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SESplan
The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Economy - Technical Note

1. Introduction

This Economy Technical Note provides the background supporting information to the Main Issues Report (MIR) and will inform the Proposed Plan. It also forms part of the overarching Regional Economic Framework, comprising strategy, research and promotional material, in support of a successful and sustainable regional economy.

The aim of the technical note is to provide a context and overview of the SESplan region economy, and identify the key implications for the SESplan MIR and Strategic Development Plan. To achieve this, the technical note will review relevant policy and strategies at national, regional and local level and use data including economic forecasts and information from the six SESplan member authorities. It will focus on key areas including jobs, growth, key sectors, demographic change and employment land supply as well as considering other economic aspects such as tourism and the rural economy.

It is essential that the resulting Strategic Development Plan complements economic strategies and helps to deliver the outcomes sought by community planning partnerships across the area. It is also essential that SESplan works with partner organisations in the development of policy and implementation. These include the Scottish Cities Alliance and South East Scotland Economic Community (SESEC). The work of these organisations is also explored in this technical note.

1.1 National Context

The latest National Planning Policy Framework (NPF) and Scottish Planning Policy statement (SPP) were published in June 2014. These documents contain the key national policies and designations which impact on the SESplan region and are to be reflected in the MIR and Strategic Development Plan.

The NPF is closely related to the Scottish Government's Economic Strategy of 2011. It highlights the important role cities play in creating a successful regional economy by attracting investment and providing services such as job creation and improved transport links.

Seven key sectors for growth, or 'growth sectors', are identified in NPF. These sectors are: energy, food and drink, life sciences, tourism, financial and business services, universities and creative industries. These are considered to be emerging sectors which, due to existing comparative advantages or potential to capitalise on Scotland's unique natural assets, offer particular opportunities for growth.

NPF sets out where these key sectors are most important in the Edinburgh City Region.

The Edinburgh City Region is one of Europe's most important areas for financial services and tourism. More than half (57%) of all international visitors to Scotland visit the capital and the city receives nearly 20% of all expenditure by UK tourists in

Scotland, (Visit Scotland 2013). The city is also the UK's second largest financial sector after London in terms of employment and GVA (2012).

The region includes Edinburgh's city centre and the International Business Gateway, airport and National Showground area to the west. The Fife Energy Corridor and Cockenzie and Torness in East Lothian are further noted for energy, while the south-east and Midlothian are noted for life sciences at the BioQuarter and BioCampus,

Key sectoral developments are identified in NPF at a national level, and there is some overlap between these and the key regional sect oral developments. The national growth sectors with particular relevance to the region are the carbon capture and storage network infrastructure, strategic airport enhancements (which includes Edinburgh Airport), High Speed Rail, Central Scotland Green Network, National Cycling and Walking Network and Freight Handling Capacity on the Forth.

SPP reinforces the link between sustainable economic growth and place. In particular the link between the creation of places and supporting infrastructure which are attractive to the above outlines economic sectors. SPP looks for development plans to support existing business sectors responding to their growth or decline and aim identify and plan for new and emerging sectors likely to locate in their area.

Specifically in relation to new business development, SPP asks strategic development plan authorities to identify 'an appropriate range of locations for significant business clusters' and 'nationally important clusters of industries handling hazardous substances'**.** SPP also states that strategic development plans should identify any nationally or regionally important locations for tourism or recreation development within their areas.

1.2 National Economic Strategy

The Scottish Government's latest Economic Strategy was published in March 2015. This introduces a greater emphasis on increasing Scotland's competitiveness and talking inequality. This is facilitated by four priorities which aim to deliver sustainable economic growth. The four priorities are investment, innovation, inclusive growth and internationalisation. The priorities cover people, infrastructure and assets; more resilient innovative economies; improving opportunities and life chances; and strengthening links with the global economy. These are to be achieved through leadership, partnership working and tailoring national policy.

1.3 Regional Economic Overview

The Edinburgh City Region is uniquely diverse with contrasting economies found in the City of Edinburgh, the towns, and the rural economy. Different areas provide housing, business space, education and culture. The region continues to move towards more knowledge and technology-based industries, with a reducing reliance on manufacturing (although this remains important in some areas). Financial and

business services, tourism and health related employment are important sectors throughout the region.

The City of Edinburgh's economy is based on financial and business services and government, with the tourism and technology sectors also forming important sources of employment. The City of Edinburgh also has traditional strengths in education through its universities.

In contrast to the City of Edinburgh, Fife and the Lothians have had to manage a lengthy period of structural adjustment following the long term decline in coal mining and manufacturing. The Scottish Borders has undergone a similar change following the decline of textiles manufacturing in Scotland. This has resulted in Fife forging a successful reputation in renewable energy technology whilst West Lothian, assisted by comprehensive redevelopment strategies, has developed new science and technology capabilities. The Borders and coastal towns in Fife and East Lothian have and are continuing to manage economic adjustment through a greater reliance on tourism, leisure and small business development.

The City of Edinburgh relies on surrounding local authorities to provide the skilled workers it requires. About a third of the city's workforce is made up of those commuting in from the remainder of the region. Rural activities are prevalent sectors outwith the city. Improving regional infrastructure is critical to growing these sectors further.

While the city has the capacity to support sizeble and diverse innovation clusters the region has also developed effective sub-regional hubs and diversified models of economic growth in some areas which are independent to the city.

1.4 Regional Economic Investment

The region is developing innovative ways of investing in infrastructure to support the economy. Scottish Cities Alliance (SCA) is one example of a partnership approach. Facilitated by the Scottish Council for Development and Industry (SCDI**)** and brought together following the launch of the Scottish Government's Agenda for Cities, the SCA aims to create the conditions for economic growth and attract inward investment.

Building on existing work from the SCA, the region currently exploring the potential for a "City Deal", modelled on the examples already developed in England and more recently in Glasgow. There is an expectation that the Deals will be developed at city region level.

Whilst each City Deal is unique, key features include the development of a programme of infrastructure investment, prioritised to deliver Gross Value Added (GVA), a shared funding pool including from government, and a regional governance structure.

The partnership developing the City Deal for the Edinburgh City Region comprises the six local authorities represented in SESPlan. A City Deal for the region offers the potential to assist the delivery of SESPlan projects. At the same time however, the City Deal is intended to deliver a step change in economic performance, going beyond the ambitions set out in existing plans.

Project areas could include:

- Improving the regional transport network, including public transport and active travel and enabling infrastructure;
- Unlocking strategic development areas;
- Supporting key industry sectors for example through new or refurbished business space.

Other, non-land use elements, may also be included such as upskilling the labour force and business support.

Regardless of how the City Deal proposal unfolds, the project is seen to have significant benefits for SESPlan, including:

- Strengthening regional collaboration and opportunities for joint working
- Improving the research and information base to support the SDP
- Enhancing the links between planning, economic development and transport strategy
- Providing a prioritised case for investment in infrastructure, energy resilience and innovation in the region.

1.5 South East Scotland Economic Community

The South East Scotland Economic Community (SESEC) is a regional partnership which aims to promote and strengthen the Edinburgh City Region as a driver of regional and national competitiveness and prosperity. SESEC's remit includes the development of a regional economic framework – building on the initial document produced in 2009. NPF is intended to support the SDP, the City Deal, and other strategic documents by producing a regional economic strategy and supporting evidence base. SESEC assists in the process of engaging the business community with the SDP and acts as a conduit for information exchange. There are direct reporting lines between SESPlan and SESEC.

1.6 Local Authority Economic Strategies

Each local authority in the ECR has produced an economic strategy. The strategies include a number of shared and comparable ambitions, in particular the ambition to

support both existing businesses and attract new businesses through ensuring the necessary infrastructure, land availability and local support.

Jobs creation and retention within local authority areas is also central to all strategies in some form, with many strategies identifying that residents often do not work in the area where they live. In East Lothian, for example, more residents work in the City of Edinburgh than in East Lothian. [1]

Employability and skills is a key focus across all strategies often with a particular reference to young people. Increasing skills through an integrated approach with business support and the development of key sectors is referenced in all strategies. 13% of residents in Midlothian do not have any qualifications – above the Scotland rate of 9.5%[2]. Some strategies target key sectors where there are shortages in labour supply which is hampering growth and new inward investment (e.g. STEM in Fife, and the tech sector in Edinburgh). Place and physical regeneration are also common themes in many of the strategies. Town centres are seen as key drivers of growth in all strategies. Key projects such as the Borders Railway, Bush Estate, Fife Energy Park and priority investment zones in City of Edinburgh noted.

For the SDP it will be important to support these ambitions at a strategic level. The preferred direction set out in the MIR emphasises the importance of place, supporting growth in keys sectoral areas. Continued partnership working can further ensure SDP2 is in line with local priorities.

2. Edinburgh City Region Economic Profile and Key Challenges

The Edinburgh City Region economic profile draws on a number of sources and compares current data and forecasts to give a picture of where the city region economy is heading. The data is used to inform the strategy set out in the MIR.

The profile considers the key areas of population, employment, growth sectors, and GVA.

Sources drawn on include the Economic Futures document produced in 2011 for City of Edinburgh Council by Oxford Economics and its 2013 update, data available on the General Registers of Scotland website and data provided by the SESplan member authorities.

Background figures can be found in Appendix 1.

[1] Source: 2011 Census
[2] Source: Annual Population Survey 2013

2.1 Population and demographic change

In 2013, the population of the region was estimated to be 1.3 million, a 7.7% growth on 2001. This contrasts with overall population growth in Scotland of 5.7% between 2001 and 2013 (ONS, Scotland 2001 census). All authorities in the region will see population growth with the highest percentage change in Edinburgh, East Lothian and West Lothian. This will increase the strain on infrastructure, particularly ICT infrastructure throughout the ECR. It will also create more demand for housing and for energy.

The proportion of economically active population ranged from 76.4% to 80.9% across the region in 2013. All local authorities' proportion of economically active population were higher than the Scottish rate of 69% shown in the 2013 Census.

In 2013, the resident employment rate (residents in work divided by the population age 16-64) within the region was 76.0%. The rate was highest in East Lothian (85.1%) and lowest in Fife (71.9%). The proportion of the population who are of working age is highest in the City of Edinburgh and West Lothian

By 2032, it is predicted that there will be 187,000 more people in the region than there were in 2012, including: 33,000 more people under 16 and 121,000 more people over 65. These demographic pressures are impacting on the delivery of housing, public services – especially around education and care and business space across the region. With continuing strong population growth it will be important for SDP2 to plan to attract younger more economically active migrants to ensure that the high proportion of the population who are economically active continues to increase the tax base and help provide the financing for these services. This will be challenging set against an increasing number of people over 65 and a smaller proportion of the population who are working age.

An increase in jobs in the region is expected to result in higher levels of net in-migration. However, future trends indicate this is still predicted to remain lower than its most recent peak in 2008 which was almost 12,000 net in-migrants. Predications indicate between 3,000 to 5,000 in-migrants in 2016 and reaching a peak of between 4,000 and 6,000 net in-migrants in 2024.

2.2 Employment growth and change

There is expected to be significant growth in employment in the region under all three growth scenarios considered by Oxford Economics for the period 2013 to 2030 of between 2.4% to 14.7%.

Oxford Economics baseline data shows that in South-East Scotland[3] sectors with the highest number of employees are: public administration, education and health at

[3] Includes the Forth Valley local authorities of Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling.

30% of all jobs; financial and business services 19%; and wholesale and retail at 15%. These sectors, having fallen during the recession of the late 2000s, are predicted to steadily grow in the future.

Financial and business services will grow the most significantly surpassing pre-recession peaks with an increase 21% representing 33,000 jobs. 57% of the predicted jobs in Finance and Business Service jobs will be located in Edinburgh. It is critical to continue to attract highly skilled workers to these sectors. Much of the finance industry in the ECR is internationally successful companies who demand high quality grade-A office space. This is something the city of Edinburgh, where most financial services are positioned, is lacking. Edinburgh has just 2.1 years' worth of available grade-A office stock in the city centre (GVA). To ensure a continued increase in technical and creative jobs, incubation space needs to be provided alongside high capacity ICT.

Over half of the financial and business services growth (18,200 jobs) will be in professional, scientific and technical activities where there will be an increase of 32%. The region is renowned for innovation and is responsible for almost 46% of total research and development expenditure in Scotland (2013, BERD). There are over 20 incubators throughout the region which encourage diverse innovation; however these are currently at 80% capacity. To ensure a continued increase in technical and creative jobs, incubation space needs to be provided alongside high capacity ICT.

Numbers of wholesale and retail jobs will exceed pre-recession levels though less dramatically than financial and business services.

Public sector employment, though recovering and remaining the biggest employment sector overall, is not predicted to exceed prerecession levels by 2031. Public sector jobs in public administration and defence are anticipated to be reduced by 5,000, this is offset in part by gains in human health and social work of 4,500 as the overall population increases and also ages.

Significant growth is also anticipated in accommodation and food service activities sector in line with the growth in tourism. Infrastructure will need to accommodate higher tourism flows and the ECR needs to ensure it is offering a diverse tourism offering. In 2013, Edinburgh had the third highest occupancy rankings in Europe at 78.7%. The expansion of Edinburgh Airport and the new Edinburgh St James development will probably contribute to a rise in tourism numbers in Edinburgh (PWC). PWC predicts Edinburgh will have the highest hotel occupancy rates in Europe in 2015.

There is a low reliance on employment in sectors which are expected to experience a decline over the forecast period, such as manufacturing.

The dominance of the City of Edinburgh as an employment centre is highlighted by the fact that in 2013, nearly half the total employment in the region was located in within the local authority (see Table 3). Two thirds of the employment created within the region between 2013 and 2030 is predicted to be in City of Edinburgh. Therefore

transport links into the city must be well developed and able to cope with an increased customer base.

West Lothian, however, is expected to experience the most significant percentage of employment growth at 12%.

2.3 Growth Sectors

- In terms of the seven growth sectors, approximately 169,000 or 30% of the total employment in the region was in the seven growth sectors in 2013.
- **Creative Industries** SESplan has the highest number and proportion of businesses in creative industries of Scotland's city regions. City of Edinburgh's sub-sector strengths are in software development and computer consultancy. In 2013 the region had a total of 22,821 individuals employed in the creative sector.
- **Energy (including renewable)** The world's first Green Investment Bank has been established in Edinburgh and based on planned developments in the Firth of Forth, the Edinburgh City Region could potentially have over 10% of Europe's offshore wind installed capacity by 2020. 7,049 people were employed in the renewables sector in 2013.
- **Financial and Business Services-** In global terms, the City of Edinburgh is ranked as 16th Global Financial Centres Index (September 2014).The city is home to two of the world's 150 top financial services companies as ranked by Forbes. Within this, diverse sector, the City has critical mass in banking, life insurance and pensions, asset servicing and investment management. 70,441 people were employed in Financial and Business Services sector across the region in 2013.
- **Food and Drink-** The region has the highest number of students and graduates in food and drink related subjects. 6,738 people were employed in this sector in 2013.
- **Life Sciences-** The region has the largest number of life-science related jobs of any in Scotland and also has the highest number and proportion of businesses. Numbers of 3 or 4 star academic staff are highest in Edinburgh. In terms of sub-sector strengths, Edinburgh has most employment in research and development. 8,645 people were employed in this sector in 2013.
- **Tourism-**. Ten of the top 20 most visited attractions in Scotland in 2014 were located in the region. 53,341 people were employed in this sector in 2013. As the region modernises, preserving the heritage and tourism offering is critical to retail and increase the influx of visitors and the benefits this incurs on local and Scotland wide businesses.

- **Universities-** The region is home to five well respected universities has the highest levels of employment and the highest number of 3 or 4 star academic staff.
- Overall of the total of those employed in growth sectors within the region the most significant proportion (40%) is in financial and business services followed by tourism (27%)

The predicted growth in job numbers under all scenarios is positive. With a proportion of the growth predicted in growth sectors it will be vital that SDP2 reflects this and provides the necessary support in the right places, however, within the region it will be important to recognise many of the fastest growing companies may not comfortably fall into any one particular growth sector.

2.4 Gross Value Added (GVA)

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the economic value of the goods and services produced in an area. The region has seen considerable economic success, with an average GVA growth of 2.7% over the last eight years – above the Scotland average. In 2013 the output from the SESplan economy (as measured by GVA) was £674.5 bn. The City of Edinburgh generated nearly two thirds of all output from the area in 2013. Fife was the second largest at 17% followed by West Lothian at 13%.

The impact of the 2008-2010 recession on the economy of the region was more marked than across Scotland and the UK but the region has since recovered more quickly than the Scotland average. GVA growth in City of Edinburgh and the Lothians in 2012 was not far behind the UK as a whole, however, GVA growth in the Scottish Borders and Fife was significantly lower and seen to be falling sharply. This is an indication of the disparities in terms of economic performance between different parts of the region.

There are also significant pockets of deprivation and inequalities within local authority areas. , Four out of six of the region's local authorities have median earnings below the Scottish average. Deprivation within former coalfield areas, which include Fife and the Lothians, and within the region's extensive rural economy is prevalent and not always recognised in urban-focussed measures. Variations in income, wealth and productivity across the region need to be addressed, through policy in order to ensure that wealth and jobs from investment is spread across the region

As the dominant sector, finance and business services contributed to nearly a third of economic output of the region in 2013.

Despite the relatively low level of manufacturing across the region it is still an important sector in terms of higher added value technology and engineering jobs, particularly in West Lothian and Fife.

The Edinburgh and Lothians economy was more productive than both the Scotland and UK economies when measured as GVA per employee at £53,200 in 2012. Fife and the Scottish Borders were significantly lower with £30,100 and £29,800 respectively.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is expected to increase in the Region by £17bn by 2030, an increase of 58%. Nearly two thirds of this output will be generated by goods and services produced in the City of Edinburgh. The City of Edinburgh and West Lothian will experiences the largest increases

2.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is of critical importance to economic growth, as it is a draw for new investment and a means of people accessing job opportunities. At the heart of Edinburgh City Region's ability to compete lies its internal and wider connectivity. The provision of public transport across the region is patchy and there remains considerable scope to develop a more integrated system of sustainable transport options.

The region as a whole has an inconsistent and sometimes very poor level of broadband connectivity. This prevents some locations, particularly the rural areas, from productive activity.

Confusing administrative boundaries, which discourage regional alignment in the development of transport, regional planning and economic development add to the challenges.

Connecting the region is key for effective supply chains, tourism, commuter flows and encouraging beneficial clustering of business activity. While there have been transport investments such as the new Queensferry Crossing, the Edinburgh Tram, new air routes, and the Borders Rail Link, the region has not seen investment to the degree necessary in its road, rail and ICT network. ICT connections are sub-standard in many parts of the region and even within the city of Edinburgh itself as evidenced in the Scottish Government's Step Change programme documentation.[4]

Poor regional connectivity is also posing challenges to the visitor economy. With improved accessibility and joined up promotion, the region could develop an even more compelling tourism product and encourage visitors to stay longer, using the city of Edinburgh as the gateway to the wider region and vice versa.

Within the region 27.8% of the working population travel outwith the local authority area where they live for work. Not surprisingly, this figure is lowest in City of Edinburgh at 10%. This contrasts with Midlothian, East Lothian and West Lothian at 62.7%, 55.6% and 33.1%. [5] The City of Edinburgh contains just over half of the total jobs within the city region and this goes some way to explain the figures particularly considering Mid, East and West Lothian directly border the City of Edinburgh.

Issues dealing with the affordability and the location of housing and connectivity within the region are dealt with elsewhere in the MIR, but it is important that the location of jobs, the location of housing and relevant infrastructure is coordinated.

[4] http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Economy/digital/action/Makingprogress
[5] 2011 Census

The location of key employment sites including significant business clusters will be considered alongside the spatial strategy and Strategic Development Areas going forward.

3. Town and Rural Economy

SPP states that development plans should promote economic activity and diversification within rural areas whilst protecting character. In particular development linked to tourism and leisure, forestry, farm, aquaculture, nature conservation and renewable energy developments.

The region, as a city region, often has a focus on Edinburgh city centre and the immediate vicinity. It is important to recognise that whilst the city of Edinburgh makes a significant contribution to the economy, towns and rural areas also play a diverse and important role in the region's economy. Understanding the economic role of these different places and how these places influence and shape the nature region's economy will be important for SDP2. In particular identifying what type of role individual places play will provide a clear and consistent direction for the strategy and investment.

The region has already been identified as having a clear hierarchy of sub-regional hubs by Scottish Enterprise.

It is important to recognise that the size of a place does not necessarily dictate the importance of its role within the region. With 50% of the region's population living in rural areas or towns with a population of 20,000 or less there is a need and opportunity to ensure this economic diversity is recognised.

Identification of sub-regional economic hubs, prevalence of micro-businesses and in some cases divergence of more traditional rural and town uses can support the economy and make the region more competitive overall.

Improving digital connectivity will be a particular enabler of further economic growth in rural areas. Enhanced infrastructure and technology can also challenge the perspective and perceived need for centralised business locations.

For towns and rural areas in the Borders and Midlothian, the new Borders Rail Link will play a further vital role in changing the economy. Changing perceptions about proximity of the area and making it far more accessible and creating a two way flow of people between the Borders, Midlothian and Edinburgh. Importantly it will increase opportunities for new, different and expanded businesses as well as housing and learning opportunities.

Continued collaboration and partnership working at city region level and the approach of the spatial strategy is SDP2 will also be factors.

4. Visitor Economy

Visit Scotland's Tourism Development Framework defines the visitor economy as "the interaction in economic terms between visitor spend and the services". The visitor economy is seen as one of the most significant parts of Scotland's economy with tourism as a key sector in the Scottish Government's Economic Strategy. The SESplan region makes an important contribution to the visitor economy as a result of having both Edinburgh with its many attractions and an extensive rural area. Areas that generate income include accommodation, activities, travel, attractions and food and drink.

The Oxford Economics forecasts indicate that around two thirds of the new employment in accommodation and food services (principally related to tourism) are expected to be created within the city. In Edinburgh, the tourism industry has been the main driver of the continuing demand for new hotel development in the city. The city attracts over 2.5 million visitors a year and boasts a diverse range of features and hosts 12 annual festivals. Though the supply of accommodation has increased significantly in recent years there is no sign of demand tailing off, at least in the short term. PWC in its 2014/15 Hotels Forecast predict that Edinburgh will have the highest occupancy rate of 18 European cities, touching 83% and overtaking London and Paris in 2015. The expansion of Edinburgh Airport and the launch of further long and short haul routes are likely to positively impact on the hotel sector. Tourism is also likely to be boosted by other forthcoming developments in the city including the redevelopment of the St James' retail quarter.

The bid to designate the Forth Bridge a World Heritage Site, if successful (due to be announced in 2015), could generate a significant amount of new tourist related development in both the Edinburgh and Fife areas. Proposals for a new £15 million visitor attraction by Network Rail – 'The Forth Bridge Experience' were announced in the early part of 2014. The addition of the Queensferry Crossing is likely to further enhance tourism in this area as well as improving connectivity.

The National Centre for Performance of Sport at Riccarton, which opens in 2016, stage is likely to become a major visitor attraction. Heriot-Watt University, in partnership with the City of Edinburgh Council will develop the £30m facility, the site benefiting from excellent transport links which connect it with the city and other parts of the region.

The new Borders Rail Link, which opens in 2015, offers significant potential to create new tourism development in the region. Areas adjacent to the Rail Link, which extends from Edinburgh to Tweedbank in the Borders, are expected to benefit by tens of millions of pounds. The Rail Link itself is viewed as a tourist attraction in its own right due to the opportunities for scenic journeys and proposals such as a potential steam train and charter services. A number of towns and villages adjacent to the line in Midlothian and the Scottish Borders, in particular Eskbank, Stow and Galashiels, are expected to benefit economically. These have visitor attractions and

are on or near walking and cycling routes. The blueprint also proposes creating a permanent home for the 'Great Tapestry of Scotland' at Tweedbank with the aim of this becoming a new visitor attraction.

It is important that SESplan supports growth in the visitor economy and also ensures the overall strategy protects and enhances the existing assets. The Visit Scotland Framework identifies actions which are necessary to encourage and support growth in the visitor economy. These include digital connectivity, transport, accommodation and food and drink, under the theme 'Improving the Customer Journey', and nature, heritage and activity, destination towns and cities, business tourism and events and festivals under the theme 'Providing Authentic Experiences'. Many of these actions are of particular relevance to SESplan. A further Visit Scotland publication Aspirations and Ambitions sets out development opportunities for the Visitor economy by area including the SESplan region in accordance with these themes.

Identification and safeguarding of locations for nationally and regionally significant tourism and recreation developments are also a requirement of SPP. Locations for nationally important tourism and recreation have been identified including those described above, those in the NPF and through the consideration of the opportunities identified in the Aspirations and Ambitions document. A table of developments is provided in the Appendix 2 of this technical note.

The Regional Walking and Cycling Network is also considered to contribute to the visitor economy in terms of tourism and particularly recreation. The network has a number of opportunities and planned developments which would benefit the region which can be supported through the SDP and LDPs. These are set out in the Better Connected Place section of the MIR and further information is available in the Green Network Technical Note.

5. Town Centres and Retail

The revised Scottish Planning Policy and the National Planning Framework along with the Scottish Government's Town Centre Action Plan recognise the role of town centres as important components of the economy including retail but also as areas containing a mix of contributing uses. SDP1 identified Livingston, Dunfermline Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes as strategic centres with Edinburgh as the regional core.

In SDP2 town centres will continue to be the focus of new retail development but will also be the focus for other uses which generate significant footfall. The challenge for SDP2 will be to ensure the long term viability of these and retail will still form a vital part.

According to the Oxford Economics forecasts, around a third of the new jobs created in the region in retail and wholesale (mainly retail) will be located within Edinburgh. However, other locations within the Region where there may also be growth in retail employment include Livingston, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline and Glenrothes.

As the main regional shopping centre for south east Scotland, Edinburgh City Centre is vitally important. However, the economic recession and competition from out of town centres in particular, have taken their toll in recent years. Notwithstanding this, it has significant potential as a retail destination, worthy of a national capital, major regional centre and international tourist hub and work is underway to realise this potential. While a number of new schemes are now starting to come forward, like Edinburgh St James, progress has been slower than desirable. This is mainly due to the challenges involved in providing modern, large scale facilities in a historic city centre with a wide range of environmental constraints. The challenge will be to overcome these constraints by developing a range of innovative solutions.

The retail sector is strongly aligned to tourism in the Region and new initiatives like the Borders Rail Link will provide opportunities to strengthen these links. This is referred to in the Borders Railway Blueprint.

6. Significant Business Clusters

The need to identify significant business clusters is referred to in SPP. In simplified terms significant business clusters refer to broad locations where similar or complimentary uses operate. These clusters are considered to be valuable to the region's economy and bring about important opportunities. Generally, clusters of businesses are considered to offer advantages associated with fostering innovation, increasing productivity, developing supply chains, identifying manufacturing and service opportunities and attracting new talent (SE, 2012).

Edinburgh is recognised as one of the UK's 31 most significant business clusters (Centre for Cities, 2014). Edinburgh is recognised for financial services including fund management, insurance, banking and monetary intermediation. Financial services in Edinburgh is ranked 8th out of the 31 UK clusters, contributing £11.4billion in GVA. Tourism in Scotland is also recognised as a cluster with 'a geographical focus on Edinburgh', however the cluster spreads wider throughout Scotland.

The recognition of significant business clusters as valuable economic assets within the region aims to ensure that these are protected and given the opportunity to grow.

In the MIR six clusters have been identified based on information provided by member authorities and information contained in the NPF, National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) and designated Enterprise Areas. Details on the identified clusters can be found in Appendix 3.

It is considered important however to identify that the region has many strengths beyond the six significant business clusters identified and in particular that these may be outwith the seven growth sectors. Specifically it is recognised that there are rural industries and individual sites which play a significant role in the regional economy and those of the economies of the towns and rural areas of the region.

The MIR proposes to consider identification of a variety of significant business clusters using criteria which reflect the differing nature of the economies of the city, towns and rural areas of the region to address this.

7. Hazardous Industries and Sites

There are a number of sites within the city region where industries which could be considered hazardous to health and the environment operate. These include Industries handling hazardous substances as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) regulations 1993 (due to be replaced by Directive 2012/18/EU) and includes uses such as oil and chemical refineries and storage. It needs to be recognised that these industries also make a valued contribution to the economy providing jobs and supporting business operations.

SPP requires that areas where such industries operate are safeguarded from development which could hinder their continued operation or growth potential. In particular, SPP requires development plans to identify clusters where such industries operate.

The Health and Safety Executive maintain a list of such sites and a map and table has been prepared in Appendix 4 of this technical note giving details of such operations in the region. It is considered that the dispersal of such uses in the region mean that no specific spatial 'clusters' are identified. As such the sites will continue to be protected through Local Development Plan policy and the Development Management process.

8. Employment Land Supply

Appendix 5 sets out the economic land supply for the city of Edinburgh region area. The main points regarding the SESplan economic land supply and take up for the year 2013/14 are as follows:

- There is a total of 733ha gross effective employment land in the Region.
- City of Edinburgh has the greatest amount of effective employment land at 225.7ha followed by Fife Council at 156.7ha.
- East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council have proportionally less employment land available at 4ha and 22.4ha.
- In comparison to the amount of effective employment land at the time of MIR1 in 2010 there has been an approximate increase of 53% or 255ha.
- Almost all local authorities saw an increase in effective employment land other than East Lothian which had a slight decrease.
- Total employment land take up was 61.97ha in 2013/14. Overall a significant increase in employment land take up on 2012/13 levels (22.59ha).

- Across the region employment land take up was highest in Fife Council at 36.47ha, this can be attributed in part to a single large site.
- East Lothian, West Lothian and City of Edinburgh had less take up in 2013/14 than 2012/13 however this amount was down by less than a hectare in each instance.
- The current effective land supply could provide an average take- up of approximately 37ha per annum over the 20 year SDP period. This compares with the effective supply of 24ha per annum for SDP1.

The amount of effective land available per year at 37ha would not sustain the 2013/14 level of take up of 61.97ha, however this can in part be attributed to a single site which was readily accommodated in the land supply available within that local authority. Overall it is shown that provision of effective land is increasing and meeting the requirements of each local authority and the city region as a whole.

Analysis of allocated, safeguarded and constrained employment land will provide a broader picture of supply within the region to inform the Proposed Plan.

9. Key Challenges

In developing the SDP1 six key economic challenges where identified. These reflected the important changes affecting the regional economy at the time and included:

- Reducing differences in earnings and economic performance across the Region
- Addressing the impact of the economic recession
- Providing a strong foundation for future growth to maintain competitiveness
- Addressing the challenge of globalisation and increased international competition
- Dealing with the impacts of changing demographics and the impact on workforce skills requirements
- Responding to the challenge and opportunities of climate change

Whilst many of these challenges remain today it is important that the SESplan responds to the most up to date information available. By examining the range of information available new challenges have been identified to be addressed in SDP2.

Key issues for the regional economy in SDP2, centre on:

- Enhancing the region's competitiveness, by delivering improved quality of place, infrastructure and housing land supply as part of the process of delivering growth in the city region;
- Tackling economic disparities, for example in incomes;
- Addressing climate change, and capturing economic benefits through mitigation and adaptation;

Appendix 1 Edinburgh City Region Economic Profile

The following figures have been taken from the document Economic Futures (2011) and its 2013 update, referred to as the Oxford Economics Study. The Oxford Economics study was commissioned by City of Edinburgh Council in 2011 and updated in 2013. The forecasting study provides an overview of economic scenarios for the city of Edinburgh region to 2030.

It should be noted that Oxford Economics defined Edinburgh City Region as including Clackmannanshire, Stirling, Falkirk and the northern part of Fife as well as the six SESplan Local Authority areas.

The Oxford Economics work was informed by Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) data or Annual Business Inquiry as it was previously known.

Three scenarios for growth were considered as part of the document, baseline, high growth and low growth:

The **baseline** scenario assumes that the most likely outcome will be driven by:

- A strong recovery in the US economy supported by consistently rising employment, confidence and consumer spending
- A potential area of concern is the weakening of growth prospects in emerging countries, and whilst this will reduce the pace of global growth in the short term, it is unlikely to prove to be a sufficient headwind to derail the global recovery.
- Real income growth and lower household saving.
- Corporate confidence strengthening, supporting investment.
- Improving export outlook

The **high growth** scenario assumes that faster growth can be achieved through:

- Increased investment and exports performance at the UK level. This provides a significant boost to manufacturing, information and communications and professional services;
- The faster growth of the above sectors raises consumer confidence and produces a multiplier effect through local economies with high concentrations of those sectors, which benefits consumer led sectors including wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services;
- No further public spending cuts

Under the **low growth** scenario, growth is similar to the boom decade of 1998-2008, net job change is also a similar rate as 1998-2008, high levels of migration and unemployment falls to pre-recession level

This scenario assumes that growth will be limited by:

- Lower investment and exports at the UK level.
- Consumers rein in spending.
- Public spending cuts are more severe.
- Oxford Economics employment data includes self-employed and is therefore higher than the BRES data.

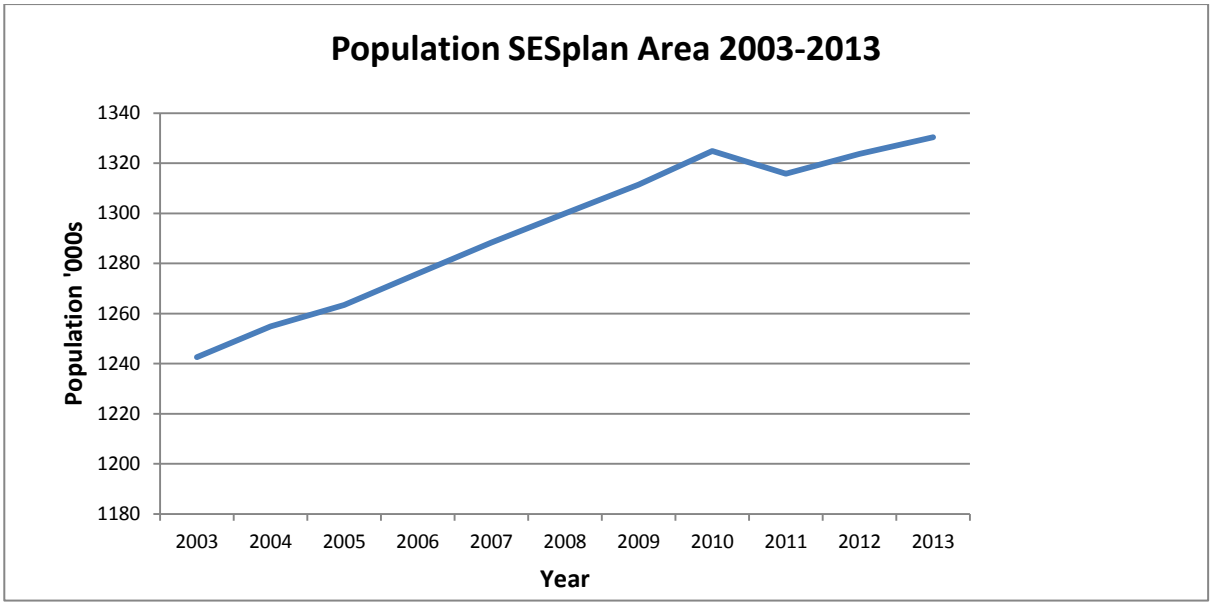
Other data used is referenced individually.

Figures: Population and Demographic Change

Population –SESplan local authorities 2013

	Population 2013	**% of SESplan**	**% Working Age**	**% change 2003-2013**
East Lothian	101.7	7.6	64.3	**11.5**
Edinburgh, City of	486.7	36.5	67.2	**8.4**
Fife	366.5	27.5	64.3	**4.0**
Midlothian	84.7	6.3	65.0	**6.0**
Scottish Borders	114.0	8.5	61.5	**5.1**
West Lothian	176.7	13.2	67.5	**9.6**
SESplan	1330.3	100	65.6	**7.0**

Source: Oxford Economics -baseline data



Source Oxford Economics- baseline data

Population Growth –SESplan local authorities 2013-2030

	Population 2013 ('000	Population 2030 ('000s)	Diff	% Change
East Lothian	101.7	117.0	15.3	**15.0**
Edinburgh, City of	486.7	553.7	67.0	**13.8**
Fife	366.5	376.8	10.3	**2.8**
Midlothian	84.7	92.1	7.4	**8.7**
Scottish Borders	114.0	123.7	9.7	**8.5**
West Lothian	176.7	197.8	21.1	**11.9**
SESplan	1330.3	1461.1	130.8	**9.0**

Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data

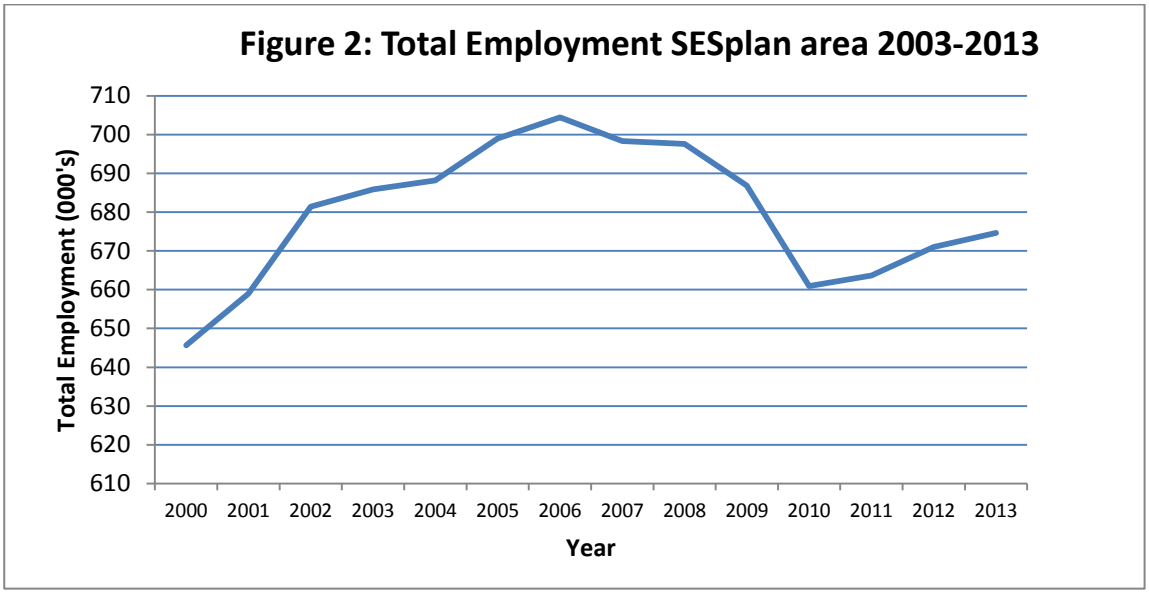
Economically active population age 16-64 (number)									
	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Region	656,000	669,200	673,700	681,500	678,300	670,900	677,300	680,500	679,600
E.Lothian	44,900	45,300	46,700	46,900	47,300	47,300	47,900	48,500	49,000
Edinburgh	249,700	254,500	256,600	260,000	259,800	256,500	265,500	269,300	269,100
Fife	182,400	184,000	183,600	185,600	184,100	184,900	180,300	180,000	179,000
Midlothian	41,200	42,000	42,100	42,200	42,800	41,200	41,500	40,700	39,200
Borders	53,400	54,500	55,900	56,800	56,300	52,800	53,700	53,100	53,700
W.Lothian	84,400	88,900	88,800	90,000	88,000	88,200	88,400	88,900	89,600

Source: Annual Population Survey

Economically active population (proportion)									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Region									
E.Lothian	79.5%	79.5%	79.1%	77.8%	78.3%	77.8%	78.5%	79.3%	80.9%
Edinburgh	78.8%	79.1%	78.3%	78.3%	77.5%	74.9%	76.8%	77.3%	77.0%
Fife	78.1%	78.3%	78.6%	79.3%	78.3%	78.8%	77.2%	77.1%	76.8%
Midlothian	81.3%	83.4%	82.3%	81.2%	82.5%	79.4%	80.0%	78.7%	76.4%
Borders	79.7%	80.2%	81.1%	81.4%	80.7%	75.4%	77.4%	77.3%	77.9%
W.Lothian	78.3%	80.7%	79.3%	80.0%	77.6%	78.0%	78.5%	78.3%	79.1%

Source: Annual Population Survey

Figures: Employment growth and change



Source: Oxford Economics- baseline data

Change in Total Employment in Regions 2000-2013

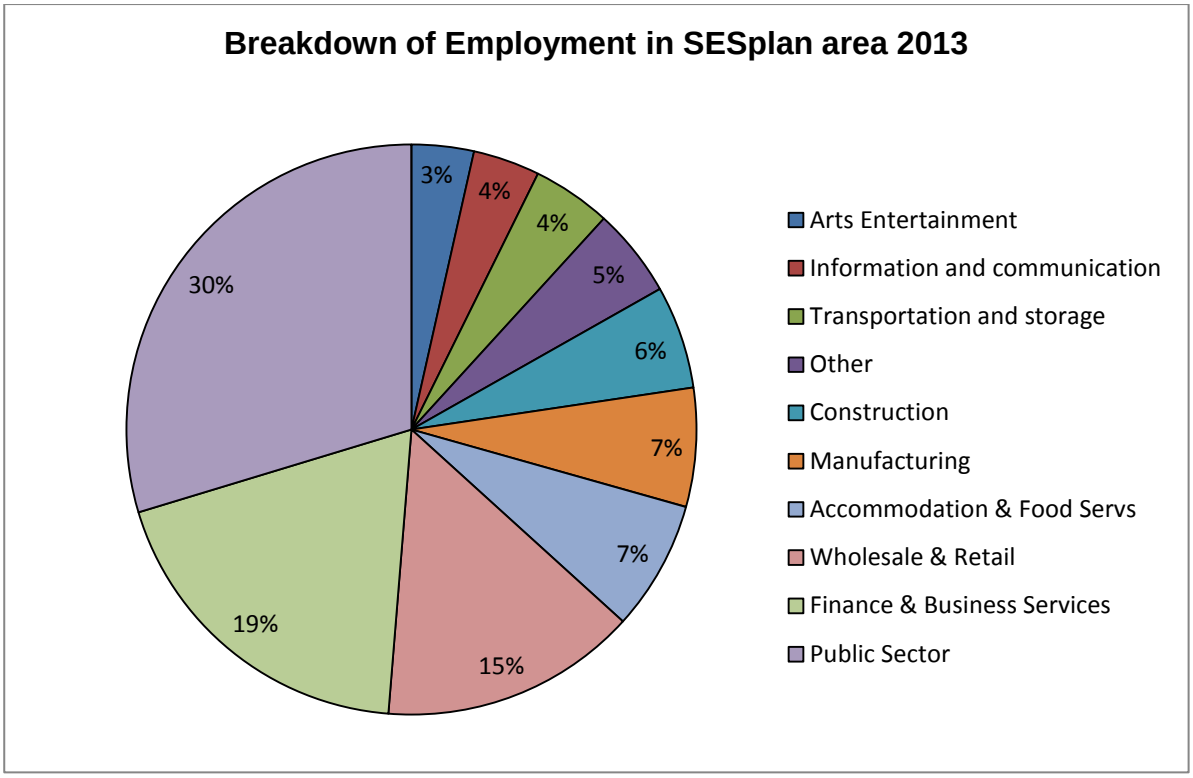
	2000-2008 (000's)	**(%) change**	**2008-2013 (000's)**	**% change**
East Lothian	4.8	**16.0**	-1.6	**-4.6**
City of Edinburgh	25.2	**7.9**	-15.5	**-4.5**
Fife(*)	0.4	**0.26**	-4.8	**-3.2**
Midlothian	5.9	**22.6**	-0.5	**-1.6**
Scottish Borders	3.9	**7.86**	-1.0	**-1.9**
West Lothian	11.8	**16.16**	0.5	**0.6**
SESplan	52.0	**8.05**	-23	**-3.3**

Source: Oxford Economics -baseline data

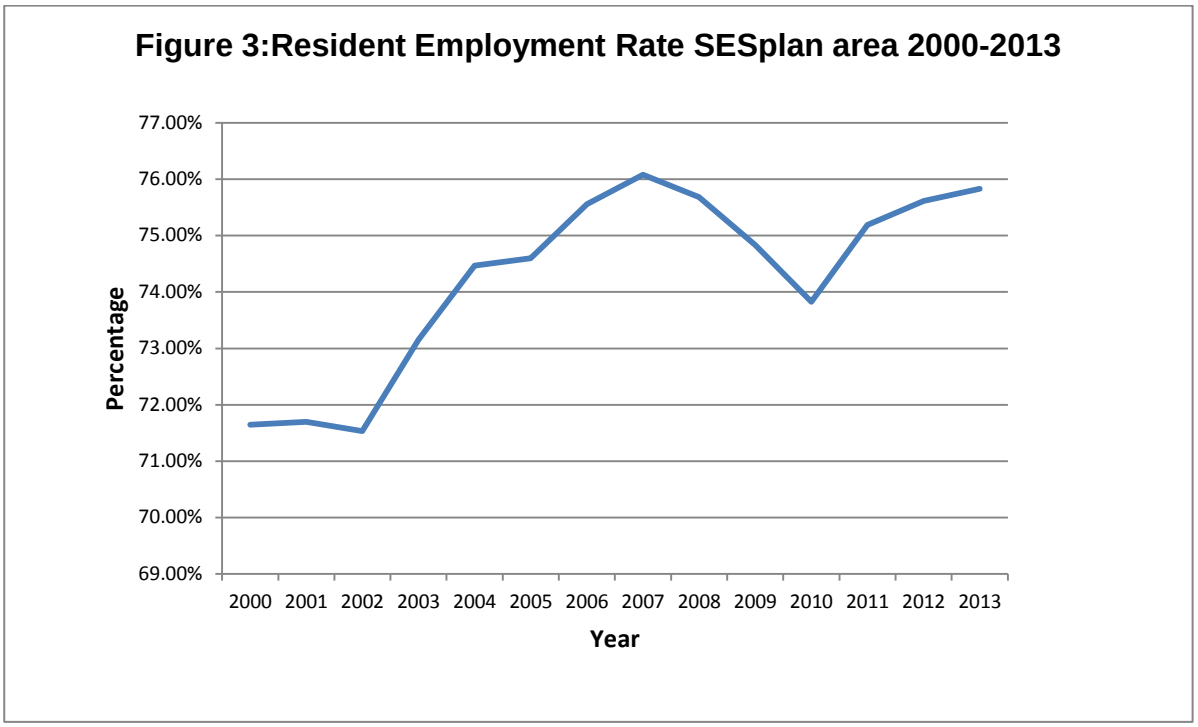
Employment in SESplan local authorities 2013

	Employment 2013 ('000's)	**% of Region**
East Lothian	33.0	4.9
Edinburgh, City of	328.1	48.6
Fife	144.2	21.3
Midlothian	31.5	4.6
Scottish Borders	52.4	7.7
West Lothian	85.3	12.6
SESplan	674.5	100

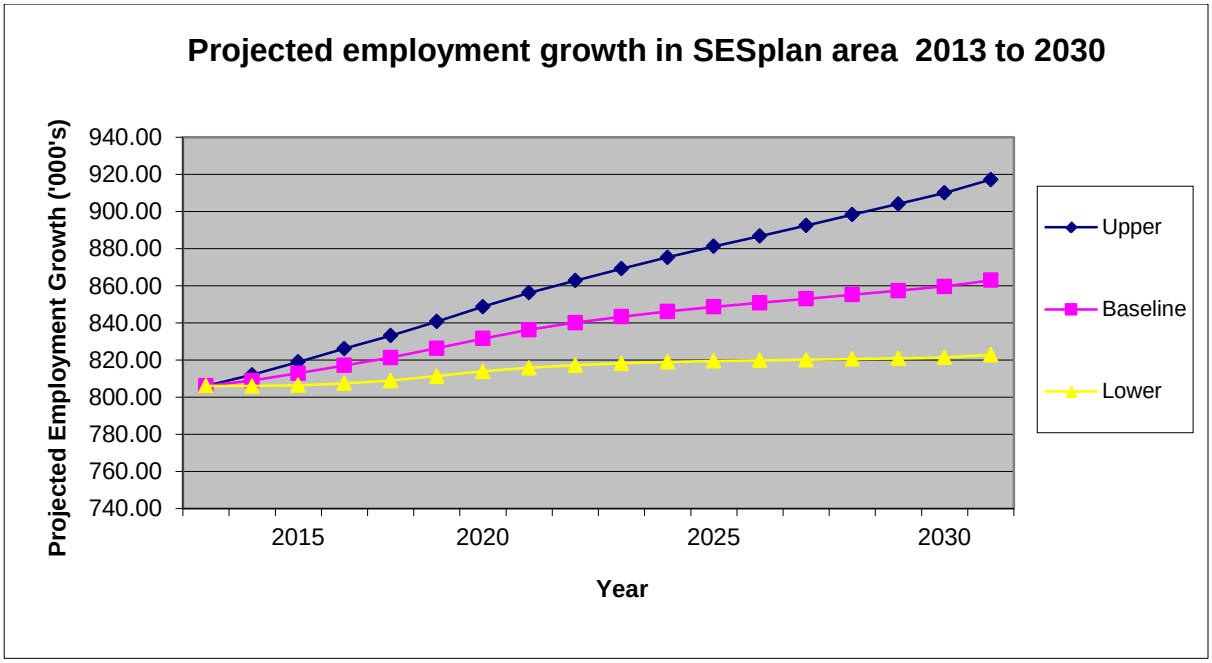
Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data



Source: Oxford Economics -baseline data



Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data



Source: Oxford Economics- baseline data

Projected Employment in Region 2013-2030

Authority	Employment (000s) 2013	Employment (000s) 2030	Change 2013-2030 (000s)	% Change
East Lothian	33.1	36.0	3.0	**8.9**
Edinburgh, City of	328.1	362.2	34.1	**10.4**
Fife	144.2	145.7	1.5	**1.0**
Midlothian	31.5	34.7	3.1	**10.0**
Scottish Borders	52.5	54.5	2.0	**3.8**
West Lothian	85.3	92.2	9.9	**11.7**
SESplan	674.6	728.2	53.6	**7.9**

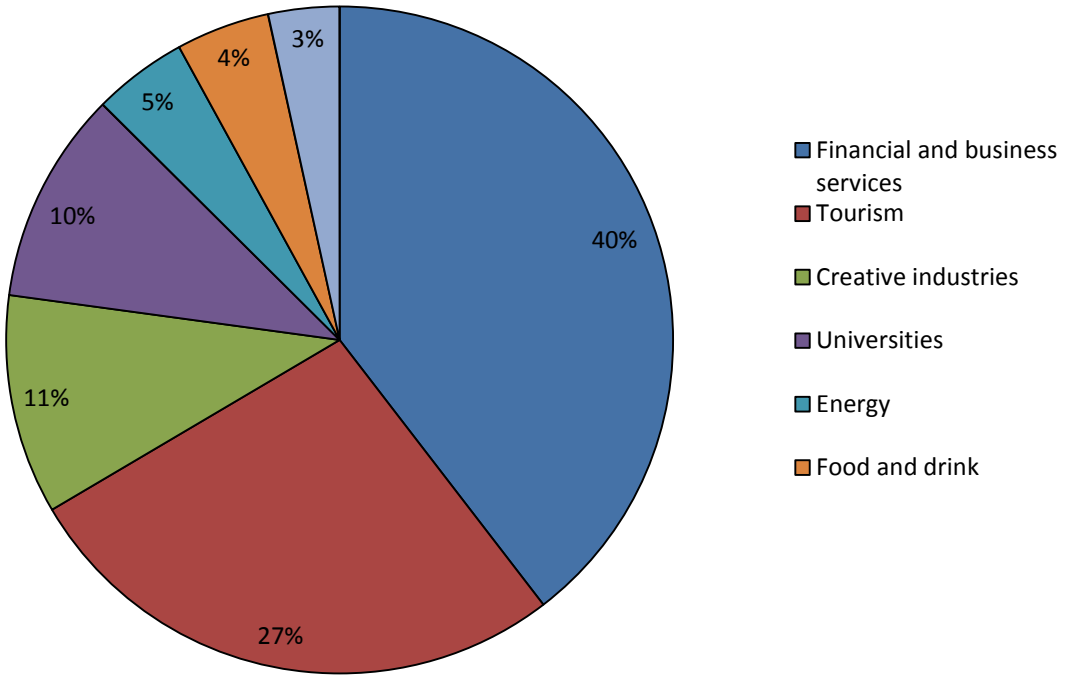
Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data

Employment Gains in Region 2013-2030

SIC Category	Employment 2013 (000s)	Employment 2030 (000s)	Change 2013-2030 (000s)	% Change
Finance and Business Services(*)	153.5	186.3	32.8	**21.4**
Wholesale and Retail	117.4	126.8	9.4	**8.0**
Accommodation and Food	59.3	68.7	9.4	**15.8**
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	28.4	35.0	6.6	**23.3**
Human Health and Social Work	123.3	127.7	4.5	**3.7**

Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data

Figure 8: Employment in growth sectors in Edinburgh City Region



Source: SQW Consulting Sectoral Asset Database-Scottish Cities Alliance (BRES data 2011

Number of Jobs per Sector (Region Total)					
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Creative	26,774	24,951	21,826	21,753	22,821
Business Services	74,698	69,587	86,005	72,874	70,441
Renewables	7,418	8,289	7,033	6,806	7,049
Tourism	48,487	47,705	48,610	46,635	53,341
Food and Drink	7,941	8,022	8,008	7,651	6,738
Life Sciences	4,646	5,095	5,917	5,684	8,645

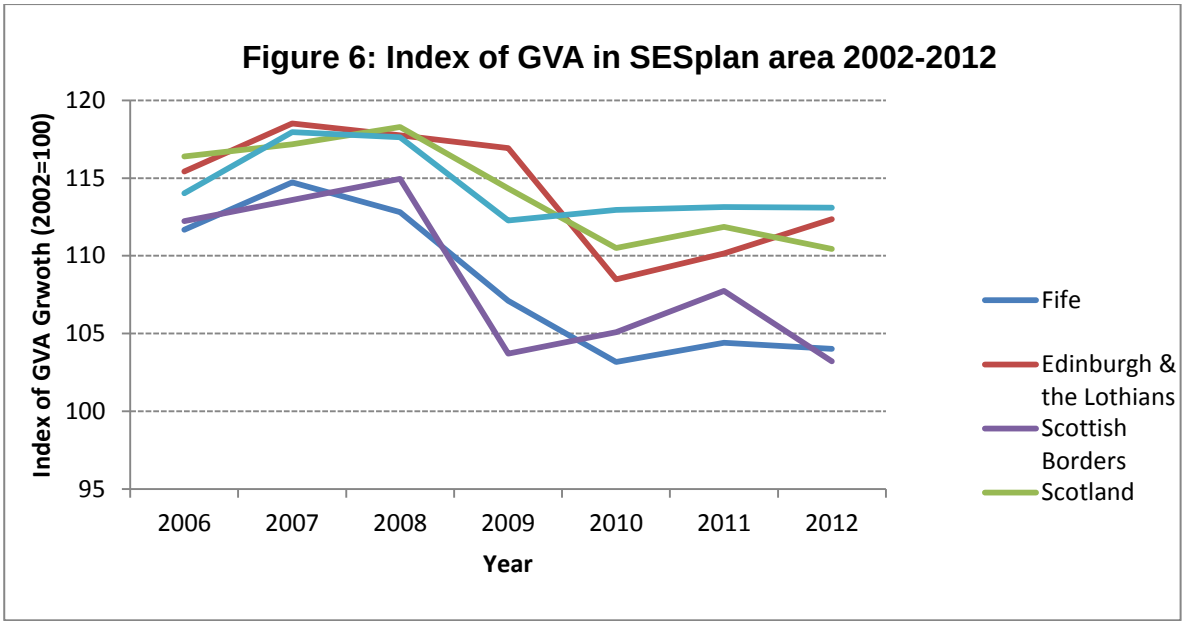
Source: BRES

Figures: Gross Value Added

GVA by sector in Regions 2013

	GVA (£2010 prices)	**%Total GVA**
Finance and Business Services	10,884	30.9
Public Sector	7,741	22.0
Wholesale and Retail	3,715	10.5
Manufacturing	3,635	10.3
Construction	2,267	6.4
Information and communication	1,781	5.0
Transportation and storage	1,481	4.2
Accommodation/Food	1,110	3.1
Other	2,625	7.4
TOTAL	35,239	100

Source: Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data

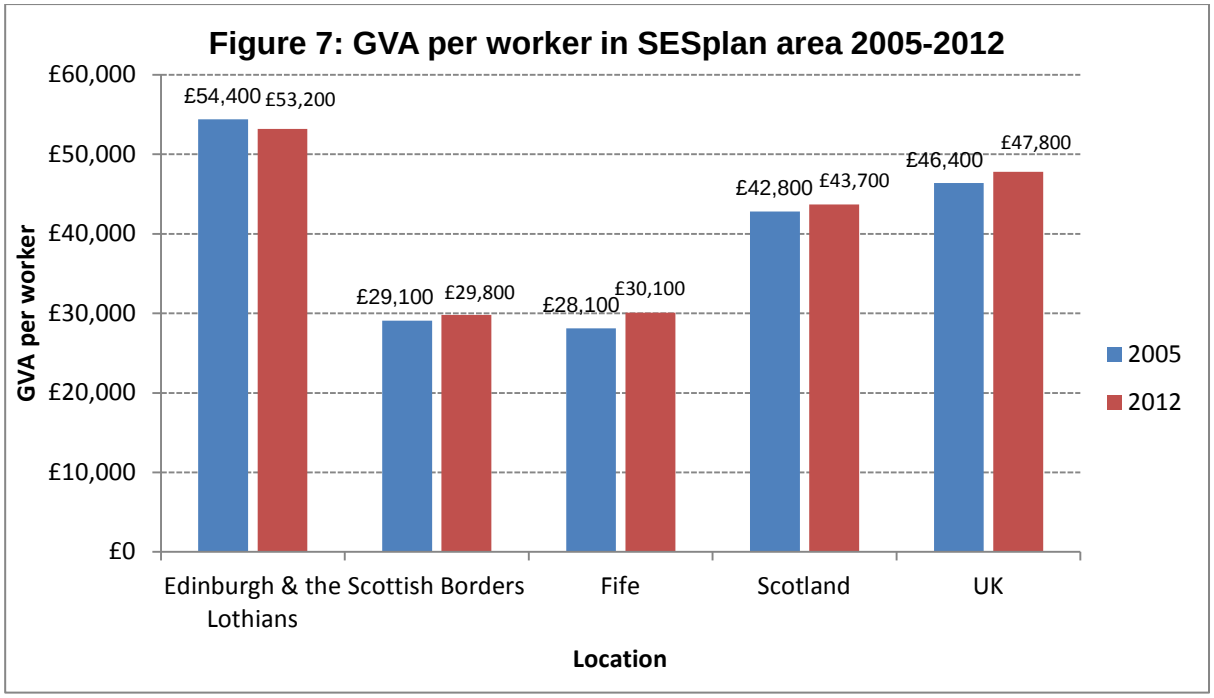


Source: Skills Development Scotland website (ONS Regional Accounts Index Based on GVA in real prices)

Gross Value Added (£2010 prices) Region 2013-2030

Authority	GVA (000s) 2013	GVA (000s) 2030	Change 2013-2030 (000s)	% Change
East Lothian	1,662.2	1606.2	440.0	**37.7**
Edinburgh, City of	16,952.0	27,764.8	10,812.8	**63.8**
Fife	5,104.9	7,380.3	2,275..4	**44.6**
Midlothian	1,183.3	1,850.9	667.7	**56.4**
Scottish Borders	1,616.2	2,443.7	827.5	**51.2**
West Lothian	3,760.2	6,056.3	2,296.1	**61.1**
SESplan	29,782.8	47,102.2	17,319.4	**58.2**

Source:Oxford Economics- baseline data



Source:Skills Development Scotland website (ONS Regional Accounts: calculations based on GVA in real prices)

Appendix 2: Regionally and Nationally Important Tourist Developments

Development	Local Authority	Sectors	Reasoning
Borders Rail Link Cluster	Scottish Borders, Midlothian, City of Edinburgh	Education, Tourism, Manufacturing	The development represents nationally significant infrastructure investment. The development, also identified as a significant business cluster, will substantially enhance access between the Borders and Edinburgh.
Forth Bridge World Heritage Site (pending decision)	City of Edinburgh, Fife	Tourism	Designation of the bridge area as a World Heritage Site would generate a significant amount of new tourist related development in both the Edinburgh and Fife areas.

Appendix 3: Significant Business Clusters

TIER ONE - Strategically significant with potential land use implications

Area	Local Authority	Sectors	Reason why Tier One
Borders Rail Link	Scottish Borders, Midlothian, City of Edinburgh	Tourism, Manufacturing, Business Services, Education	Nationally significant infrastructure investment that will influence regional flows through commuting patterns and influence new investments and land use. Will enhance tourism in the area, a key growth sector in NPF.
Edinburgh City Centre	City of Edinburgh	Financial and Business Services, Tourism	Large amount of employment. Major infrastructure and development projects (e.g. St James Centre) will impact the city of Edinburgh centre's land use. Oxford Economics projections show that the sector experiencing the largest growth will be financial and business services. These jobs are predominately in the city of Edinburgh centre, and evidence is showing that they are moving back to the city of Edinburgh centre, from areas such as Edinburgh Park.
Edinburgh Waterfront / Leith / Cockenzie	City of Edinburgh, East Lothian	Energy/Renewable Energy, Creative industries	Much land available for development (housing and/or industry). Potential tramline extension in the timescales will be likely to encourage new investment from businesses in the area and along the route. In East Lothian, potential jobs in Cockenzie Area. Qualifies for Regional Selective Assistance (RSA)
West Edinburgh	City of Edinburgh	Financial and Business Services	Proposed major nationally-significant developments in West Edinburgh along Edinburgh International. (Royal Highland showground etc.) Airport is of regional significance and there are plans for expansion. New tram route is impacting land use. Much land available in Edinburgh Park for development. Potential tram extension to Newbridge.
South/South East Edinburgh --> Dalkeith/Shawfair --> North Midlothian (Bush/BioCampus Roslin)	City of Edinburgh	Life Sciences, Tourism,	The BioQuarter is an Enterprise Area and so nationally significant. Major growth proposed and land available for development. New developments along Borders Rail Link in Shawfair, leading on to another cluster of life science industries, and tourism in Bush/BioCampus/Roslin. The Bush area has major land use implications as it will require major upgrades to two trunk roads – and there are some challenges around water and energy too.
Broxburn and Eliburn	West Lothian	Food and Drink, Manufacturing,	Enterprise Area. Assisted Area status Significant jobs in Food and Drink, distributed through

(Livingston)		Life Sciences	Bathgate, Broxburn, Livingston industrial estates. Also science and technology and manufacturing jobs. Alba Innovation Centre houses many technology companies with the potential to grow significantly. In West Lothian Strategic Development Area. Qualifies for Tier 3 RSA funding (SMEs)
Fife Energy Corridor		Energy/Renewable Energy	Innovation Centre, Potential for many jobs. Strategic employment land has been identified at Broomhall estate and Hilton (west of HMS Caledonia) both complementing Admiralty Park and the recently approved RICT). Rosyth NPF3 status and ambition for offshore renewables post NRIP

TIER TWO - Strategically Significant but without significant land use implications

Area	**Local Authority**	**Sectors**	**Reason why Tier Two**
Loanhead	Midlothian		Some successful account-managed companies.
Craighall Business Park	East Lothian		Some locally important businesses and potential for growth.
Blindwells	East Lothian		Some locally important businesses and potential for growth.
Macmerry	East Lothian		Some locally important businesses and potential for growth.
Spott Rd	East Lothian		Some locally important businesses and potential for growth.
Dalgety Bay	Fife		General Industry uses will continue. Potential for a new funding through BID/Estate Improvement Plan.
Inverkeithing	Fife		Sector and regeneration focus identifying the Bay and Belknowes as strategic employment sites which should be recognised by SESplan given their respective locational accessibility and profile.
Junction 4 M90	Fife		Kelty and St Ninians in have employment potential for Fife and Central Scotland. This also highlights the value of the M90 and A92 road

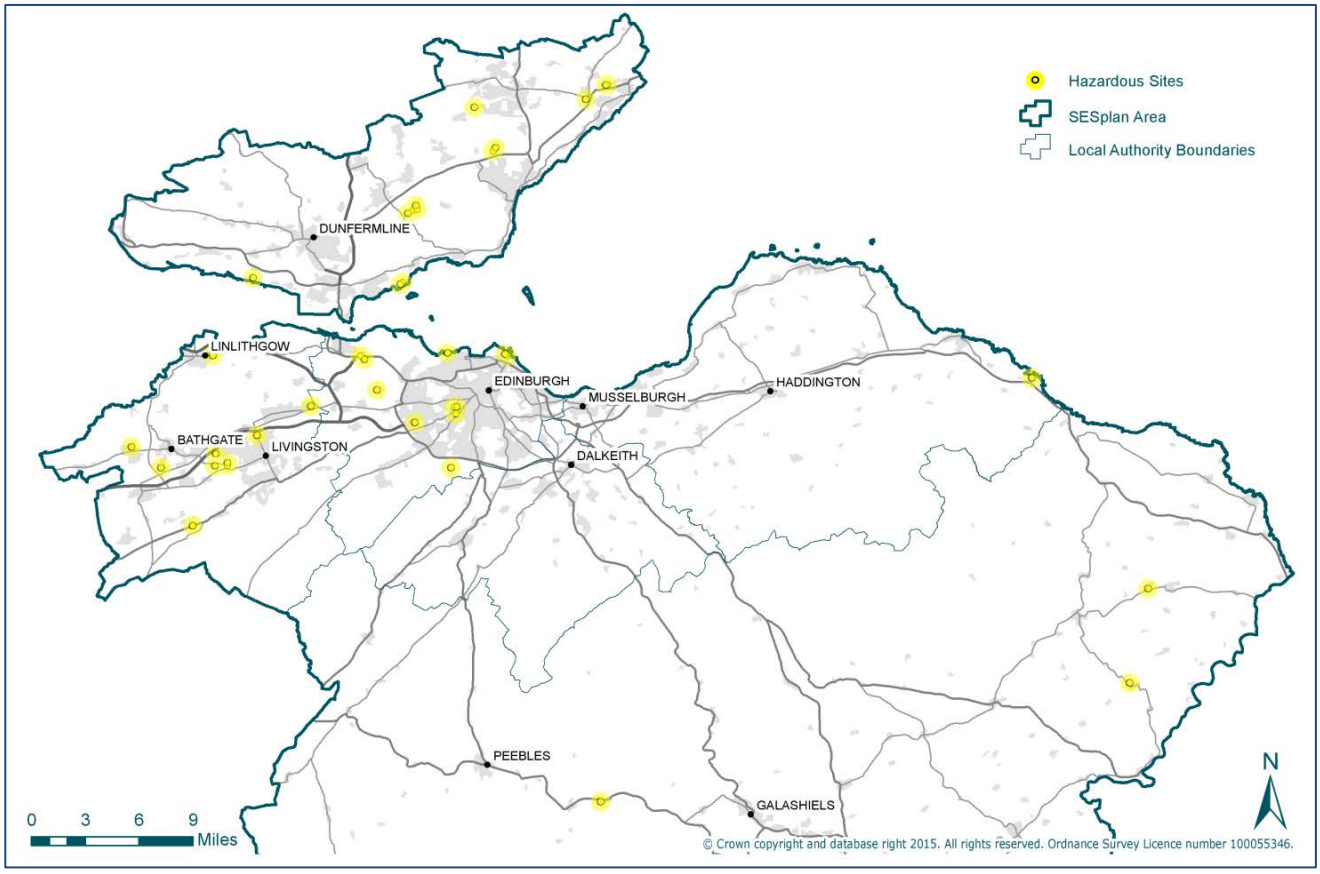
			corridors for distribution and freight potential recognising the potential of Fife in the city of Edinburgh region to utilise existing road and rail networks.
Hawick	Scottish Borders		Assisted area with many jobs in Textiles.
Eyemouth	Scottish Borders		Jobs cluster around Eyemouth associated with fisheries.
M8 Corridor	West Lothian		Significant jobs in logistics and distribution. Qualifies for Tier 3 RSA funding (SMEs)

Appendix 4: Industries handling hazardous substances in the SESplan region

LA area	Site operator	Site address
CEC	BP International Ltd	Pentland Aviation Edinburgh Airport Turnhouse
CEC	BP Oil Grangemouth Refinery Ltd	Dalmeny Installation South Queensferry
CEC	British Pipe Coaters Ltd	Imperial Dock Leith Edinburgh
CEC	MacFarlan Smith Ltd, part of Johnson Matthey	10 Wheatfield Road Edinburgh
CEC	NuStar	Imperial Dock Leith Edinburgh
CEC	Russell Of Larbert Ltd	5 Bankhead Medway Sighthill Edinburgh
CEC	Shanks Chemical	West Shore Road Granton
CEC	The North British Distillery Company Ltd	Wheatfield Road Gorgie Edinburgh
CEC	The North British Distillery Company Ltd	Slateford Road Edinburgh
CEC	Transco PLC	Granton Holder Station 336 West Granton Road Granton
ELC	EDF	Torness Power Station [for non-nuclear aspects]
FC	Shell Fife	NGL Plant, Mossmorran
FC	Exxon Mobil	Chemical and Ethylene Plant, Mossmorran
FC	Shell Fife	Marine Terminal, Braefoot Bay
FC	Exxon Mobil	Marine Terminal, Braefoot Bay
FC	Diageo	Leven
FC	Diageo	Cluny
FC	MoD	DM Crombie
SBC	Ahlstrom Fibre Composites	Chirnside
SBC	Rathburn Chemicals	Walkerburn
SBC	BP Gas Storage	Swinton
WLC	Transco	Armadale Holder Station, North Street Armadale
WLC	Glen Turner Distillery (3 separate applications)	Starlaw Park Starlaw Road Bathgate

WLC	Diageo Plc	18 Westerton Road East Mains Industrial Estate Broxburn,
WLC	Johnston Oils Ltd	Standhill Bathgate
WLC	Shin-Etsu Handotai Europe Ltd	Wilson Road Toll Roundabout Livingston
WLC	North British Distillery (3 separate applications)	Muirhall West Calder
WLC	Morrison Browne	Linlithgow Bond, Edinburgh Road Linlithgow
WLC	Broxburn Ltd	Nettlehill Road, Houstoun Industrial Estate, Livingston

Figure 1: Industries handling hazardous substances



Appendix 5: Total Employment Land Allocations in the Region 2013/14

	Immediately Available (Ha)	Minor Constrained (Ha)	Major Constrained (Ha)	Safeguarded (Ha)	Total (Ha)
East Lothian					**Not currently available**
Edinburgh, City of	183.7	15.0	27.0	-	**225.7**
Fife	51.84	112.47	181.16	430	**775**
Midlothian	50.4	68.6	34.4	49.4	**202**
Scottish Borders					**Not currently available**
West Lothian	203.5	44.1	98.3	230.9	**576.89**

Table 1 Source: Planning Performance Frameworks

Employment Land Take-Up (hectares)							
	ELC	**CEC**	**FC**	**MC**	**SBC**	**WLC**	**Total**
2013/14	1.0	1.0	36.47	9.3	2.7	11.5	61.97
2012/13	1.6	1.4	3 .0	3.2	1.8	11.59	22.59
2011	-	11.8	12.48	0	1.5	-	-
2010	-	4.5	8.26	2.47	4.7	-	-
2009	0.55	1.5	8.37	1.6	2.8	-	-

Table 2 Source: Planning Performance Frameworks

Effective Employment land Supply (hectares)							
	ELC	**CEC**	**FC**	**MC**	**SBC**	**WLC**	**Total**
2013/14	4.0	228.5	156.76	202	22.4	119.27	732.93
2012/13	6.0	229.5	149.7	172	37.3	119.27	713.77
2011/12	10.0	230.9	166.53	175	19.7	119.27	720.5
2010/11[-]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009/10**	4.5	215.7	58.9	109.7	5.9	82.9	477.6

Data obtained from HOPs National Planning Performance Frameworks
[-] Data not available
**Data from 2010 MIR Economy Technical Note

Minerals Technical Note

SESplan
The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 This is one of a series of Technical Notes, prepared to provide background evidence in support of the second SESplan Main Issues Report (MIR2). This Technical Note sets out the background on minerals across the SESplan area thereby informing the options within MIR2. This Technical Note should be read in conjunction with the following series of supporting and background documents:

- Monitoring Statement;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment;
- Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment;
- Spatial Strategy Technical Note;
- Economy Technical Note;
- Waste Technical Note;
- Housing Land Technical Note; and
- Green Network Technical Note.

2 National Policy

National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3)

2.1 NPF3 highlights that Scotland will need construction and energy minerals. Coal bed methane in the central belt could contribute to meeting energy needs but will require careful planning. Mention is also made of the legacy of surface coal mining in relation to restoration.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

2.2 SPP states that Strategic Development Plans (SDP) should make provision to ensure that adequate supplies of construction aggregates can be made available within the local market area to meet the likely development needs of the city region over the plan period.

2.3 Local Development Plans (LDPs) should seek to ensure that workable mineral resources are not sterilised by other development and they should safeguard mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value. Plans should support the maintenance of a landbank for construction aggregates of at least 10 years at all times in all market areas through the identification of Areas of Search where extraction is most likely to be acceptable. A criteria based approach may be taken where a sufficient landbank already exists or substantial unconstrained deposits are available.

2.4 LDPs should identify areas of search where the extraction of coal is most likely to be acceptable during the plan period and set out the preferred programme for the development of other safeguarded areas beyond the plan period, with particular emphasis on protecting local communities from significant cumulative impacts.

2.5 LDPs should protect areas of peatland and only permit extraction in areas of degraded peatland which have been significantly damaged by human activity and where the conservation value is low and restoration is not possible.

2.6 For areas covered by Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL), LDPs should:

- recognise that exploration and appraisal is likely to be the initial focus of development activity, with production probably requiring a separate decision;
- address constraints on production and processing;
- identify factors that will be taken into account when determining planning applications for wellhead and transmission infrastructure; and
- provide a consistent approach to extraction where licences extend across local authority boundaries.

3 The Minerals Resource

3.1 The SESplan area contains a rich and diverse mineral resource of energy, aggregate, non-aggregate and industrial minerals. A brief overview of the resource and extraction operations of each of these mineral types in the SESplan area is provided below.

Energy

Coal

3.2 In the SESplan area there are extensive coal reserves in mid and west Fife; in what is known as the 'Midlothian Coalfield' in the central Lothians; and the western areas of the Lothians. There is also a limited amount in northern parts of the Scottish Borders.

3.3 There are several surface coal mining sites in the SESplan area, the current status of each of these sites is shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Surface Coal Mining Sites within SESplan Area(1)

Name	Location	Status (2)
Auchencorth Moss	Scottish Borders	yet to begin
Blair Farm	Fife	inactive
Comrie Colliery	Fife	active
Earlseat	Fife	active
Muirdean	Fife	Active
Shewington	Midlothian	To be restored
Polkemmet	West Lothian	restored
St Ninians	Fife	Undergoing restoration

3.4 Applications for a two further two sites, Cauldhall Moor in Midlothian and Wellsgreen in Fife have received consent at Committee but are awaiting Section 75 agreements to be signed.

On-Shore Oil and Gas

3.5 The SESplan area contains reserves of onshore gas including Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and possibly shale gas. PEDL licences cover part of the area for CBM extraction.

1 Source – SESplan Member Authorities and British Geological Survey Mines and Quarries Survey 2010
2 Yet to begin – consent granted but extraction has not yet begun; active – site at which some extraction took place in 2010; undergoing restoration – extraction complete site currently being restored.

3 The Minerals Resource

Peat

3.6 There are expanses of peat in eastern and south western areas of the Lothians, some northern parts of the Scottish Borders and in mid and west Fife.

3.7 There are currently three active peat extraction sites in the SESplan area, Auchencorth and Springfield Moss in Midlothian and Whim Moss in the Scottish Borders. A further extraction site at White Moss in the Scottish Borders is currently inactive.

Aggregates

Sand and Gravel

3.8 There are significant reserves of sand and gravel throughout much of the SESplan area; these reserves are generally located close to river banks and foothills.

3.9 There are currently several consented sand and gravel extraction sites in the SESplan area, these are listed in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Sand and Gravel Extraction Sites within the SESplan Area[3]

Site	Location	Operator
Fulfordlees Farm	Scottish Borders	Kinegar Quarries Ltd
Ingraston Farm	Scottish Borders	Lafarge-Tarmac
Kinegar	Scottish Borders	Kinegar Sand and Gravel
Lomond (also hard rock)	Fife	Skene Group
Longyester	East Lothian	Independent Aggregates Ltd
Outerston (Temple Quarry)	Midlothian	CEMEX UK
Skateraw Farm	East Lothian	Collier Quarrying And Recycling Ltd
Upper Dalhousie	Midlothian	Independent Aggregates Ltd

Hard Rock

3.10 There are outcrops of hard rock throughout the SESplan area. In particular there are significant concentrations of igneous rock in eastern and southern Lothians as well as parts of mid and west Fife. Sandstone capable of extraction for aggregate purposes is present in central and western parts of the area.

3 Source – SESplan Member Authorities, and British Geological Survey Mines and Quarries Survey 2010

3.11 There are numerous consented hard rock quarries throughout the SESplan area; these are listed in Table 3.3 below along with location, operator and type of hard rock extracted.

Table 3.3 Hard Rock Extraction sites within SESplan Area[4]

Name	Location	Operator
Bangley	East Lothian	Tarmac Ltd
Blinkbonny	Scottish Borders	Blinkbonny Quarry (Borders) Ltd
Bonnington Mains	Edinburgh	CEMEX
Borthwick	Scottish Borders	CEMEX UK Materials Ltd
Cowieslinn	Scottish Borders	CEMEX UK Materials Ltd
Craighouse	Scottish Borders	Lafarge-Tarmac
Cruicks	Fife	Lafarge-Tarmac
Devon	Fife	Skene Group Ltd
Dunion HIll	Scottish Borders	Lafarge-Tarmac
Edston	Scottish Borders	Leiths Scotland Ltd
Glenfin	Scottish Borders	Kinegar Sand and Gravel
Goat	Fife	Tarmac
Goat Hill	Fife	Collier Group
Greena	Scottish Borders	Landrec UK
Hazelbank	Scottish Borders	Unknown
Hillwood	Edinburgh	Tarmac
Lochhead (tbc)	Fife	Tillicoultry Quarries Ltd
Lomond (also sand and gravel)	Fife	Skene Group
Markle Mains	East Lothian	D Geddes (Contractors) Ltd
Orrock	Fife	Breedon Aggregates
Ravelrig	Edinburgh	Tarmac

4 Source – SESplan Member Authorities, and British Geological Survey Mines and Quarries Survey 2010

3 The Minerals Resource

Name	Location	Operator
Soutra Hill	Scottish Borders	Skene Group
Trowknowes	Scottish Borders	J & W Glendinning

Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

3.12 There are locations in the SESplan area to extract secondary material as a consequence of winning primary materials and the reworking of waste from other industrial processes, particularly in West Lothian.

3.13 At present there are two long term planning permissions for the extraction of burnt shale from Niddry Castle Bing, Winchburgh and Drumshoreland Bing, Pumpherston both of which are in West Lothian. Both these sites are active but this tends to be on an intermittent basis based on demand. Shale from Niddry Castle Bing is currently being used in the construction of the Queensferry Crossing.

Non Aggregate Construction Minerals

Dimension Stone

3.14 There are a number of deposits of dimension stone throughout the SESplan area. Some deposits of dimension stone are important for the repair of historic buildings and for new development in sensitive areas.

3.15 There are currently three dimension stone quarries in the SESplan area: Newbigging and Cullaloe in Fife; and Swinton in the Scottish Borders. These quarries are worked intermittently as need arises. At present there is no permission in place for extraction of Binny Stone at Ecclesmachan in West Lothian.

Industrial Minerals

Limestone

3.16 Limestone resources are relatively scarce in the SESplan area and limited to a linear concentration in the eastern Lothians and other smaller sporadically placed concentrations across the Lothians. Limestone resources can be extracted for both aggregate and industrial purposes.

3.17 There is currently one active limestone quarry in the SESplan area at Oxwellmains in East Lothian. Limestone extracted from this quarry is used as an industrial mineral. It serves as a raw material for cement manufacture on site.

Silica Sand

3.18 There are limited linear concentrations of silica sand in central and western parts of the Lothians and in mid and west Fife.

3.19 There are three silica sandstone extraction sites in the SESplan area, namely Burrowmine Moor and Devilla in Fife and Levenseat in West Lothian. All three of these sites are understood to be currently active.

4 Aggregates Landbank

Scottish Government Aggregates Survey

4.1 This survey was carried out in late 2013 and covered the whole of Scotland in relation to sand and gravel and hard rock. Outputs from the survey are not yet available.

Aggregates Landbank

Consented Quarries

4.2 Table 4.1 illustrates the geographical spread of hard rock and sand and gravel quarries with consent throughout the SESplan area.

Table 4.1 Consented Quarries in the SESplan area (2011)

Member Authority	Hard Rock	Sand and Gravel	Total
City of Edinburgh	3	0	3
East Lothian	2	2	4
Fife	7	1	8
Midlothian	0	2	2
Scottish Borders	14	3	17
West Lothian	0	0	0
SESplan	**26**	**8**	**34**

Note - Includes quarries that are active[5] or inactive[6] or yet to begin[7]. Quarries known to be dormant[8] have been excluded. Where consent has been granted for an extension to an existing quarry it is represented as a single site.

Source - SESplan Member Planning Authorities, SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and British Geological Survey Mines and Quarries Survey 2010

Active Quarries

4.3 Of those 31 consented aggregate quarries, 20 are known to have output in 2010.

5 site at which some extraction took place in 2010
6 site worked in the past that still contains consented reserves i.e. is understood site could be reworked at any time without the need for a new planning permission
7 consent granted (and where applicable legal agreement concluded) but extraction has not yet begun
8 defined under the Environment Act 1995 as a mineral site where no mineral development has taken place to any substantial extent in, on, or under the site at any time in the period 22nd of Feb 1982 and 6th June 1995, i.e. sites that would need a Review of Old Minerals Permissions application (ROMP) to restart workings

Table 4.2 Number and Percentage of Quarries Active in 2013 in the SESplan Area[9]

	Hard Rock	Sand and Gravel	Total
Number of Consented Quarries	25	8	33
Number of Quarries outputting in 2010	15	5	20
Percentage of consented quarries outputting in 2010	65.2%	62.5%	64.5%

Production

4.4 The table below shows production in 2010 and anticipated production in 2011 of aggregate quarries in the SESplan area. It should be noted that as a result of nil survey returns, production at a number of quarries was estimated based on planning applications and a number of hard rock quarries were excluded due to a lack of information, therefore these figures should be treated with caution. Production of hard rock in particular is likely to be significantly underestimated.

Table 4.3 Production in 2010 and anticipated production in 2011 of aggregate quarries in the SESplan area

	Hard Rock (thousand tonnes)	Sand and Gravel (thousand Tonnes)	Total (thousand tonnes)
Production 2010	2,205	447	2,652
Anticipated Production 2011	2,405	525	2,930

Note - Figures based on quarries known to be active during 2010. Data taken from quarry survey returns and estimates from planning applications. Specifically: sand and gravel 3 sites from survey returns and 2 estimated from planning applications; hard rock 9 sites from survey returns, 2 estimated from planning applications and 4 excluded as no information could be sourced.

Source - SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and relevant Planning Applications

Distribution of Aggregates

Exports from SESplan Area

4.5 Table 4.4 illustrates the distribution of aggregates from quarries within the SESplan area.

9 Source - SESplan Member Planning Authorities, SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and British Geological Survey Mines and Quarries Survey 2010

Table 4.4 Destination of Aggregates Extracted Within the SESplan ARea

		Production in SESplan Area in 2010	Destination						
			South East Scotland (Lothians, Borders and Fife)	West of Scotland	Tayside (Dundee, Angus, Perth and Kinross)	Central Scotland (Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Stirling)	North East Scotland	Highlands and Islands	Outside Scotland
Sand and Gravel	Amount (thousand tonnes)	387	322	31	11	23	0	0	0
	Distribution of Outputs (%)		83.2	8	2.8	5.9	0	0	0
Hard Rock	Amount (thousand tonnes)	2185	1901	135	39	96	5	2	7
	Distribution of Outputs (%)		87	6.2	1.8	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3

Note - Figures based on quarries known to be active during 2010. Data taken from quarry survey returns and estimates from planning applications. Specifically: sand and gravel 5 active quarries recorded, 3 from survey returns, 1 estimated from planning application, 1 excluded as no information could be sourced; hard rock 15 active quarries recorded, 8 from survey returns, 1 estimated based on planning application,6 excluded as no information could be sourced.

Source - SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and relevant Planning Applications

4.6 Table 4.4 illustrates that approximately 17% of recorded outputs of sand and gravel were exported outwith the SESplan region. Much of this was exported to west and central Scotland, with a smaller amount being exported to Tayside. The Scottish Aggregates Survey 2005 (SAS)[10], although based around somewhat different boundaries compared to the SESplan area found that east central Scotland was a significant exporter (64% exported) of sand and gravel.

4.7 Approximately 13% of recorded outputs of hard rock were exported outwith the SESplan region. West and central Scotland were the primary destinations of these exports, although smaller amounts were distributed throughout the country. The SAS presented similar results with regard to exports of hard rock, finding that 11% was exported outwith south east Scotland.

Imports into SESplan Area

4.8 A limited response rate (41%) was received from quarry operators in areas neighbouring SESplan. From the responses received it was recorded that approximately 500,000 thousand tonnes of sand and gravel were imported into the SESplan area from elsewhere in 2010. This is a very high level of imports when taking into account that approximately 447 thousand tonnes of sand and gravel were outputted in the SESplan area in 2010. Given the limited response rate it is likely that the amount of sand and gravel imported into the region is in fact significantly higher. No imports of hard rock were recorded. It is also thought that approximately 150 - 200 thousand tonnes of aggregate per annum are imported to the SESplan area via Leith Docks[11].

4.9 Very limited information was provided from neighbouring Local Authorities with regard to their knowledge of the distribution of aggregate quarry products within their areas.

4.10 The restricted number of responses from quarry operators outwith the SESplan and neighbouring local authorities areas means that the volume of aggregate imported into the SESplan area from elsewhere was unable to be calculated to any degree of accuracy. Therefore it was not possible to factor in imports into the demand side of the landbank calculation.

4.11 Whilst imports were unable to be calculated, it is important to highlight the findings of the SAS, which recorded in 2005 that east central Scotland was a significant importer of sand and gravel, with almost 90% of sand and gravel used in south east Scotland supplied from sites outwith the region. With regard to hard rock it found that east central Scotland needed to import 33% to meet demand. It is understood that significant amounts of aggregate material continue to be imported into SESplan area to meet demand.

10 Scottish Government (2007) Scottish Aggregates Survey 2005
11 From discussions with the Industry

4 Aggregates Landbank

Consented Reserves

4.12 Consented reserves of aggregates are shown in Table 4.5 below. Similar to production estimates, total consented reserves should be treated with caution due to the use of planning applications to estimate reserves where no survey return was received and as a number of hard rock quarries have been excluded where no information was able to be sourced.

Table 4.5 Total Consented Reserves of Aggregates in SESplan Area

	Total Consented Reserves (thousand tonnes)
Sand and Gravel	9,060
Hard Rock	80,959
Total	**90,019**

Note - Consented reserves is total of aggregates for quarries that are active, inactive and yet to begin. For those sites where operator surveys were returned consented reserves were recorded at the end of 2010, for those estimated based on planning applications the most up to date information available has been used. Inactive sites are included as it is assumed that these sites can be reworked at any time without the need for planning permission. Dormant sites have been excluded. Data taken from quarry survey returns and estimates from planning applications. Specifically: sand and gravel, survey responses for 3 sites, 5 sites from planning applications; hard rock, 14 sites was obtained from survey returns; 4 from planning applications, remaining 5 have been excluded from the survey as no information was available.

Source - SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and relevant Planning Applications

Demand Issues

4.13 Table 4.3 estimates production in 2010 and anticipated production in 2011 in the SESplan area. Whilst production is a key factor for calculating the aggregate landbank in the SESplan area, it is important that levels of future demand are also considered.

4.14 Factors which influence future consumption include:

- overall construction activity;
- split between different construction sectors;
- the use of alternatives to primary aggregates;
- amounts of aggregates used per unit of construction cost (known as "intensity of use"); and
- imports to the plan area.

4.15 The level of construction activity is linked to the state of the economy and public spending. The consumption of primary aggregates is sensitive to taxation issues such as the landfill tax and aggregates levy. There has been a long term reduction in aggregates intensity – defined as tonnes of aggregate used per £000 of construction output.

Landbank Position

Maximum Supply based on Survey Findings and Planning Application Estimates

4.16 The maximum supply of aggregates based on survey findings and planning application estimates is calculated in Table 4.6. The maximum supply was calculated by dividing remaining consented reserves at the end of 2010 by total production in 2010 and total anticipated production in 2011 to present two landbank scenarios.

Table 4.6 Maximum Supply of Aggregates at 2010 Production Levels and Anticipated 2011 Production Levels[12]

	Consented reserves (thousand tonnes at 31/12/10)	Production 2010 (thousand tonnes)	Maximum supply at 2010 production levels in years	Production 2011 (thousand tonnes)	Maximum supply at anticipated 2011 production levels in years
Sand and Gravel	9,060	447	20	525	17
Hard Rock	80,959	2,205	37	2,405	34

4.17 The SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 is almost four years old and as such information might have been superseded with updated information.

4.18 Table 4.6illustrates that at 2010 and using anticipated 2011 production levels there is a landbank in excess of 10 years extraction of both sand and gravel and hard rock in the SESplan area. However, there are a number of difficulties in using this calculation that must be outlined:

- The survey has been conducted following a period of severe economic recession therefore production levels are likely to be un-typically low;
- The survey was the first of its kind, and so there is no time-series data to avoid giving undue prominence to any one year;

12 Source - SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and relevant Planning Applications

4 Aggregates Landbank

- Participation in the survey was voluntary, and although a response rate of 68% was achieved, the nil returns from the non responders and those that were estimated based on planning applications and excluded altogether may skew the survey;

- The SESplan area is a large geographical area, parts of its periphery, for example southern areas of the Scottish Borders, are thought to fall outwith the central Lothian's market area;

- The findings are inconsistent with the findings of the SAS which reported maximum supply of sand and gravel at 2005 production levels below the 10 year land bank in east central Scotland, Tayside and Fife and south Scotland (9,6 and 6 years respectively);

- Imports into the SESplan area were not factored into the calculation due to the limited survey response from operators outwith the SESplan area. It must be borne in mind that the SAS survey recorded in 2005 states that east central Scotland was a significant importer of sand and gravel, with almost 90% of sand and gravel used in south east Scotland supplied from sites outwith the region and of the 41% of operators who responded to the SESplan survey it was found that approximately 500 thousand tonnes of sand gravel were imported into the area in 2010, a figure higher than all recorded sand and gravel outputs in the region;

- Exports outwith the SESplan area were not factored into the calculation, and

- Anticipated rising demand as a result of projects outlined in the demand section have not been quantified and factored into the calculation.

4.19 Taking the above factors into account it would not be prudent to draw any strong conclusions from the maximum supply calculations presented in Table 10(a). An alternative calculation based on consumption levels is presented below.

Alternative approach to estimating landbank using the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI)

4.20 For the reasons listed above it is necessary to complement the survey with an alternative landbank assessment technique, the results of which are shown in Table 4.7. This alternative approach was recommended by representatives of the quarry industry.

4.21 The methodology of a consumption based approach is as follows. The AMRI is the principal source of data on non-energy mineral production in Great Britain. It is carried out by the Office of National Statistics under statistics of trade legislation, and so achieves a high participation rate. It presents a breakdown of levels of extraction of non-energy minerals at regional level.

4.22 For the five years from 2005 to 2009 inclusive, the Scottish sand and gravel and hard rock extraction figures have been taken from the AMRI. An assumption is then made that extraction in the SESplan area is the same as that per head of population in Scotland overall. From the resulting proportional adjustment, notional annual extraction estimates are derived for the SESplan area and divided by consented reserves.

Table 4.7 Landbank Position based on AMRI reported Scotland wide extraction levels adjusted for SESplan population

	Consented Reserves (thousand tonnes at 31/12/10)	SESplan extraction based on adjusted AMRI data(5 year average, thousand tonnes)	Landbank in years based on AMRI method
Sand and Gravel	9,060	2,000	4.5
Hard Rock	80,959	6,000	13.5

Note - Methodology for this calculation: (1) Average of five year (2005-2009) Scotland wide extraction of sand and gravel and hard rock calculated (separately) using data from the AMRI. (2) Population of SESplan (from Appendix B1 of SESplan monitoring statement, source GRO) as a proportion of the population of Scotland (2011 GRO midyear estimate) calculated. (3) From the resulting proportional adjustment, average of five extraction estimates are derived for the SESplan area (assumes that extraction in the SESplan area is the same as that per head of population in Scotland) (4) Average five year extraction estimate then divided by consented reserves (consented reserves figure derived from SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 and planning application estimates)

4.23 Table 4.7 illustrates that using this alternative approach there is a 4.5 year landbank of sand and gravel in the SESplan area. This is below the 10 year landbank of permitted reserves that planning authorities are required to have available at all times. It is thought that this figure presents a more realistic landbank scenario with regards to sand and gravel as it is more consistent with the findings of the SAS reflecting what is understood to be a national shortage of consented sand and gravel reserves.

4.24 Furthermore it is thought that for sand and gravel, Scotland for the most part is a closed system, so that Scottish consumption is generally equal to Scottish extraction[13] It is understood however, that small quantities of sand gravel may be exported into Scotland from the north of England.

4.25 Nevertheless it is not unreasonable to assume that consumption per capita could be the same throughout Scotland – so the AMRI based extraction figure could indicate the needs of the SESplan area if it were to source its own aggregates requirements locally. The extraction of minerals close to the point of use, balanced by consideration of environmental factors, is supported by SPP and NPF3. Care should be taken in interpreting landbank supply figures based on this approach as these are the results of a calculation whose numerator is the SESplan area consented reserves and whose denominator is a notional extraction rate (in reality minerals can only be worked where they are found and some of this extraction is thought, at present, to be met in the form of imports from outwith the SESplan area).

13 Based on discussions with the industry. In addition 'The Need for Indigenous Aggregates Production in England' (British Geological Survey, 2008) indicates that England's sand and gravel imports from all of the rest of the UK amounted to 0.3Mt in 2005. The inference is that most Scottish sand and gravel is consumed in Scotland.

4 Aggregates Landbank

4.26 With regard to hard rock, using the consumption based approach table 10(b) illustrates that there is a 13.5 year supply of hard rock. This supply is above the 10 year permitted landbank planning authorities are required to ensure. Nevertheless this figure should be treated with caution as Scotland is not a self contained market for crushed rock so consumption does not match extraction rates. Recent surveys have indicated that around 20% of Scotland's crushed rock is exported to the South East of England and Europe[(14)] Most of the export material is thought to originate from a 'super-quarry' site in the Highlands. While the AMRI based pro-rata crushed rock extraction figure is set out in the table, it reflects demand arising from further afield and there would seem to be little merit in seeking to source these demands in the SESplan area. Additionally the recorded consented reserves of hard rock is likely to be significantly underestimated as a number of consented quarries were excluded from the calculation due to a lack of information.

4.27 With the publication of the Scottish Government Aggregates Survey (SAS) imminent and after taking soundings from industry representatives, SESplan has decided not to carry out another South East Scotland Minerals Survey at this time. The results of the SAS will help to inform the preparation of the Proposed Plan, and may be supplemented by local surveys and modelling of supply and demand based on information collected through the development management process

14 Scottish Government (2007) Scottish Aggregates Survey 2005

5 Considerations for SDP2

Energy

Coal

5.1 There are extensive coal reserves in the SESplan area and there are several operational open cast coal extraction sites across the area. As required by SPP, development plans should consider the appropriateness of existing areas of search; identify areas of search and set out the criteria to be addressed when assessing individual proposals and safeguard areas of coal capable of being extracted.

Onshore Oil and Gas

5.2 The SESplan area contains reserves of onshore gas including CBM. PEDLs cover part of the area for CBM extraction. As required by SPP, development plans should identify the factors that will be taken into account when deciding planning applications for well heads and transmission infrastructure.

Peat

5.3 There are expanses of peat in parts of the SESplan area and there are currently three active peat extraction sites. SPP requires development plans to protect areas of peatland and only accept commercial peat cutting in areas of degraded peatland which has been significantly damaged by human activity and where the conservation value and possibility of restoration is low.

Aggregates

5.4 There are significant reserves of sand and gravel and hard rock throughout much of the SESplan area and there are numerous aggregate quarries in the area.

5.5 SPP requires Planning Authorities to ensure a landbank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates of a minimum 10 years extraction is available at all times and in all market areas.

5.6 The SESplan Minerals Survey 2011 combined with estimates taken from planning applications calculated a maximum supply based on 2010 and anticipated 2011 production of between 20 and 17 years for sand and gravel and between 37 and 34 years for hard rock respectively.

5.7 There are a number of difficulties with the above findings that limit their usefulness. For example, the survey was undertaken following a period of severe economic recession; no time-series data was available; a 100% survey response rate was not achieved, therefore some findings are based on planning application estimates and a number of sites were excluded altogether. Exports, imports and demand for new projects were not factored into the calculation. Additionally, the findings were not consistent with what is understood to be a national shortage of sand and gravel.

5 Considerations for SDP2

5.8 For the reasons listed above, and on the recommendation of industry representatives it was considered necessary to complement the survey with an alternative landbank assessment technique using the AMRI. Using this alternative approach there was found to be a 4.5 year landbank of sand and gravel and 13.5 year landbank of hard rock. With regard to sand and gravel, 4.5 years is considerably below the minimum 10 year landbank of permitted reserves that planning authorities are required to have available at all times. It is thought this figure presents a more realistic landbank scenario on what is understood to be a national shortage of consented sand and gravel reserves. The figure for hard rock, at 13.5 years, is greater than the minimum required landbank.

5.9 SESplan and its partners will continue to monitor the aggregate situation in collaboration with the industry, through the life of the plan.

5.10 There are opportunities in the SESplan area for aggregate to be extracted from secondary material as a consequence of winning primary materials and the reworking of waste from other industrial processes. There are currently two long term planning permissions in West Lothian for the extraction of burnt shale.

5.11 SPP requires Planning Authorities to encourage the use of recycled materials in construction.

Non Construction Minerals

Dimension Stone

5.12 There are a number of different deposits of dimension stone throughout the SESplan area, some of which are important for the repair of historic buildings and for new development in sensitive areas. There are relatively few dimension stone quarries in the SESplan area, such quarries are understood to be worked intermittently as need arises. SPP requires Planning Authorities to safeguard these resources and provide for their working.

Industrial Minerals

Limestone

5.13 Limestone resources are relatively scarce in the SESplan area; there is currently one active limestone quarry in the SESplan area. SPP requires Planning Authorities to safeguard these resources and provide for their working.

Silica Sandstone

5.14 There are limited linear concentrations of silica sandstone in central and western parts of the Lothians and in mid and west Fife; there are three extraction sites within these areas. SPP requires Planning Authorities to safeguard these resources and provide for their working.

SESplan

The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Waste Technical Note

SESplan
The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Contents

1 Introduction

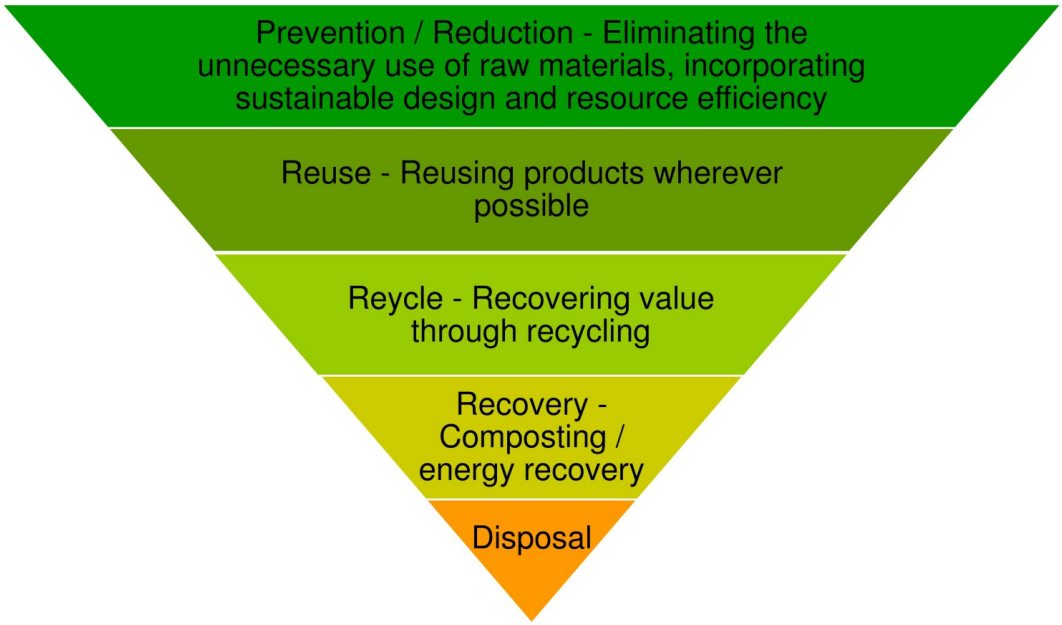
1.1 This is one of a series of Technical Notes, prepared to provide background evidence in support of the second SESplan Main Issues Report (MIR2). This Technical Note sets out the background on waste across the SESplan area thereby informing the options within MIR2. This Technical Note should be read in conjunction with the following series of supporting and background documents:

- Monitoring Statement;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment;
- Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment;
- Spatial Strategy Technical Note;
- Economy Technical Note;
- Minerals Technical Note;
- Housing Land Technical Note; and
- Green Network Technical Note.

2 Zero Waste

2.1 The Scottish Government has adopted Zero Waste as a goal and in 2010 published the Zero Waste Plan (ZWP). In accordance with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), the goal of Zero Waste means following a 'Waste Hierarchy' (an order of preference) for how we deal with waste i.e. eliminating the unnecessary use of raw materials, then reusing and recycling products with disposal the last option.

Figure 2.1 The Waste Hierarchy



2.2 SDP1 made reference to waste as follows:

SDP1

The ZWP sets out Scotland's strategy for dealing with waste. Across the SESplan area, there are a number of recovery and recycling facilities which have received planning consent or are at advanced pre-planning stage. If implemented these facilities could provide additional capacity for the treatment of waste and reduced reliance on landfill. Appropriate facilities include composting, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, and anaerobic digestion, mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants. There is an estimated 20 year supply of residual landfill capacity, which is in excess of the Scottish Government's requirements before taking into account sustainable waste measures.

There is no justification for supporting additional landfill capacity, other than where the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Landfill Capacity Reports indicate that there is a need for additional facilities or environmental benefits may be achieved through landfilling, in particular by facilitating the reclamation of derelict land or enabling the

Zero Waste 2

restoration of disused mineral workings to a productive after use (see the accompanying Waste Technical Note for further details). In this regard there may be opportunities for enhancement of the Green Network.

In developing Local Development Plan (LDP) strategies, Local Planning Authorities should seek to ensure that the function of operational waste sites is not compromised. A schedule of sites may be included within LDPs where considered appropriate.

Policy 14 - Waste Management and Disposal

Local Development Plans will:

a. Encourage proposals for the recycling and recovery of waste where the proposal is in accordance with the Zero Waste Plan, taking into account relevant economic, social, environmental and transport considerations;

b. Consider proposals for landfill development where the need for the facility is supported by the Zero Waste Plan and SEPA Landfill Capacity Reports, and taking into account relevant economic, social, environmental and transport considerations; and

c. Safeguard Easter Langlee, Millerhill Marshalling Yards, Oxwellmains and Westfield as sites for waste treatment facilities.

2.3 This policy position is now being transposed into each of the six LDPs across the SESplan area.

2.4 During 2012, Scotland generated an estimated 11.4 million tonnes of waste from all sources. This consisted of 2.5 million tonnes of household waste, 4.1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and 4.8 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste. In 2012, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of this waste was disposed via landfill (1.5 million tonnes of household waste and 3 million tonnes of commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste).

2.5 As detailed in Table 2.1, in 2013, local authorities across Scotland re-used, recycled or recovered around 1.04 million tonnes of household waste (9,504 tonnes prepared for re-use, 660,272 tonnes recycled and 372,687 recovered (mostly by composting or anaerobic digestion), but disposed of around 1,290,000 tonnes to landfill.

2.6 Within SESplan around 590,000 tonnes of household waste was generated in 2013. As detailed in Table 2.1 just under 53% (316,370 tonnes) of this was disposed via landfill, with around 1% prepared for re-use (5,399 tonnes), 28% recycled (165,070 tonnes) and 16% subject to organics recycling (including composting (96,681 tonnes).

Table 2.1 Management of Waste Within SESplan Area 2013[1] [2] [3]

Local Authority	Household Waste Generation and Management						
	Waste Generated (Tonnes)	Prepared for Re-Use	Recycled (Tonnes)	Organics Recycled (Including Composting) (Tonnes)	Incinerated (Tonnes)[4]	Managed by Other Methods	Landfilled (Tonnes)
City of Edinburgh	184,360	946	42,517	26,725	0	0	114,172
East Lothian	49,335	2,109	10,655	8,115	0	0	28,456
Fife	190,784	1,503	67,664	37,435	965	0	83,217
Midlothian	40,117	80	10,015	6,917	0	0	23,165
Scottish Borders	51,242	329	14,277	6,573	1,153	97	28,821
West Lothian	70,592	432	19,942	10,916	640	0	38,539
SESplan	**586,490**	**5,399**	**165,070**	**96,681**	**2,758**	**97**	**316,370**
Scotland	**2,412,705**	**9,503**	**660,273**	**348,438**	**68,520**	**35,847**	**1,290,829**

1 Source - http://www.environment
2 .scotland.gov.uk/get_interactive/data/household-waste/
3 Data for whole of Fife included, covering SESplan and TAYplan, and this is reflected in the SESplan sub-total.
4 Incineration figure is sum of waste recovered by incineration and co-incineration and waste disposed of by incineration. The tonnages of any residual materials that are left after incineration and are recycled or landfilled are included in the appropriate management method. The sum of landfilled, incinerated and recycled/composted wastes may differ from the total waste managed for a local authority mainly due to weight losses during the waste management processes.

2.7 Although it is the least sustainable option with the worst effect on the environment, disposal to landfill is still the main method of waste disposal in Scotland. The most sustainable and environmentally-friendly option is to reduce the amount of waste we produce in the first place. However, we also need to start reusing items and increasing recycling.

Targets

2.8 Whilst previous waste plans have concentrated on municipal waste (waste generated by households), the ZWP sets out an approach covering all forms of waste including waste generated by construction and commercial / industrial sectors. The ZWP sets out the following targets.

Table 2.2 Summary of ZWP Targets

Target / Cap	Year	Derivation
40% recycling and composting from households	2010	Scottish Government Target
No more than 2.7 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill	2010	Article 5(2) of the EU Landfill Directive
50% recycling and composting from households	2013	Scottish Government Target
No more than 1.8 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill	2013	Article 5(2) of the EU Landfill Directive
Preparing for the reuse and recycling of 50% of waste materials such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from household waste and similar	2020	Article 11(2)a of the EU Waste Framework Directive
60% recycling and composting from households	2020	Scottish Government Target
No more than 1.26 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill	2020	Article 5(2) of the EU Landfill Directive
70% recycling and preparing for reuse of constructions and demolition waste	2020	Article 11(2)b of the EU Waste Framework Directive
No more than 5% of all waste to go to landfill	2025	Scottish Government Target
70% recycling and preparing for reuse of all waste by 2025	2025	Scottish Government Target

2 Zero Waste

The Role of the Planning System

2.9 The ZWP sets out that the planning system has a role to play in supporting the national implementation of the EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2006/98/EC). Planning pro-actively for waste management is an opportunity to join up significant environmental, energy and economic benefits.

2.10 SDP's are also required to have regard to the provisions of the ZWP and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), with the latter advising that development plans must provide for the development of new waste management infrastructure covering all forms of waste through policy, site allocations and action programmes in order to meet expected future waste needs.

2.11 The Waste Hierarchy will be the 'bedrock' of all waste management policy. Planning policy for all developments not just waste related infrastructure should have due regard to the provisions of the Waste Hierarchy giving preference to prevention, reuse, reduction and recycling over disposal.

2.12 Scotland's third NPF (NPF3) was laid before the Scottish Parliament in June 2014. NPF3 contains the objective that at least 70% of waste is to be recycled by 2020. Planning authorities are expected to work with the market to identify viable solutions, with the aim of creating a decentralised network of processing facilities.

2.13 SPP is a statement of Scottish Government policy on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across the country.

2.14 Policies and decisions should be guided by the principle of reducing waste, facilitating its management and promoting resource recovery. The SPP sets out the following framework for planning policy for waste.

Planning for Zero Waste

NPF and Wider Context

175. NPF3 recognises that waste is a resource and an opportunity, rather than a burden.

Scotland has a Zero Waste Policy, which means wasting as little as possible and recognising that every item and material we use, either natural or manufactured, is a resource which has value for our economy. Planning plays a vital role in supporting the provision of facilities and infrastructure for future business development, investment and employment.

Extract from Scottish Planning Policy

176. The planning system should:

- promote developments that minimise the unnecessary use of primary materials and promote efficient use of secondary materials;

- support the emergence of a diverse range of new technologies and investment opportunities to secure economic value from secondary resources, including reuse, refurbishment, re-manufacturing and reprocessing;

- support achievement of Scotland's zero waste targets: recycling 70% of household waste and sending no more than 5% of Scotland's annual waste arisings to landfill by 2025; and

- help deliver infrastructure at appropriate locations, prioritising development in line with the waste hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and waste disposal.

Delivery

177. Planning authorities and SEPA should work collaboratively to achieve zero waste objectives, having regard to the ZWP, through development plans and development management. A revised version of PAN 63 (Planning and Waste Management) will be published in due course.

Development Planning

178. Plans should give effect to the aims of the ZWP and promote the waste hierarchy.

179. For new developments, including industrial, commercial, and residential, plans should promote resource efficiency and the minimisation of waste during construction and operation.

180. Plans should enable investment opportunities in a range of technologies and industries to maximise the value of secondary resources and waste to the economy, including composting facilities, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, anaerobic digestion, mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants. In line with the waste hierarchy, particular attention should be given to encouraging opportunities for reuse, refurbishment, re-manufacturing and reprocessing of high value materials and products. Industry and business should engage with planning authorities to help identify sites which would enable co-location with end users of outputs where appropriate.

181. Planning authorities should have regard to the annual update of required capacity for source segregated and unsorted waste, mindful of the need to achieve the all-Scotland operational capacity. However, this should not be regarded as a cap and planning authorities should generally facilitate growth in sustainable resource management.

182. The planning system should support the provision of a network of infrastructure to allow Scotland's waste and secondary resources to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to protect the environment and public health. While a significant shortfall of waste management infrastructure exists, emphasis should be placed on need over proximity. The achievement of a sustainable strategy may involve waste crossing planning

2 Zero Waste

boundaries. However, as the national network of installations becomes more fully developed, there will be scope for giving greater weight to proximity in identifying suitable locations for new waste facilities.

183. Any sites identified specifically for energy from waste facilities should enable links to be made to potential users of renewable heat and energy. Such schemes are particularly suitable in locations where there are premises nearby with a long-term demand for heat.

184. Plans should safeguard existing waste management installations and ensure that the allocation of land on adjacent sites does not compromise waste handling operations, which may operate 24 hours a day and partly outside buildings.

185. Strategic development plans and local development plans outwith city regions should set out spatial strategies which make provision for new infrastructure, indicating clearly that it can generally be accommodated on land designated for employment, industrial or storage and distribution uses.

186. Local development plans should identify appropriate locations for new infrastructure, allocating specific sites where possible, and should provide a policy framework which facilitates delivery. Suitable sites will include those which have been identified for employment, industry or storage and distribution. Updated Scottish Government planning advice on identifying sites and assessing their suitability will be provided in due course.

187. Local development plans should identify where masterplans or development briefs will be required to guide the development of waste installations for major sites.

[The SPP also contains further specific advice for development management.]

SESplan Waste Infrastructure Requirements

2.15 Annex B of the ZWP set out the national shortfall in the capacity of waste management infrastructure against the ZWP 2025 targets. Revised capacity tables were published in 2014 by the Scottish Government (data correct to 2011, previous data published in the ZWP Annex related to 2009). Capacity shortfall figures for infrastructure related to recovery, recycling and composting and landfill are presented for groupings of authorities, including those in the SESplan area. These capacities should not be treated as a limit and should be used in conjunction with SPP. This information will be reviewed regularly by SEPA and the Scottish Government – as new facilities come on stream the infrastructure capacity gap should reduce.

Additional Infrastructure Capacity

2.16 The additional infrastructure capacity facilities required within the SESplan area to meet the requirements of the ZWP are set out in Table 2.3[(5)]

5 As at 2011 assuming no contribution from minimisation, reuse and improved efficiency of existing systems and no allowance for population change.

Table 2.3 Additional Infrastructure Capacity required to meet ZWP targets for 2025

Infrastructure	Additional Capacity (Tonnes)
Additional capacity needed to manage source segregated recyclables[6]	605,000
Additional capacity needed to manage unsorted waste[7]	225,000
TOTAL	**830,000**

2.17 These figures are a snapshot and will change every year as more facilities are commissioned, and as waste arisings change. As the ZWP is implemented, more waste will be eliminated through the upper tiers of the waste hierarchy (prevention and reuse), and the consequent capacity gap will decrease. The ZWP also anticipates that improvements made to existing collection systems and associated infrastructure will cause more waste to flow through existing infrastructure. Projects with planning consent may also be brought into operation and other proposals may come forward over the life of the SDP.

2.18 The increasing population of the SESplan area will be a factor operating to increase waste arisings. The planning system is largely concerned with facilities at the lower ends of the waste hierarchy. New waste management development will therefore be only one part of the sustainable management of waste, and the land use planning system cannot address all sustainable waste issues by itself.

2.19 For SDP2 it is considered appropriate to advise that applications to recycle waste and to recover energy from waste are viewed favourably in principle, until the capacity gap is closed. In addition, some local authorities may wish to have their own dedicated facilities irrespective of merchant capacity and a level of competition is desirable to ensure reasonable costs for waste disposal. Some new sites may emerge that are more efficient in environmental terms, with respect to re-use of waste heat and transport, so there may be a case to allow further development where a public and environmental interest is served. Given the substantial costs from failing to meet landfill diversion targets, this approach is considered to incorporate the least risk, as it is by no means certain that proposals identified as being in the pipeline will proceed to development.

2.20 Furthermore, the additional capacity requirements set out in Table 2.3 are likely to be moving targets for a variety of reasons, not all related to planning. This matter can be reviewed in future development plans.

2.21 The potential contribution of consented and emerging facilities to the required infrastructure capacity for source segregated and unsorted waste set out in Table 2.3 (a total of 830,000 tonnes) is set out in Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

6 clean Materials Recycling Facility, Anaerobic Digestion, composting, and other e.g. baling, shredding and cleaning source segregated recyclables

7 dirty Materials Recycling Facility, Mechanical and Biological Treatment, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Energy From Waste

2 Zero Waste

Table 2.4 Schedule of facilities to primarily handle source segregated waste, with planning permission or at advanced pre-application stage

Facilities to primarily handle Source Segregated Waste	Local Planning Authority	Capacity (Tonnes Per Year)
Bathgate Pond Green Energy Park received planning permission on 8 March 2011 for the redevelopment of the existing waste management facility including installation of anaerobic digestion plant to provide energy from waste. The site is expected to commence operations in 2014. 200,000 tonnes of waste per annum will be processed, with 105,000 tonnes of this being treated in the anaerobic digestion plant and the remainder being recycled.	West Lothian	200,000
Dowlaw, Eyemouth, existing small composting facility	Scottish Borders	2,000
Lochhead Anaerobic Digestion. Fife Council proposal, going out to procurement, at pre-application stage.	Fife	43,000
Millerhill Anaerobic Digestion (under construction, expected to become operational by end 2015, operator Alauna Energy)		30,000
Millerhill possible future phases (not part of current application). It is anticipated that further industrial development to utilise materials recovered from the waste stream could be located at the site.	Midlothian	Longer term project, capacity to be determined as proposals emerge.
Smeaton Waste Recycling Facility. To handle commercial waste, construction waste, and a number of separated single source materials. Under construction.	East Lothian	150,000
Westfield (Fife), Planning Permission granted for Integrated Waste Management Facility. The existing permission is being supported for renewal. The proposal includes a Material Recycling Facility, composting facility, sustainable business park, and construction and demolition waste recycling.	Fife	500,000
Potential total capacity if all projects implemented	**--**	**925,000**

Table 2.5 Schedule of facilities to primarily handle Unsorted Waste, with planning permission or at advanced pre-application stage

Facilities to primarily handle Unsorted Waste	Local Planning Authority	Capacity (Tonnes Per Year)
Caputhall Mechanical Biological Treatment and unsorted Materials Recycling Facility, (has planning permission, expected to commence operation in 2013).	West Lothian	200,000
Dunbar (Viridor) Energy from Waste site (has planning permission).	East Lothian	300,000 (there may be an element of double counting if site accepts residual wastes stabilised at other facilities listed in this and above schedule)
Easter Langlee Mechanical and Biological Treatment (has outline planning permission)	Scottish Borders	60,000
Millerhill Zero Waste Project (residual waste element)	Midlothian	0 – proposed to handle waste pre-treated through the Mechanical Biological Treatment above (135,000 -150 tonnes per annum)
Potential total capacity if all projects implemented		**710,000**

2.22 As stated above the Scottish Government / SEPA waste capacity tables indicate a total requirement for an additional 830,000 tonnes of waste infrastructure capacity for recovery, recycling and composting of sorted and unsorted wastes. If all of the projects identified in Tables 2.4 and 2.5 are implemented this would result in an additional 1,635,000 tonnes of capacity per year, closing the capacity gap for source segregated and unsorted waste before taking into account the implementation of the ZWP and the non-land use planning initiatives. However, it is by no means certain that all of these schemes shall proceed to operation.

Landfill

2.23 As detailed in Table 2.2, the ZWP sets a 5% limit on the proportion of waste arisings which may be landfilled by 2025. The Scottish Government will deem Scotland as having an adequate network of landfill facilities so long as capacity sufficient for 10 years is maintained. The ZWP sets out a 10 year rolling landfill capacity requirement.

2.24 For the SESplan area the Scottish Government / SEPA estimated that capacity for 11 million tonnes of landfill was required at the start 2011 (in the 2014 data release).

2 Zero Waste

2.25 SEPA maintain a record of existing landfill capacity, and it is a requisite for planning authorities to have regard to these Landfill Capacity Reports, comparing them to the requirements of the ZWP when determining whether additional landfill capacity is required. The residual landfill capacity across SESplan is detailed in Table 2.6[8](i.e. remaining capacity at sites across the SESplan area following the grant of planning permission and the commencement of landfilling operations).

2.26 It is likely that as the ZWP and sustainable waste management initiatives take effect, the quantity of waste disposed to landfill shall reduce each year. The Scottish Government propose landfill bans, including source segregated food waste and dry recyclables by 2015, with further restrictions based on biodegradable content to follow. If demand is reduced in conformity with the ZWP this may have the effect of extending the expected lifespan of the remaining landfill resource even as finite capacity is consumed.

Table 2.6 Residual Landfill Capacity in South East Scotland

Member Authority	Residual Capacity of landfill at end 2011 (tonnes)
City of Edinburgh	0
East Lothian	14,719,847
Fife[9]	4,902,277
Midlothian	1,762,577
Scottish Borders	679,774
West Lothian	1,040,000
SESplan Total Residual Landfill Capacity	**23,104,476**

2.27 Comparing the 10 year requirement (11 million tonnes) with the residual capacity detailed in Table 2.6 it is evident that a supply of around 20 years demand exists, even before taking into account sustainable waste management measures.

2.28 There appears to be little justification for permitting additional landfill capacity, other than where environmental benefits may be achieved through landfilling, in particular by facilitating the reclamation of derelict land or enabling the restoration of disused mineral workings to a productive after use which could not otherwise be achieved.

2.29 Even at the reduced demand levels resulting from successful implementation of the ZWP the finite landfill capacity shall eventually be exhausted, but it is considered that this matter should be reviewed in future SDPs.

8 Source - Table 2 Landfill Capacity Report for Scotland 2012.
9 SESplan part of Fife.

3 Implications for SDP2

3.1 SDP2 is required to identify appropriate locations for necessary waste management facilities, where possible allocating specific sites and provide a policy framework which facilitates the development of these facilities. SDP2 should therefore proceed on the following basis.

- Provide a policy framework which, based on the principles of the Waste Hierarchy, views proposals for recovery, reuse and recycling facilities favourably subject to it being demonstrated that there is a need for an additional facility.

- The ZWP sets out that additional capacity for the treatment and recovery of source segregated (225,000 tonnes) and unsorted (605,000 tonnes) wastes is required to be provided within the SESplan area. Through the delivery of projects with planning consent and other proposals which may come forward over the life of the SDP2 additional capacity for the treatment and recovery of source segregated (925,000 tonnes per year) and unsorted (710,000 tonnes per year) wastes may be provided within the SESplan area, meeting the capacity requirements of the ZWP. Support will be given to the facilities which have been identified to provide the necessary capacity, with Easter Langlee, Millerhill, Oxwellmains and Westfield to be safeguarded within LDPs for waste management development. Support for Westfield will continue to be given in line with NPF 3.

- The SDP as set out within SPP is required to maintain a 10 year rolling landfill capacity. Within the SESplan area there is landfill capacity for **23,572,820** tonnes of waste. This equates to just under a 20 year capacity, which is more than adequate to meet the requirements of SPP and the ZWP. No additional landfill capacity is required within the SESplan area over the life of the present SDP1 or indeed SDP2.

4 Glossary

Biodegradable or organic waste is a type of waste which can be broken down, in a reasonable amount of time, into its base compounds by micro-organisms and other living things, regardless of what those compounds may be.

Biodegradable waste can be commonly found in municipal solid waste (sometimes called biodegradable municipal waste, or BMW) as green waste, food waste, paper waste, and biodegradable plastics. Other biodegradable wastes include human waste, manure, sewage, and slaughterhouse waste. In the absence of oxygen, much of this waste will decay to methane by anaerobic digestion

Circular 6/2013 – development planning: Guidance describing the development planning system in Scotland.

It is intended to provide a single, straightforward description of the legal requirements. Legislative provisions on development planning are in both the primary legislation; the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, and the subsequent Development Planning Regulations. The Circular explains how the various legislative requirements fit together.

The Circular also explains Scottish Ministers' expectations for the key parts of the process in preparing development plans and the Examination procedure.

The Circular replaces Circular 1/2009 and Appendix I:The Habitats Regulations.

commercial/industrial waste: Commercial waste consists of waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business or for the purpose of sport, recreation, education or entertainment but not including household; agricultural or industrial waste.

composting: is the process of creating organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment. Compost is a key ingredient in organic farming. At the simplest level, the process of composting simply requires making a heap of wetted organic matter (leaves, "green" food waste) and waiting for the materials to break down into humus after a period of weeks or months. Modern, methodical composting is a multi-step, closely monitored process with measured inputs of water, air, and carbon- and nitrogen-rich materials. The decomposition process is aided by shredding the plant matter, adding water and ensuring proper aeration by regularly turning the mixture. Worms and fungi further break up the material. Aerobic bacteria manage the chemical process by converting the inputs into heat, carbon dioxide and ammonium. The ammonium is further converted by bacteria into plant-nourishing nitrites and nitrates through the process of nitrification.

demolition waste: is waste debris from destruction of a building. The debris varies from insulation, electrical wiring, rebar, wood, concrete, and bricks. It also may contain lead, asbestos or different hazardous materials

Glossary 4

draft SPP: This will replace the present SPP from 2010. The SPP is being reviewed at the same time as the National Planning Framework. Reviewing these two key national planning policy document at the same time will enable connections to be made between **where** we want to see development (NPF) and **how** we want to see it delivered (SPP). The Minister for Local Government and Planning announced in Parliament on 4 September that both reviews will be completed together in June 2014. The consultation period ended on July 23 2013

The intended outcome will be an improved, up-to-date and robust national basis for enabling development.

dry recyclables: Comingled dry recyclables are a mixture of recyclable commodities:

- Mixed paper
- Newspaper
- Tetrapaks
- Magazines
- Cardboard
- Plastics films and bottles
- Steel and aluminium cans
- Glass containers and bottles

energy from waste: Waste-to-energy (WtE) or **energy-from-waste** (EfW) is the process of generating energy in the form of electricity and/or heat from the incineration of waste. WtE is a form of energy recovery. Most WtE processes produce electricity and/or heat directly through combustion, or produce a combustible fuel commodity, such as methane, methanol, ethanol or synthetic fuels

EU waste framework directive (2006/98/ec): European legislation for the minimisation and treatment of waste applicable to member states of the European Union.

household waste (i.e. municipal waste): Solid waste comprising of rubbish (such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packaging, food scraps, newspapers and magazines, and yard trimmings) that originates from private homes or apartments. It may also contain household hazardous waste. Also called domestic waste or residential waste

incineration (of waste): Incineration is a waste treatment process that involves the combustion of organic substances contained in waste materials.[1] Incineration and other high-temperature waste treatment systems are described as "thermal treatment". Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gas, and heat. The ash is mostly formed by the inorganic constituents of the waste, and may take the form of solid lumps or particulates

4 Glossary

carried by the flue gas. The flue gases must be cleaned of gaseous and particulate pollutants before they are dispersed into the atmosphere. In some cases, the heat generated by incineration can be used to generate electric power.

landfill: A landfill site is an area of land that is used to dump rubbish, either directly on the ground (landraising) or filling an unwanted hole in the ground (landfilling).

landfill capacity reports: SEPA has developed detailed reports to show the amount and location of remaining landfill capacity in Scotland. These cover landfill sites that hold a Waste Management Licence or Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit issued by SEPA. Most landfill sites are now regulated under a PPC permit. The landfill sites considered in the reports are those that are actively accepting waste (or are capable of doing so), those that are in restoration and those that are closed.

NPF 2: The second National Planning Framework (NPF2) was published in June 2009. It sets the spatial strategy for Scotland's development to 2030, and designates 14 national developments of strategic importance to Scotland.

NPF 3: The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets the context for development planning in Scotland and provides a framework for the spatial development of Scotland as a whole.

It sets out the Government's development priorities over the next 20-30 years and identifies national developments which support the development strategy

Following consideration of the responses to the public consultation on the Main Issues Report (MIR) for NPF3, a Proposed NPF3 was laid in the Scottish Parliament on January 14, 2014.

The Proposed NPF3 is subject to Parliamentary scrutiny for a 60 day period until March 24, 2014. Further details of how the Parliament will scrutinise the Proposed NPF3 and you can get involved can be found on the Parliament's website.

proximity principle (in terms of waste): Wherever possible the Proximity Principle should be applied when dealing with waste. This recognises that transporting waste has environmental, social and economic costs so as a general rule, waste should be dealt with as near to the place of production as possible. This has the added benefit of raising awareness about waste and encouraging ownership of the problem at the local level.

recovery (of waste): Energy recovery from waste is the conversion of non-recyclable waste materials into useable heat, electricity, or fuel through a variety of processes, including combustion, gasification, pyrolization, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas (LFG) recovery. This process is often called waste-to-energy (WTE).

recycling: Recycling is a process to change (waste) materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to plastic production.[1][2] Recycling is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse and Recycle" waste hierarchy.

Glossary 4

source segregated waste: Waste sorting is the process by which waste is separated into different elements. Waste sorting can occur manually at the household and collected through curbside collection schemes, or automatically separated in materials recovery facilities or mechanical biological treatment systems.

Waste can also be sorted in a civic amenity site.

SPP: The Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) is a statement of Scottish Government policy on nationally important land use.

The SPP was published in February 2010. It consolidated a series of topic specific policy statements into a single, more concise statement. The SPP currently contains:

An overview of the key components and overall aims and principles of the planning system.

Cross-cutting policies on sustainable economic growth, community engagement and sustainable development.

Subject specific policies on: economic development, town centres and retailing, housing, rural development, coastal planning, fish farming, historic environment, landscape and natural heritage, open space and physical activity, green belts, transport, renewable energy, flooding and drainage, waste management, minerals, on-shore oil and gas, surface coal mining and communications infrastructure.

And sets out the desired outcomes from the planning system, including the creation of high quality sustainable places, and increased sustainable economic growth.

thermal treatment (for waste): Thermal treatment is a term given to any waste treatment technology that involves high temperatures in the processing of the waste feedstock. This commonly, although not exclusively involves the combustion of waste materials.

waste segregation means dividing waste into dry and wet. **Dry waste** includes wood and related products, metals and glass. **Wet waste**, typically refers to organic waste usually generated by eating establishments and are heavy in weight due to dampness. Waste can also be segregated on basis of biodegradable or non-biodegradable waste

zero waste plan: Scotland's Zero Waste Plan sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society. This vision describes a Scotland where **all** waste is seen as a resource; Waste is minimised; valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.

SESplan

The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Housing Land - Technical Note

SESplan
The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Contents

1 Background and Context

1.1 This is one of a series of Technical Notes, prepared to provide background evidence in support of the Main Issues Report (MIR) and contains the following:

- **The Housing Market Area Assessment** - A summary of the preparation of the Housing Market Area Assessment (HMAA);
- **Need and Demand for Housing** - Background to the preparation of the second SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA), together with a summary of the outputs;
- **The Supply of Housing Land** - A summary of the current land supply across the SESplan area using data from 2014 Housing Land Audits; and
- **Comparison** - A comparison of supply and the estimates of need and demand for housing land.

1.2 This Technical Note should be read in conjunction with other Technical Notes, the Interim Environmental Report and the Monitoring Statement. In the Monitoring Statement, of particular relevance is the comparison of past housing completions against the Housing Land Supplementary Guidance Housing Land Requirement.

2 The Housing Market Area Assessment

2 The Housing Market Area Assessment

2.1 A Housing Market Area Assessment (HMAA)[1] was undertaken in May 2014 to provide an analysis of where home buyers in Edinburgh come from and where Edinburgh purchasers move to in the SESplan area. The HMAA also examines where purchasers come from and move to in the surrounding local authority areas.

2.2 In summary the HMAA found that Edinburgh has a functional housing market area (HMA) that extends to include all the SESplan local authority areas. Within the SESplan functional HMA there are fifteen sub HMAs as follows and as shown on Figure 2.1 below.

- City of Edinburgh 01 - City of Edinburgh
- East Lothian 01 - Musselburgh, Haddington and Tranent
- East Lothian 02 - East Lothian Coastal Settlements
- East Lothian 03 - Dunbar and Hinterland
- Fife 01 - Dunfermline and West Fife
- Fife 02 - Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes and Central Fife
- Midlothian 01 - Dalkeith, Gorebridge and Bonnyrigg
- Midlothian 02 - Penicuik and Loanhead
- Scottish Borders 01 - Central Borders
- Scottish Borders 02 - Berwickshire
- Scottish Borders 03 - Northern Borders
- Scottish Borders 04 - Southern Borders
- West Lothian 01 - Livingston and Broxburn
- West Lothian 02 - Bathgate and Armadale
- West Lothian 03 - Linlithgow

1 a supporting document to the second SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment

Figure 2.1 SESplan Sub Housing Market Areas

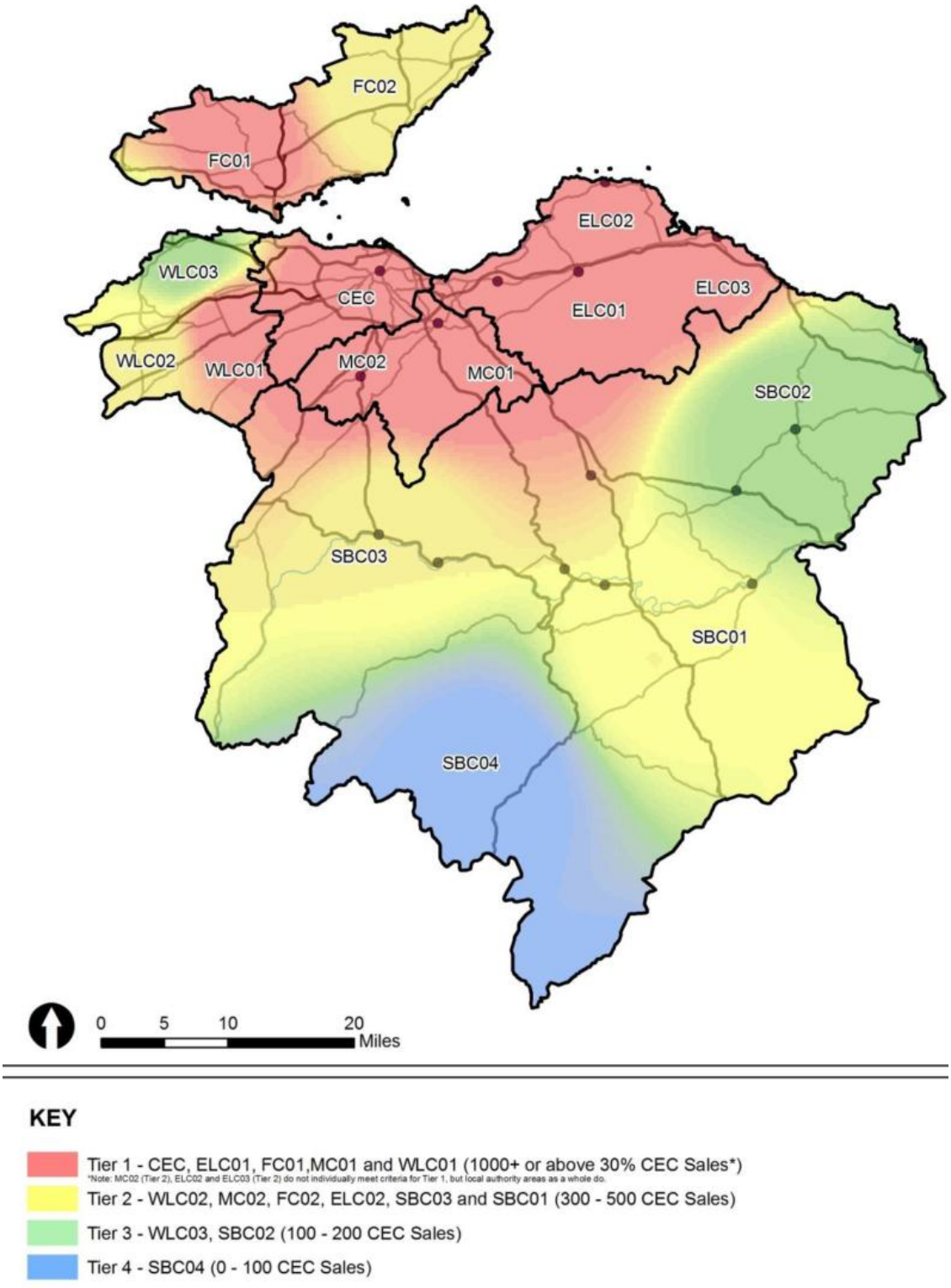
2.3 Edinburgh's functional HMA has extended along radial strategic transport corridors into the surrounding HMAs. Migration to and from Edinburgh is generally highest between the sub HMAs closest to the city, with the strength of this relationship reducing as distance

2 The Housing Market Area Assessment

from the city increases. Spatially this means that a 'tiered'[(2)] sequential effect from Edinburgh is created in terms of the City's influence on the sub HMAs located around it and within the wider functional HMA. This is illustrated on Figure 2.2.

2 MC02, ELC02 and ELC03 do not individually meet the criteria for Tier 1, but their local authority areas as a whole do

Figure 2.2 Impact of Edinburgh's Mobile Demand Across the SESplan Area



2.4 Despite this general characteristic, the assessment findings for Central and Northern Borders sub HMAs are that these areas are similar to sub HMAs in other local authority areas closer to the City.

2 The Housing Market Area Assessment

2.5 In terms of net purchaser migration, movements from Edinburgh to Fife is numerically comparable to net purchaser migration to Midlothian, East Lothian and West Lothian, with that to Scottish Borders being lower. Edinburgh purchaser migration to surrounding sub HMAs has a greater impact on them when the volume of sales in them is lower, with the most significant effects being in Midlothian, East Lothian and West Lothian then Scottish Borders and Fife. The Fife sub HMAs are second only to Edinburgh in terms of sales volume, so proportionately the impact of Edinburgh sales migration there is least. In terms of mobile demand from Edinburgh, the greatest impact in terms of the volume of sales from purchasers originating from Edinburgh is on Fife, East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian.

2.6 In summary the key points to note for the City of Edinburgh and other sub HMAs across the SESplan area are as follows.

City of Edinburgh Sub HMA (CEC01)

- The City of Edinburgh is a self contained HMA, with 89% of sales in the city going to buyers who already live in the city;
- There are more Edinburgh purchasers than sales in Edinburgh to buyers from Edinburgh;
- There are also more Edinburgh purchasers than there are total sales in Edinburgh;
- As such, around 10% of sales in the city are to buyers from surrounding sub-market areas, of which most come from East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian, with less from Fife and Scottish Borders;
- Of the 19% of Edinburgh purchasers that move from the city to surrounding sub HMAs, most of them go to East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian and then Fife with fewest going to Scottish Borders. 81% of purchasers originating from the city bought homes in the city.
- Edinburgh attracts around half as many buyers from surrounding HMAs as the purchasers it generates and directs towards them.

Other Housing Sub HMAs in the SESplan Area

- High levels of self containment, with few moves across adjoining sub HMAs;
- Stronger relationships with adjoining / nearby sub HMAs than with more distant ones;
- Movement between adjoining sub HMAs tends to be towards those with greater population or along or closer to strategic transport corridors or to the city itself;
- This pattern of movement is strongest in the west between sub HMAs in West Lothian and Fife and in the east between sub HMAs in East Lothian, Midlothian and Scottish Borders;

- Very few moves occur between these eastern and western ‘clusters’ of sub HMAs;
- This general pattern of movement between the two separate ‘clusters’ of sub HMAs reflects the linear nature of strategic transport corridors to and from Edinburgh, the physical barrier to direct circulatory movement across the City region created by the Pentland Hills Regional Park, the single road based transport corridor around the City and the more local network of movement routes between nearby towns.
- These characteristics have played a role in influencing movement and shaping the relationships that have developed between the eastern and western clusters of sub HMAs around Edinburgh.

3 Need and Demand for Housing

Background

3.1 A Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA), is a technical document which provides a robust evidence base for housing and land use planning. Based on economic scenarios and on population projections, it estimates the future need and demand for housing. This is broken down into annual figures by tenure over a 20 year period, covering owner occupation, private rent, below market rent and social rent.

3.2 HNDAs provide a starting point to inform local authorities considering the level of housing that should be planned for across an administrative or wider regional area such as SESplan. The estimated future need and demand for housing is used to inform the process of setting housing supply targets and housing land requirements. The HNDA's need and demand outputs inform an overall spatial planning exercise which considers environmental constraints, infrastructure capacity, relative public transport accessibility and a range of other planning factors to establish the options for the spatial strategy (see the accompanying Technical Note on the SESplan Spatial Strategy). Additional policy and practical considerations are taken into account to enable agreement on an achievable level of housing that can be delivered over a defined period and where this should be located.

3.3 HNDAs also provide broader information on how well housing systems are working. This helps local authorities to set policies aiming to provide an appropriate mix of housing across an area including different types and sizes of affordable housing. HNDAs may also be used to inform other areas of housing policy i.e. the role of below market rent, allocation policies, demolitions and transfers.

3.4 The process of assessing housing need and demand is complex. Table 3.1 below aims to summarise the HNDA into 4 key stages.

Table 3.1 Key Stages of SESplan HNDA2

Key Stage	Description
Stage 1 - Building a picture of the current area profile	HNDAs bring together a range of information to show past changes to the population, households, the economy and housing stock. Evidence helps improve our understanding of what is happening now.
Stage 2 - Estimating existing need	HNDAs consider the number of households who lack their own housing or live in unsuitable housing and who cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market and those whose needs cannot be met in situ.
Stage 3 - Considering future housing demand	Reflecting on past trends and the current area profile, HNDAs consider how drivers of the current housing market could shape future demand. HNDAs include projected household

Key Stage	Description
	changes and assessments of potential changes in future economic performance / affordability.
Stage 4 a) - Constructing alternative futures	Analysis in Stage 3 is used to model alternative futures for an area. The HNDA tool contains scenario options for income, affordability, house prices, etc. and groups of scenarios must be selected to reflect likely alternative futures based upon evidence.
Stage 4 b) - Estimates of total additional future housing by tenure	The tool is 'run' for each alternative future, providing a future estimate for housing need and demand by the four tenures.

3.5 The methodology for the second SESplan HNDA follows to a large extent the framework for assessment of need and demand as detailed in HNDA Guidance (2008) produced by the Centre for Housing Market Analysis (CHMA). This Guidance sets out a step by step detailed approach for local authorities to follow. The methodology for the HNDA deviates from HNDA Guidance (2008) in one respect, where key steps set out in the recent 'Draft Housing Need and Demand Assessment - A Practitioner's Guide 2014' (March 2014) are followed. The 2014 Guide sets out detail on the use of the HNDA Tool, developed by CHMA and which negates the requirement to carry out some of the key steps set out in the 2008 Guidance.

3.6 The HNDA Tool contains a number of areas i.e. house prices; income change and change in income distribution, with approximately five different scenario options for each of these areas. Each scenario provides a different potential outcome depicting what might happen within an area. All scenario options within the Tool are outlined in Table 10.1 of the SESplan HNDA Report.

3.7 Detailed work was firstly carried out to assess which scenarios in the Tool most closely represent a likely future for each local authority in the SESplan area, based upon evidence (see Chapter 9 and 10 of the HNDA Report). In addition, work was carried out to consider which scenarios most closely aligned with each alternative future, i.e. what may happen to house prices if the future is characterised by steady rather than strong economic growth. This is set out in Table 10.27 of the SESplan HNDA Report. Table 10.28 takes this a step further, setting out a detailed justification for the selection of scenarios for each alternative future. Finally, Table 10.29 shows how the evidence collated and set out in SESplan HNDA corresponds with the scenarios underpinning alternative futures. Key scenarios which correlate most closely with evidence are highlighted in Table 10.29. This Table shows which alternative futures are therefore considered most likely to represent the future for the SESplan area, on the basis of rigorous analysis.

3.8 The draft HNDA was published for consultation in June 2014, with the document approved for submission to the CHMA for assessment as robust and credible at the SESplan Joint Committee meeting on the 13 October 2014. The final HNDA was confirmed as robust

3 Need and Demand for Housing

and credible in March 2015. Paragraph 113 of SPP states that where the Scottish Government is satisfied that the HNDA is robust and credible, the approach used will not normally be considered further at development plan Examination.

3.9 The SESplan HNDA including supporting documents is available to view and download on the SESplan website. It is accompanied by a short Executive Summary.

The Need and Demand for Housing

3.10 The purpose of the second SESplan HNDA is to provide estimates of total additional future housing by tenure. It is also important to understand how these estimates are arrived at. The process begins by considering information on the population, households, economy, housing stock and specialist provision over the last decade. This information is drawn together to inform the current profile, i.e. what is happening now. It helps to understand why the current situation is the way it is. This evidence is then used to help consider possible household projections, economic forecasts and assessments of affordability and enable informed thinking in relation to which projections and forecasts are likely.

3.11 Using the evidence available, broader thinking considers how the SESplan area might look in future years. Four Alternative Futures have been constructed:

- **Principal -** The default setting of the HNDA Tool. This does not take into account any specific characteristics of the SESplan area.
- **Steady Recovery** - Steady recovery is characterised by a steady upturn in the economy, limited increases in productivity and employment growth; some reduction in housing development constraints and public spending cuts and welfare reform continuing to impact. Migration to the area is low relative to other alternative futures.
- **Wealth Distribution** - Wealth Distribution shows a wider distribution of wealth across the region, creating more high and low skilled jobs and increasing economic activity. Whilst helping to reduce economic inequalities, bringing more people back into work in lower skilled employment lowers GVA [3] and workforce productivity.
- **Strong Economic Growth** - Strong economic growth is characterised by major increases in economic wealth, productivity and high levels of employment. The region becomes one of the fastest growing regions of the UK in population terms.

3.12 A key input to the HNDA is population and household projections. At the time of preparing the draft HNDA for consultation in June 2014, the latest population and household projections were 2010 based. During the consultation, updated 2012 based projections were published. It was agreed with CHMA that the HNDA Tool would be rerun to include the updated projections. The HNDA therefore identifies eight Alternative Futures, four (Alternative Futures 1 - 4) on the basis of 2010 based projections and four (Alternative Futures 5 - 8) on the basis of 2012 based projections. Only the up to date 2012 based Alternative Futures are detailed within this Technical Note. The 2012 based household projection figures project

3 GVA refers to the contribution to the economy of each individual industry or sector

a slower rate of growth than estimated in previous projections which were published prior to 2011 Census results becoming available, with a suggestion that the economic downturn and affordability issues have impacted upon the ability of people to form new households. These projections are informed by a more robust evidence base and are therefore generally considered to be more accurate. For the details of all eight Alternative Futures see the HNDA Report.

3.13 Tables 3.2 - 3.6 below set out the estimates of need and demand for housing as identified in the second SESplan HNDA[4]. For the purposes of the MIR, data from 2012 up to and including 2037 is used. This is to comply with SPP paragraph 118 which sets out that SDPs should set out the possible scale of housing up to 20 years from plan approval (estimated 2017). Throughout this document figures used for Fife cover the SESplan area of Fife only.

Table 3.2 HNDA Alternative Future 5 Principal (2012 Based) - Current and Future Housing Need, by SESplan Sub Housing Market Area (HMA) and Member Authority 2012 - 2037

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total
Edinburgh	**39,959**	**13,849**	**14,327**	**27,085**	**95,220**
ELC01	4,687	1,271	1,103	2,390	9,451
ELC02	949	290	269	596	2,104
ELC03	780	232	236	476	1,724
East Lothian	**6,416**	**1,793**	**1,608**	**3,462**	**13,279**
FC01	2,650	936	1,730	2,565	7,881
FC02	3,522	1,145	1,142	3,300	9,109
Fife	**6,172**	**2,081**	**2,872**	**5,865**	**16,990**
MC01	3,627	799	638	1,551	6,615
MC02	1,665	382	293	750	3,090
Midlothian	**5,292**	**1,181**	**931**	**2,301**	**9,705**
SBC01	946	387	357	1,079	2,769
SBC02	299	129	199	250	877
SBC03	238	112	306	249	905

4 All figures are taken from Chapter 10 of the SESplan HNDA

3 Need and Demand for Housing

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total
SBC04	34	14	31	17	96
Scottish Borders	**1,517**	**642**	**893**	**1,595**	**4,647**
WLC01	2,372	910	1,519	2,296	7,097
WLC02	2,073	677	881	1,653	5,284
WLC03	314	138	293	420	1,165
West Lothian	**4,759**	**1,725**	**2,693**	**4,369**	**13,546**
SESplan	**64,115**	**21,271**	**23,324**	**44,677**	**153,387**

Table 3.3 Alternative Future 6 Steady Recovery (2012 Based) - Current and Future Housing Need, by SESplan Sub Housing Market Area (HMA) and Member Authority 2012 - 2037

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total
Edinburgh	**41,750**	**12,029**	**8,403**	**19,317**	**81,499**
ELC01	3,932	1,146	1,034	2,182	8,294
ELC02	1,295	269	238	548	2,350
ELC03	1,171	208	215	440	2,034
East Lothian	**6,398**	**1,623**	**1,487**	**3,170**	**12,678**
FC01	3,064	657	1,236	1,837	6,794
FC02	3,647	828	794	2,374	7,643
Fife	**6,711**	**1,485**	**2,030**	**4,211**	**14,437**
MC01	3,333	689	576	1,342	5,940
MC02	2,262	325	271	650	3,508
Midlothian	**5,595**	**1,014**	**847**	**1,992**	**9,448**
SBC01	778	214	180	565	1,737
SBC02	454	68	108	130	760

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total
SBC03	425	60	157	129	771
SBC04	321	8	18	13	360
Scottish Borders	**1,978**	**350**	**463**	**837**	**3,628**
WLC01	2,811	804	1,061	1,749	6,425
WLC02	2,473	618	565	1,270	4,926
WLC03	891	130	211	327	1,559
West Lothian	**6,175**	**1,552**	**1,837**	**3,346**	**12,910**
SESplan	**68,607**	**18,053**	**15,067**	**32,873**	**134,600**

Table 3.4 Alternative Future 7 Wealth Distribution (2012 Based) - Current and Future Housing Need, by SESplan Sub Housing Market Area (HMA) and Member Authority 2012 - 2037

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total by Local Authority
Edinburgh	**43,555**	**16,418**	**15,413**	**24,583**	**99,969**
ELC01	4,251	1,515	875	2,407	9,048
ELC02	1,343	347	217	615	2,522
ELC03	1,216	268	201	490	2,175
East Lothian	**6,810**	**2,130**	**1,293**	**3,512**	**13,745**
FC01	3,615	1,048	1,678	2,620	8,961
FC02	4,444	1,324	979	3,402	10,149
Fife	**8,059**	**2,372**	**2,657**	**6,022**	**19,110**
MC01	3,626	955	482	1,567	6,630
MC02	2,391	461	220	766	3,838
Midlothian	**6,017**	**1,416**	**702**	**2,333**	**10,468**

3 Need and Demand for Housing

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total by Local Authority
SBC01	1,185	447	303	1,086	3,021
SBC02	581	140	188	245	1,154
SBC03	514	124	305	240	1,183
SBC04	330	14	36	17	397
Scottish Borders	**2,610**	**725**	**832**	**1,588**	**5,755**
WLC01	3,057	1,132	1,171	2,158	7,518
WLC02	2,772	841	597	1,543	5,753
WLC03	907	168	252	402	1,729
West Lothian	**6,736**	**2,141**	**2,020**	**4,103**	**15,000**
SESplan	**73,787**	**25,202**	**22,917**	**42,141**	**164,047**

Table 3.5 Alternative Future 8 Strong Economic Growth (2012 Based) - Current and Future Housing Need, by SESplan Sub Housing Market Area (HMA) and Member Authority 2012 - 2037

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total by Local Authority
Edinburgh	**52,235**	**14,552**	**19,939**	**33,261**	**119,987**
ELC01	4,701	1,196	1,482	2,706	10,085
ELC02	1,454	274	344	668	2,740
ELC03	1,313	216	301	530	2,360
East Lothian	**7,468**	**1,686**	**2,127**	**3,904**	**15,185**
FC01	4,463	1,055	2,252	3,187	10,957
FC02	5,442	1,296	1,626	4,077	12,441
Fife	**9,905**	**2,351**	**3,878**	**7,264**	**23,398**
MC01	3,770	715	825	1,648	6,958
MC02	2,459	345	383	798	3,985

	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented Sector	Owner Occupied	Total by Local Authority
Midlothian	**6,229**	**1,060**	**1,208**	**2,446**	**10,943**
SBC01	1,696	532	564	1,554	4,346
SBC02	742	170	303	364	1,579
SBC03	655	156	437	361	1,609
SBC04	347	24	44	32	447
Scottish Borders	**3,440**	**882**	**1,348**	**2,311**	**7,981**
WLC01	3,178	929	1,773	2,563	8,443
WLC02	2,827	684	1,072	1,846	6,429
WLC03	1,021	137	334	467	1,959
West Lothian	**7,026**	**1,750**	**3,179**	**4,876**	**16,831**
SESplan	**86,303**	**22,281**	**31,679**	**54,062**	**194,325**

3.14 Table 3.6 below summarises Alternative Futures 5 - 8 at the Member Authority and SESplan level.

Table 3.6 Alternative Futures 5 - 8 Current and Future Housing Need by Member Authority and SESplan Area (2012 - 2037)

Alternative Future	City of Edinburgh	East Lothian	Fife	Midlothian	Scottish Borders	West Lothian	SESplan
AF5 - Principal	95,220	13,279	16,990	9,705	4,647	13,546	153,387
AF6 - Steady Recovery	81,499	12,678	14,437	9,448	3,628	12,910	134,600
AF7 - Wealth Distribution	99,969	13,745	19,110	10,468	5,755	15,000	164,047
AF8 - Strong	119,987	15,185	23,398	10,943	7,981	16,831	194,325

3 Need and Demand for Housing

Alternative Future	City of Edinburgh	East Lothian	Fife	Midlothian	Scottish Borders	West Lothian	SESplan
Economic Growth							

Comparison with Previous Housing Need and Demand Assessment

3.15 In 2011, an assessment of housing need and demand (HNDA1) was prepared to inform SDP1. HNDA1 was based on bringing together three existing HNDAs that had been undertaken for Fife, Edinburgh and the Lothians and Scottish Borders. This HNDA used 2008 based population projections. Scottish Ministers required that the total HNDA estimate for the SESplan area as a whole (the SESplan functional HMA) should be used as an overall housing land requirement within the now adopted Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land.

3.16 Whilst they cover overlapping time periods, it is useful to compare outputs of both the 2014 HNDA (HNDA2, 2012 based population projections) and 2011 HNDA (HNDA1, 2008 based population projections). HNDA1 was primarily focused on the years 2009 to 2024 to meet the then SPP requirement for detail on housing for the first seven and then next five years of a plan period. HNDA2 provides housing data up to 2038 but the main focus for SDP2 is the first 12 years of the plan period to comply with SPP paragraph 118. Therefore the only way to compare outputs is to divide the total estimates of need and demand by the numbers of years covered to give an annualised figure for each output. Detailed information on the HNDA1 outputs by Local Authority is available in the Housing Technical Note September 2011. Table 3.7 uses annualised averages to directly compare outputs for the 15 and 18 year time periods 2009 - 2024 and 2012 - 2029.

Table 3.7 Comparison of HNDA1 and HNDA2 - Estimated Annualised Need and Demand

Authority	HNDA1	HNDA2 AF6 Steady Recovery	HNDA2 AF7 Wealth Distribution	HNDA2 AF8 Strong Economic Growth
Edinburgh	3,233	3,317 (+3%)	3,924 (+21%)	4,569 (+41%)
East Lothian	530	522 (-2%)	559 (+5%)	606 (+14%)
Fife	1,577	662 (-58%)	815 (-48%)	957 (-39%)
Midlothian	147	417 (+184%)	451 (+207%)	466 (+217%)
Scottish Borders	582	216 (-63%)	290 (-50%)	365 (-37%)
West Lothian	1,101	574 (-48%)	642 (-42%)	706 (-36%)

Authority	HNDA1	HNDA2 AF6 Steady Recovery	HNDA2 AF7 Wealth Distribution	HNDA2 AF8 Strong Economic Growth
TOTAL	**7,170**	**5,708 (-20%)**	**6,681 (-7%)**	**7,669 (+7%)**

3.17 Notable findings:

- The HNDA2 estimates of need and demand in Edinburgh are the same or higher than 2011, depending on the alternative future;
- The estimates of need and demand within East Lothian are broadly similar;
- Fife, Scottish Borders and West Lothian have significantly reduced estimates of housing need and demand from HNDA2 compared to 2011; and
- HNDA2 estimates have significantly increased housing need and demand in Midlothian compared to 2011.

3.18 The changes from the HNDA1 outputs to the HNDA2 outputs demonstrates the risks of solely basing SESplan and Local Authority Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements on these assessments. A broader range of considerations is required. SPP paragraph 115 defines the process for Strategic Development Planning Authorities setting a Housing Supply Target as:

'They should set out the housing supply target (separated into affordable and market sector) for each functional housing market area, based on evidence from the HNDA. The housing supply target is a policy view of the number of homes the authority has agreed will be delivered in each housing market area over the periods of the development plan and local housing strategy, taking into account wider economic, social and environmental factors, issues of capacity, resource and deliverability, and other important requirements such as the aims of National Parks. The target should be reasonable, should properly reflect the HNDA estimate of housing demand in the market sector, and should be supported by compelling evidence.
'

3.19 This is expanded upon in the HNDA Practitioners Guide paragraph 13.4. This sets out the following factors to be taken into consideration in setting Housing Supply Targets beyond the HNDA estimates:

- capacity within the construction sector;
- the potential inter-dependency between delivery of market and affordable;
- housing at the local level;
- availability of resources;

3 Need and Demand for Housing

- likely pace and scale of delivery based on completion rates;
- recent development levels;
- planned demolitions; and
- planned new and replacement housing or housing brought back into effective use.

3.20 Paragraph 13.5 states that *'Consideration of these factors could result in a Housing Supply Target figure which may be lower or higher than the housing estimate in the HNDA.'*

4 The Supply of Housing Land

4.1 Each Member Authority within the SESplan area conducts an annual audit of housing land (the Housing Land Audit or HLA). The HLA includes all sites which are currently part of the established land supply. This includes;

- **Effective Land** - Land which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period under consideration, and will therefore be available for the construction of housing;

- **Constrained Land** - Land which may be affected by infrastructure constraints, land contamination or ownership / marketing issues.

4.2 The approved SDP was prepared on the basis of the HLA 2010, which was the most up to date information available at the time of its preparation. The recently adopted Supplementary Guidance updates this position to take account of HLA 2012. Each of the member authorities have now prepared HLA 2014 (including completions to 31 March 2014). A summary of the latest land supply position across the SESplan area is provided in Tables 4.1 - 4.7 below. The figures in this section will likely change in the Proposed Plan evidence as data from HLA 2015 will be available. The tables also set out potential additional supply from emerging LDPs. These figures are informed estimates at this stage and are subject to change as LDPs progress towards adoption. They should not be viewed as committed future supply.

4.3 Note that HLAs report in financial years (1 April to 31 March) whilst the HNDA uses calendar years from the change for the previous year to the next. Therefore to compare the HNDA outputs years from 2012 up to and including 2029, HLA data has been used from the years 2011 / 2012 up to and including 2028 / 2029. This is the anticipated 12th year from approval of the SDP. The SDP has to *"state the amount and broad locations of land which should be allocated in local development plans to meet the housing land requirement up to year 12 from the expected year of plan approval"* [(5)]

Table 4.1 Edinburgh Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	13,900	2,400	16,300
Constrained Sites	4,300	2,900	7,200
Emerging LDP	8,500	-	8,500
Completions 2011 / 2012	1,624	-	1,624

5 SPP Paragraph 118

4 The Supply of Housing Land

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Completions 2012 / 2013	1,191	-	1,191
Completions 2013 / 2014	2,079	-	2,079
Total	**31,594**	**5,300**	**36,894**

Table 4.2 East Lothian Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	5,703	655	6,358
Constrained Sites	32	0	32
Emerging LDP	5,394	50	5,444
Completions 2011 / 2012	433	-	433
Completions 2012 / 2013	214	-	214
Completions 2013 / 2014	366	-	366
Total	**12,142**	**705**	**12,847**

Table 4.3 Fife Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	14,223	3,742	17,965
Constrained Sites[6]	612	327	939
Emerging LDP[7]	5,892	3,143	9,035
Completions 2011 / 2012	641	-	641

6 For the purposes of this work only, Fife have assumed that 15% of their constrained supply will come forward from 2014/15 to 2036/37. This only applies to Fife. Total Fife Constrained supply is 3,661 dwellings

7 Fife emerging LDP sites have yet to be programmed. Therefore they have been split proportionately across the plan periods. This only applies to Fife.

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Completions 2012 / 2013	754	-	754
Completions 2013 / 2014	635	-	635
Total	**22,758**	**7,212**	**29,969**

Table 4.4 Midlothian Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	9,798	574	10,372
Constrained Sites	145	0	145
Emerging LDP	3,760	0	3,760
Completions 2011 / 2012	418	-	418
Completions 2012 / 2013	544	-	544
Completions 2013 / 2014	603	-	603
Total	**15,268**	**574**	**15,842**

Table 4.5 Scottish Borders Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	6,103	0	6,103
Constrained Sites	2,580	0	2,580
Emerging LDP	630	0	630
Completions 2011 / 2012	266	-	266
Completions 2012 / 2013	306	-	306
Completions 2013 / 2014	288	-	288
Total	**10,173**	**0**	**10,173**

4 The Supply of Housing Land

Table 4.6 West Lothian Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	10,818	2,590	13,408
Constrained Sites[8]	2,906	2,905	5,811
Emerging LDP	4,148	0	4,148
Completions 2011 / 2012	229	-	229
Completions 2012 / 2013	523	-	523
Completions 2013 / 2014	615	-	615
Total	**19,239**	**5,495**	**24,734**

Table 4.7 SESplan Established Land Supply and Other Factors

	2011 / 2012 - 2028 / 2029	2029 / 2030 - 2036 / 2037	2011 / 2012 - 2036 / 2037
Effective Land Supply	60,545	9,961	
Constrained Sites	10,576	3,193	
Emerging LDP	28,324	6,132	
Completions 2011 - 2012	3,611	-	
Completions 2012 / 2013	3,532	-	
Completions 2013 / 2014	4,586	-	
Total	**111,174**	**19,286**	**130,460**

4.4 An assessment of the likely contribution from windfall sites has also been undertaken. In line with SPP, within the City of Edinburgh an Urban Capacity Study has been undertaken. The expected contribution from windfall sites is detailed in Table 4.17 below.

8 For the proposes of this work, West Lothian have assumed that 40% will come forward in first period and 40% in latter period. Total constrained supply is 7,264 dwellings.

Table 4.8 Expected Contribution from Windfall

Sub Housing Market Area	2012 - 2029	2029 - 2037
Edinburgh	5,200	2,800
East Lothian	540	269
Fife	2,100	1,120
Midlothian	690	320
Scottish Borders	1,902	784
West Lothian	1,200	640
SESplan	**11,632**	**5,933**

4.5 An estimate of likely and planned demolitions is set out in Table 4.18 below. An allowance for demolitions is required to calculate net additional supply potential.

Table 4.9 Estimate of Likely and Planned Demolitions

Sub Housing Market Area	2012 - 2029	2029 - 2037
Edinburgh	200	100
East Lothian	31	15
Fife	388	160
Midlothian	60	32
Scottish Borders	300	160
West Lothian	82	44
SESplan	**1,061**	**511**

5 Considerations for MIR2

5.1 SPP sets out that SDPs should set out the Housing Supply Target and the Housing Land Requirement for the plan area, each local authority area and the functional HMA. As set out in the Housing Market Area Assessment the SESplan Functional HMA is the same geography as the overall plan area. SDPs should also state the amount and broad locations of land which should be allocated in LDPs to meet the Housing Land Requirement up to year 12 from the expected year of plan approval, making sure that the requirement for each housing market area is met in full. Beyond year 12 and up to year 20, SDP2 will provide an indication of the possible scale and location of housing land including by LDP area.

5.2 As set out in Chapter 3, HNDA2 sets out a series of Alternative Futures. The first four (Alternative Futures 1 - 4) are on the basis of 2010 based projections and the second (Alternative Futures 5 - 8) on the basis of 2012 based projections. Given that Alternative Futures 1 - 4 are based on pre-2011 census data, they have been discounted. Alternative Future 5, whilst based on the latest 2012 based projections is in reality the default setting of the HNDA tool and does not take into account any specific SESplan circumstances.

5.3 On this basis three options for housing land within SDP2 have been identified.

- **Option 1 (Steady Economic Growth)** - This is based on Alternative Future 6 (Steady Recovery) and is characterised by a steady upturn in the economy, limited increases in productivity and employment growth. There is some reduction in housing development constraints and public spending cuts and welfare reform continuing to impact. Migration to the area is low relative to other alternative futures.

- **Option 2 (Increasing Economic Activity with more High and Low skilled Jobs)** - This is based on Alternative Future 7 (Wealth Distribution) which shows a wider distribution of wealth across the region, creating more high and low skilled jobs and increasing economic activity. Whilst helping to reduce economic inequalities, bringing more people back into work in lower skilled employment lowers GVA [9] and workforce productivity. A continuation of the approach of SDP1.

- **Option 3 (Strong Economic Growth)** - This is based on Alternative Future 8 (Strong Economic Growth) and is characterised by major increases in economic wealth, productivity and high levels of employment. The region becomes one of the fastest growing regions of the UK in population terms.

5.4 A key consideration in setting Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements is a comparison of the estimates of housing need and demand set out in Chapter 3 against the supply set out out in Chapter 4. Note that paragraphs 3.18 and 3.19 state that these are only one of many factors informing Housing Supply Targets. For the purposes of this Technical Note and the tables below, the total potential housing supply for the periods 2012 - 2029 and 2030 - 2037 is defined as detailed in Table 6.1 below.

9 GVA refers to the contribution to the economy of each individual industry or sector

Table 5.1 Composition of Total Supply

	Total Supply 2012 - 2029	Total Supply 2030 - 2037
A	Completions 2011 / 2012, 2012 / 2013 and 2013 / 2014	Effective Land Supply
B	Effective Land Supply	Emerging LDP Allocations
C	Emerging LDP Allocations	Constrained Supply
D	Constrained Supply	Windfall Allowance
E	Windfall Allowance	Total A - D Minus Demolitions Allowance
F	Total A - E Minus Demolitions Allowance	

5.5 Tables 5.2 to 5.4 set out total potential supply compared against need and demand estimates for Options 1, 2 and 3 for the period 2012-2029. This period will run up to 12 years after the estimated plan approval year (2017) as required by paragraph 118 of SPP.

Table 5.2 Option 1 Steady Recovery 2012 - 2029

Local Authority Area	2012 - 2029			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	59,700	36,594	-23,106	61%
East Lothian	9,403	12,651	3,248	135%
Fife	11,924	24,470	12,546	205%
Midlothian	7,511	15,898	8,387	212%
Scottish Borders	3,895	11,775	7,880	302%
West Lothian	10,337	20,357	10,020	197%
SESplan TOTAL	**102,770**	**121,745**	**18,975**	**118%**

5 Considerations for MIR2

Table 5.3 Option 2 Increasing Economic Activity with more High and Low Skilled Jobs 2012 - 2029

Local Authority Area	2012 - 2029			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	70,631	36,594	-34,037	52%
East Lothian	10,068	12,651	2,583	126%
Fife	14,673	24,470	9,797	167%
Midlothian	8,115	15,898	7,783	196%
Scottish Borders	5,222	11,775	6,553	225%
West Lothian	11,549	20,357	8,808	176%
SESplan TOTAL	**120,258**	**121,745**	**1,487**	**101%**

Table 5.4 Option 3 Strong Economic Growth 2012 - 2029

Local Authority Area	2012 - 2029			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	82,237	36,594	-45,643	44%
East Lothian	10,901	12,651	1,750	116%
Fife	17,224	24,470	7,246	142%
Midlothian	8,389	15,898	7,509	190%
Scottish Borders	6,564	11,775	5,211	179%
West Lothian	12,724	20,357	7,633	160%
SESplan TOTAL	**138,039**	**121,745**	**-16,294**	**88%**

5.6 Commentary:

- There is a significantly larger supply of housing land compared to the need and demand estimate across the SESplan area for Option 1 (118%), broadly similar for Option 2 (101%) and a lower supply compared to Option 3 (88%).

- For Option 1 all local areas have supply in excess of estimated need and demand except Edinburgh. This would be anticipated based on the approved SDP and Housing Land Supplementary Guidance. Approved SDP1 paragraph 110 sets out that *'environmental constraints and other restrictions on land availability within the city's boundaries may mean that a significant proportion of these additional housing needs and demands will require to be met on housing land allocations in the other five LDP areas'.* The difference between estimated need and demand and supply for Edinburgh increases with Options 2 and 3.

- For Option 1 there is a significant excess supply in comparison to need and demand estimate in the other authorities. Scottish Borders has the largest surplus supply (302%) with East Lothian the smallest, but still 135% of estimated need and demand. These surpluses cover the shortfall against the estimated need and demand in Edinburgh. Not including Edinburgh, these surpluses decrease with Options 2 and 3 but are always higher than the need and demand estimates.

Table 5.5 Option 1 Steady Recovery 2030 - 2037

Local Authority Area	2030 - 2037			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	21,799	8,000	-13,799	37%
East Lothian	3,275	959	-2,316	29%
Fife	2,513	8,171	5,658	325%
Midlothian	1,937	862	-1,075	45%
Scottish Borders	-267	624	891	-234%
West Lothian	2,573	6,091	3,518	237%
SESplan TOTAL	**31,830**	**24,707**	**-7,123**	**78%**

Table 5.6 Option 2 Increasing Economic Activity with more High and Low Skilled Jobs 2030 - 2037

Local Authority Area	2030 - 2037			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	29,338	8,000	-21,338	27%
East Lothian	3,677	959	-2,718	26%

5 Considerations for MIR2

Local Authority Area	2030 - 2037			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
Fife	4,437	8,171	3,734	184%
Midlothian	2,353	862	-1,491	37%
Scottish Borders	533	624	91	117%
West Lothian	3,451	6,091	2,640	177%
SESplan TOTAL	**43,789**	**24,707**	**-19,082**	**56%**

Table 5.7 Option 3 Strong Economic Growth 2030 - 2037

Local Authority Area	2030 - 2037			
	Need and Demand Estimate	Supply	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
City of Edinburgh	37,750	8,000	-29,750	21%
East Lothian	4,284	959	-3,325	22%
Fife	6,174	8,171	1,997	132%
Midlothian	2,554	862	-1,692	34%
Scottish Borders	1,417	624	-793	44%
West Lothian	4,107	6,091	1,984	148%
SESplan TOTAL	**56,286**	**24,707**	**-31,579**	**44%**

SESplan

The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

SESplan 2:

Main Issues Report

Green Network

Technical Note

SESplan 2 – Green Network Technical Note

Introduction

This technical note briefly sets out the process of engagement undertaken with the SESplan Local Authorities and Key Agencies to inform the preferred option to green networks and a regional walking and cycling network, set out in the Main Issues Report (MIR) for SDP2. Whilst green network priorities are set out under A Place for Communities and the Regional Walking and Cycling Network under A Better Connected Place, the issues are closely linked. The note also provides further details on the objectives identified for the 15 proposed Green Network Spatial Priority Areas set out in the MIR.

This Technical Note is split into two sections. Section 1 contains the background information for MIR Issue J: Strategic Green Networks. Much of the work behind the Regional Walking and Cycling Network arose out of work on Strategic Green Network Priorities. That is why background information and details of the routes shown on the Regional Walking and Cycling Network diagram follow in Section 2.

1.1 STRATEGIC GREEN NETWORKS

For ease of reference, the preferred MIR option is repeated here:

Preferred Option - Strategic Green Networks
SDP2 will identify spatial priority areas for green network safeguarding, enhancement and creation and key areas of cross-boundary working identified at the regional level. LDPs will be required to reflect the green network priorities identified, add detail as appropriate on local level green network priorities and work toward delivery through LDP action programmes.

1.2 What are Green Networks?

Green networks in the SESplan area are: *connected areas of green and blue spaces within and around our towns and cities, linking out into the wider countryside, which underpin the region's quality of life and sense of place and provides the setting within which high quality, sustainable growth can occur.*

- **taken from SESplan SDP1 Green Network Technical Note 2011**

The SESplan area has a diverse range of existing green networks which help define the character of the region, while maintaining the distinctiveness of individual places and promoting quality of life for people who live in, work in or visit the area.

National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) set out a strong policy context for green infrastructure in city regions, emphasising the scope to deliver multiple benefits, and improved quality of life, sustainability and resilience within our city regions. NPF3 also confirms the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) as a national development, which covers all of the SESplan area except the Scottish Borders.

1.2 Feedback on SESplan 1 and Learning from LDP Approaches

As a relatively new concept in SDP1, feedback was sought on the green network content, to help inform the preferred approach in SDP2. To inform the preferred approach set out in the MIR, early engagement has been undertaken with the SESplan Local Authorities and Key Agencies. This was to learn from experiences of using SDP1 and to discuss and identify the priorities and actions for progressing SDP2.

As a basis for our assessment of the effectiveness of the green network proposals in SDP1, an online survey of member local authorities and key agencies was undertaken alongside holding two workshops to review and discuss the approach for SDP2. Feedback from member authorities and key agencies on the approach to green networks in SESplan SDP1, suggested it had generally offered a good starting point, but experience in preparing the green network content in LDPs had

demonstrated that there were some areas for improvement that could be identified. Key points were:

- The mapping in the SDP1 Green Network Technical Note was considered to show too much background information, much of which was thought to be more appropriate for consideration at the LDP level;
- Spatial priorities for green network enhancement within the region were not clear enough and that green network issues and opportunities in cross boundary areas between Local Authorities were not set out in enough detail;
- A need for more specific detail on the location and nature of the opportunities for green network development; and
- A need for more information on action planning and delivery.

Views on SDP1 were explored further in a workshop with Local Authority and Agency colleagues, held in May 2014, where approaches at the LDP level were explored in further detail. The workshop discussions identified the benefits of setting out key aims underpinning the Green Network opportunities, as well as suggesting the following likely areas of useful focus for SDP2:

- Identify spatial priorities for green network safeguarding and enhancement, underpinned (and informed) by green network themes;
- Co-ordinate action in cross-boundary areas to facilitate planning and delivery between neighbouring authorities
- Co-ordinate action to help set direction in areas of strategic growth, including across local authority boundaries where necessary.

1.3 The Preferred Approach in SESplan 2

This early engagement has helped to identify where SDP2 can add value to the work already undertaken in SESplan 1. The main areas proposed are set out below:

- Identify the key themes and multiple benefits that the SESplan green network is seeking to deliver;
- Identify key strategic areas where green network safeguarding and enhancement is needed (while recognizing that LDPs need to show the detail and required actions);
- Identify cross-council boundary areas where collaboration and co-ordination is needed to ensure planning and delivery of strategic green networks; and
- Identify to an appropriate level of detail the green network assets and the strategic green network needs in areas of significant growth and change.

These areas of work are considered to align well with the priorities set out in NPF3 and SPP, reflecting the emphasis on ‘placemaking’ and sustainable growth that maintains distinctiveness and promotes quality of life.

The preferred approach in the MIR seeks to ensure that strategic green network connectivity is maximised and that multiple benefits are delivered. This will require the successful integration of different green network functions within an efficient use of land. In strategic development areas, the preferred approach is to identify the key strategic green network requirements, while setting a vision for local green network development as an integral element of the ‘placemaking’ principles established for these areas. While the SDP will illustrate the strategic connections and principles for green network development it is intended that the LDPs will set out the more detailed plans and proposals for sites within the areas of strategic development, as well as identifying more local-level green network priorities, as appropriate.

1.4 Identifying Spatial Priorities for Green Network Development at the SESplan Level

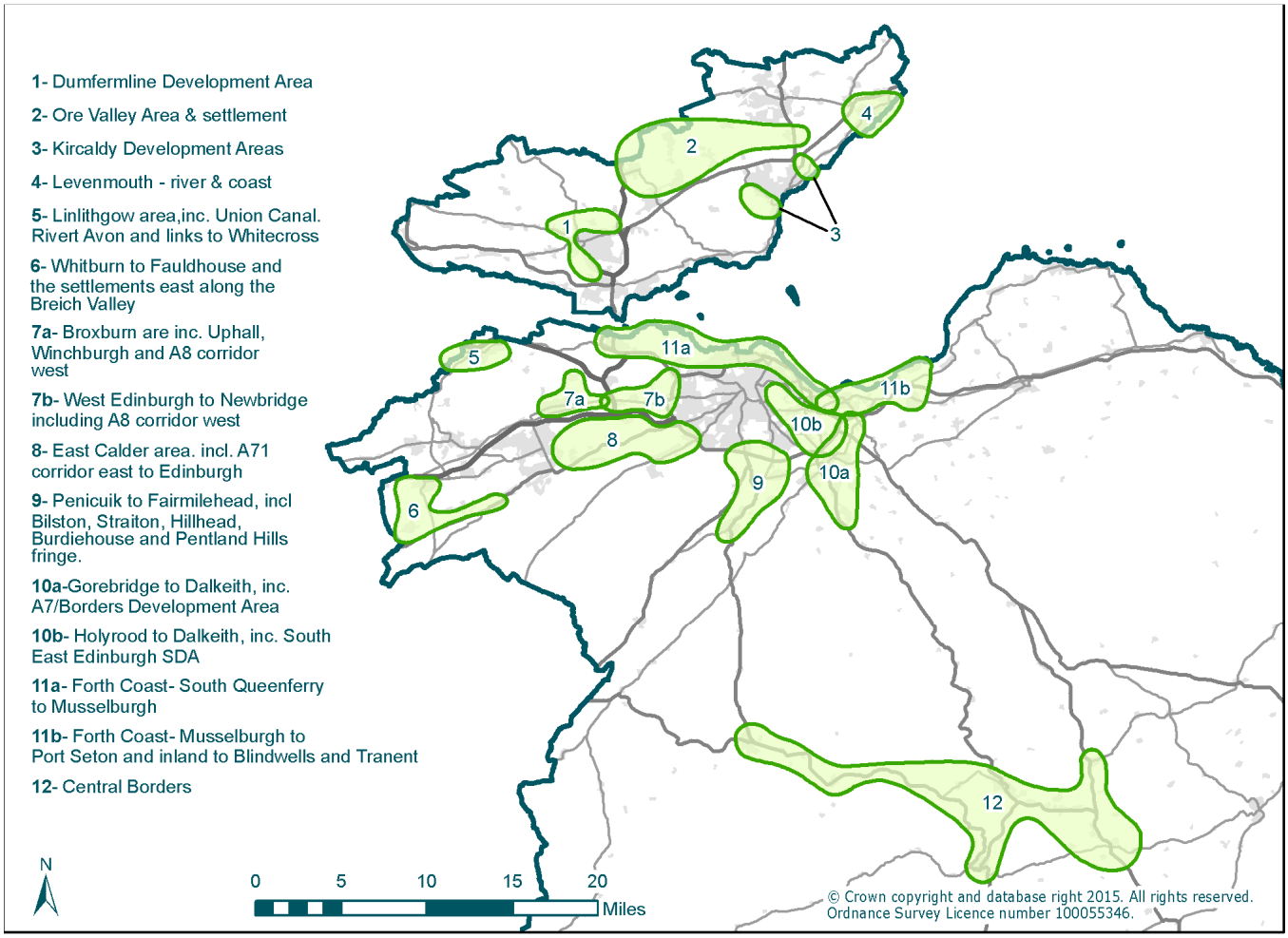
During the Summer and Autumn of 2014 discussions continued with local authority colleagues to refine the green network themes and begin to identify the areas of greatest strategic importance for green network development. These were defined as spatial priorities for green network development at the SESplan level and included areas where cross-boundary working between local authorities is required. Across the six local authorities a total of 32 suggestions were received.

Initial consideration of the suggested priorities and areas of cross-boundary working was undertaken by SESplan, supported by staff from SNH and Lothian's and Fife Green Network Partnership (LFGNP). This looked to:

1. consider where suggestions aligned with one another and could be merged;
2. consider where suggestions covered more than one geographic area and would benefit from being split into more than one area; and
3. identify where suggestions related more strongly to existing environmental assets that are protected under other planning tools.

This analysis identified 20 suggested areas, which fell into points 1 and 2 above. In October 2014, a further workshop discussion was held with Local Authority and Key Agency colleagues, to consider the areas proposed and to identify if any areas were missing from the list. For five proposals, which strongly related to active travel routes, the decision was taken to incorporate these proposals into SESplan's work on a regional walking and cycling network (Section 3). This resulted in 15 initial suggested priority areas and areas of cross-boundary working at the SESplan level, shown in the diagram below. Section 2, provides further detail on the 15 proposals identified.

Figure 1 - Regional Green Network Priority Areas



1.5 Green Network Themes

Discussions identified the benefits of a strong thematic underpinning for the green networks in order to help communicate their aims and multiple benefits. Further development of the themes was also seen to offer a useful means of more simply communicating the priorities in areas of change. The nine SESplan specific proposed themes build on the content of SPP and NPF3 and are set out in the table below.

	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*

2. Priority Areas and Key Areas of Cross-boundary working at the SESplan level

The following pages provide short summary statements on the 15 green network priority areas identified through discussions to-date, including the objectives identified across the nine green network themes (identified in section 1.5). These statements are intended to provide an indication of the extent of the area, the key issues within each area and relative levels of regional importance based on factors and contribution towards green network themes.

It is intended that the areas identified will be updated as necessary to take on board comments made in relation to the MIR and reflect the preferred approach to spatial growth identified.

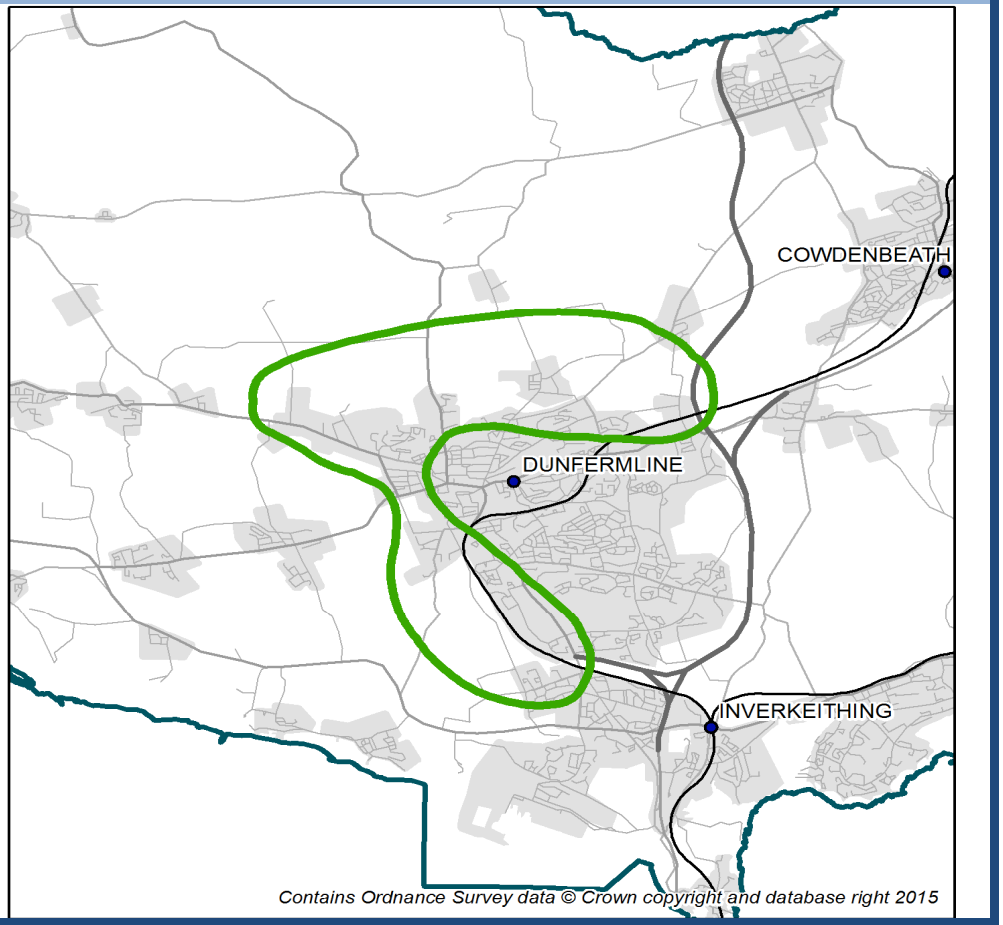
In preparing the Proposed Plan of SDP2, SESplan will revise the summary statements and supporting diagrammatic plan based on the consultation responses. These will set out the key issues and opportunities for green network development in each of the priority areas. This is intended to set strategic direction for improvement of the green network in each location and to inform the approach taken for LDP preparation.

Please note that the areas shown in the diagrams are broadly indicative and for contextual purposes only. They do not represent actual boundaries of priority areas.

Area/Project	1. Dunfermline Development Area		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on west and north Dunfermline • Allocations include land for 7,200 new houses • Area includes proposals for a northern link road and western distributor road	• Incorporates Townhill Country Park • Adjoins Dunfermline Green Belt to the west, and includes landscape assets of Broomhall Estate	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of significant change, with a number of new and proposed developments. Establishing and maintaining a sense of place will be highly important moving forward and co-ordination of green network planning can help.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	North and west Dunfermline form key gateways, green network development will be important in shaping impressions of the wider town.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes Baldrige Burn and Brankholm Burn. Water management a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing core path and active travel route network. High quality active travel links through development and to the town centre needed, alongside access to Townhill Country Park, wider countryside/settlements. Ensure northern link road and western distributor function as streets, with well-designed crossing points.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is a key issue to be addressed within the design of new areas of housing.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively poor levels of habitat connectivity; this could be improved, with opportunities to deliver wider off-site habitat networks connections.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character is well defined in places, including landscape features of Broomhall Estate. Landscape to the west has a strong sense of containment and high scenic quality, providing a positive setting for the town. Further study and a sensitive design led approach to GN development are required. Strengthening landscape character in the north is also a priority.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no substantial VDL sites in this area.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	A few areas of Dunfermline are included in the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland (SIMD 2012) but deprivation is not a significant issue.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within Fife.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with land use change; delivery may be more complicated due to different land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated across site boundaries at an early stage.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery is often, but not solely, dependant on development and the overall context for delivery is complex.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderate-sized area, on the edge of Dunfermline, with a high level of land use change proposed. Forming a key gateway from the north and west, the area is an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

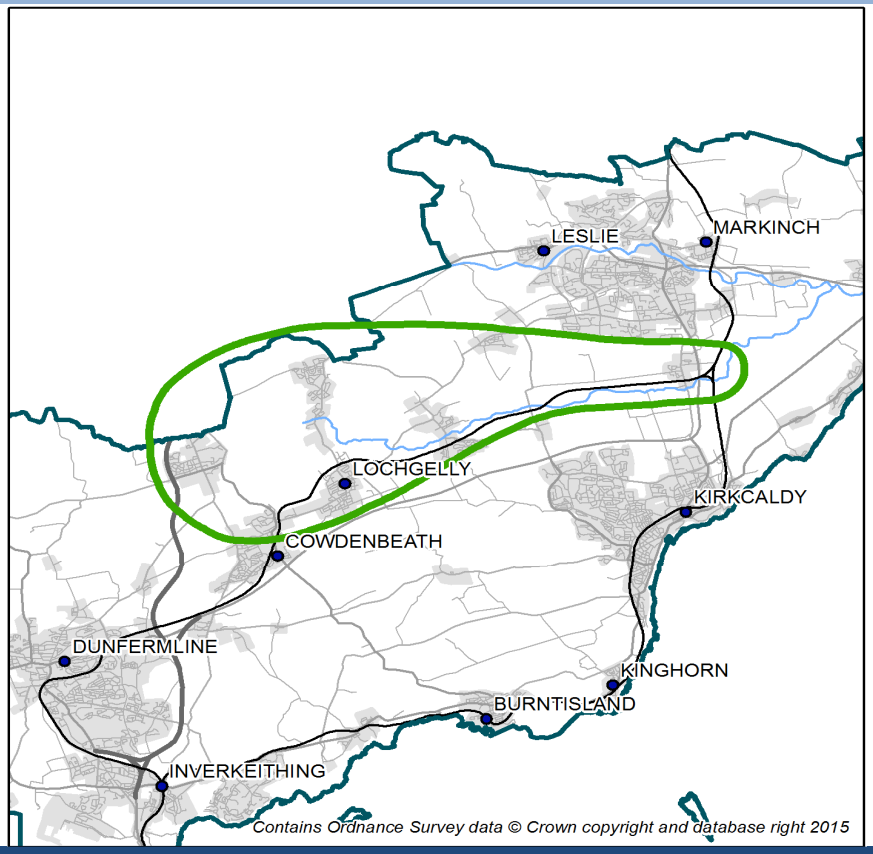
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly as the town grows west and northwards HIGH

Area/Project	2. Ore Valley area and Settlements	
Background Context:	• Area focussed on the Ore Valley Strategic Development Area, incorporating proposals in the settlements of Lochgelly, Kelty, Ballingry and Lochore, for approximately 5,500 new houses • Former coal mining area, including the former Westfield open cast site;	• Vacant and derelict land and areas in need of regeneration remain • Incorporates Lochore Meadows Country Park and adjoins the Lomond Hills Regional Park

	SES PLAN Green Network Themes	Objectives and Priorities	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Significant amount of development proposed across a number of settlements, centred on the Ore Valley and Lochore Meadows. Improving quality of place and wider environmental quality, whilst maintaining a sense of place are highly important moving forward.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Provides the landscape setting for and gateway to surrounding settlements, shaping wider impressions of the area, including as a place to invest. Potential growing tourism role, which includes the route of the proposed Pilgrim's Way.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes River Ore and Lochty Burn. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing core path and active travel route network. Area includes part of proposed Pilgrim Way route. Opportunities for further development of a major multi-user route between settlements within the Ore Valley and improved gateways and active travel links to Country Park have been identified.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	Existing open space quality below average. Ease/quality of access to wider assets, including the Country Park variable. This is a key issue to address in existing areas, as well as in the creation of new areas of housing.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Environmental quality is variable. Water body restoration opportunities have been identified in the area, with potential to deliver habitat connections and wider landscape improvements alongside.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Past land uses have led to a fragmented landscape character and variable landscape quality; strengthening landscape character and improving landscape quality are very high priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for VDL remain strong ambitions; regeneration of sites could deliver green network enhancements.	✓
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	There are high levels of disadvantage in a number of settlements bounding the Ore Valley area.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	Area is entirely within Fife, but adjoins the Perth and Kinross boundary.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Whilst some delivery will be dependent on land-use change, overall context for delivery is complex given size of area. Wider projects will also be dependent on landowner agreement and available funding. Nevertheless to deliver the scale of change desired it is important that delivery is co-ordinated from an early stage and set within a wider vision for the area.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Delivery is likely to be complex, through a range of mechanisms, and over a range of timescales.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a significant-sized area, which forms the landscape setting for a number of settlements, as well as defining a key interface between Fife and Perth and Kinross. Its scale and variable environmental quality make it an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



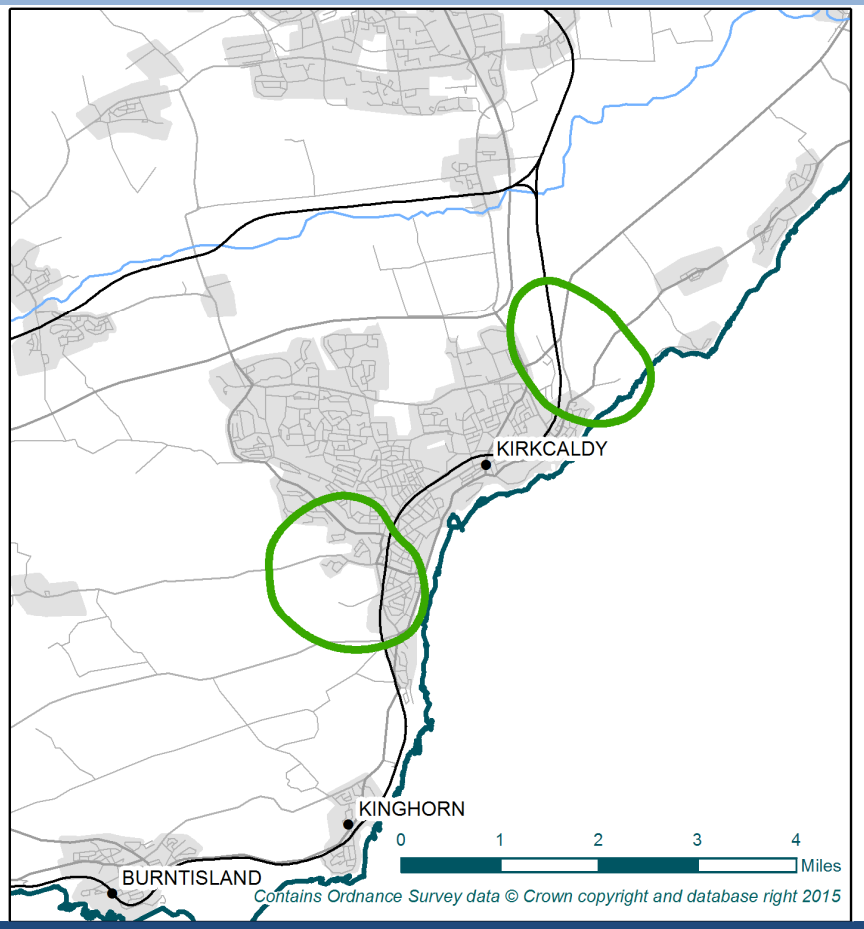
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly as a key means of improving environmental quality and delivering regeneration ambitions HIGH

Area/Project	3. Kirkcaldy Development Areas		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on growth areas to the east and south-west (SW) of Kirkcaldy • Allocations include land for around 3,850 new houses	• Kirkcaldy SW adjoins a Local Landscape Area, and is close to designed landscapes at Raith Estate.	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of significant change. Establishing new green networks and maintaining a sense of place will be highly important moving forward.	
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Kirkcaldy SW and Kirkcaldy East form key gateways to the town; development will shape impressions of the wider town.	
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Kingslaw Burn passes through Kirkcaldy East, and Tiel Burn to the east of Kirkcaldy SW. Water management a key issue for new developments and should integrate with green network enhancements.	
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing core path and active travel route network. High quality links through development, towards the town, coast, and wider countryside needed, and neighbouring communities and from Kirkcaldy SW to Beveridge Park and Balwearie High School. Wider countryside links are still to be developed.	
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is a key issue to be addressed within the design of new areas of housing.	
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Kirkcaldy SW has good habitat assets, with potential for habitat connectivity to high quality assets including Raith Estate's ancient woodland and riparian habitat along watercourses. Kirkcaldy East has potential to contribute to the wider habitat network, including the Wemyss Estate woodlands.	
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Kirkcaldy SW is an existing high quality landscape, with strong assets, high scenic value, providing a positive setting for the town; sensitive approach required. Strengthening landscape character and quality in Kirkcaldy East is a priority.	
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	In Kirkcaldy East, the Kingslaw site has recently been open cast mined and reclaimed. There are no other VDL sites in the area.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	The SIMD data for Kirkcaldy East highlights that development is in close proximity to areas of higher disadvantage.	

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within Fife.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with land use change. Proposals are at an advanced stage, having been carried forward from the Fife Structure Plan and SDP1.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery is dependent on development timescales. Wider linkages may be more complex to deliver.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	The area is composed of two moderate-sized areas, on the edge of Kirkcaldy, with a high level of land use change proposed. Forming a key gateway from the south-west and east, the area is an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



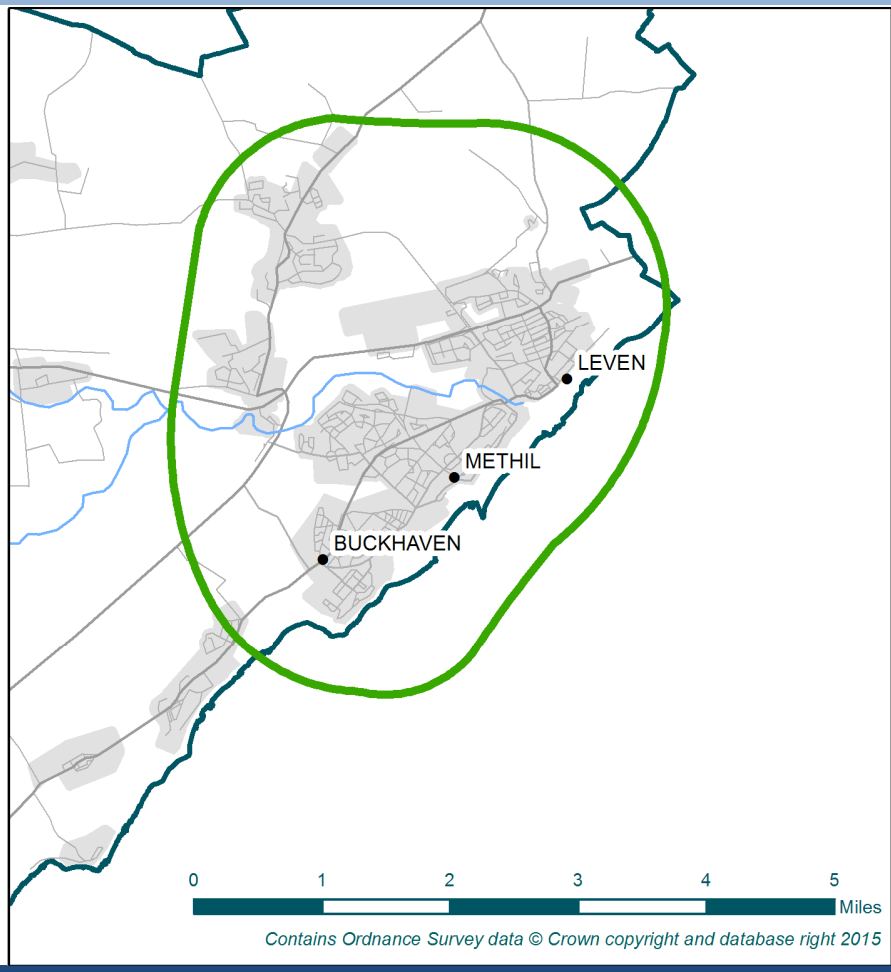
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly as the town grows south westwards and east MEDIUM

Area/Project	4. Levenmouth, including the River Leven and Coast		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on Leven, Methil, Methilhill and Buckhaven, which have coalesced • Includes significant areas of vacant and derelict land	• Allocations include land for around 1,650 new houses • Major employment areas at Fife Energy Park and Diageo and proposals for low carbon business park at Buckhaven	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area includes significant open space, coastal and riparian assets. Improving quality of existing assets, successfully integrating and connecting to local communities and enhancing environmental quality, whilst maintaining a sense of place are highly important.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Includes major employment areas at Diageo and Fife Energy Park. Levenmouth is also recognised as the gateway to the East Neuk. Green network enhancement will improve attractiveness and help shape wider impressions of the area, including as a place to invest.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes River Leven, Kennoway Burn and the Scoonie Burn and the waterfront and coastal flood plain. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing walking and cycling network. Area includes part of proposed Pilgrim Way route and NCN76 extension. Further development between settlements, to provide round routes, improve access along the River Leven, connections to town centre and coast needed.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	Improving the quality of existing assets and enhancing access, will encourage greater use of the green network – delivering improved levels of walking, cycling, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Intertidal area of significant habitat value (SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI designations); likely potential to enhance, along with coastal grasslands and wider riparian habitat network. Improving habitat management also a priority.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Existing landscape character is well defined in places, but past land uses have led to a fragmented character and variable landscape quality elsewhere; strengthening character, improving quality and enhancing landscape setting of settlements are very high priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Area has a strong coal mining heritage; areas in need of regeneration remain, including significant areas of VDL. Enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for VDL remain strong ambitions.	✓
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data highlights that disadvantage is higher and in some areas there are significant levels of disadvantage. This is a key issue to address.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within Fife.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Whilst some delivery will be dependent on land-use change, overall context for delivery is complex. Wider projects will be dependent on available funding and landowner agreement. Important that delivery is co-ordinated from an early stage and set within a wider vision for the area.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	The overall context for delivery is complex. Some green network delivery is dependent on development. Other enhancements will be through a range of mechanisms, and over a range of timescales.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderate-sized area, with a high level of land use change proposed. The area's scale and variable environmental quality make it an important priority.

Plan of Area

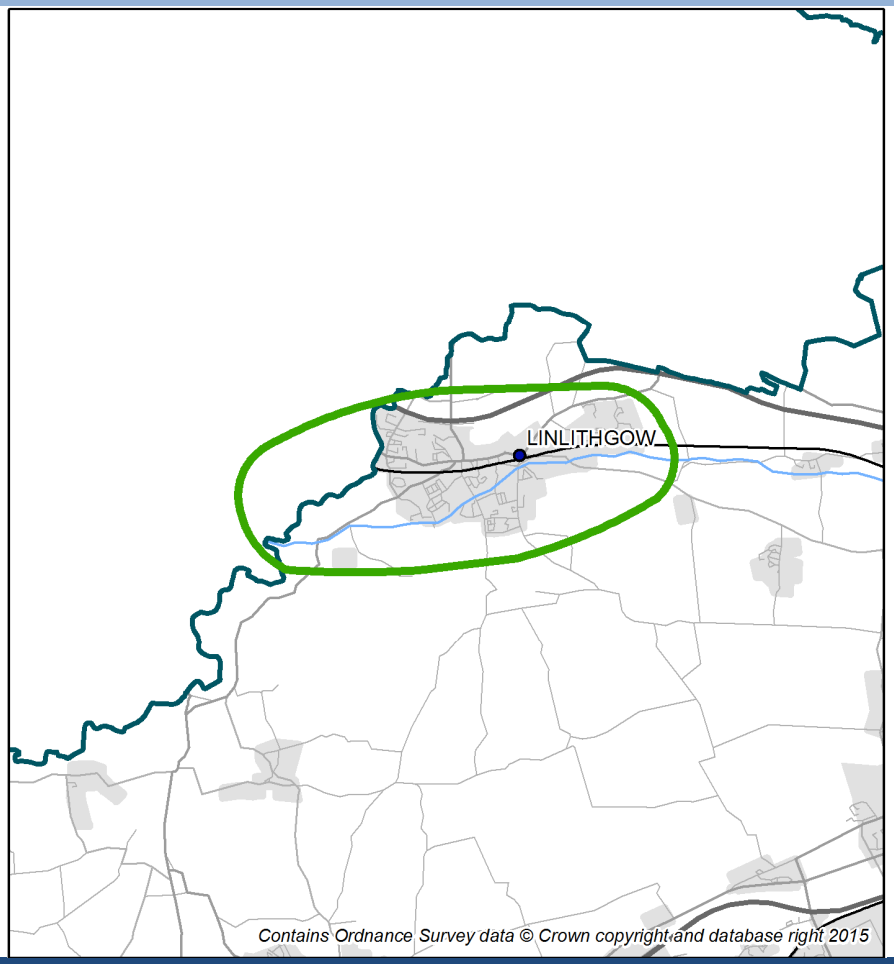


CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN	
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network enhancement and development in this area, particularly as the town and business investment grows HIGH

Area/Project:	5. Linlithgow Area, including Union Canal, River Avon and links to Whitecross (Falkirk LDP Area)		
Background Context:	• Preferred housing allocations to the east and south of Linlithgow were included in West Lothian's LDP1 MIR, with possible potential for up to 600 houses. • Potential 200-acre mixed use development, including 1800 new houses being considered by Falkirk Council at Whitecross, which lies to the west of Linlithgow and the River Avon	• Includes Union Canal, Linlithgow Loch, River Avon, and River Avon Heritage Trail and nearby Beecraigs and Muiravonside (located within Falkirk Council area) Country Parks,	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Sensitive area, with a number of potential new developments. Successfully integrating new development in a way which maintains and enhances the sense of place will be highly important moving forward. Ambitions exist to establish a Bathgate Hills Heritage Landscape Partnership.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	No new business areas are planned, however there is a need to support local employment opportunities within the town and ensure existing quality of place is maintained.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Water management a key issue for all new developments and green network enhancements. Improving the water quality of Linlithgow Loch SSSI is a priority.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Includes existing active travel network, including the Union Canal and River Avon Heritage Trail. Considering links to Falkirk/Bo'ness, connections to the River Avon and wider recreational access to Bathgate Hills are priorities.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is a key issue to be addressed within the design of new areas of housing.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively high levels of habitat connectivity – with the potential to further enhance through green network delivery.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Area bounds the Bathgate Hills and Avon valley candidate Special Landscape Areas, reflecting the sensitivity and quality of Linlithgow's existing landscape setting – the green network should reinforce the existing character and quality.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no substantial VDL sites in this area other than around Whitecross former brickworks (Falkirk LDP area).	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data for this area does not highlight significant issues of disadvantage.	

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within West Lothian, but encompasses important cross-boundary links to Whitecross and Falkirk. Scottish Canals continuing proposals to upgrade the canal tow path and their emerging Environmental Strategy for the canal are important
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with land use change and the emerging development strategy for Linlithgow; it is important that delivery is co-ordinated across site boundaries at an early stage.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery is likely to be dependent on development.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a sensitive area, on the edge of Linlithgow, with a relatively moderate level of land use change proposed. Given the sensitive nature of the area, and its gateway location, the area forms an important priority.

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

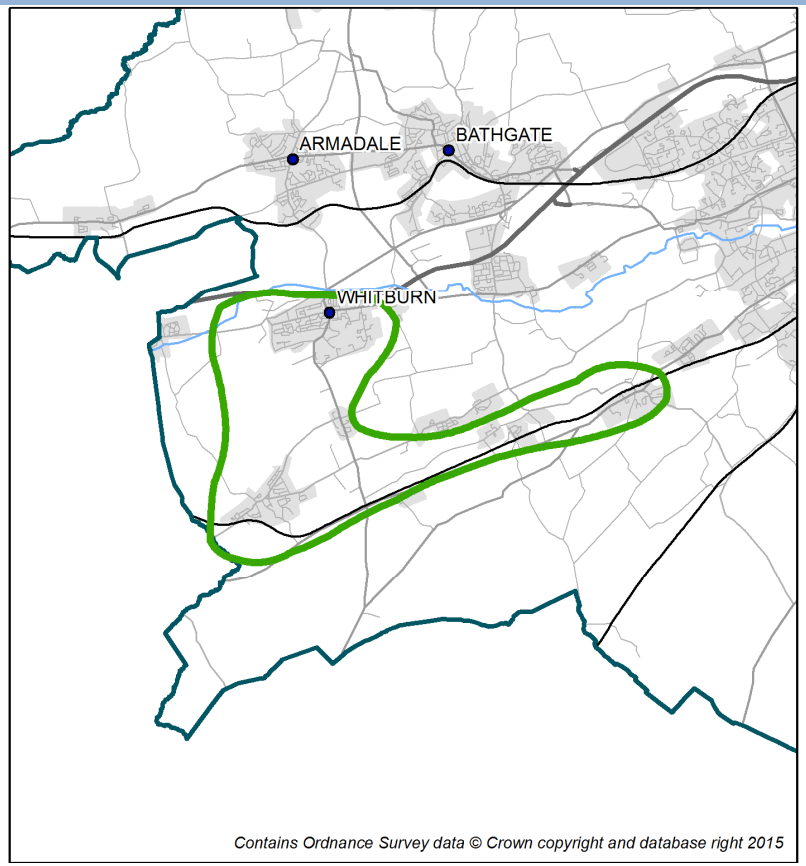
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Strong green network agenda in this area, if Linlithgow is to grow and particularly if new development is also to take place in Whitecross MEDIUM

Area/Project:	6. Whitburn to Fauldhouse and settlements east along the Breich Water	
Background Context:	• Includes the Heartlands development area in west Whitburn, on the former Polkemmet colliery; proposals include allocations for 2,000 new houses and associated employment land adjacent to the M8.	• Small-scale housing allocations in other settlements • Formal coal mining area, vacant and derelict land and areas in need of regeneration remain

	SES PLAN Green Network Themes	Objectives and Priorities	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Significant amount of development proposed in Whitburn; smaller scale allocations at other settlements. Improving quality of place and wider environmental quality, whilst maintaining a sense of place are highly important moving forward.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Provides landscape setting for a number of settlements, shaping wider impressions of the area, including as a place to invest.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes the Breich Water and River Almond and tributaries. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Includes existing walking and cycling routes. Further development of multi-user routes between settlements, improved gateways and quality links from settlements to Polkemmet Country Park, NCN 75, and rail stations needed. Explore scope for a Breich Water Trail.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	Ease/quality of access to wider countryside and recreational assets, including the Country Park variable. Also issue of wider environmental quality – key issues to address in existing and new communities.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Habitat quality variable – area includes carbon rich soils and mature forestry plantation. Opportunities for habitat enhancement should be explored, particularly bog habitat restoration and riparian habitat improvements, alongside wider landscape/recreation enhancements.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Past land uses have led to a fragmented landscape character and variable landscape quality; strengthening landscape character and improving landscape quality are very high priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Development at Heartlands has involved restoring and regenerating the former Polkemmet colliery site, a significant area of vacant and derelict land. Enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for other areas of VDL remain strong ambitions.	✓
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	There are high levels of disadvantage in a number of settlements in this area.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within West Lothian but adjoins North Lanarkshire
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Whilst some delivery will be dependent on land-use change, overall context for delivery is likely to be complex. Wider projects will be dependent on landowner agreement and available funding. Nevertheless to deliver the scale of change desired it is important that delivery is co-ordinated from an early stage and set within a wider vision for the area.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Delivery is likely to be complex, through a range of mechanisms (especially through CSGNT) and over a range of timescales.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	The area's variable environmental and place quality make it an important priority. The lowland crofting policy is being reviewed via the LDP MIR process. The majority of the existing 13 crofting sites are located within this area and potential green network connections between these "island" sites are also being surveyed

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

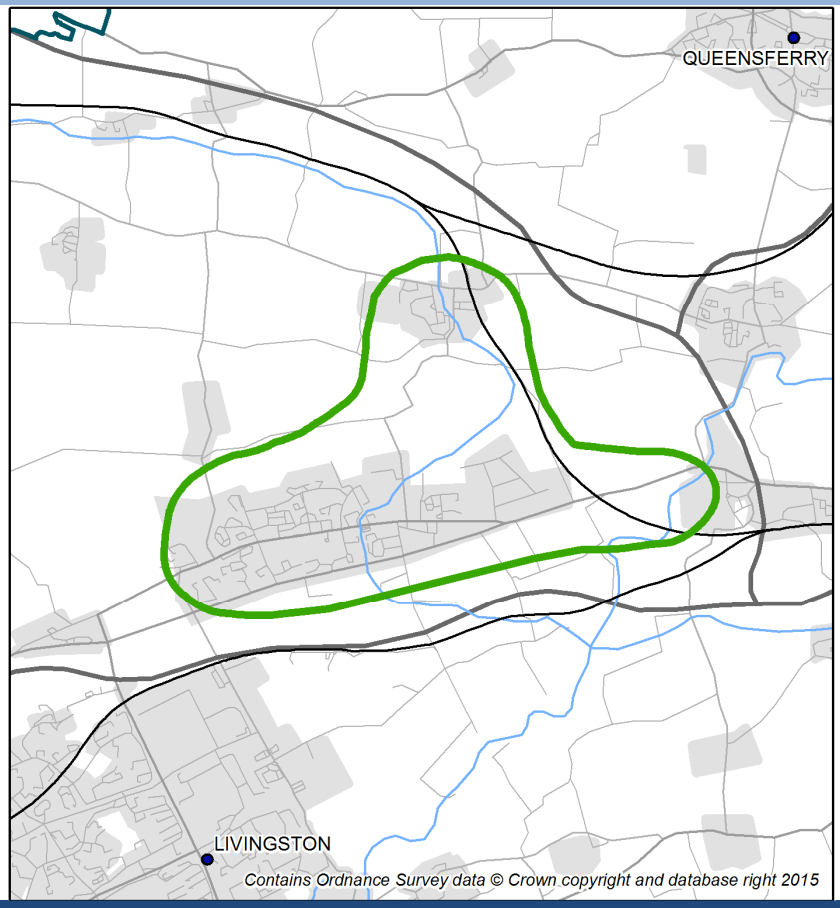
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly as a key means of improving predominantly poor environmental quality and delivering regeneration ambitions MEDIUM

Area/Project:	7a. Broxburn Area and surrounds including Uphall, Winchburgh and A8 corridor west of Newbridge	
Background Context:	• Centres on East Broxburn Core Development Area (CDA), with allocations for approx. 2,000 new houses; and includes Winchburgh CDA with allocations for approx. 3,450 and smaller allocations in surrounding settlements	• Includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Greendykes and Faucheldean Bings, and the Union Canal. Niddry Bing is currently being worked.

	SES PLAN Green Network Themes	Objectives and Priorities	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of significant change, with a number of new and proposed major developments. Establishing and maintaining a sense of place will be highly important moving forward.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Makes an important contribution to the gateway and interface between West Lothian and the city, development will be important in shaping impressions of West Lothian and the wider city region	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes the Brox and Niddry Burns and tributaries. Water management a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements. Scope to alleviate flood risk should be considered.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing walking and cycling route network includes Union Canal, and east-west cycle route along the A89/A8. Gaps to address. High quality walking and cycling routes through development and to the town centre needed, alongside links between settlements.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is a key issue to address within the design of new areas of housing. Opportunities to better link assets and enhance recreational value of Faucheldean and Greendykes Bings, as part of a connected and multi-functional green network should be further explored.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Industrial legacy and intensive agriculture have fragmented habitat connectivity and quality in places, but a good framework remains, which could be enhanced. The scheduled bings are of important habitat value, with likely potential to develop and enhance.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character well defined in places, including features of Newliston designed landscape, and River Almond. Past land uses have fragmented character and quality elsewhere. Faucheldean and Greendykes Bings are significant features, Working with assets to strengthen character, create positive setting and establish a high quality edge and interface with Edinburgh are priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Enhancing place quality and enabling new uses remain ambitions. Regeneration could deliver green network enhancements and contribute to the Greendykes Heritage Park proposal in adopted LP.	✓
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data for the area indicates that deprivation levels have improved over recent years, but pockets of poor health and educational attainment remain In some communities	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within West Lothian, but forms a key interface with Edinburgh – cross-boundary connectivity is a key consideration
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with land use change; delivery may be more complicated due to different land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated between CDAs and across site boundaries at an early stage, and forms part of a wider vision for the area
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery in some areas will be dependent on development and the overall context for delivery is complex. Any wider projects identified would be dependent on landowner agreement and available funding.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderate-sized area, with a relatively high level of land use change proposed. Forming a key gateway and interface with Edinburgh, the area is an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area

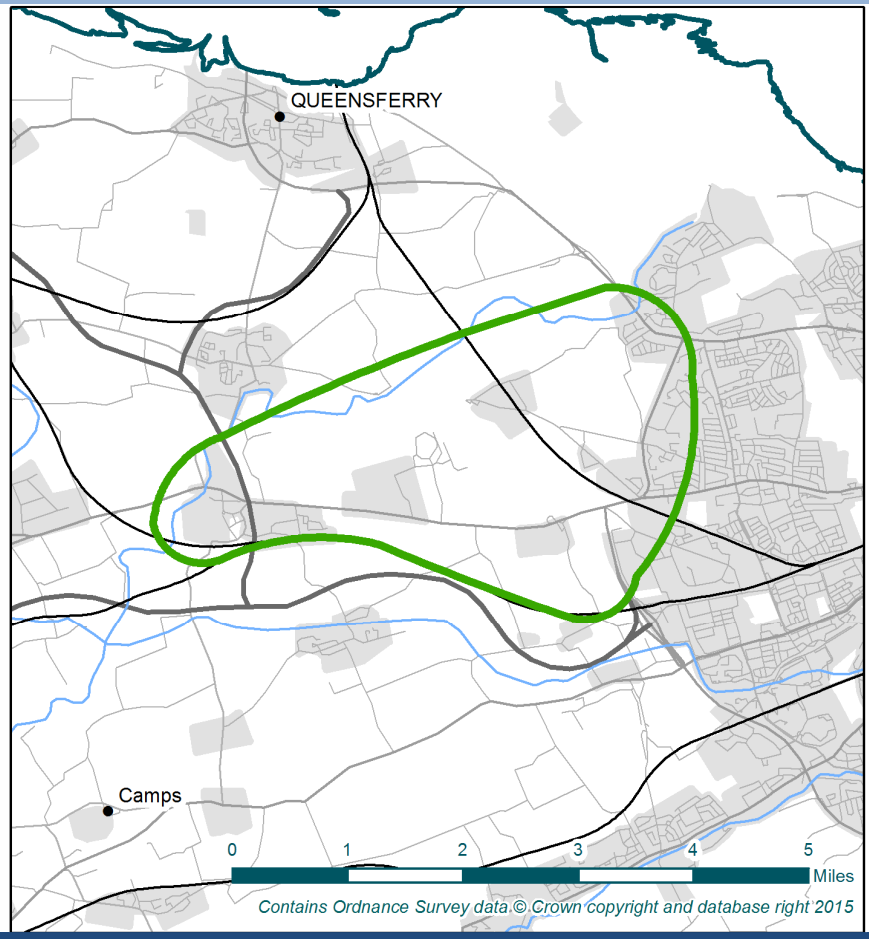


CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN	
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly given the gateway location and extent of CDA proposal HIGH

Area/Project	7b. West Edinburgh to Newbridge, including the A8 corridor east of Newbridge		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on A8 corridor – city edge to Newbridge • Allocations include new housing and International Business Gateway • Includes tram route, Gogar station, RBS HQ and Edinburgh airport	• Multiple strategies already apply in this area including the West Edinburgh Landscape Framework • Almond, Cammo Park and Gogar designed landscape are assets	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of substantial change, with a number of new and proposed developments. Establishing and maintaining a sense of place will be highly important moving forward.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Proposed IBG is intended to have a high quality landscape framework. Recognised that the A8 corridor is a key gateway to the city including for international visitors.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	River Almond and Gogar Burn prone to flooding. Water management a key issue for all new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	A8 corridor has very important role to play in facilitating better east- west links that connect proposed business uses and existing and proposed settlements in west of City of Edinburgh area and east of West Lothian to the city.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	The lack of existing communities results in this issue being more relevant for the creation of new areas of housing and business use.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively poor levels of habitat connectivity; this could be improved. There are significant restrictions on woodland planting and free standing water habitats due to proximity to the airport. Need to improve Almond and Gogar Burn water quality.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Existing landscape character is well defined in places, in part due to mature policy woodland cover at Gogar. Piecemeal landscaping schemes and strong influence of transport infrastructure has led to fragmentation of land uses; strengthening landscape character is a high priority.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no substantial VDL sites in this area.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data for this area does not highlight significant issues of disadvantage. There are however high levels of disadvantage in areas neighbouring this area.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is cross boundary between City of Edinburgh and West Lothian.
Deliverability ***(planned; opportunity; or ambition)*** *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Improvements to the strategic green network may be complicated but the conjoined size and location of proposed allocations should allow early delivery in certain locations. Important connections between development areas may need to be delivered through co-ordinated effort.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Different projects identified within this area will take different timescales to deliver. Green network delivery is often dependent on development and the overall context for delivery is complex.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderately sized area that is strategically located on the busy western side of the city. The area acts as a key gateway to the city and fulfils an important transition between the city and its surrounding landscape and communities.

Plan of Area



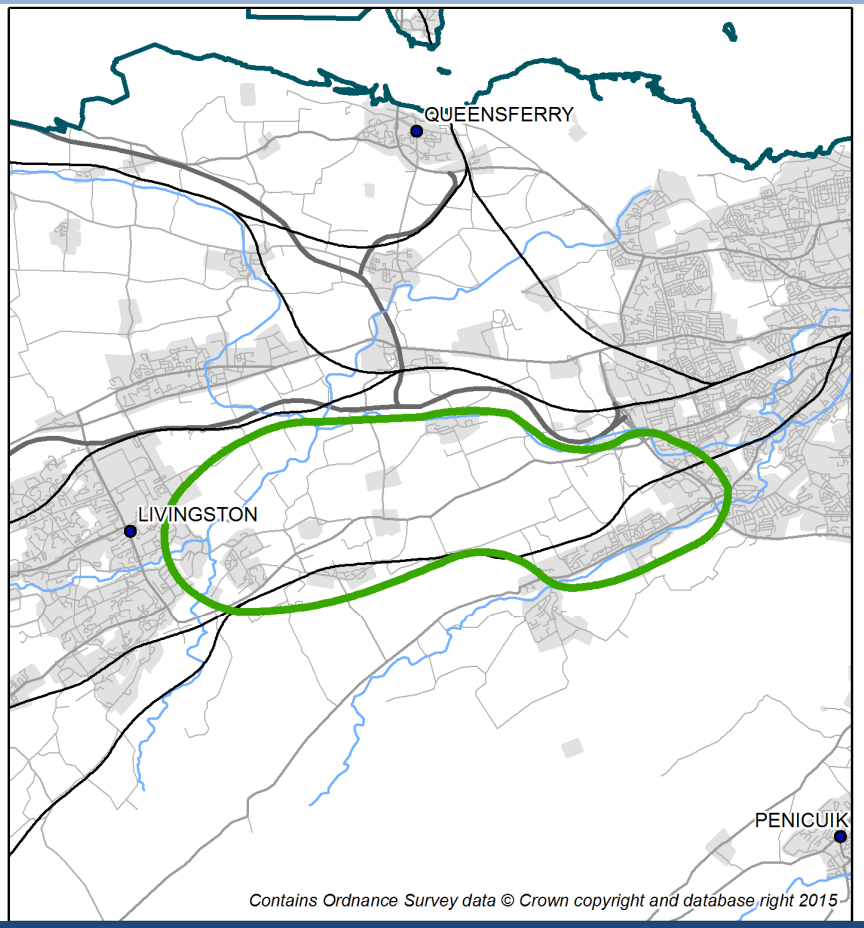
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN: ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly as the city grows westwards. VERY HIGH

Area/Project:	8. East Calder area, including the A71 corridor east to Edinburgh		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on A71 corridor – Livingston to the city edge • Includes Calderwood, in East Calder, with allocations for up to 3,000 new houses	• Includes River Almond, Union Canal, Water of Leith, Linhouse Water, Almondell and Calderwood Country Park as existing assets • Adjoins and incorporates Edinburgh Green Belt in the east, and includes landscape assets of Dalmahoy designed landscape	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Sensitive area, with some new development. Successfully integrating new development in a way which maintains and enhances the existing quality and sense of place is of key importance.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Provides the landscape setting for and gateway to surrounding settlements (especially Livingston) and a key interface between West Lothian and Edinburgh, shaping impressions of the wider Calders area.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Include the River Almond and tributaries. Water management a key issue for all new developments and green network enhancements.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing core path and active travel route network. Delivering improved active travel provision along the A71 linking settlements and connecting to Edinburgh is a key strategic aim. Potential for River Almond Trail (see 11b).	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is a key issue to be addressed particularly within the design of new areas of housing.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively high levels of habitat connectivity, which includes ancient woodland along the incised River Almond and Linhouse corridor; Improvements might include removal of barriers to improve fish passage along the Almond and well-designed planting which also reinforces landscape character.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character well defined, strong sense of containment, high scenic quality, provides positive setting for settlements; sensitive approach required to maintain quality and settlement identity. Includes Almondell Country Park, River Almond/Linhouse (a candidate Special Landscape Area), Pentlands fringes and Dalmahoy designed landscape.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no substantial VDL sites in this area other than centred on former quarry of Camps Industrial Estate and abandoned tip north of Kirknewton..	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data for this area does not highlight significant issues of disadvantage. However it abuts an area of disadvantage in inside the A720 in south west Edinburgh.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is cross boundary between West Lothian and City of Edinburgh.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Whilst some delivery will be dependent on land-use change, the overall context for delivery of wider enhancements is likely to be dependent on landowner agreement, and available funding mechanisms.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Delivery is likely to be complex, through a range of mechanisms, and over a range of timescales.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderately sized area which forms an important interface on the edge of the city, with some planned development. A sensitive approach is required to maintain overall landscape quality and individual settlement identity.

Plan of Area



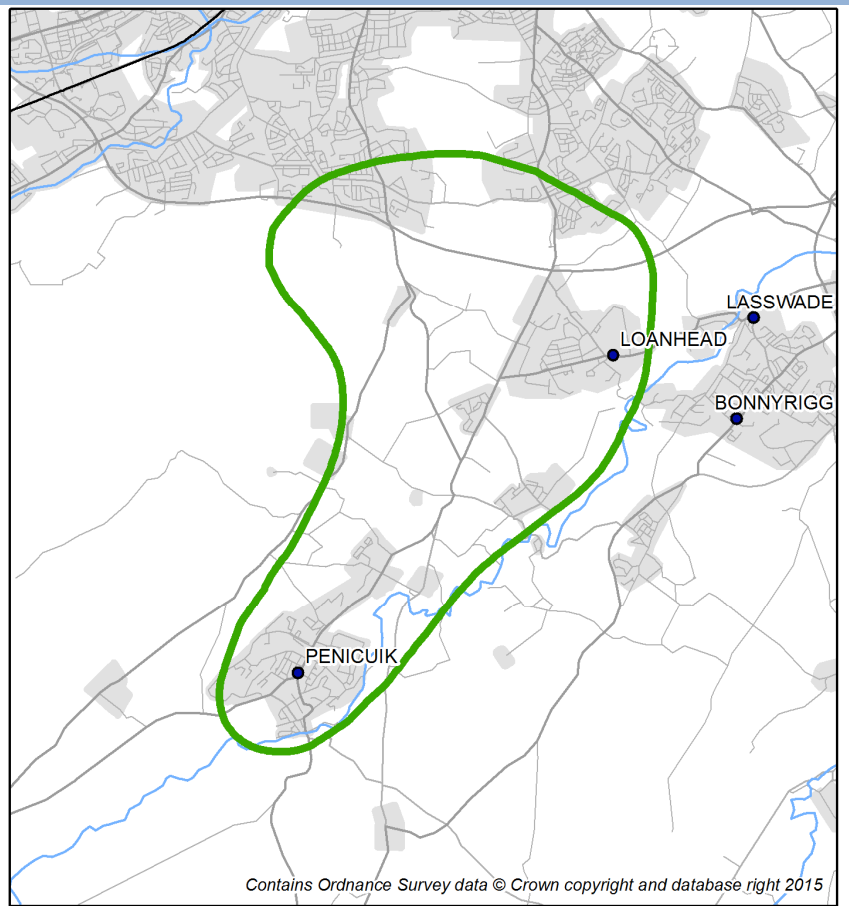
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Important agenda for green network development to maintain landscape quality and settlement identify, which improving access and recreation MEDIUM

Area/Project:	9. Penicuik to Fairmilehead, including Bilston, Loanhead/Straiton, Burdiehouse, Hillend and the Pentland Hills fringes		
Background Context:	• Area focussed on A701 corridor – Penicuik to the city edge, including A720; area important to setting, views, key gateways • Includes planned and proposed allocations north and south of bypass and potential mixed use associated with long-term proposals for an A701 relief road south of the bypass • Pentlands Hills and fringes contribute significantly to wider landscape setting and are important recreational areas. Other important assets north of the bypass include the Braid Hills and Blackford Hill.		
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of significant change, with a number of proposed developments including Straiton expansion. A co-ordinated approach which establishes and maintains landscape setting and a sense of place, while improving cross-boundary connections will be important.	
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	The existing assets provide a high quality environmental setting and recreational backdrop for settlements and business sites within Midlothian and Edinburgh, shaping wider impressions of the area, including as a place to invest.	
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes the Lothian, Swanston, Pentland and Burdiehouse Burns. Some parts in channel. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.	
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Key priorities are the enhancement of active travel links under/across the bypass as well as delivering improved connectivity of leisure-based routes to the Pentlands. Others include east-west connections and links to Roslin and Bonnyrigg	
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	An important priority in existing communities and new development. Enhancing access and improving wider connectivity, will encourage greater use of the green network – delivering improved levels of walking, cycling, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors.	
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Fragmented habitat of variable quality. In particular, opportunities to improve connectivity of woodland and riparian habitats should be explored. Habitat improvements in the Pentland fringe could also deliver landscape/recreational enhancements and should be explored.	
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Maintaining landscape setting and strengthening landscape character are a priority in this key gateway/interface area. Co-ordinating development and ensuring connected landscape frameworks north and south of the city bypass will be important, as will ensuring appropriate integration of the A701 realignment and any associated development.	
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Area includes former mineral/landfill operations (e.g. Straiton Bing and Clippens Tip) – some areas may be unsuitable for development, but could contribute to green network.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data for this area does not highlight significant issues of disadvantage.	

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is cross boundary between Edinburgh and Midlothian.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with the scale of land use change should be achieved through a co-ordinated approach; taking account of individual site requirements set out in the relevant LDPs. Delivery may be more complicated due to different phasing of land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated across site.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery will be dependent on delivery of development and availability of funding sources.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a significant-sized area, with a high level of land use change proposed. Forming a key gateway and interface between Midlothian and Edinburgh, this area has some excellent existing assets and on overall terms the area is an important priority.

Plan of Area

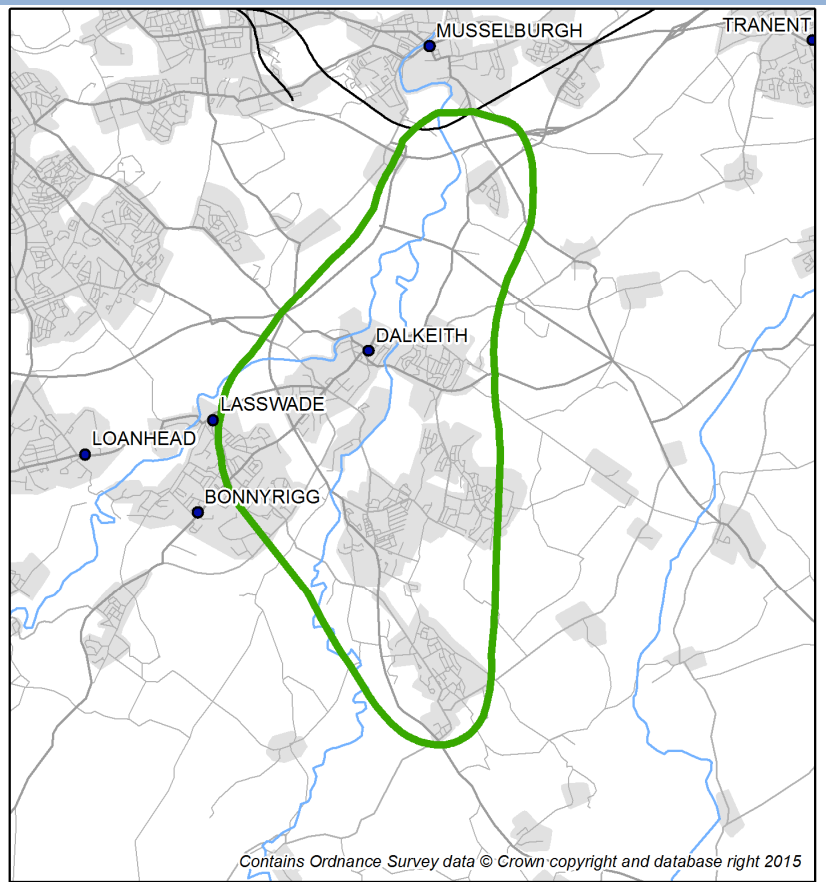


CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN	
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly given development proposed and the gateway location VERY HIGH

Area/Project	10a. Gorebridge to Dalkeith, including the A7/Borders Rail Development Area		
Background Context:	• Potential for around 1,700 new houses through area, in addition to existing allocations yet to be built • Borders Railway and A7 run through area of significant new development	• Issues in terms of maintaining settlement identity and avoiding visual and physical coalescence between settlements: Eskbank/Dalkeith, Newtongrange, Mayfield and Gorebridge	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Large amount of development proposed across a number of settlements. Improving quality of place, whilst maintaining a sense of place is highly important moving forward.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Provides the landscape setting for and gateway to surrounding settlements, shaping wider impressions of the area, including as a place to invest.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes River South Esk and tributaries with opportunities for green network enhancements. Existing assets require protection.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Established active travel provision and more local recreation routes. Improving active travel connections, delivering routes through development to connect to wider regional routes and recreation assets are priorities, alongside improving connections between settlements, to rail stations and local centres. East West connections to the Bonnyrigg area are also a key consideration	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is an issue to address in existing areas, as well as in the creation of new areas of housing. Aspiration to safeguard and connect to a Newbattle Strategic Greenspace safeguard which might serve as a country park in the longer-term for adjoining communities.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively high levels of habitat connectivity, which includes ancient woodland along the incised River Esk; Further improvements could be delivered in certain key locations and for new areas of housing, through well-designed planting which reinforces landscape character.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character generally well defined; assets include the designed landscapes and extensive woodland policies, woodland associated with the River South Esk and tributaries. Enhancing the landscape setting, maintaining individual settlement identities and avoiding coalescence are priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no significant areas of vacant and derelict land.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	Contains places within the most 20% deprived areas in Scotland (SIMD 2012). Green network offers potential for all parts of the community to benefit from active travel opportunities and access to the countryside and other settlements.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within Midlothian
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with the scale of land use change should be achieved through a co-ordinated approach; taking account of individual site requirements set out in the relevant LDPs. Delivery may be more complicated due to different phasing of land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated across site.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery will be dependent on delivery of development and availability of funding sources.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a moderate-sized area, which defines the setting of a number of settlements, with a relatively high level of land use change proposed, making the area an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

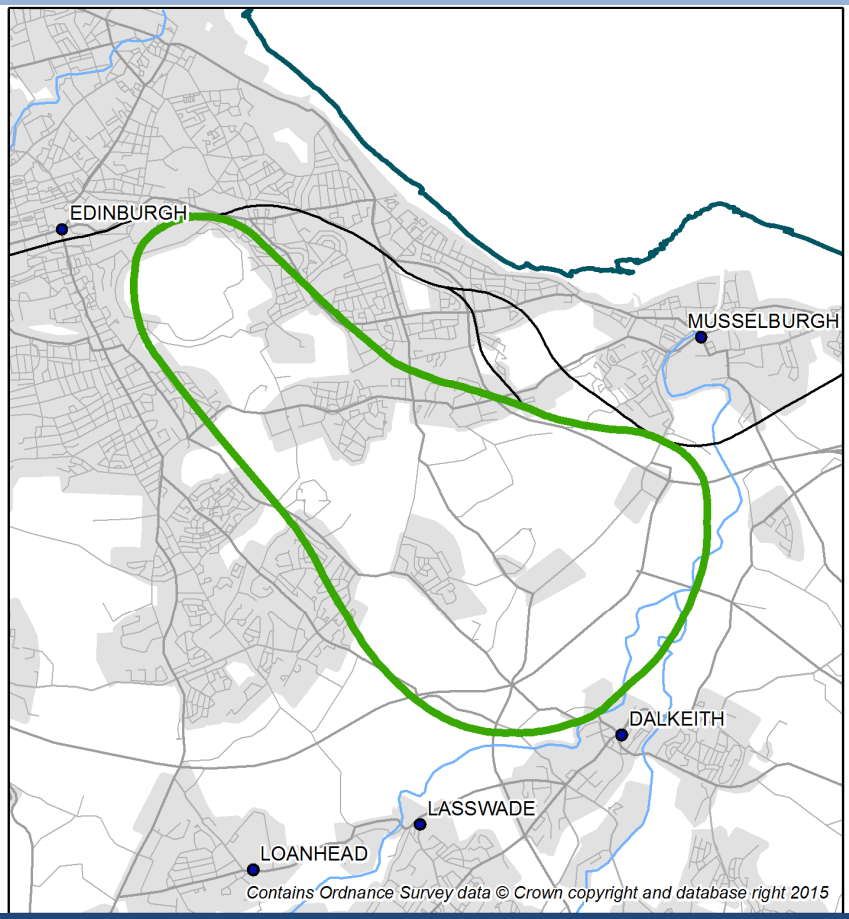
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Important agenda for green network development to maintain landscape quality and settlement identify, which improving access and recreation MEDIUM

Area/Project	10b. Holyrood to Dalkeith, including the South East Edinburgh Development Area	
Background Context:	• Area centred on the green network wedge which extends from Holyrood Park to Dalkeith Country Park. Includes the South East Edinburgh SDA, where substantial development on the edge of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian, is planned/proposed business and mixed use;	• Borders Railway runs through the area; • Area important to setting of the city and surrounding settlements, green belt character and gateways. • Development principles largely established – but need to review in relation to any additional allocations

	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of substantial change, with a large number of adjoining developments spanning this cross-boundary area. A co-ordinated approach to green network development which establishes and maintains a sense of place and delivers cross-boundary connections will be important.
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Key gateway to the city and an important interface area. Highly visible from the city bypass, A1 and A68. Area includes multiple business sites.
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements.
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Active travel provision requires enhancement in the South East Edinburgh SDA. Better and more strategic links between Edinburgh/Midlothian and East Lothian addressing key barriers such as the City Bypass (A720), A1, Sherriffhall roundabout and railway lines, and connections with wider regional routes and recreational assets are a key priorities to support growth within and beyond this area.
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	This is an important issue to address in existing communities and new areas of development.
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Estate woodlands have a relatively high biodiversity value. Well-designed planting which strengthens landscape character and provides habitat connection and a setting for development should be the priority.
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character is well defined in places. Maintaining and strengthening the landscape setting and key gateways are a priority. East-west ridges are a key feature to safeguard. Scope for a substantial landscape framework.
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Includes several bings in the Shawfair/Danderhall area and areas of former mine workings. Poor ground condition at Niddrie Bing.
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	Includes a number of places in the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland (SIMD 2012). Green network offers potential for all parts of the community to benefit from active travel opportunities and access to the countryside and other settlements.

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is cross-boundary between Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with the scale of land use change should be achieved through a co-ordinated approach; taking account of individual site requirements set out in the relevant LDPs. Delivery may be more complicated due to different phasing of land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated across site.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery will be dependent on delivery of development and availability of funding sources.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a substantial-sized area, with significant land use change proposed, in an important and highly visible gateway/interface area, spanning a number of local authority boundaries, making it an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



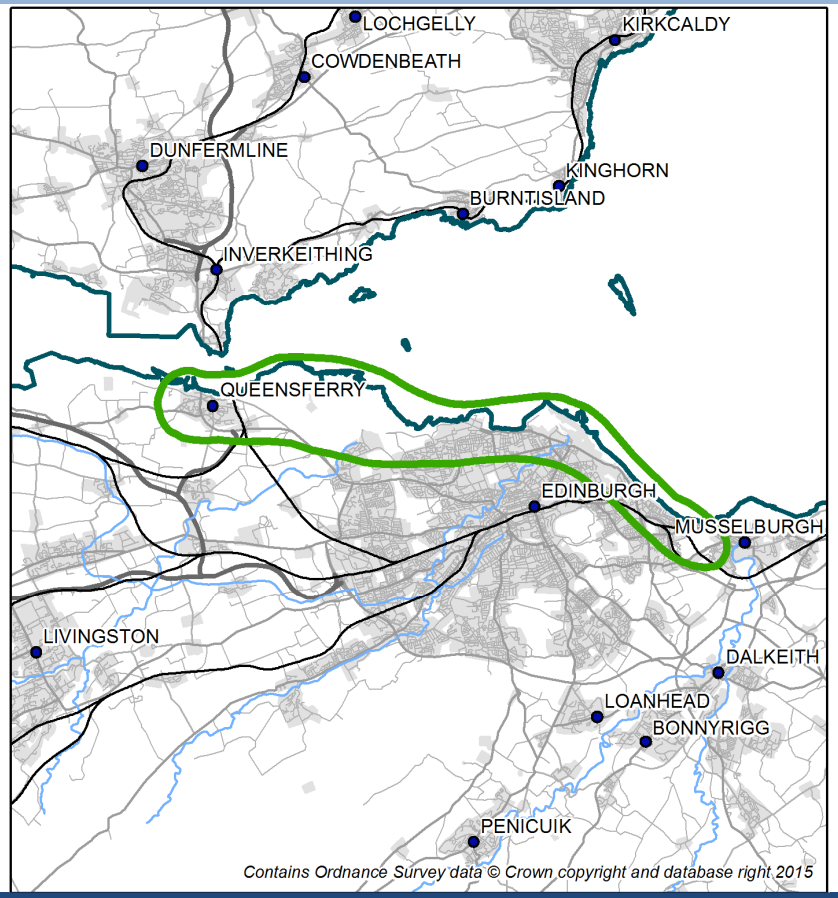
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly given the extent of development proposed across adjoining local authorities. *VERY HIGH*

Area/Project	11a. Forth Coast – South Queensferry to Musselburgh		
Background Context:	• Stretching from Port Edgar to Musselburgh, along the coastal margin • Area is focussed on the coastal edge and the immediate hinterland of the coast	• Incorporating strategic development areas at the Waterfront and Leith	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area continues to be a focus of ongoing change, with a number of planned and proposed developments. Improving the quality and design of the coastal edge facilities and connecting communities to the coast are priorities.	
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Includes major employment areas along the waterfront. Green network enhancement will improve attractiveness of the area on a city wide basis, helping to attract visitors, develop tourism and encourage high quality developments which deliver improved prosperity.	
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes the waterfront and coastal flood plain. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements. Management of coastal defences and opportunities to de-culvert and retrofit SUDs will be important in responding to climate change.	
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Improving the quality of existing walking and cycling network along shore, and connecting inland. Completing the Waterfront Promenade, improving connections between neighbourhoods, the city and waterfront, and addressing active travel through Joppa, are priorities. Delivery of a River Almond Route, enabling and connections to West Lothian and Fife remain realistic ambitions.	
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	An important priority in existing communities and new development, while also attracting users from the wider city area. Improving the quality of existing assets and enhancing access, will encourage greater use of the green network – delivering improved levels of walking, cycling, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors.	
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Intertidal area of significant habitat value (SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI designations); likely potential to enhance, along with coastal grasslands. Managing invasive non-native species and improving status of watercourses discharging into the Forth also a priority.	
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character is well defined in places, including assets of Dalmeny Estate and Laurieston Castle. Past land uses have led to fragmented character and variable quality elsewhere; strengthening character and improving quality are high priorities.	
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Areas in need of regeneration remain particularly around Granton, Leith and Newhaven, including VDL; enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses remain priorities.	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	Includes a number of SIMD datazones with high levels of disadvantage.	

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	Cross-boundary between Edinburgh and East Lothian, but also highly visible in views from Fife.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Some delivery associated with land use change. Wider projects will be dependent on available funding. Important that delivery is co-ordinated and set within a wider vision for the area.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Some delivery is dependent on development, other initiatives will depend on development of design strategy and available funding – the overall context for delivery is complex.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a substantial-sized area, stretching along the waterfront, with a high level of land use change proposed. The area is an important coastal regeneration priority that could have wider benefits for the population of the city and its surrounding areas.

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

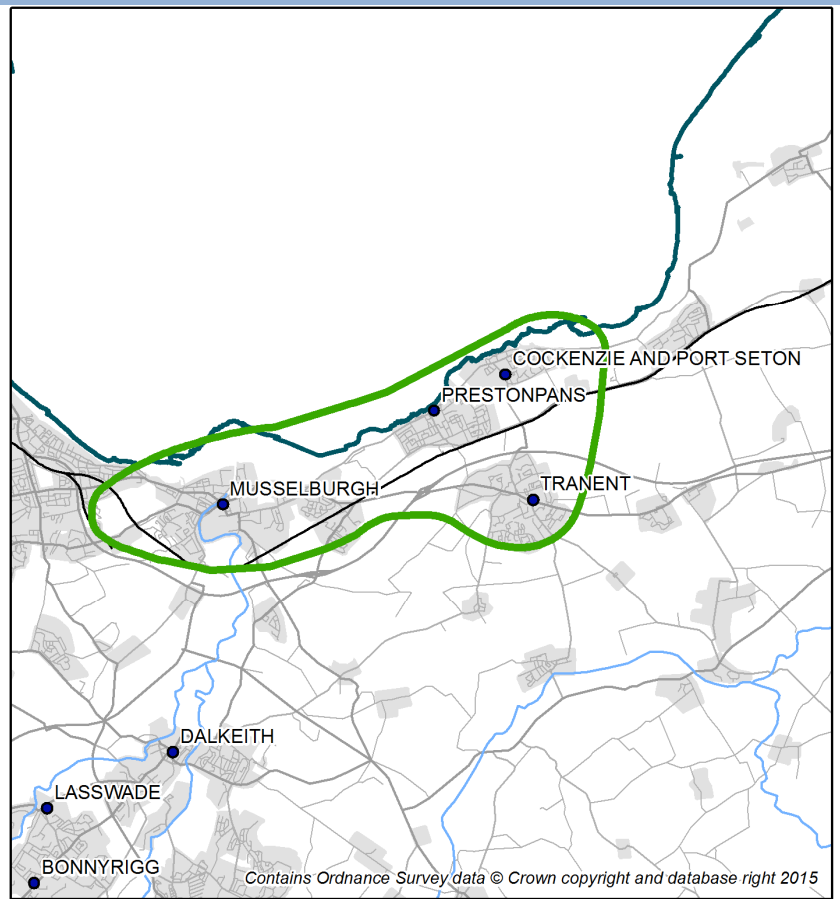
Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, as an area of coastal regeneration VERY HIGH

Area/Project	11b. Forth Coast – Musselburgh to Cockenzie, Port Seton, Longniddry and inland to Tranent	
Background Context:	• Area focussed on Musselburgh, Wallyford, Prestonpans, Port Seton, Cockenzie, Tranent, Macmerry and Whitecraig which are likely to be a focus for development • Area includes the proposed new settlement at Blindwells and the national development at Cockenzie.	• Includes part of the John Muir Way and coastal green network assets, which are of recreational and wildlife value. • A1 and the East Coast main line railway run through the area

	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Area of substantial change, with a number of new and possible further proposed developments. Improving poorer quality assets, avoiding coalescence and establishing and maintaining a sense of place are a priority.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	Includes major employment areas along the waterfront. Green network enhancement will also help provide setting and attract high quality development.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes waterfront and coastal flood plain. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements. Management of coastal defences and opportunities to de-culvert and retrofit SUDs will be important in responding to climate change.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing walking and cycling network. Route development to better connect settlements, to improve access to the coast and public transport and to upgrade quality of active travel connections to the city are priorities (along the A199 for example). Partial path network along River Esk – ambition to complete, linking to nearby communities.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	Improving the quality of existing assets and enhancing access, will encourage greater use of the green network for expanding settlements – delivering improved levels of walking, cycling, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Intertidal area of significant habitat value (SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI designations). Improving the ecological status of watercourses discharging into the Forth delivering well-designed planting which provides a landscape setting for new development are priorities.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Panoramic views towards Edinburgh, the Forth and Fife – recognise this resource and incorporate it into the design and layout of new development. Enhancing and improving landscape settings, maintaining individual settlement identities and avoiding coalescence are priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	Areas in need of regeneration remain, including some VDL; enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses remain priorities.	✓
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	Parts of Prestonpans, Tranent and Musselburgh are within the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland (SIMD 2012).	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within East Lothian, but enabling high quality cross-boundary active travel connections with Edinburgh form an important part of the vision.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Delivery associated with land use change; delivery may be more complicated due to different land allocations – important that delivery is co-ordinated across site boundaries at an early stage and set within a wider vision for the area as a whole.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Green network delivery is largely likely to depend on development and the overall context for delivery is complex.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a significant-sized area, with a high level of land use change proposed across a number of settlements. Forming a key gateway and interface area, this is an important landscape priority.

Plan of Area



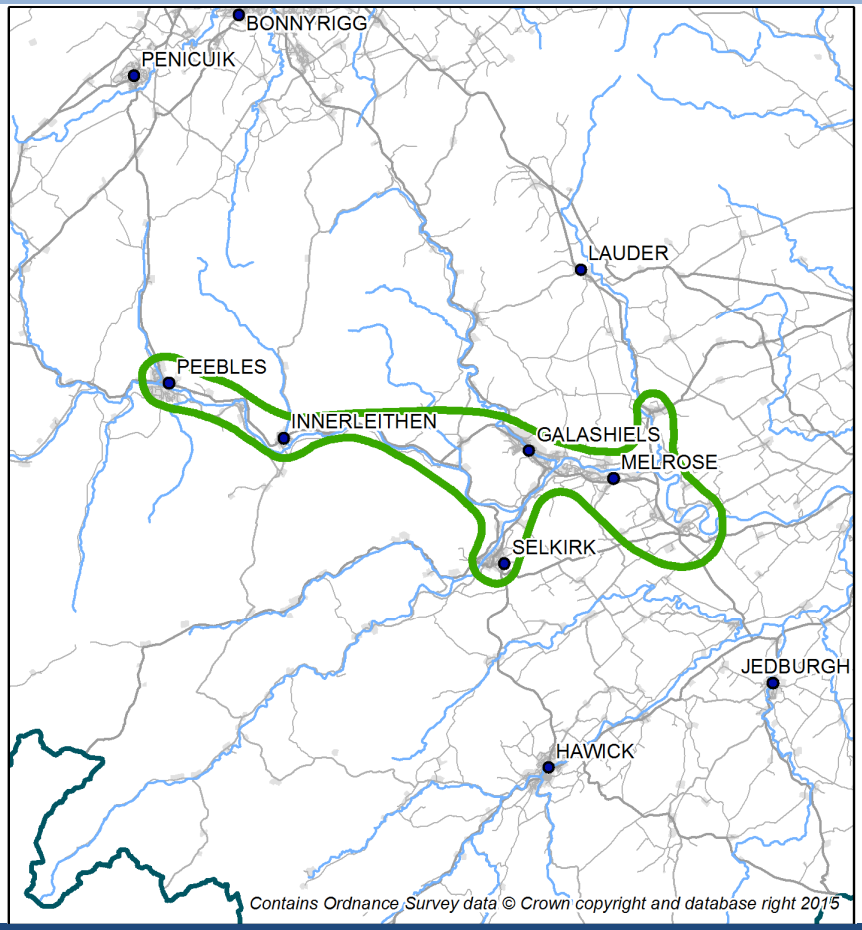
CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Clear agenda for green network development in this area, particularly given the extent of development proposed. *HIGH*

Area/Project	12. Central Borders Area		
Background Context:	• Centred on the River Tweed, the area includes the Central Borders and Western Borders Development Areas, which include allocations for 3,300 homes in current and proposed plans, alongside employment uses.	• Area will be served by the Borders rail • Green Network assets include long distance routes, Glentress, Tweed Valley forests and designed landscapes.	
	**Improving quality of place** *providing attractive and well integrated green networks close to existing and proposed communities*	Maintaining and improving the quality of existing places and landscapes, successfully integrating and connecting local communities and maintaining a sense of place are highly important.	✓
	**Attracting inward investment** *supporting the delivery of new business areas and improving the attractiveness of existing ones*	The green network has an important role in accommodating new business sites and developing the important role of leisure based tourism within the local economy.	✓
	**Enabling climate change adaptation** *helping urban and rural areas adapt to flooding and extreme weather events*	Includes River Tweed and tributaries. Water management is a key issue for new developments and green network enhancements. Selkirk and Galashiels have planned flood prevention schemes.	✓
	**Providing for higher levels of active travel** *developing the walking and cycling network*	Existing network, including a number of long-distance routes. The priority is to improve levels of active travel between settlements through the delivery of multi-use paths along the Tweed; former railway line routes are safeguarded for this purpose.	✓
	**Facilitating people to lead healthier lives** *enabling people to increase their activity levels by providing spaces for sport, recreation, play or community growing*	Improving quality of assets and enhancing access, will encourage greater use of the green network – delivering improved levels of walking, cycling, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors, including by those from outwith the area.	✓
	**Enabling bio-diversity to flourish** *creating, enhancing and connecting sites for wildlife*	Area currently has relatively high levels of habitat connectivity, which includes woodland along the River Tweed; Further improvements could be delivered in new areas of housing, through well-designed planting which reinforces character and creates an appropriate setting. Other habitats of importance are also in the area and could be integrated into green network proposals.	✓
	**Strengthening landscape character** *improving the existing character and quality of landscapes, including those designated as Special Landscape Areas*	Landscape character generally well defined; assets include the designed landscapes, field patterns and the extensive woodland policies associated with the River Tweed and tributaries. Enhancing the landscape setting of places, maintaining individual settlement identities and avoiding coalescence are priorities.	✓
	**Improving vacant and derelict land** *enhancing environmental quality and enabling new uses for vacant and derelict land (VDL)*	There are no substantial VDL sites in this area	
	**Delivering action in disadvantaged communities** *Addressing open space inequalities and maximising community and health benefits*	SIMD data highlights some small pockets of disadvantage in Galashiels.	✓

Other Influencing Factors	Notes
Cross boundary influence *Does the proposal have influence or connectivity between Local Authorities?*	This area is entirely within Scottish Borders Council.
Deliverability *Is the proposal something that could be cheap and easily delivered or will it be expensive and require lots of co-ordination?*	Some delivery associated with land use change; other projects will be dependent on landowner agreement/available funding.
Timescale *Is the timescale for delivery clear or uncertain?* *Is the proposal something that would be delivered in the short, medium or long term?*	Delivery is likely to be complex, through a range of mechanisms, and over a range of timescales.
Scale and importance of context *Is this proposal important for the immediate locale, for the wider area or for the region?*	This is a substantial-sized area, forming the setting for a number of settlements, with relatively high levels of development proposed and a growing tourism role.

Plan of Area



CONCLUSION – Relative Importance for SES PLAN

Given all of the above criteria is the relative importance of this proposal to SES PLAN ***VERY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW?***	Strong agenda for a strategic approach to green network enhancement in this area, given development proposed and its growing tourism role HIGH

3.1 Regional Walking and Cycling Network

3.2 Background

As set out in section 1, walking and cycling routes that connect to places that provide for recreation were identified as a significant theme when reviewing green network priorities for the MIR. NPF3 sets out that walking and cycling should be a priority for early action within the Central Scotland Green Network. In its Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (CAPS) the Scottish Government has set a vision for 10% of all journeys to be made by bicycle by 2020. Scottish Planning Policy also includes support for the identification of a walking and cycling network and prioritisation of these modes of travel. A significant increase in expenditure on cycling related infrastructure will be required to achieve this.

The Regional Walking and Cycling Network diagram and accompanying text is set out in the Better Connected Place section of the MIR. This is to reflect the importance of improved walking and cycling opportunities as a key means of achieving SESplan aims of increasing modal shift towards sustainable modes of travel. Delivery of routes within the Regional Walking and Cycling Network diagram and accompanying table help to:

- tackle congestion;
- accommodate new development whilst minimising additional associated traffic;
- minimise existing and reduce carbon emissions associated with travel;
- create attractive, investable and more sustainable locations;
- improve connections to employment opportunities;
- provide leisure opportunities; and
- Improve health and well-being.

3.3 Work Undertaken

At the May 2014 Green Network Workshop, discussions on spatial priorities revealed the important of active travel as a key theme. A significant number of the 32 spatial green network priorities related to active travel, with five being exclusively focussed on route proposals. The 15 overall green network priority areas identified in the MIR and in section 1 have significant active travel content.

Based on this feedback, a dedicated walking and cycling workshop was held in September attended by member authority planning and active travel officers and staff from SESTRAN, Transport Scotland, SNH and SUSTRANS. The purpose was to discuss and map the regionally important existing, planned and proposed aspirational routes that arose from the green network discussions and other initiatives. Much of this was linked to emerging Local Development Plans and active travel strategies at local authority levels. The workshop also considered physical gaps and barriers that exist and can deter or prevent increased walking and cycling. A current SESTRAN study looking at cross local authority cycle routes is examining this subject in further detail.

The regional map of walking and cycling routes was then evolved through consultation with authorities to produce the diagram included in the MIR and the accompanying table which provides detail on the routes. Both are set out below.

The diagram and Table 1 identifies the key existing, planned and proposed/aspirational routes.

- Existing routes focus on the key national cycle routes in the SESplan region and the great trails and long distance paths such as the John Muir Way and Union Canal.
- Planned routes are those which are intended for delivery and have further detail on the basis for specific route selection, such as planning consent or feasibility and delivery studies.
- Proposed/Aspirational routes set out initial views on the longer term need for new routes or route extensions to improve walking and cycling connectivity and network quality.

Table 2 sets out further route proposals to connect places but where detailed consideration has not yet been given to routing. These may be considered for inclusion in the diagram and detailed table in the SDP2 Proposed Plan if further working is undertaken on routing and delivery options post MIR (up to Spring 2016).

Some of the routes have been identified as cycling-superhighways. These as are intended as higher capacity, directional cycle routes connecting hinterland towns along transport corridors, providing direct access into and out from Edinburgh. Cycle super-highways identified include the A8/A89, A1/A199 and the A71.

Following consideration of the consultation responses, further work between the MR and the Proposed Plan will look at refining the routes and the diagram. SDP and LDP Action Programmes will then support action to help progress delivery.

Figure 2 - Regional Walking & Cycling Network

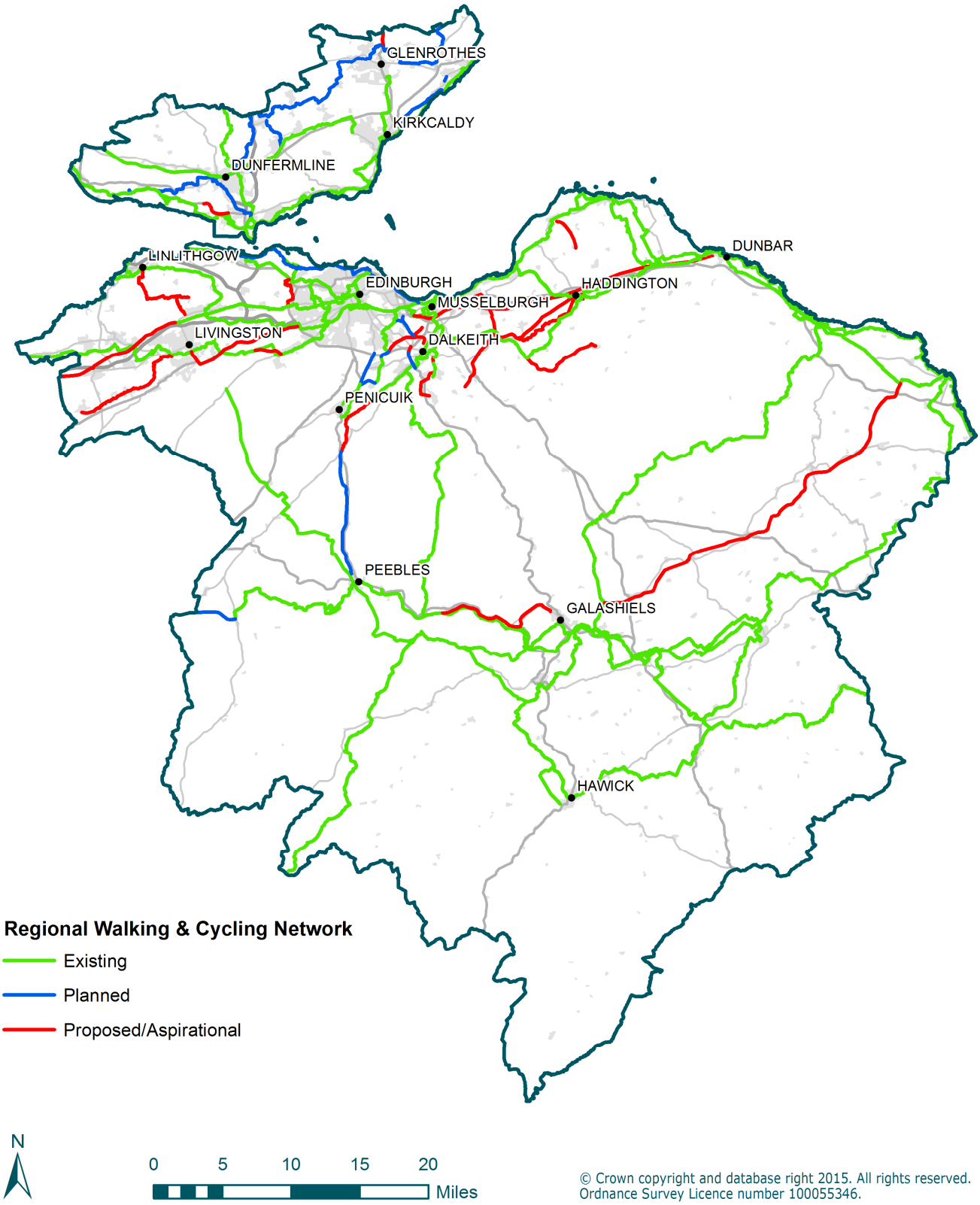


TABLE 1 SESPLAN REGIONAL WALKING AND CYCLING ROUTES

No.	Route Name	Formal Classification (if applicable)	Existing Planned Proposed/Aspirational	Route Description (detailing nature and quality of route)	Relevant SESplan Authorities
1	North Sea Cycle Route & Trail		Existing	International long cycling route around the North Sea. In SESplan this follows the East Lothian Coastal Path and Berwickshire Way or NCN1 through the Borders. Through Edinburgh it crosses the Forth and then north and east through Fife to St Andrews.	East Lothian Edinburgh Fife Scottish Borders
2	John Muir Way	Great Trail	Existing	Long distance coast to coast route connecting Dunbar to Helensburgh via Edinburgh and West Lothian. Braided way with different routes from cyclists and walkers. Improvements/alterations are required at points including East Lothian at Levenhall, Gosford Bay, Cockenzie and North Berwick	East Lothian Edinburgh West Lothian
3	Union Canal	Great Trail, NCN 754	Existing	Walking, cycling, off-road canal towpath route from Edinburgh to Falkirk via West Lothian. There is a need to make towpath surface improvements to the towpath in rural sections to improve cycling.	Edinburgh West Lothian
4	NCN1	NCN1	Existing	Off and on-road national cycle route connecting Dover to the Shetlands. In SESplan it runs from the Scottish Borders to Fife via Midlothian and Edinburgh. Requires upgrades in places.	Scottish Borders Midlothian Edinburgh Fife
5	South East wedge – links between Edinburgh, Midlothian , East Lothian		Planned and Proposed	Strategic Development Area requiring significant co-ordinated action to link up key destinations across three authorities in area. Key links include: • quality links to Borders Railway stations; • potential to use cow tunnel under A720 to Dalkeith Country Park; • Shawfair/Craighall across A1 to Queen Margaret University and Musselburgh	East Lothian Edinburgh Midlothian

				Station; • Shawfair and Musselburgh to Newcraighall/Fort Kinnaird • Westward links at Millerhill Marshalling Yards linking between employment land with housing development.	
6	West Fife Way Dunfermline to Alloa	NCN 764	Existing	Suitable for walking and cycling, primarily off-road along a disused railway line. Serving Dunfermline, Gowkhall, Carnock, Oakley, Blairhall and settlements west into Clackmannanshire as far as Alloa.	Fife
7	Pilgrim's Way Culross and North Queensferry and on to St.Andrews, via the Ore Valley		Planned	A long-distance recreational route, which also helps to better connect settlements. Primarily suitable for walking but some sections suitable for cycling. Will utilise a number of existing core paths, with some path upgrades, new connections and addressing of barriers required. Will serve the settlements of: Culross, Valleyfield, Torryburn, Cairneyhill, Crossford, North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Rosyth, Dunfermline, Halbeath, Kingseat, Kelty, Lochore, Crosshill, Ballingry, Auchterderran, Kinglassie, Glenrothes, Markinch, Windygates, Kennoway, Ceres and St Andrews	Fife
8	Fife Coastal Path	Great Trail	Existing	Coastal path, with some on-street sections through coastal settlements. Suitable for walking (some sections, largely in the west of the route are suitable for cycling)	Fife
9	Alloa to Kirkcaldy	NCN 76	Existing	Mixture of on and off road around the Forth coastline	Fife
10	A985 active travel route		Proposed	Proposed between Waggon Road, Crossford and Rosyth. Segregated off-road walking and cycling route to provide a direct, safe link along this busy road, to connect existing routes	Fife
11	Halbeath to Kelty via Crossgates and		Planned	Provide a safe cycling link along this busy road, connecting the settlements of Halbeath,	Fife

	Cowdenbeath			Crossgates, Cowdenbeath and Kelty, including to the Park and Ride facilities at Halbeath	
12	Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy cycleway		Existing	Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy cycleway – predominantly off-road from Cowdenbeath to Kirkcaldy utilising the Fife core path network.	Fife
13	NCN76 – Extension	Proposed NCN 76	Planned	Would extend NCN76 to St. Andrews, east from Kirkcaldy via the East Neuk, providing an off-road walking and cycling route which also links settlements. Also includes upgrade of the existing NCN76 route between Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy to off-road. Feasibility study exists.	Fife
14	Kirkcaldy to Glenrothes, via Thornton	NCN 766	Existing (Glenrothes to Thornton) Planned (Thornton to Kirkcaldy)	Glenrothes to Thornton off-road section exists. Thornton to Kirkcaldy planned along the B9130, including upgrade of crossing at A92 roundabout	Fife
15	A92 active travel route		Proposed	Segregated off-road active travel provision needed to provide a safe link along this busy road, to link Glenrothes and the Howe of Fife settlements	Fife
16	Avon Heritage Trail		Existing	Ten mile recreational walking route along the River Avon. Cycling impractical along most of eight mile route. Potential for extension to Torphichen.	West Lothian
17	Bathgate Hills		Proposed	Proposed traffic calmed north-south and east-west routes through the Bathgate Hills along roads for recreational purposes serving Linlithgow, Bathgate and Livingston, Broxburn.	West Lothian
18	Airdrie - Bathgate Livingston - Kirknewton – Balerno – Water of Leith	NCN 75 West Lothian Core Path:1	Existing (to Kirknewton) Proposed (to Balerno)	Off-road walking and cycling route serving the settlements of: Blackridge Armadale, Bathgate Livingston, Kirknewton. Potential for creating off-road section between Kirknewton and Balerno utilising former railway alignment (and tunnel under A70) safeguarded	Edinburgh West Lothian

				in the emerging Edinburgh LDP.	
19	A71 Cycle Superhighway	None	Proposed/Aspirational	Aspirational cycling, partial off-road (TBC) route along the A71 corridor from East Calder via Livingston to Heriot Watt University and Edinburgh. Would provide a safe route along this busy road.	Edinburgh West Lothian
20	A89/A8 Cycle Superhighway	West Lothian Core Path:10 Newbridge _ Dechmont. Bathgate - Harthill safeguarded cycle route along A7066 / A706 / B7066	Existing (Edinburgh boundary to Bathgate) Proposed (west to Harthill / North Lanarkshire boundary)	Walking and cycling partial off-road route serving: West Edinburgh, airport, Newbridge, Ratho Station, Broxburn, Uphall, Bathgate, Blackburn, Whitburn and Harthill. In Edinburgh LDP area paths are narrow and poorly surfaced in sections. Some intersections require upgraded cycle crossing facilities. Links to major development sites such as the International Business Gateway.	Edinburgh West Lothian
21	River Almond & Breich Valley Trail	West Lothian Core Path 40 (east part)	Partially Existing, Partially Planned and partially Proposed	Walking recreational route serving: Livingston, Seafield West Calder, Breich Valley Villages, Fauldhouse. A feasibility study by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust exists to connect up several existing path stretches	West Lothian
22	Round the Forth route (Bo'ness to Cramond)	NCN 76	Existing	Mostly off-road, Bo'ness to Blackness is under construction.	Edinburgh Falkirk West Lothian
23	Edinburgh Waterfront Promenade	Proposed NCN 76	Partially Existing, Partially Planned and partially Proposed	Cramond to Joppa with on-road improvements required to connect to Musselburgh. This route has many existing sections and essentially follows the route closest to the coastline	East Lothian Edinburgh
24	Cammo to Gogar/Maybury		Proposed	Connection between A8 and A90 transport corridors from Barnton/Cammo to Maybury/Gogar area. Some elements will be delivered with LDP housing schemes and	Edinburgh

				International Gateway Station.	
25	Water of Leith Trail	Part NCN 75	Existing	Primarily recreational trail from Balerno to Leith. Some sections unsurfaced, narrow and with steps	Edinburgh
26	Cross Borders Drove Road	Great Trail	Existing	This long distance route which promotes various methods of active travel commences in Hawick, and passes through the settlements of Selkirk, Innerleithen, Peebles and West Linton in the Scottish Borders. The route then continues through to East Calder, Livingston and Edinburgh thereby connecting a number of council authority areas.	Edinburgh Scottish Borders West Lothian
27	Edinburgh Peripheral, north of the bypass		Proposed	Aspirational mostly green route following the A720. Would include route along former railway path between Straiton and Shawfair connecting significant development locations.	Edinburgh Midlothian
28	Edinburgh to Peebles	Potentially transfer NCN1 to this route when completed	Existing to Roslin Planned to Peebles	Connects Edinburgh to Roslin (through Meadows, Liberton, Gilmerton and Lasswade Road, Straiton and Loanhead). Requires junction upgrades and some footway redetermination. Southern section will use former Peebles Railway route. The path will connect with the successful Peebles to Innerleithen Path and will also promote increased access to Glentress. The proposed section of path will improve connectivity between SBC and Midlothian	Edinburgh Midlothian Scottish Borders
29	Peebles to Galashiels	Proposed NCN 1	Existing (Peebles to Innerleithen) Proposed (Innerleithen to Galashiels)	A section of multi-use path running from Peebles to Innerleithen passing through Cardrona has already been implemented. Works have already taken place within Galashiels as part of the reinstatement of the railway. This new route would primarily be constructed on the route of the former Peebles to Galashiels railway line. This active travel	Scottish Borders

				route will assist in connecting the Western and Central Borders Strategic Development Areas as well as providing a more sustainable route to the new railway stations at Galashiels and Tweedbank. The proposed path would serve Walkerburn and Clovenfords.	
30	John Buchan Way		Existing	The John Buchan Way links Peebles, Stobo and Broughton. The route is part on-road and part off road.	Scottish Borders
31	John Buchan Way to the Clyde Walkway	The Clyde Walkway is a Great Trail	Planned	This proposed extension of the John Buchan Way would link to the Clyde Walkway, and would provide a linkage between the Borders Strategic Green Network and the western part of the Central Scotland Green Network.	Scottish Borders
32	Southern Upland Way to Cockburnspath	Great Trail	Existing	The route of the Southern Upland Way is an on and off road route which passes through the Scottish Borders from the west to the north-east. The route passes though the following settlements – Traquair, Galashiels, Melrose and Lauder, Longformacus, Abbey St Bathans, Cove and Cockburnspath. The route is popular with locals and tourists alike for both long and short3distance journeys.	Scottish Borders
33	Dunbar to Stranraer		Proposed	This proposed new route is also supported by Dumfries & Galloway Council (D&G). The route would link western and eastern Scotland and would be the first to focus on the southern area of Scotland. In addition; three council areas (SBC, D&G and ELC) would benefit from better connections. The proposed path would assist in promoting active travel and tourism. It would include a new multi-use path between Earlston & Reston along the former Berwickshire Railway and would connect to the new Reston Station. The path would also connect Gordon, Greenlaw and Duns.	Dumfries & Galloway East Lothian Scottish Borders
34	Borders Abbey Way	Great Trail	Existing	The Borders Abbey Way is an attractive and scenic active travel route which is both on and off road and also connects the main towns	Scottish Borders

				within the Central Borders Strategic Development Area.	
35	St. Cuthbert's Way	Great Trail	Existing	Melrose to Holy Island long distance walking route. An attractive and scenic route which is both on and off road.	Scottish Borders
36	Berwickshire Coastal Path	Great Trail	Existing	Cockburnspath to Berwick long distance walking route. An attractive and scenic route which is both on and off road.	Scottish Borders
37	East Lothian Coastal Path		Existing	Primarily a walking route along the coast. Includes the John Muir Link from Dunbar to Cockburnspath walking route linking the John Muir Way with the Southern Upland Way. There is also potential for connecting with the Berwickshire Coastal Path.	East Lothian
38	River Tyne Path		Existing (Dunbar to Haddington) Proposed (to Pencaitland	Recreational route along the river Tyne from Dunbar to Haddington via East Linton. It is proposed to extend that path to Pencaitland with longer term aspirations to connect to Vogrie Country Park	East Lothian
39	A199 – East Lothian Cycling and Walking Superhighway	Existing NCN route upgrade to off-road	Proposed	Spinal route would serve settlements: Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, Macmerry, Tranent, Wallyford, Musselburgh and onwards to City of Edinburgh, with link routes off to other East Lothian settlements along the way.	East Lothian Edinburgh
40	A6093 route		Proposed	Off road cycling and walking route along the A6093 connecting Pencaitland to Haddington.	East Lothian
41	Ormiston to Prestonpans		Proposed	Proposed link from Ormiston to Prestonpans Station via Tranent. This will support greater access to secondary schools and Prestonpans station.	East Lothian
42	Pencaitland Railway Walk	NCN 196	Existing Proposed (to Gifford)	7 mile walking and cycling route. Surface improvements and promotion are required. Used for recreation and commuting. Proposed extension to Gifford.	East Lothian
43	Gullane to Drem,		Proposed	Aspirational off-road walking and cycling commuter route to Drem station.	East Lothian
44	Haddington to Longniddry Railway	NCN 76	Existing	Walking and cycling former railway route from Longniddry to Haddington. Surface	East Lothian

	Path			improvements and better connectivity at Longniddry and Haddington are required.	
45	River Esk Path		Existing (where to where) Proposed (where to where)	Would run from the coast at Musselburgh along the Esk through to Midlothian with branches along the North to Penicuik and South Esk to Gorebridge.	East Lothian Midlothian
46	NCN 196	NCN 196	Existing	Penicuik to Musselbugh and Smeaton to Ormiston, via Rosewell, Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith and Whitecraig. Link to NCN1 at Whitecraig.	Midlothian
47	Penicuik to Shawfair		Existing (Where to where) Planned (where to where) Proposed/Aspirational (where to where)	Cycle route between Penicuik, Roslin, Loanhead, Gilmerton, Danderhall and Shawfair – on to Edinburgh and East Lothian. Shawfair is part of the South East Edinburgh Strategic Development Area.	Midlothian
48	Gorebridge to Dalkeith		Existing (Where to where) Planned (where to where) Proposed/Aspirational (where to where)	Cycle route from Gorebridge to Dalkeith via Newtongrange, Mayfield and Easthouses.	Midlothian
49	A7 Urbanisation		Planned (where to where) Proposed/Aspirational (where to where)	Cycle route along the A7 from Hardengreen roundabout to Sheriffhall roundabout and Gilmerton Junction of A720. Sherffihall roundabout is a major barrier crossing the Edinburgh bypass.	Midlothian
50	A701 Gowkley Moss to Straiton		Planned	Cycle route from Gowkley Moss roundabout to Straiton Commercial Centre via Bilston and Loanhead.	Midlothian
51	Roslin Glen to Leadburn		Proposed/Aspirational	Cycle route from Roslin Glen to Leadburn via former Rosslynlee Hospital and Pomathorn.	Midlothian

TABLE 2 POTENTIAL FURTHER REGIONAL WALKING AND CYCLING ROUTES

Route Name	Route Description (detailing nature and quality of route) & Purpose	Relevant SESplan Authorities
Bo'ness to Linlithgow	Proposed cross boundary commuting and recreational link from Bo'ness to Linlithgow. Bo'ness does not have a railway station and this route would offer increased sustainable travel opportunities. No routing has been identified but options include an off-road shared path on the A803/A904 or rural roads.	Falkirk West Lothian
North and east West Lothian to Fife Bridgehead	Cross boundary commuting route link between major residential developments and employment areas in Broxburn and Winchburgh to employment and housing development areas in Fife. Will utilise opportunities offered by existing bridge following the opening of the Queensferry crossing. Routes from Winchburgh and Broxburn to South Queensferry have yet to be identified.	Edinburgh Fife West Lothian
Newbridge to South Queensferry	Route connecting major transport corridors and employment areas. Could utilise former railway track bed between Newbridge and Kirkliston and existing route between Kirkliston and South Queensferry.	Edinburgh