



National Planning Framework 4

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Good Evening



- Geographer, Town and Country Planner
- National Trust for Scotland 1984 – 2007
- APRS Director 2008 –
- Cyclist, hillwalker and skier



Scotland 2045



Our Fourth National Planning Framework

Draft



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

Draft NPF4 November 2021



Ambition • Opportunity • Place

Scotland's Third National Planning Framework



NATIONAL PLANNING
FRAMEWORK
FOR SCOTLAND

2



Importance of NPF4

The long-term strategic spatial plan for Scotland

NPF4 is even more important than NPF3 because:

- It incorporates Scottish Planning Policy
- It is part of the development plan
- This matters because Councils are legally required to make decisions on planning applications in line with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

Before

NPF3
Scottish Planning Policy
Strategic Development Plans
Local Development Plans

After

Purpose of Planning
NPF4
Local Development Plans

Purpose of Planning

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

Anything which

- contributes to sustainable development or
- achieves Scotland’s national outcomes

is considered as being in the long term public interest

NPF4 – Six Statutory Outcomes

- Improving the health and wellbeing of our people
- Increasing the population of rural areas
- Meeting housing needs
- Improving equality and eliminating discrimination
- Meeting targets for emissions of greenhouse gases
- Securing positive effects for biodiversity

NPF4 – Structure

- Strategy
- National Developments
- Policies
- Delivery

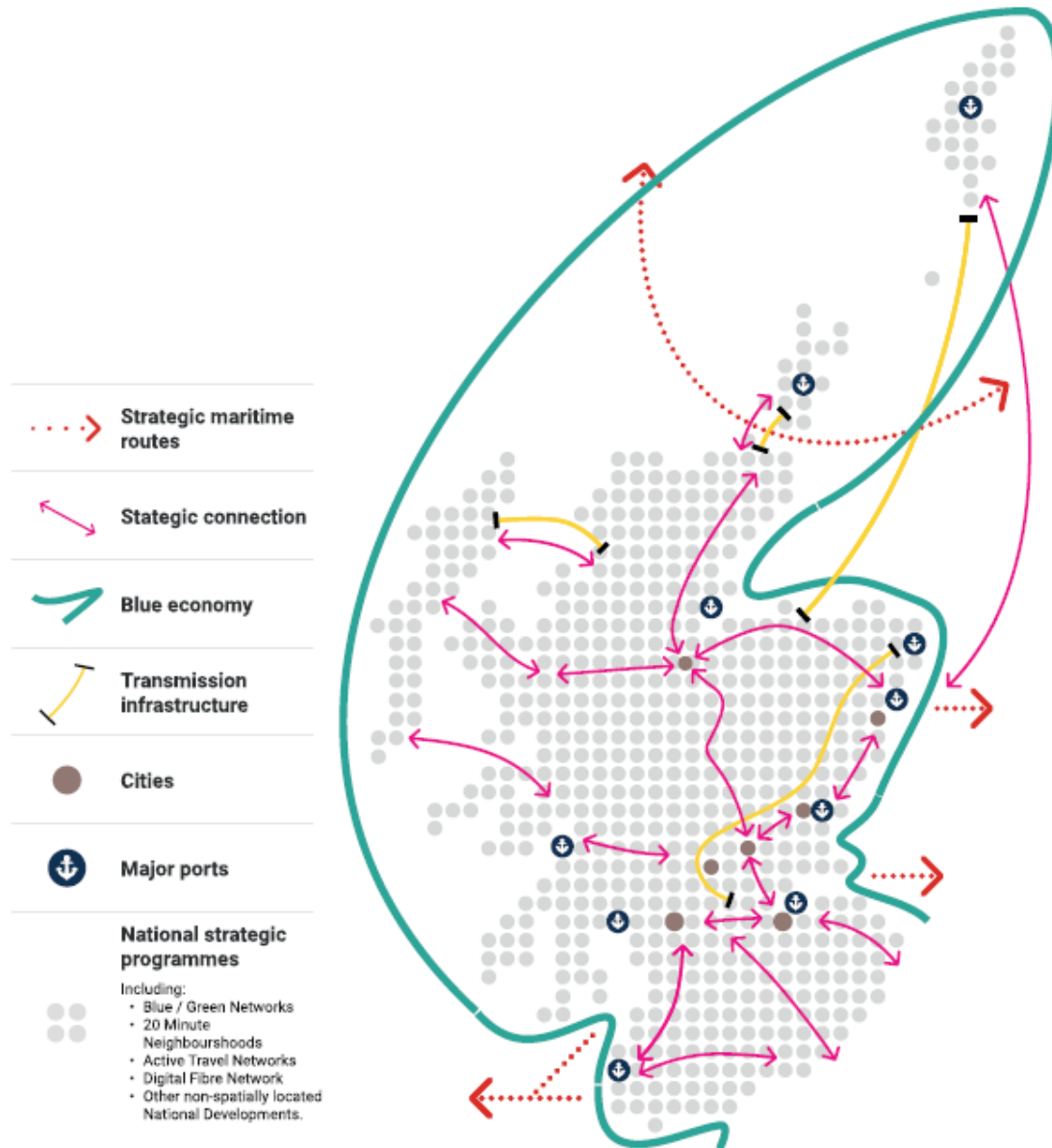
NPF4 – Six Spatial Principles

- Compact growth
- Local living
- Balanced development
- Conserving and recycling assets
- Urban and rural synergy
- Just transition

NPF4 – Issues

- Climate Emergency
- Nature Crisis
- Transport
- Housing
- Energy
- Circular Economy
- Retail
- Industry
- Heritage

National Spatial Strategy



NPF4 – Themes

- Sustainable Places
- Liveable Places
- Productive Places
- Distinctive Places

Action areas for Scotland 2045

Each part of Scotland can make a unique contribution to building a better future. Our shared spatial strategy will be taken forward in five action areas. Each area can support all spatial principles, and the following section sets out priorities for each of the action areas.

North and west coastal innovation

Making sustainable use of our coasts and islands to sustain communities and pioneer investment in the blue economy

Northern revitalisation

Growing low-carbon rural communities, capitalising on digital innovation and making the most of exceptional natural and cultural heritage

North east transition

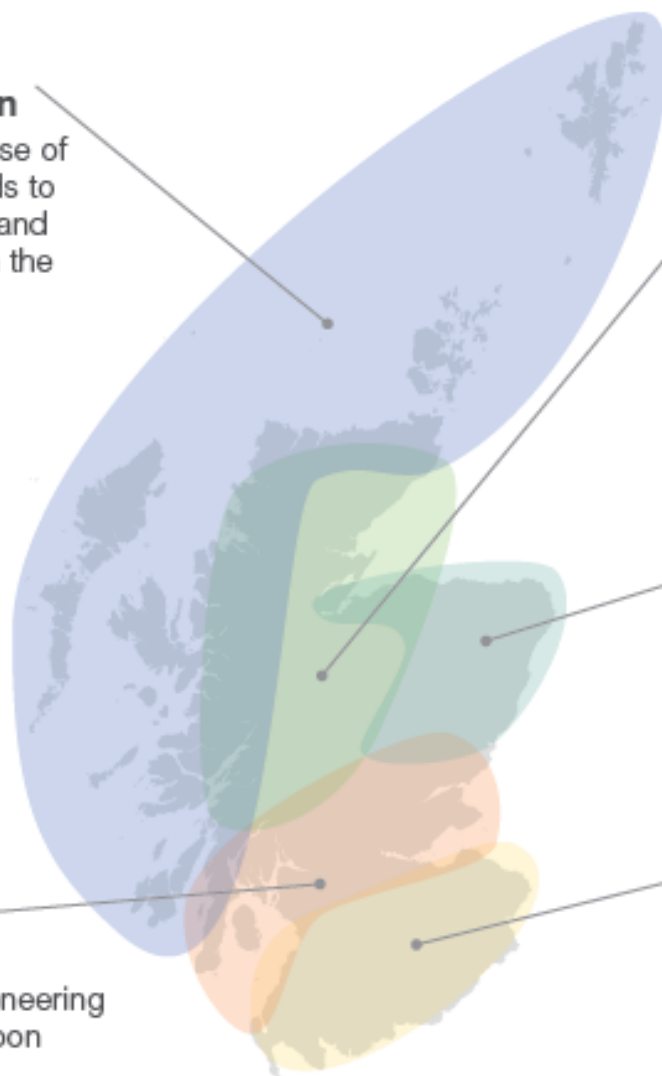
Actively planning a just transition from oil and gas to a net zero future

Central urban transformation

Transforming and pioneering a new era of low carbon urban living

Southern sustainability

Creating connected, liveable places which benefit from further investment and innovation



Central urban transformation

Legend

- ⋯➔ Strategic maritime routes
- ↔ Strategic connection
- ➔ Blue economy

Liveable places

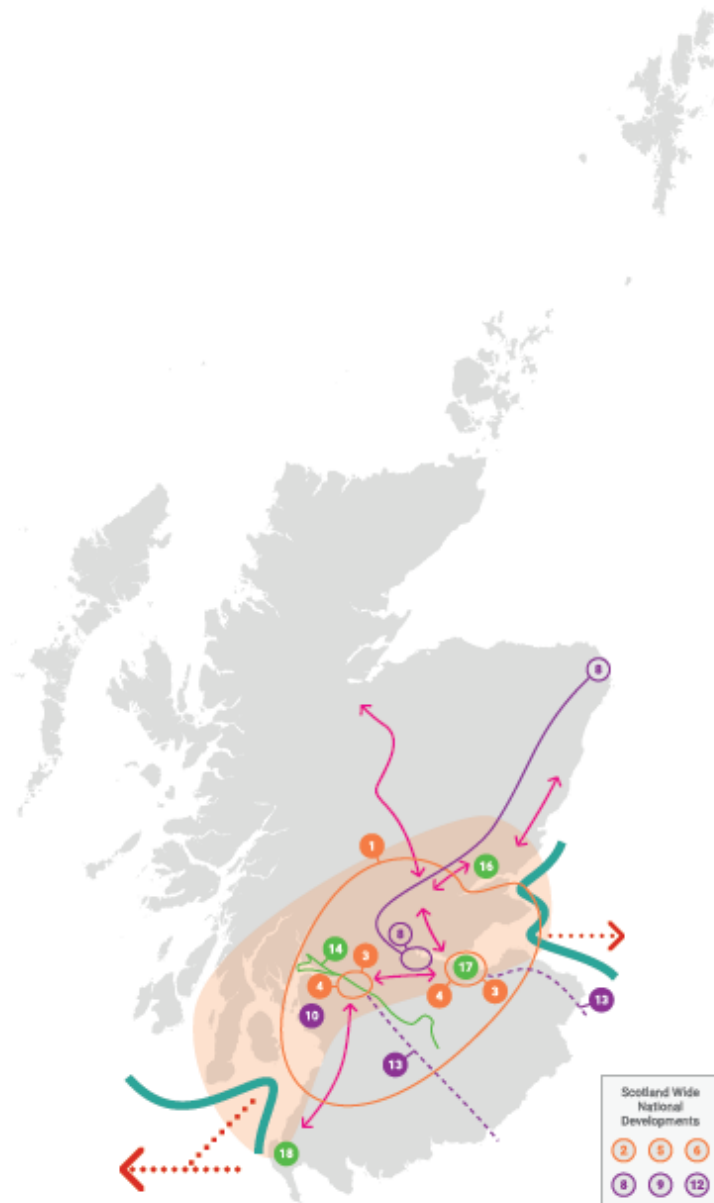
- 1 Central Scotland Green Network
- 2 National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network
- 3 Urban Mass / Rapid Transit Networks Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow
- 4 Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Drainage Solutions Edinburgh and Glasgow
- 5 Circular Economy Material Management Facilities
- 6 Digital Fibre Network

Productive places

- 8 Industrial Green Transition Zones
- 9 Pumped Hydro Storage
- 10 Hunterston Strategic Asset
- 12 Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission Infrastructure
- 13 High Speed Rail

Distinctive places

- 14 Clyde Mission
- 16 Dundee Waterfront
- 17 Edinburgh Waterfront
- 18 Stranraer Gateway



National Developments

Liveable places

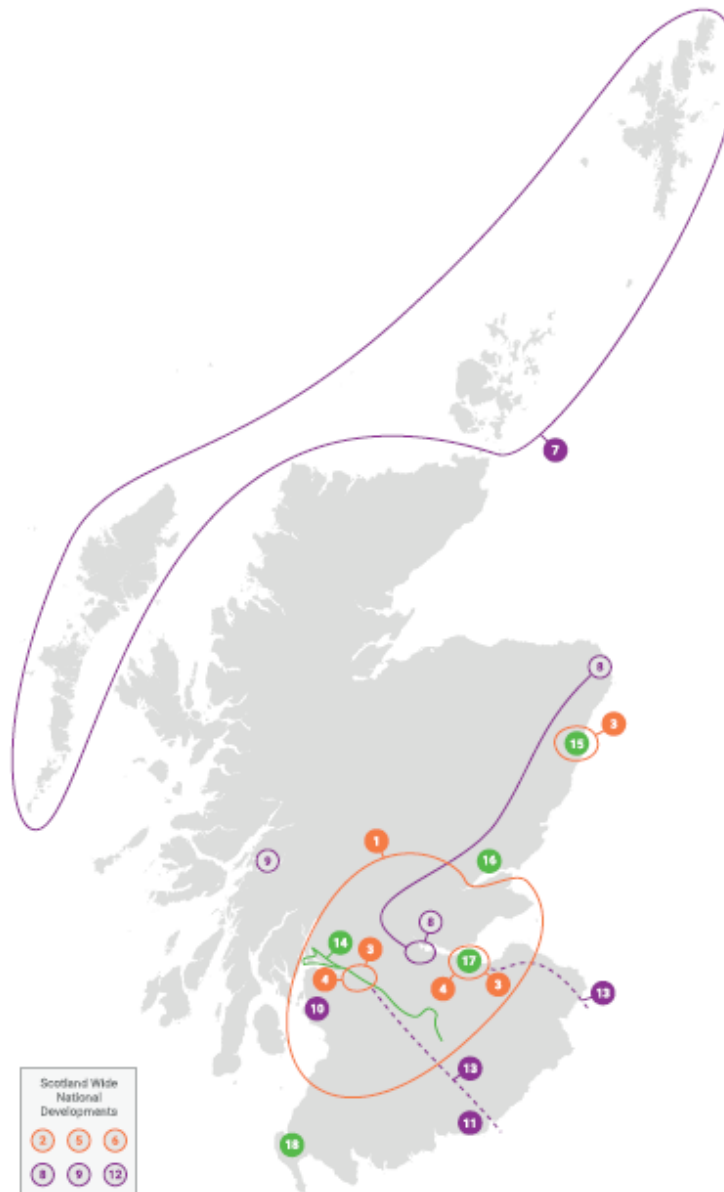
- 1 Central Scotland Green Network
- 2 National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network
- 3 Urban Mass / Rapid Transit Networks
Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow
- 4 Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Drainage Solutions
Edinburgh and Glasgow
- 5 Circular Economy Material Management Facilities
- 6 Digital Fibre Network

Productive places

- 7 Islands Hub for Net Zero
- 8 Industrial Green Transition Zones
- 9 Pumped Hydro Storage
- 10 Hunterston Strategic Asset
- 11 Chapelcross Power Station Redevelopment
- 12 Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission Infrastructure
- 13 High Speed Rail

Distinctive places

- 14 Clyde Mission
- 15 Aberdeen Harbour
- 16 Dundee Waterfront
- 17 Edinburgh Waterfront
- 18 Stranraer Gateway





Sustainable Places (Universal policies)

- Plan-led approach to sustainable development
- Climate emergency
- Nature crisis
- Human rights and equality
- Community wealth building
- Design, quality and place



Liveable Places

- 20 minute neighbourhoods
- Infrastructure first
- Quality homes
- Sustainable travel and transport
- Heat and cooling
- Blue and green infrastructure, play and sport
- Sustainable flood risk and water management
- Lifelong health, wellbeing and safety



Productive Places

- Land and premises for business and employment
- Sustainable tourism
- Culture and creativity
- Green energy
- Zero waste
- Sustainable aquaculture
- Minerals
- Digital infrastructure



Distinctive Places

- City, town, commercial and local centres
- Historic assets and places
- Urban edges and the green belt
- Vacant and derelict land and empty buildings
- Rural places
- Natural places
- Peat and carbon rich soils
- Trees, woodland and forestry
- Coasts

Urban edges and the green belt

We want to increase the density of our settlements, restore nature and promote local living by limiting urban expansion and using the land around our towns and cities wisely.

Green belts can be used as a settlement management tool around Scotland's towns and cities to help to direct growth to the most appropriate, sustainable locations. Green belts can have a role in protecting and enhancing the character, landscape and natural setting and identity of settlements, providing outdoor access to green networks which link urban and rural areas and supporting nature networks. A green belt will not be necessary for most settlements, as other policies can provide an appropriate basis for directing development to the right locations, and protecting nature, landscapes and green networks.

Policy 29: Urban edges

- a) **Local development plans should consider using green belts where appropriate in some of the most accessible or pressured rural or peri-urban areas**, where there is significant danger of unsustainable growth in car-based commuting or suburbanisation of the countryside. In such circumstances green belts can provide a more restrictive approach to development, to benefit quality of life and environment in our cities and towns, increase urban density and minimise the need to travel using unsustainable modes. Green belts should be identified or reviewed when preparing plans with detailed boundaries clearly identified.

Quality homes

We want to support the delivery of high quality, sustainable homes that meet the needs of people throughout their lives.

Good quality homes should be at the heart of great places and contribute to strengthening the health and wellbeing of Scotland's communities. To help tackle climate change, we will need more energy efficient, net zero emissions homes. This can also support a greener, fairer and more inclusive wellbeing economy and has the potential to help build community wealth. The planning system should support the delivery of more and better homes, in the right locations, providing choice across tenures that meet the diverse housing needs of people and communities across Scotland.

Annex B – Housing numbers

This Annex sets out the Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) for each planning authority in Scotland. This is to meet the requirement of Section 3A(3)(d) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.

Local, City Region and National Park Authority	Proposed MATHLR
Aberdeen City	7,000
Aberdeenshire	7,550
Aberdeen City Region	14,550
Angus	2,550
Fife (North)	1,700
Dundee City	4,200
Perth & Kinross	8,500
Dundee City Region	16,950
City of Edinburgh	41,300
East Lothian	6,400
Fife (Central and South)	5,650
Midlothian	8,050
West Lothian	9,600
Scottish Borders	4,800
Edinburgh City Region	75,800
East Dunbartonshire	2,500
East Renfrewshire	2,800
Glasgow City	21,350
Inverclyde	1,500
North Lanarkshire	7,350
Renfrewshire	4,900
South Lanarkshire	7,850
West Dunbartonshire	2,100
Glasgow City Region	50,350
Argyll & Bute	2,150
Clackmannanshire	1,500
Dumfries & Galloway	4,550
East Ayrshire	4,050
Eilean Siar	192
Falkirk	5,250

Local, City Region and National Park Authority	Proposed MATHLR
Highland	9,500
Moray	3,450
North Ayrshire	2,950
Orkney	1,600
Shetland	850
South Ayrshire	2,000
Stirling	3,500
Cairngorms National Park	850
Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park	300
<i>All Fife</i>	<i>7,350</i>

Consultation Responses

- 10 November 2021 – 31 March 2022
- Public and Parliamentary consultations in parallel
- Respond directly to Scottish Government
- Send your response to your 8 MSPs
- Local Government Committee + others
- APRS and PD suggestions
- www.transformingplanning.scot
- scotplan@gov.scot



John Mayhew

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