

1-3 Alva Street	12 Calton Road
4-33 Castle St	7 Charlotte Lane
14-16, 24 Elder Street	1 Elder Street Lane
6a-36 Frederick Street	3a-31 Frederick Street
33a-111a George Street	30-108 George Street
2-56 Hanover Street	3-55 Hanover Street
2-4 Hope Street	27 James Craig Walk
5-37 Leith Street	2 Melville Street
1-27 Multrees Walk	18 North Bridge
34a North Castle Street	1a-3 Princes Street
10-147 Princes Street	1-21 Queensferry Street
23-46 Queensferry Street	12-13 Randolph Place
2-204 Rose Street	3-167 Rose Street
31, 65-69, 87-89, 101-103 Rose Street North Lane	36-44, 52, 70-78, 90 Rose Street North Lane
71, 101, 127-129 Rose Street Lane South	120-122, 146-150 Rose Street Lane South
7-99 Shandwick Place	2-56 Shandwick Place
1-13 South Charlotte Street	3-19 South St Andrew Street
8-20 South St Andrew Street	7-21 South St David Street
1-2, 8 St Andrew Square	30-42 St Andrew Square
1-111 St James Centre	3 Thistle Street South West Lane
1-19 Waterloo Place	2-14 Waterloo Place
3 Waverley Bridge	1-9 Waverley Steps
16, 28-50 West Register Street	1, 5-9, 13-19 West Register Street

Town Centres

Bruntsfield / Morningside	2 Bruntsfield Avenue	78-226 Bruntsfield Place
	103-219 Bruntsfield Place	1 Cannan Lane
	7-23 Church Hill Place	6-16 Church Hill Place
	2 Colinton Road	1 Falcon Road West
	42 Forbes Road	90 Lemington Terrace
	1A Maxwell Street	1-3 Merchiston Place
	1 Millar Crescent	145-265 Morningside Road
	33-95 Morningside Road,	302-426 Morningside Road
	4-216 Morningside Road	
	3-5, 2 Viewforth	
Corstorphine	5-9 Clermiston Road	5-5A Featherhall Avenue 1-4
	1-17 Glasgow Road	Gylemuir Road
	2-4 Manse Road	1-12 Ormiston Terrace
	16-30 Meadow Place Road	38-160 St John's Road
	109-309 St John's Road	3 Station Road
Gorgie/Dalry	2- 8 Alexander Drive	4 Caledonian Place
	6 – 8 Caledonian Road	
	15 -191 Dalry Road	18 -128 Dalry Road
	87 – 345 Gorgie Road	92 – 306 Gorgie Road
	99 Gorgie Park Road	340 -390 Gorgie Road
	1-3 Wardlaw Street	3,4 Orwell Place
	4 Wardlaw Street	8 Orwell Terrace
	1 Westfield Road	
	39 Westfield Road	

Town Centres

Leith & Leith Walk	1-31 Albert Place	3 Balfour Street
	3-5 Bangour Road	1-10 Brunswick Place
	107-117 Brunswick Street	88-96 Brunswick Street
	170-174 Constitution Street	2-5 Crichton Place
	1-10 Croall Place	
	5-7 Dalmeny Street	6 Dalmeny Street
	1-17 Duke Street	2-22 Duke Street
	1-201 Great Junction Street	1-75 Elm Row
	9-41 Haddington Place	2-174 Great Junction Street
	2 Henderson Street	
		1-5 Henderson Street
	2-4 Leith Walk	4 Jane Street
	1-381 Leith Walk	
	6 Middlefield	68-378 Leith Walk
	10 Montgomery Street	4 Manderston Street
3 Pirrie Street	1 Montgomery Street	
	2-42 Newkirkgate	
Nicolson Street / Clerk Street	1 Chambers Street	2-66 Clerk Street
	5-85 Clerk Street	9 Hunter Square
	18 Hope Park Terrace	
	5-45 Newington Road	59-115 Newington Road
	2-88 Newington Road	
	2-140 Nicolson Street	1-129 Nicolson Street
	1-24 St Patrick Square	1-9 St Patrick Street
	1-67 South Bridge	78-108 South Bridge
	2-98 South Clerk Street	1-75 South Clerk Street
	6-8 Salisbury Place	21, 44 West Crosscauseway
	19-20 West Preston Street	

Town Centres

Portobello	4-10 Bath Street	3-19 Brighton Place	
	49-51 Pipe Street	79-205 Portobello High Street	
	62-332 Portobello High Street		
Stockbridge	2-10 Baker's Place	5-7 Baker's Place	
	1-21 Comely Bank Road	2-36 Deanhaugh Street	
	1-6 Glanville Place	8 Gloucester Street	
	6-62 Hamilton Place	9-11 Mary's Place	
	11-20 North West Circus Place	34-36 North West Circus Place	
	1-77 Raeburn Place	2-110 Raeburn Place	
	2&3 St Stephen Place	7-63 St Stephen Street	
Tollcross	1-11 Earl Grey Street	2-48 Earl Grey Street	
	73 Fountainbridge	48-50 East Fountainbridge	
	2 Gillespie Crescent	1-10 Gillespie Place	
	1-69 Home Street,	2-66 Home Street	
	105-141 Lauriston Place	4-52 Lochrin Buildings	
	1-43 Leven Street	2-44 Leven Street	
	3, 4 Lochrin Place	118-144 Lothian Road	
	125-165 Lothian Road		

Local Centres

Ashley Terrace	30 - 36 Ashley Terrace	37 - 50 Ashley Terrace
Balgreen Road	472 - 480 Gorgie Road	191 - 229 Balgreen Road
Blackhall	5 - 1 Craigcrook Place 16 Marischal Place	1 Craigcrook Terrace 232 - 248 Queensferry Road
Boswall Parkway	2 - 14 Wardieburn Drive	31 - 53 Boswall Parkway
Broughton Street	10 - 40 Broughton Street 42 - 76 Broughton Street 2 Picardy Place 1 Forth Street 2a Broughton Place 1 - 9 East London Street	1 - 7 Barony Street 42 - 54 London Street 19 - 45 Broughton Street 49 - 87 Broughton Street 91 - 115 Broughton Street
Bryce Road, Currie	120 - 124 Lanark Road West	56, 60 - 62 Bryce Road
Buckstone Terrace	2 - 16 Buckstone Terrace	
Chesser	536 - 560 Gorgie Road	1 Chesser Avenue
Chesser Avenue	1 - 9 Hutchison Terrace 1 - 9 Fruitmarket Place	1 - 11 Newmarket Road
Colinton	7 - 23 Bridge Road	10 - 64 Bridge Road
Comiston Road	2 - 34 Comiston Road 1 - 19 Comiston Road 6 - 22 Morningside Drive	36 - 42 Comiston Road 1 - 23 Morningside Drive
Corslet Place, Currie	13 - 17 Bryce Road	1 - 11 Corslet Place
Craiglockhart	2 - 4 Craiglockhart Road North	118 - 142 Colinton Road
Craigmillar	1 - 2 Craigmillar Castle Road 1 - 13 Niddrie Mains Road 196 - 200 Peffermill Road	3 - 9 Craigmillar Castle Road 2 - 106 Niddrie Mains Road 161 Duddingston Road West

Local Centres

Dalkeith Road	152 - 218 Dalkeith Road	
Davidsons Mains	36 - 38 Cramond Road South 8 - 14 Main Street 15 - 51 Main Street	51 - 55 Quality Street 44 - 80 Main Street 61 - 89 Main Street
Drylaw	645 - 683 Ferry Road	20 - 26 & 28 - 40 Easter Drylaw Place
Drumbrae	24 - 42 Duart Crescent	
Dundas Street	122 - 160 Dundas Street	3-23 Henderson Row
Dundee Street	137 - 183 Dundee Street	
East Craigs	1 - 4 Bughtlin Market	
Easter Road	1 - 107 Easter Road 1 Maryfield - 10 Earlston Place (London Road) 3 - 28 East Norton Place (London Road) 1 - 21 Cadzow Place (London Road)	4 - 162 Easter Road
Ferry Road (East)	1 - 53 Ferry Road 2 - 12 North Junction Street	28 - 44 Ferry Road 86 - 90 Coburg Street
Ferry Road (West)	109 - 147 Ferry Road 120 - 142 (excluding 122) Ferry Road	27 - 28 Summerside Place 144 - 162 Ferry Road
Forrest Road	1 - 6 Greyfriars Place 4 - 32 Forrest Road	1 - 61 Forrest Road 1 - 22 Teviot Place
Gilmerton	1 - 13 Drum Street 8 - 38 Drum Street	27 - 55 Drum Street 2 Ferniehill Road
Goldenacre	1 Inverleith Gardens 1 Goldenacre Terrace 1 - 27 Montagu Terrace	1 - 2 Bowhill Terrace 58 - 66 Inverleith Row
Gracemount	1 - 21 Gracemount Drive 2 Gracemount Drive	62 Captains Road

Local Centres

Hillhouse Rd/Telford Rd	2 - 14 Telford Road 1 - 9 Telford Road	12 - 34 Hillhouse Road 2 - 4 Strachan Road
Jocks Lodge	1 - 5 Wolseley Place 1 - 18 Willowbrae Road	1 - 7 Wolseley Terrace 15 - 23 Jocks Lodge; 23a - 25 Jocks Lodge; 27, 29 Jocks Lodge; 35 Jocks Lodge
Juniper Green	574 - 606 Lanark Road 534 - 546d Lanark Road	553 - 573 Lanark Road 529 - 539 Lanark Road
Liberton Brae	129 - 149 Liberton Brae	
Main Street, Balerno	6 - 48 Main Street	15 - 29 Main Street
Main Street, Kirkliston	22 - 28, 66, 74 - 86 Main Street 1 - 5 Station Road	27 - 35 Main Street
Marchmont North	39 - 43 Warrender Park Road 26 - 34 Warrender Park Road 48 - 60 Warrender Park Road 27a - 35 Marchmont Road 22 - 30 Marchmont Crescent 15 - 30 Argyle Place	2 - 8 Warrender Park Road 22 - 36 Marchmont Road 23 - 29 Marchmont Crescent 26 - 28 Roseneath Place 5 - 17 Roseneath Street
Marchmont South	94 - 110 Marchmont Road 123 - 129 Marchmont Road 2 - 4 Spottiswoode Road 20 - 21 Strathearn Road	126 - 146 Marchmont Road 1 - 5 Spottiswoode Road 92 - 104 Marchmont Crescent 2 - 10 Beaufort Road
Mayfield Road	55 - 69 Mayfield Road	
Milton Road West	2 - 10 Milton Road West	96 - 98 Duddingston Park
Moredun Park Road	70 - 92 Moredun Park Road	101 - 117 Moredun Park Road
Muirhouse / Pennywell	39 - 47 Pennywell Road 1 - 15 Pennywell Court	49 - 63 Pennywell Road 2 - 16 Pennywell Court

Local Centres

Oxgangs	1 - 18 Oxgangs Broadway	2 Oxgangs Bank 343 Oxgangs Road North 345 Oxgangs Road North 4 Oxgangs Path
Parkhead	283 - 291 Calder Road 8 - 10 Parkhead Gardens	299 - 345 Calder Road
Pentland View Court, Currie	1 - 9 Pentland View Court	
Piershill	4 - 42 Piersfield Terrace 89 Northfield Broadway	161 - 177 Piersfield Terrace 88 - 100 Northfield Broadway
Polwarth Gardens	1 - 7 Polwarth Gardens 2 - 14 Polwarth Crescent	2 - 18 Polwarth Gardens 38 - 44 Merchiston Avenue
Queensferry (Centre)	1 - 52, High Street, South Queensferry (odd and even) 2 - 6 Hopetoun Road (even) 15 & 19 West Terrace 12 & 14A West Terrace	23 - 45 Hopetoun Road (odd) 5 & 7 Mid Terrace 1 Old Post Office Close (now part of Orocco Pier Hotel)
Ratcliffe Terrace	44 - 78 Ratcliffe Terrace 27 - 63 Ratcliffe Terrace	2 Fountainhall Road 1 Grange Loan
Restalrig Road	133 - 165 Restalrig Road	
Rodney Street	1 - 25 Rodney Street	2 - 54 Rodney Street
Roseburn Terrace	1 - 59 Roseburn Terrace	2 - 28 Roseburn Terrace
Saughton Road North	73 - 89 Saughton Road North	A - H 100 Saughton Road North
Scotstoun Grove, Queensferry	1 - 7, 9 Scotstoun Grove	
Sighthill	483 - 501 Calder Road	

Local Centres

Stenhouse Cross	1 - 12 Stenhouse Cross	
Viewforth	1 - 12 St Peters Buildings	119 - 139 Gilmore Place
Walter Scott Avenue	62 - 104 Walter Scott Avenue	
Waterfront Broadway	3 Waterfront Broadway	
West Maitland Street	1 - 14 West Maitland Street 1 - 3 Grosvenor Street	5 - 32 West Maitland Street
Western Corner	1 - 7 Western Corner 127 - 31 Corstorphine Road	113 - 125 Corstorphine Road 50 - 84 Corstorphine Road
Whitehouse Road	185 - 199 Whitehouse Road	
Wester Hailes	1 & 2 Westside Plaza	3 - 34 & 36 Wester Hailes Centre (odd and even)

Proposed new Local Centres:

Fountainbridge
Western Harbour
Granton Waterfront
Brunstane

Speciality Shopping Streets

Cockburn Street	11 - 71 Cockburn Street	2 - 54 Cockburn Street
Grassmarket	1 - 9 Grassmarket 8 - 98 Grassmarket 1 - 13 Cowgatehead	15 - 29 Grassmarket 65 - 89 Grassmarket
High Street/ Lawnmarket/ Canongate	94 - 112 Canongate 154 - 172 Canongate 246 - 278 Canongate 1 - 137 High Street 124 - 180 High Street 351 - 381 High Street 322 - 346 Lawnmarket	97 - 145 Canongate 175 - 223 Canongate 259 - 299 Canongate 2 - 60 High Street 205 - 219 High Street 435 - 521 Lawnmarket
Jeffery Street/ St Mary's Street	1 - 37 Jeffery Street 2 - 68 St Mary's Street	2 - 16 Jeffery Street
Victoria Street/ West Bow	1 - 9 Victoria Street 80 - 118 West Bow	8 - 46 Victoria Street 87 - 105 West Bow
William Street/ Stafford Street/ Alva Street	3 - 31 William Street 2 - 26 William Street 14 - 18 Stafford Street 34 - 36 Alva Street	33 - 51 William Street 28 - 38 William Street 11 - 15 Stafford Street

Appendix C - Table of Financial and Other Contributions

Infrastructure items for which financial or other contributions may be sought include those set out in the following table:

Item	Circumstances • Types of development - Location
School capacity, including new schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing developments - Citywide, including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1
Traffic management, including junction improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, major & national development (specific scale thresholds may be set in guidance) - Citywide including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1
Edinburgh Tram Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, major & national development (specific scale thresholds set in guidance) - In identified contribution zone
Public realm and other pedestrian and cycle actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, major & national development (specific scale thresholds may be set in guidance) - Citywide, including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1. Where identified in Council's public realm strategy*, or as site specific action in Action Programme.
Other transport improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, major & national development (specific scale thresholds may be set in guidance) - Citywide, including in contribution zones and other locations if required by Policies Del 1
Primary healthcare infrastructure capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, care homes and student housing developments - In identified contribution zones*
Green space actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing developments if required by Policy Hou 3. Other local, major or national development if required by Policy Env 18, 19 or 20. - Citywide, including in contribution zones

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

Appendix D - CEC Land Ownership Schedule

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
City Centre			
Land to north of Canongate, east of New Street	326309	673763	Proposal CC 2 New Street - mixed use development New Street Development Principles
Land to south of East Market Street, east of New Street	326158	673775	Proposal CC 2 New Street - mixed use development New Street Development Principles
Land at junction between Brandfield Street and Grove Street	324419	672949	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land between Upper Grove Place and Grove Street	324388	673036	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land between Fountainbridge and Union Canal	324326	672715	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land adjacent to 18 Gilmore Place	324767	672740	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at 5-11 Gilmore Place	324885	672807	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at 8-14 Gilmore Place	324870	672834	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land at 2-6 Gilmore Place	324884	672836	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at Thornybauk, north of Cameo Cinema	324866	672896	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at West Tollcross, south of fire station	324856	672922	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at Tollcross Primary School	324750	672911	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land north of Tollcross Primary School	324725	672972	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land between Dunbar Street and Ponton Street	324821	672989	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land east of Ponton Street	324784	672979	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land at Thornybauk, south of 89-95 Fountainbridge	324766	673007	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land at Thornybauk, south of 83-87 Fountainbridge	324798	673009	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land between Gibson Terrace and Dorset Place	324146	672532	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land south of Fountain Park, north of Dundee Street	324146	672639	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land adjacent to Western Approach Road between Dalry Road and Grove Street	324237	672942	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Narrow strip of with north –south orientation between Dundee Street and Caledonian Crescent	323939	672690	Proposal CC 3 Fountainbridge – mixed use development Fountainbridge Development Principles
Land between Western Approach Road and Dalry Road (Dalry Park)	323783	672641	Proposal GS 1 Dalry Community Park – extension and enhancement of park
Edinburgh Waterfront			
Strip of land to north of Lindsay Place	325844	676994	Proposal EW 1a Leith Waterfront (Western Harbour) – housing led mixed use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land between Chancelot Mill and Lindsay Road	326109	676933	Proposal EW 1b Leith Waterfront (Central Leith) – Mixed Use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land at North Leith Sands	326302	676914	Proposal EW 1b Leith Waterfront (Central Leith) – Mixed Use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Small strip of land to north of Travelodge, off Ocean Drive	326519	676862	Proposal EW 1b Leith Waterfront (Central Leith) – Mixed Use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land at Ocean Drive/ Ocean Way, north of Constitution Place, east of Victoria Bridge	327294	676749	Proposal EW 1b Leith Waterfront (Central Leith) – Mixed Use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land at and to west of Tower Street	327485	676530	Proposal EW 1b Leith Waterfront (Central Leith) – Mixed Use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land to north of Leith Links, including Mary's RC Primary School	327745	676001	Proposal EW 1c Leith Waterfront (Salamander Place) – housing led mixed use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Land at Carron Place	327895	676110	Proposal EW 1c Leith Waterfront (Salamander Place) – housing led mixed use development Leith Waterfront Development Principles
Small area of land to south-east of Salamander Yards	328072	675981	Proposal EW 1c Leith Waterfront (Salamander Place) – housing led mixed use development
Strip of land to east of West Shore Road, west of Inchcolm House	321983	677221	Proposal EW 2a Granton Waterfront (Forth Quarter) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Small area to east of West Shore Road, east of Inchcolm House	322140	677186	Proposal EW 2a Granton Waterfront (Forth Quarter) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Strip of land to east of Marine Drive	321815	676655	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Forth Quarter) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Small area of land immediately to west of Granton Square	323651	677097	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Forth Quarter) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Land between West Granton Road and West Harbour Road	323440	677165	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Central Development Area) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Area of land to north of West Shore Road	322898	677417	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Central Development Area) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Land to north of junction between Crewe Road North and West Granton Road	322763	676754	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Central Development Area) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Land to south of West Harbour Road	323447	676165	Proposal EW 2b Granton Waterfront (Central Development Area) -housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Land to north and south of West Shore Road	322359	677322	Proposal EW 2d Granton Waterfront (North Shore) - housing led mixed use development Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Area of land to west of Caroline Park Avenue	322599	677123	Proposal SCH 4 North of Waterfront Avenue, Granton -new primary school Granton Waterfront Development Principles
Area of land between Leith Links and Salamander Street	327914	676101	Proposal GS 3 – Leith Links Seaward Extension-Housing –led redevelopment of former industrial land east of Salamander Place Granton Waterfront Development Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
West Edinburgh			
Land to north of Gogar Roundabout	317321	672700	Policy Emp 6 International Business Gateway – special economic area IBG Development Principles
Land at Eastfield Road (park and ride site)	315384	672583	Policy Emp 6 International Business Gateway – special economic area IBG Development Principles
Land adjacent to Gogarburn	315960	672762	Policy Emp 6 International Business Gateway – special economic area IBG Development Principles
Small area of land at Gogar Farm	316824	672529	Policy Emp 6 International Business Gateway – special economic area IBG Development Principles
Area of land between Castle Gogar and west of Gogar Burn	316594	672793	Proposal GS 6 IBG Open Space – Strategic Landscape Design and Open Space IBG Development Principles
Area of land to east of East Mains of Ingliston	315402	672892	Proposal GS 6 IBG Open Space – Strategic Landscape Design and Open Space IBG Development Principles
Narrow strip of land at Edinburgh Park and land to south of it	319091	671496	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Land to south and east of Premier Inn, Edinburgh Park	318413	671310	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Triangle of land to south of Ettrick House, South Gyle	318463	671439	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land between South Gyle Crescent and Edinburgh –Glasgow railway line	319092	671489	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Land to east of Cultins Road, south of South Gyle Crescent	318662	671410	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Land between South Gyle Crescent and South Gyle Crescent Lane	318640	671622	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Land between South Gyle Crescent and Broadway Park	318878	671621	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Land to east of South Gyle Crescent, opposite Drummond House	318536	671804	Policy Del 5 Edinburgh Park and South Gyle - business led mixed uses Edinburgh Park and South Gyle Principles
Narrow strip of land to east of Cammo Walk	317846	674586	Proposal HSG 20 Cammo housing led development Maybury and Cammo Site Principles
South East			
Land to east of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary	329520	670523	Policy Emp 2 Edinburgh Bioquarter –Special Economic Area Bioquarter Development Principles
Land at Peffer Place	328979	671926	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Peffer Industrial Estate/Castlebrae)
Narrow band of land to north of Kings Haugh, adjacent to Braid Burn	328603	672044	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Peffermill Industrial Estate/Prestonfield Park)
Land to south of Kings Haugh at Peffermill Industrial Estate	328452	671818	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Peffermill Industrial Estate/Prestonfield Park)

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land between Niddrie Mains Road and cycle track to north	329339	671831	Proposal HSG 14 Niddrie Mains – Housing
Land at Castlebrae Community High School	329275	671282	Proposal HSG 15 Greendykes Road – Housing
Land bounded by Greendykes Avene/ Tudsbury Avenue and Greendykes Road	329689	671146	Proposal HSG 17 Greendykes – Housing
Land to west of Greendykes Road	329592	671003	Proposal HSG 18 New Greendykes – Housing
Strip of land located to south-east of Niddrie Burn Parkland	330190	671078	Proposal HSG 18 New Greendykes – Housing
Land to south-west of Cloverfoot Cottages, off The Wisp	330190	671078	Proposal HSG 18 New Greendykes – Housing
Land adjacent to Wauchope Place	329286	671721	Proposal SCH 2 High School, Craigmillar – new high school
Land in south-west corner of Hunters Hall Public Park	330188	671069	Proposal SCH 3 New Greendykes – new two stream primary schools
Land to north of Niddrie Mains Road, east of Craigmillar Police Station	329036	671695	Proposal S 1 Niddrie Mains Road – Enhancement of Craigmillar Local Centre
Large area of land between The Wisp and Edinburgh Bioquarter	330148	670455	Proposal GS 4 South East Wedge Parkland
Area of land to west of The Wisp, near Cloverfoot Cottages	330470	671060	Proposal GS 4 South East Wedge Parkland

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Strip of land running between Hunters Hall Public Park to south of New Greendykes	329918	670985	Proposal GS 5 Niddrie Burn Parkland
Land at Craigmillar Castle Waste Management Site	328441	670916	Policy RS 2 Craigmillar Castle Waste Management Site
ELSEWHERE			
Strip of land at Sighthill Industrial Estate bounded by Edinburgh Glasgow railway line to north and Cultins Road to west	3189920	671331	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Sighthill)
Area of land at Sighthill Industrial Estate to east of Bankhead Drive	319374	671023	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Sighthill)
Area of land to north of A89 at Newbridge Roundabout	312367	672771	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Small area of land on east side of Newbridge roundabout at intersection between M8 and A8	312592	672619	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Small area of land at Harvest Road, Lochend Industrial Estate, north of Bathgate Junction	312644	672187	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Land adjoining Cliftonhall Road at Newbridge Estate between Huly Hill and the Edinburgh Glasgow railway line	312441	672228	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land at Lochend Industrial Estate between A8 and Queen Ann Drive	312117	672563	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Land between Harvest Drive and Hillwood Primary School	312943	672258	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Land between Claylands Road and Airdrie Bathgate railway line at Newbridge Industrial Estate	312077	671699	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Land between Edinburgh Glasgow Line to the north and Airdrie Bathgate railway line to the south bisected by Cliftonhall Road at Newbridge Industrial Estate	311484	671893	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newbridge)
Land between Newcraighall Road and Whitehill Road, Newcraighall Industrial Estate	331195	671602	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newcraighall)
Land at Edinburgh Park and Ride to south of Newcraighall Road	331825	671653	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newcraighall)
Land between Newcraighall Road and south suburban line, adjacent to A1 trunk road, Newcraighall Industrial Estate	331496	671928	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Newcraighall)

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land to south of Sir Harry Lauder Road, A1 Industrial Park/ Freightliner Terminal, Portobello	330761	673485	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Portobello)
Narrow strip of land to west of Sir Harry Lauder Road at Telferton Industrial Estate, Portobello	329954	673232	Policy Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas (Portobello)
Land to south of Glasgow Road	313617	672476	Proposal HSG 4 Hillwood Road, Ratho Station – Housing development and community facilities
Land between South Gyle Access and Broomhouse Road	319490	671765	Proposal HSG 6 South Gyle Wynd -Housing development
Small area of land to south of Arneil Place	322879	676036	Proposal HSG 8 Telford College - Redevelopment of former college site.
Land between Pilton Drive and West Winnelstrae	323460	675966	Proposal HSG 9 City Park - Housing development
Land bounded by Edinburgh City Bypass and Wester Hailes Road	320327	669186	Proposal HSG 29 Curriemuirend – Housing and allotments Curriemuirend Development Principles
Land between Moredunvale Road and Moredunpark Road	328838	669810	Proposal HSG 30 Moredunvale – Housing development and open space improvements Moredundale Development Principles
Land at Portobello Public Park, off Milton Road	330603	673113	Proposal SCH 1 Portobello High School – Replacement High School
Area of land between Inverleith Park and Grange Cricket Ground	324352	675002	Proposal GS 8 Inverleith Depot – Green Space

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land to south-east of Clovenstone Drive, Curriemuirend	320634	669269	Proposal GS 10 Curriemuirend –Enhance existing open space in conjunction with housing
Land site bounded by Turnhouse Golf Club to west and Craigs Road to south	317409	673787	Policy RS 2 Braehead Quarry, Craigs Road – Waste Management Facility Safeguard
Land at Sighthill Industrial Estate bounded by Bankhead Crossway North and Bankhead Avenue	319365	671066	Policy RS 2 Sighthill Recycling Centre-Waste Management Facility Safeguard
Land between Water of Leith and Broughton Road, west of Redbraes Park	352842	675554	Policy RS 2 Powderhall Waste Management Site - Waste Management Facility Safeguard
Land to west of Seafield Road East, east of sewage pumping station, off Fillyside Road	329160	675467	Policy RS 3 Seafield Waste Management Site - Waste Management Facility Safeguard
Transport Infrastructure			
Land to south of Huly Hill, Newbridge to north of Edinburgh Interchange	312314	672579	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land adjacent to Alexandra Business Park, Newbridge	312405	672186	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land to north of Bathgate Junction, Lochend Industrial Estate, Newbridge	312649	672189	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land off Harvest Road to south-east of Connect Business Park	313030	672236	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land to south-east of Hillwood Rise, Ratho Station	313579	672257	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land off A8 to west of Ingliston Castle	313997	672455	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between East Mains of Ingliston and Hilton Hotel, Edinburgh Airport	315399	672854	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between East Mains of Ingliston and Gogar Burn, north of Gogarburn Junction	316146	672755	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Gogar Burn and Gogar Burn Junction	316768	672642	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land surrounding 194 Glasgow Road	316824	672533	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land to north of Glasgow Road at Gogar Roundabout	317339	672709	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Area of land between Gyle Shopping Centre to north of Fife railway line at Edinburgh Park	317900	671903	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Novotel Hotel at Edinburgh Park and Jenners Depository, off Balgreen Road	320548	671805	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land on either side of Water of Leith at Murrayfield	322289	672538	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land between Russell Road/Balbirnie Place and junction between west Granton Road and Waterfront Broadway	322361	674615	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Balbirnie Place and Haymarket Station	323647	673048	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Princes Street and Queen Street	325657	674125	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land at Ocean Drive, east of Tower Place Leith	327296	676745	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Trinity Road and Wardie Square	324532	677061	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Edinburgh Bioquarter and New Greendykes	329685	670643	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Green Dykes and New Greendykes	329816	670912	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Land between Newcraighall Road adjacent to Newcraighall railway station (park and ride site)	331814	671703	Proposal T 1 Edinburgh Tram –Phase 1 between airport and city centre and safeguards for long-term extensions
Small area of land to south-east of Royal Elizabeth Yard	314297	676075	Proposal T 2 Edinburgh Glasgow Improvement Project Safeguards –Almond Chord
Small area of land at New Greendykes, south-east of Greendykes Road	329866	670797	Proposal T 6 Greendykes Public Transport Link-Improvement to link ERI and Bioquarter

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Area of land at Lang Loan on north side of Edinburgh City Bypass	327892	667014	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land between Guardwell Crescent and Burdiehouse Burn	328343	669567	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to east of A1 trunk road at Brunstane	331359	672146	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land west of Gilbertstoun, Brunstane	331458	672317	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land on seafront, Eastfield, Portobello	332561	673285	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land east of Liberton Dams, east of Liberton Road	327187	670483	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land at Chesser to east of Water of Leith walkway near New Mart Gardens	321877	670976	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land between Powderhall Depot and Redbraes Park	325897	675590	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land near junction of Fillyside Road and Seafield Road East	329433	675353	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to east of Craigentenny Avenue North	328983	675330	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to south of Citadel Place, Leith	326666	676598	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land at Granton seafront, north of West Shore Road, west of Hanging Craig	322338	677443	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land between Ferry Road path and West Winnelstrae	323505	676006	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land between Western Approach Road and Caledonian Crescent	324050	672798	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to north and east of St Augustine's RC High School	319386	671921	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to north-east of Gogar Roundabout	317579	672741	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land between Silverknowes Dell and Silverknowes Road East	320947	675573	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to north of Western Approach Road between 209 Dalry Road and Edinburgh-Glasgow Central Railway Line	323529	672711	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land between Sauchiebank and Russell Road	323396	672836	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to south of Balbirnie Place	323319	672954	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land to north and south of Western Approach Road between Edinburgh-Glasgow Central Railway Line and South Suburban feeder line (east)	323094	672681	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links

Description of land owned by the planning authority	Grid X	Grid Y	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in the local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land to north and south of Western Approach Road between and south suburban railway feeder line (east) and south suburban railway feeder line (west)	322754	672654	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Small area of land south of 478 Lanark Road West, Balerno	316607	667023	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land in north-east corner of Pilrig Park	326543	675799	Proposal T 8 various off-road cycle/footpath links
Land at East Mains of Ingliston	315392	672810	Proposal T 10 Gogar Link Road –single carriageway through IBG to allow public transport priority
Land to south of Castle Gogar	316496	672773	Proposal T 10 Gogar Link Road –single carriageway through IBG to allow public transport priority
Land west of Gogar Roundabout	317220	672657	Proposal T 10 Gogar Link Road –single carriageway through IBG to allow public transport priority
Land to south of A8, east of Ratho Station	313733	672554	Proposal T 11 A8 Additional road junction
Most of land at Gogar Roundabout	317491	672589	Proposal T 13 Improvements to Gogar Roundabout
Land on western side of Sheriffhall Roundabout	331781	667985	Proposal T 14 Sheriffhall Junction Upgrade -Grade separation of existing roundabout
Land at junction between Drum Street and Newtoft Street	329248	668679	Proposal T 20 Gilmerton Crossroads- Junction reconfiguration

Appendix E - Glossary

ACTIVE FRONTAGE

Ground floor building frontage designed to allow people to see and walk inside and out.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing that is for sale or rent, to meet the identified needs of people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing generally available on the open market.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS

Designated parts of the city where the Council considers that air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved

BIODIVERSITY

The variety of life on earth, both plant and animal species, commonplace and rare, and the habitats in which they are found.

BIODIVERSITY DUTY

A duty placed upon every public sector body and office-holder to further the conservation of biodiversity in line with the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. [Introduced by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004]

BROWNFIELD

Land which has been previously developed. The term includes derelict land and land occupied by redundant buildings.

BULKY GOODS

Goods of such a size that they could not normally be transported by customers traveling by foot, cycle or bus and therefore need to be carried away by car or delivered to customers, and which require large areas to display them.

BUSINESS USE

Class 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997 which includes general office, light industry or research and development which can be carried out without detriment to the amenity of any residential area.

COMMERCIAL CENTRES

Centres of strategic importance which have a more specific focus on shopping or shopping/leisure uses and do not have the diverse mix of uses found in town centres.

COMMUNITY

The term community includes individuals and groups, and can be based on location (for example people who live in, work in or use an area) or common interest (for example businesses, sports or heritage groups)

CONSERVATION AREA

An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

CORE PATHS

Under the terms of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, the Council has prepared a plan for a system of 'core paths' to give people reasonable access throughout their area for walking, cycling, horse riding and to inland water.

COUNCIL GUIDANCE

Guidance (other than that which is supplementary guidance), prepared, consulted on and approved by the Council on a range of planning matters. Council guidance will be a material consideration in determining planning applications.

COUNTRYSIDE

References to the 'Countryside' (with a capital letter) relate specifically to the 'Countryside Policy Area' shown on the Proposals Map. References to 'countryside' relate to open land in the rural area and may include both 'green belt' and 'Countryside Policy Area'

COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION

Passive or active outdoor recreational pursuits or land uses. This may involve very limited buildings, which do not, of themselves, disrupt the peace and tranquility of the countryside (or neighbouring urban area) or threaten the character and amenity of the landscape and its enjoyment by others.

DENSITY

The floorspace or number of dwellings in a development divided by its land area.

DEVELOPMENT BRIEF

A document approved by the Council providing guidance on how a specific site of significant size or sensitivity should be developed in line with the relevant

planning and design policies. It will usually contain some indicative vision of future development form.

EFFECTIVE HOUSING LAND SUPPLY

Land identified for housing which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period up to 2026 and will therefore be available for the construction of housing.

EMPLOYMENT USE

Generally businesses, general industry or storage and distribution uses, each defined in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes)(Scotland) Order 1997.

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

A treaty which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.

GREEN BELT

Land defined in adopted local plans or local development plans which protects and enhances the landscape setting and identity of Edinburgh and protects and gives access to open space around the city and smaller settlements.

GREENFIELD

Land which has not previously been developed, or fully-restored formerly derelict land which has been brought back into active or beneficial use for agriculture, forestry, environmental purposes, or outdoor recreation.

GREEN NETWORK

The linking together of natural, semi-natural and man-made open spaces to create an interconnected network that extends outwith the urban area and provides

recreational opportunities, improves accessibility and enhances biodiversity and the character of the landscape and townscape.

GREENSPACE

Any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature in the urban area including playing fields, grassed areas, trees, woodlands and paths

HOUSING IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION (HMO)

The term 'house in multiple occupancy' in relation to houses, means accommodation which is the only or principal residence of more than five unrelated people. This approach also applies, in general, to flatted accommodation, although in smaller properties, proposals involving more than four unrelated people living together may be considered to constitute a HMO.

HOUSING LAND AUDIT

Assessment of housing land across The City of Edinburgh Council, East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian as at 31 March each year. It is undertaken jointly by the four councils in consultation with housing providers.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical networks which serve development such as roads, paths, street lighting, supplies of water, gas, electricity and waste water drainage and services for occupants of developments such as public transport measures, schools and healthcare.

LIFE SCIENCES

The scientific study of living things – plants, animals and humans

LISTED BUILDING

A building identified by Historic Environment Scotland as being of special architectural or historical interest as set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Categorized A, B, C(s) to reflect their relative importance.

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES

Area of nature conservation interest with value for education and informal enjoyment designated by a local authority under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) as amended.

LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

Sites considered by the Council to be of local importance for wildlife or for their geological or geomorphological interest, usually following consultation with local voluntary nature conservation organisations, and therefore worthy of a measure of protection in this local plan.

LOCAL CENTRE

For the purposes of this Plan a local centre is a shopping centre, usually of 10 units or greater, serving a local retail function. The local centres are listed in Table 6. In some instances, centres of less than 10 units have been included in order to provide a local centre within 15 minutes walk of residents where possible.

LOCAL TRANSPORT STRATEGY

Document prepared by the Council setting out its transport objectives and an implementation programme.

LOW AND ZERO CARBON TECHNOLOGY

Equipment provided on-site or integrated into buildings and which use solely

renewable sources, resulting in zero carbon dioxide emissions, or which include use of fossil fuels but with significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions overall, which may include combined heat and power (CHP) and/or a range of other methods.

MAJOR OFFICE DEVELOPMENT

Proposals for office development exceeding 1,000 sq.m. gross floorspace, and those proposals of less than 1,000 sq.m., which could be linked to existing or proposed developments on adjacent sites, to create combined developments which together exceed 1,000 sq.m.

MASTER PLAN

A detailed document that explains how a site or sites will be developed, usually prepared by or on behalf of the landowner, including a representation of the three-dimensional form of proposals and an implementation programme.

MATERIAL CONSIDERATION

Any consideration relevant to the use and development of land taken into account when determining a planning application.

MODE SHARE TARGET

The percentage of journeys made by different types of transport.

NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK 3 (NPF)

NPF 3 is the Scottish Government's statutory strategy for Scotland's long term spatial development.

NATIONAL RENEWABLES INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (N-RIP)

A document prepared by Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise

to assist the development of a globally competitive off-shore renewables industry in Scotland through the creation of infrastructure to support large scale manufacturing, assembly, deployment and operations, and maintenance of offshore renewable energy devices.

NATURA 2000

Sites selected by the European Commission for designation as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the Habitats Directive or classified as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Wild Birds Directive are referred to collectively in the Regulations as European sites. The network of sites across the European Community is known as Natura 2000.

NON-SHOP USES

Defined as uses not covered by Class 1 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997.

OPEN SPACE

Includes 'greenspace' (see definition) and 'civic space' consisting of squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function.

PLACE-MAKING

This is the process of creating better places, places that people enjoy being in. It is achieved through developers, public sector agencies and local communities working together.

PLANNING ADVICE NOTES (PAN)

A series of documents, produced by the Scottish Government, to provide advice and information on technical planning matters.

PLANNING CONDITIONS

Conditions attached to a planning permission that are enforced through planning legislation.

PUBLIC REALM

The parts of the city (whether publicly or privately owned) that are available for everyone to see and use without charge 24 hours a day, including streets, squares and parks.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT NODE

A point of interchange on the public transport network.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Natural energy from sources which will never run out such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 requires the Secretary of State for Scotland to maintain a schedule of monuments of national importance and to publish from time to time a list of such monuments (referred to as Scheduled Monuments). This responsibility passed to Scottish Ministers on 1 July 1999.

SCOTLAND'S LANDSCAPE CHARTER

A voluntary charter which encourages action from all sectors of society to fulfil its vision that, within a generation, we can be proud of all our landscapes.

SCOTTISH GEODIVERSITY CHARTER

A voluntary charter which encourages signatories, including the City of Edinburgh Council, to raise awareness of geodiversity and integrate it into policy and decision-making.

SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)

SPP is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use matters.

SHOP UNIT

Premises accessed directly from the street and designed primarily for shop use.

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)

Areas of land or water that are of special interest by reason of their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. Designated by SNH under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and in accordance with specific guidelines to protect the special interest of the site from damage or deterioration.

SOUTH-EAST WEDGE

The South-East Wedge refers to the area to the south of the existing built-up areas of Craigmillar and Niddrie, east of Little France, and north and east of Danderhall. It includes parts of the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Council areas.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS (SLA)

An area designated by a local authority in development plans as being of special landscape character requiring special protection against inappropriate forms of development.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA)

An area of international importance for rare, threatened or migratory species

of birds. Proposed developments must be considered against the risk to the ecological integrity of the site under the terms of EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (commonly known as the Birds Directive).

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In Scotland's four city regions, Strategic Development Plans provide a long term vision, a spatial strategy and strategic policies and proposals, setting clear parameters for Local Development Plans.

SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE

Guidance prepared, consulted on and adopted by the Planning Authority to deal with further information or detail in respect of particular LDP issues. Supplementary guidance must be expressly identified in the LDP and be submitted to Scottish Ministers. Once adopted, supplementary guidance forms part of the development plan.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE

A comprehensive approach to surface water management which aims through a combination of design measures to minimise the quantity and improve the quality of water before it is discharged from a development site so as to help prevent flooding and pollution.

TOWN CENTRE

Centres that provide a diverse and sustainable mix of activities and land uses

which create an identity that signals the function and wider role.

TOWNSCAPE

The urban equivalent of landscape; for example, the appearance of streets.

TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT

Transport Assessment concerns person trips, not car trips. It is a comprehensive assessment that should enable all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development or redevelopment to be fully understood. The objective should be to encourage sustainable travel in relation to the transport mode hierarchy. The assessment should be presented in clear language so that lay people can understand the implications.

TRAVEL PLAN

Tool for an organisation to manage its transport needs to encourage safe, healthy and sustainable travel options. It is site based, reflecting the different needs and problems of different locations. The principal objective of a plan is typically to minimise car use associated with a development.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO)

Made by a local authority under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 to protect trees of importance for amenity.

URBAN AREA

The built up parts of the Council area i.e. the city and smaller settlements. The urban area is shown on the Proposals Map as those parts of the Council area not covered by green belt or countryside policy area designations.

URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Urban design frameworks show how planning and design policies should be implemented, and what principles should be followed by developers and their designers. They may be used to co-ordinate more detailed master plans and are likely to be prepared for any area where the likelihood of significant change calls for co-ordinated action.

VITALITY AND VIABILITY (OF TOWN CENTRES)

Vitality is a measure of how lively and busy a town centre is. Viability is a measure of its capacity to attract ongoing investment, for maintenance, improvement and adaptation to changing needs.

WASTE/WASTE MANAGEMENT

Includes any substance that constitutes a scrap material or an effluent or other unwanted surplus substance arising from the application of any process; and any substance or article that requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled (but does not include explosives).

WINDFALL

A site which becomes available for development during the plan period which was not anticipated when the plan was being prepared

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

A cultural or natural site considered by UNESCO World Heritage Committee to be of 'outstanding universal value' and therefore one that needs to be preserved as part of the world heritage of humankind. The historic core of Edinburgh, essentially the Old and New Town, was inscribed in 1995. The Forth Bridge was inscribed in 2015.

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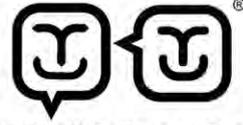
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You can find out more about the LDP at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

ترجمہ کے لئے حاضر آماندہدےر سےہے انوباد کرہہہ

بسعنا توفیر الترجمة MOZEMY PRZETŁUMACZYĆ 很樂意翻譯

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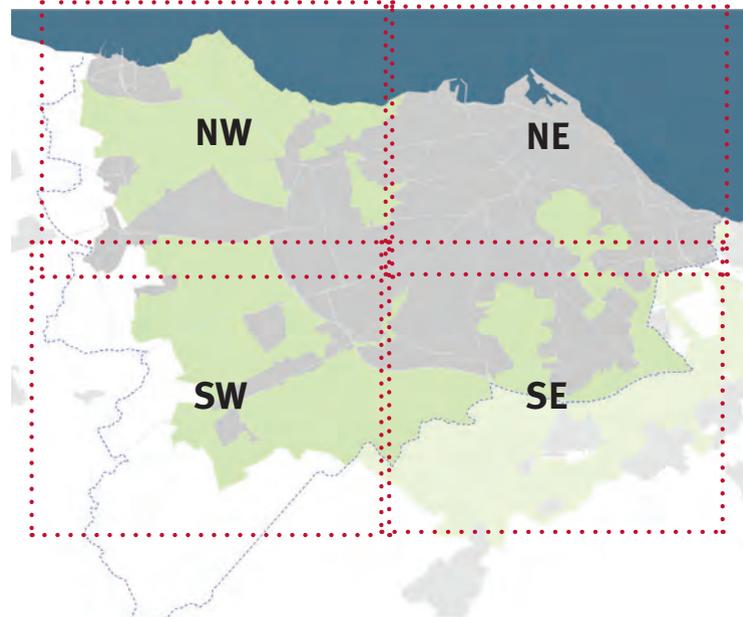
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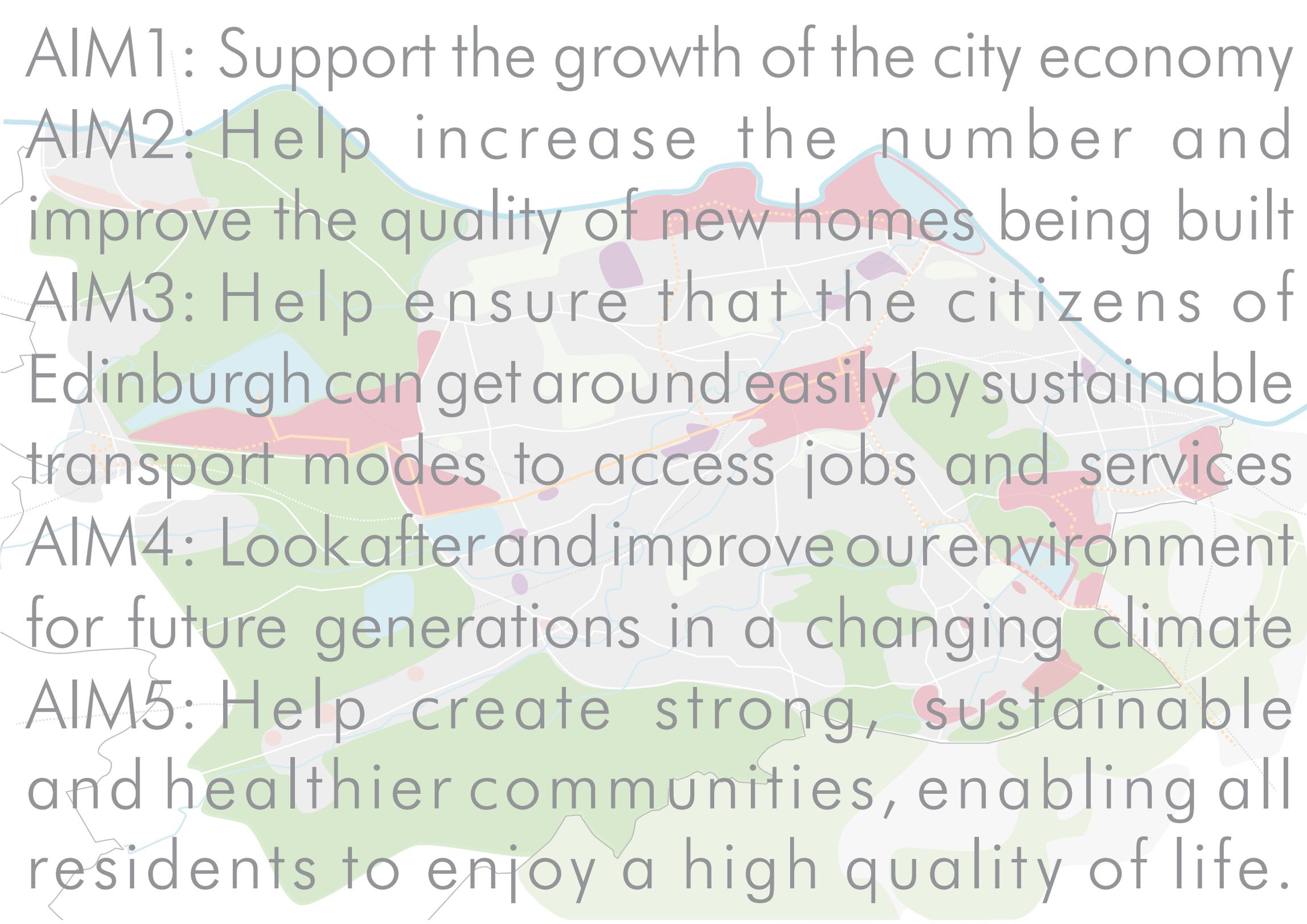
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View the Proposals Map online at:
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/localdevelopmentplan

• EDINBURGH •
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL





AIM1: Support the growth of the city economy

AIM2: Help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built

AIM3: Help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services

AIM4: Look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate

AIM5: Help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.