



Planning for a Low Carbon Scotland

Graeme Purves

February 2010

Planning for a Low Carbon Scotland



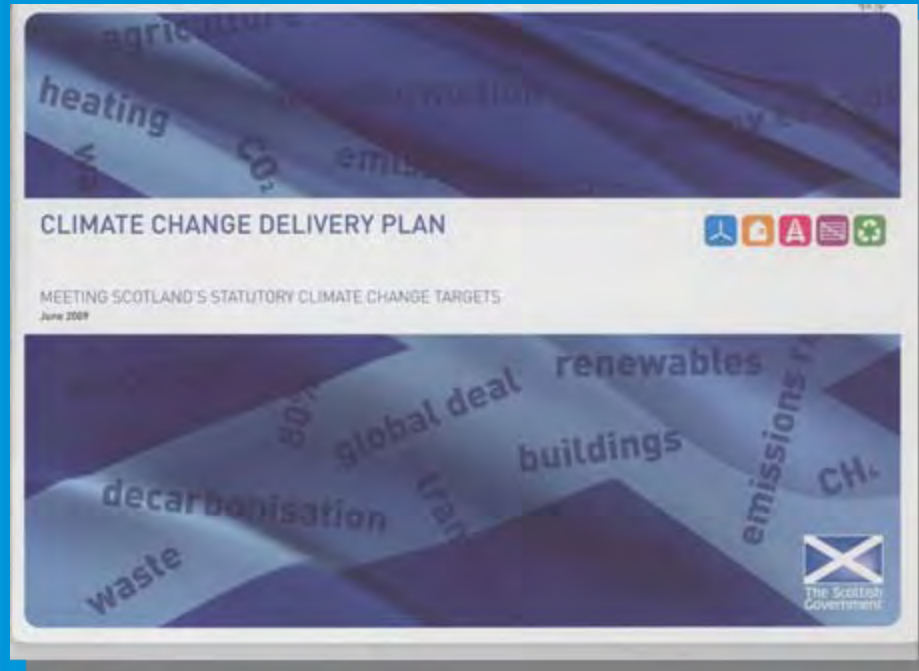
- Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009;
- second National Planning Framework;
- consolidated Scottish Planning Policy;
- Scottish Sustainable Communities;
- other measures.

Climate Change Act



- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% from 1990 levels by 2050;
- interim target of reducing emissions by at least 42% by 2020;
- the most ambitious targets anywhere in the world.

Climate Change Delivery Plan

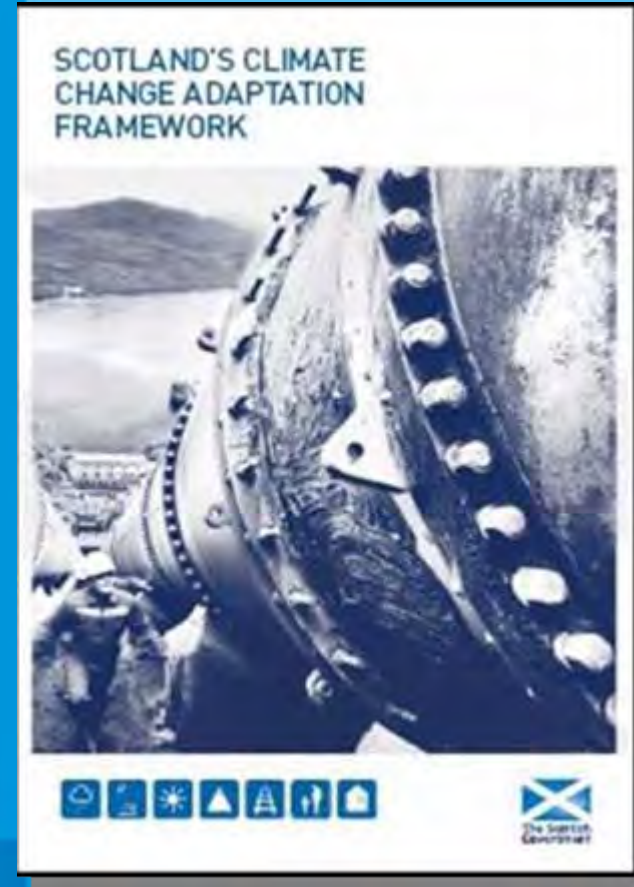


Mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Adaptation Framework

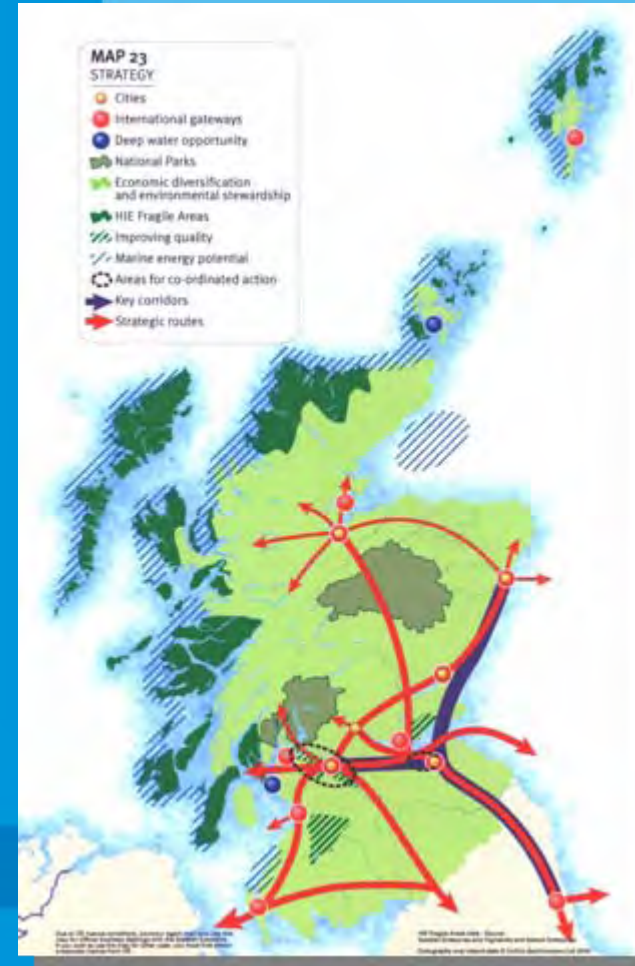


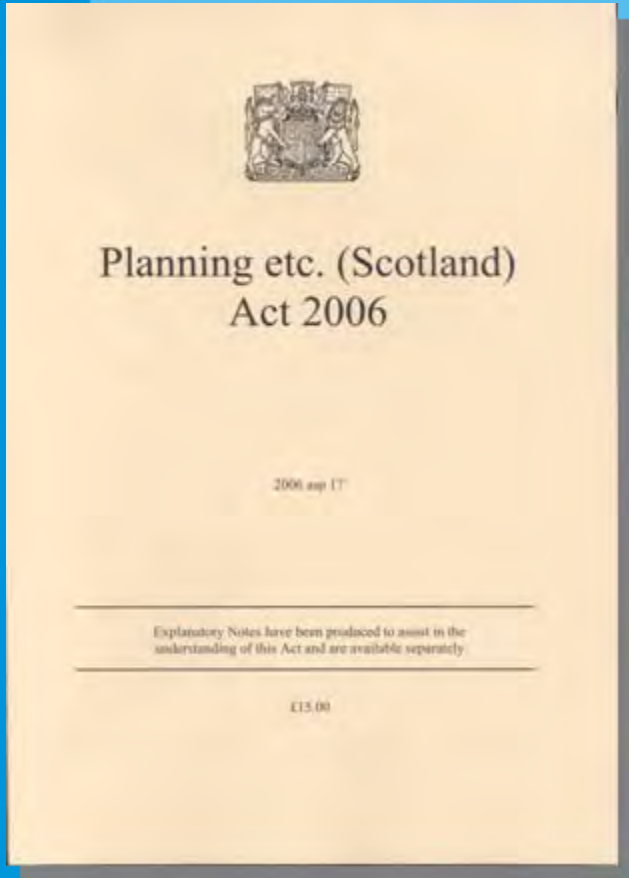
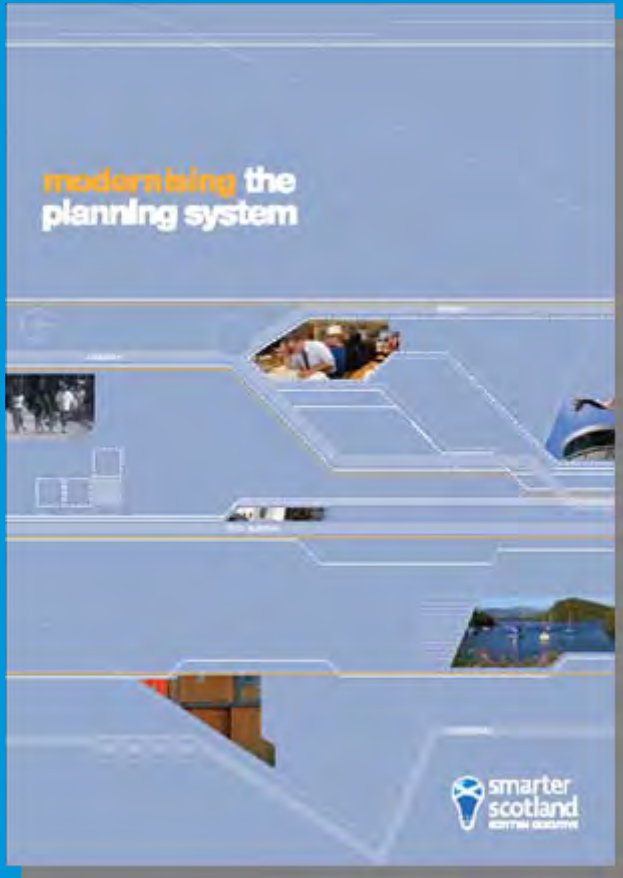
Adapting to the short and long term consequences of climate change





First Framework





Political Process







National Developments



- key strategic infrastructure projects
- principle established by NPF
- public inquiry focused on siting, design and environmental impact

Proposed Framework



- 12 proposed national developments
- sustainable economic growth
- commitments on climate change and renewable energy

Proposed National Developments



1. new Forth crossing
2. West of Scotland rail enhancements
3. strategic airport enhancements
4. Grangemouth freight hub
5. Rosyth container terminal
6. port developments on Loch Ryan
7. Scapa Flow transshipment facility
8. power station / transshipment hub at Hunterston
9. new baseload capacity at other power station sites
10. Electricity grid reinforcements
11. Glasgow Strategic Drainage
12. Commonwealth Games facilities

New Forth Crossing



West of Scotland Strategic Rail Enhancements

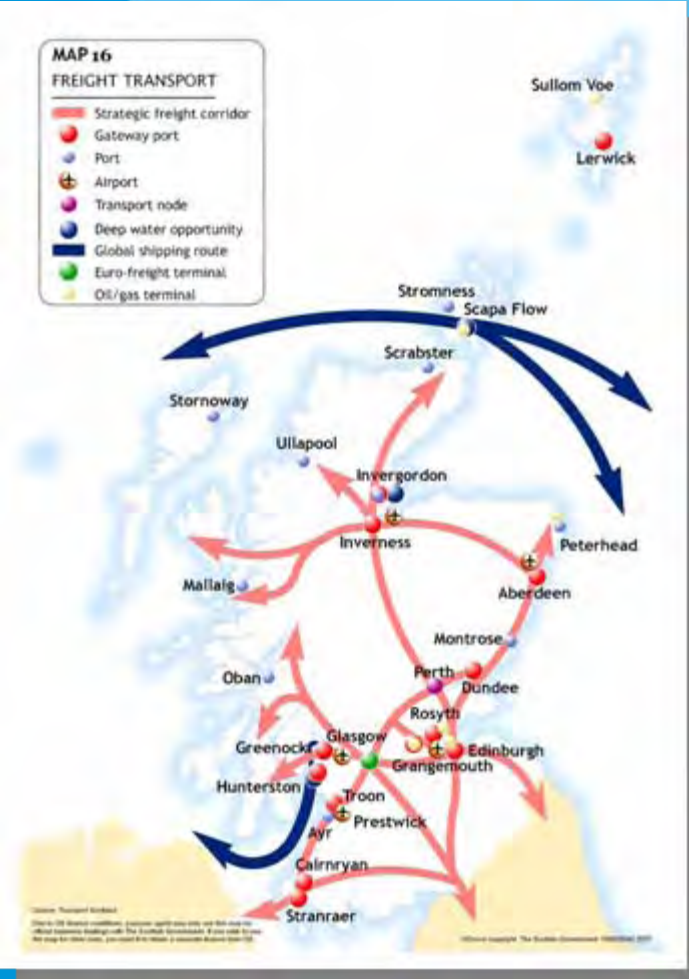


- improving rail connectivity through Glasgow

Strategic Airport Enhancements



Container Freight



Renewable Energy



MAP 18

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENTS

- 132 KV Substation
- 275 KV Substation
- 400KV Substation
- 400KV Transmission Circuit
- 275 KV Transmission Circuit
- 132 KV Transmission Circuit
- 33 KV Transmission Circuit
- Proposed Beaulay-Denny rebuild. At Inquiry.
- Other Ofgem baseline projects: Under construction, or ready to start construction subject to consents.
- Further Reinforcements: In development. Pre-construction activities only.



- Parliament strongly endorsed grid reinforcements to support renewable energy development.
- working with European partners on sub-sea grid.



Energy



- baseload power generation
- carbon capture and storage
- heat networks





The views of the Scottish Parliament

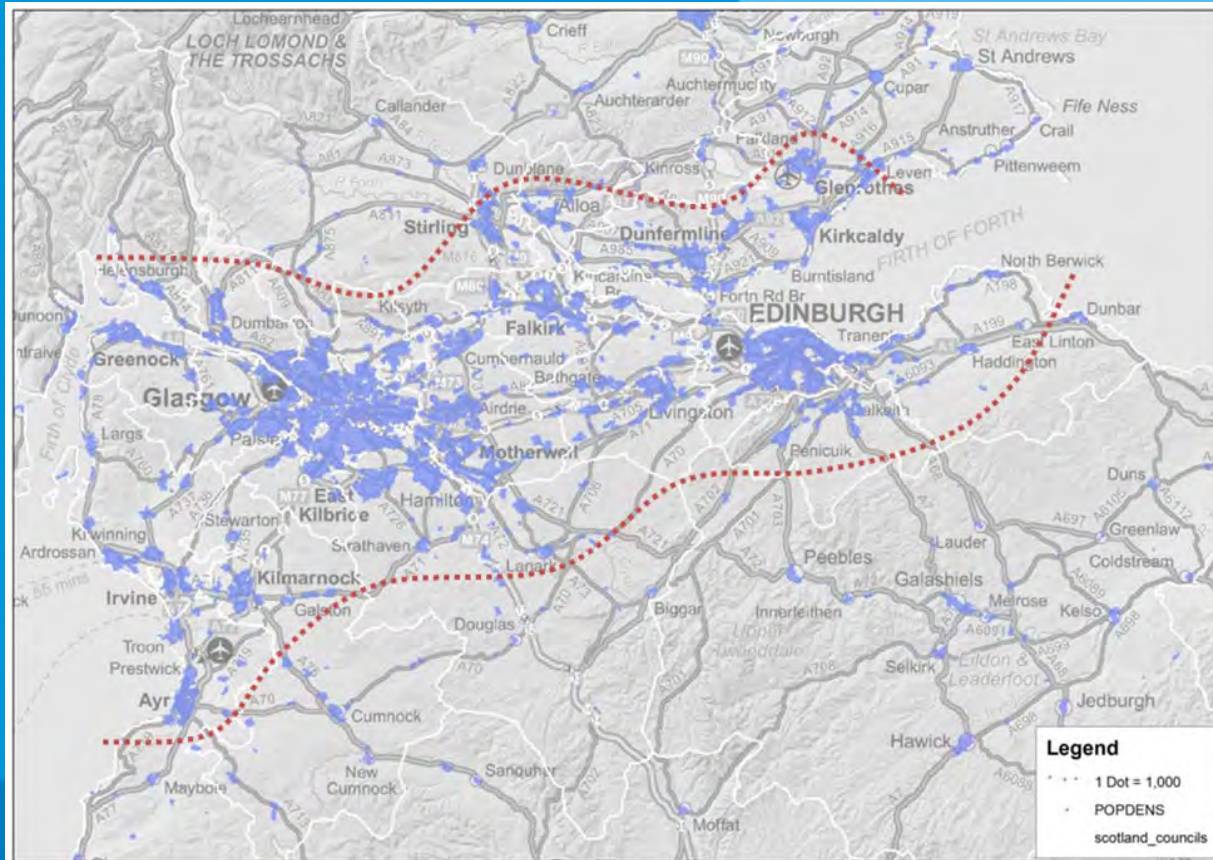
- broad support for strategy and national developments
- recommended additional national developments
- strong emphasis on consultation and Parliamentary process



High Speed Rail Link to London



Central Scotland Green Network



National Developments



Carbon impact identified as a matter to be addressed when consent is sought.

Reactions to NPF2



“NPF2 provides a framework for sustainable development to be considered effectively. The national developments it outlines include some innovative schemes such as the Central Scotland Green Network...”

Sustainable Development Commission Scotland

Reactions to NPF2



“NPF2 is an excellent planning document that has the potential to assist greatly in delivery of sustainable development.”

Aedan Smith, RSPB Scotland

“...most of the national developments could be compatible with a sustainable economy.”

Duncan McLaren, Friends of the Earth Scotland

Action Programme



- national developments
- other key elements of the strategy
- key milestones
- lead partners
- other delivery bodies
- progress

Scottish Planning Policy



“The need to help mitigate the causes of climate change and the need to adapt to its impacts should be taken into account in all decisions throughout the planning system.”

Scottish Planning Policy, February 2010

Sustainable Communities



Grandhome & Whitestripes

is a city expansion with a focus on community, locality and character

- **Location** Inverness
- **Region** North-Eastern Region
- **Local Authority** Aberdeen City Council
- **Delivery period** 2010-2015

The Grandhome & Whitestripes proposal will deliver 5,000 to 7,000 new homes with an emphasis on providing family housing within mixed sustainable community hubs to regenerate the area. It aims to prevent population loss and support the provision of living services alongside new community facilities.

The grandhome site lies on the edge of Aberdeen City with links to existing facilities in the city centre and neighbouring areas.

Careful consideration has gone into the place-making aspects and design elements, which have a distinct character. A co-ordinated plan for streets, spaces and neighbourhoods means that the location will achieve an identity that will give it durability across generations and development cycles. These distinctive areas will accommodate a range of services and design languages and combine to form a stimulating and sustainable place.

II walkability and hubs

A range of streets and spaces will be created to ensure that the site is accessible and integrated with the surrounding urban environment.

III community services and employment

The site will be integrated with the surrounding urban environment, including progressive learning from nearby villages.

II character and identity

The distinctive identity will be created through the use of materials, colours and textures, and will be reinforced through the use of design language.

III use and activity mix

The site will be designed to provide a mix of uses and activities, including residential, commercial and leisure, to create a vibrant and sustainable community.

II diversity and choice

The site will be designed to provide a mix of housing types and sizes, including family homes, to meet the needs of a diverse population.

Microgeneration

Extending permitted development rights for domestic wind turbines and air source heat pumps

Home micro-energy relaxation outlined

PLANNING 12.2.10

By Robert Boddy

Homeowners in Scotland will be able to install wind turbines and air source heat pumps without planning permission under proposals unveiled last week.

Permitted development rights would be granted to roof-mounted turbines up to 3m above the roofline and 2.2m in diameter, except in conservation areas.

Free-standing turbines up to 11.2m high and 3.5m in diameter would also be allowed if placed at least 100m from neighbouring properties. Free-standing turbines 2.2m in diameter could be installed 7.2m from the boundary of an adjacent property.

Launching the consultation on Friday, climate change minister Stewart Stevenson insisted the measures strike the right balance and do not represent unrestricted development.

"We are determined to help people trim energy bills and play their part in cutting



Heat pumps: permitted development rights to be extended

emissions. By reducing red tape in the planning system we can make it easier for households to generate clean, green energy," he said.

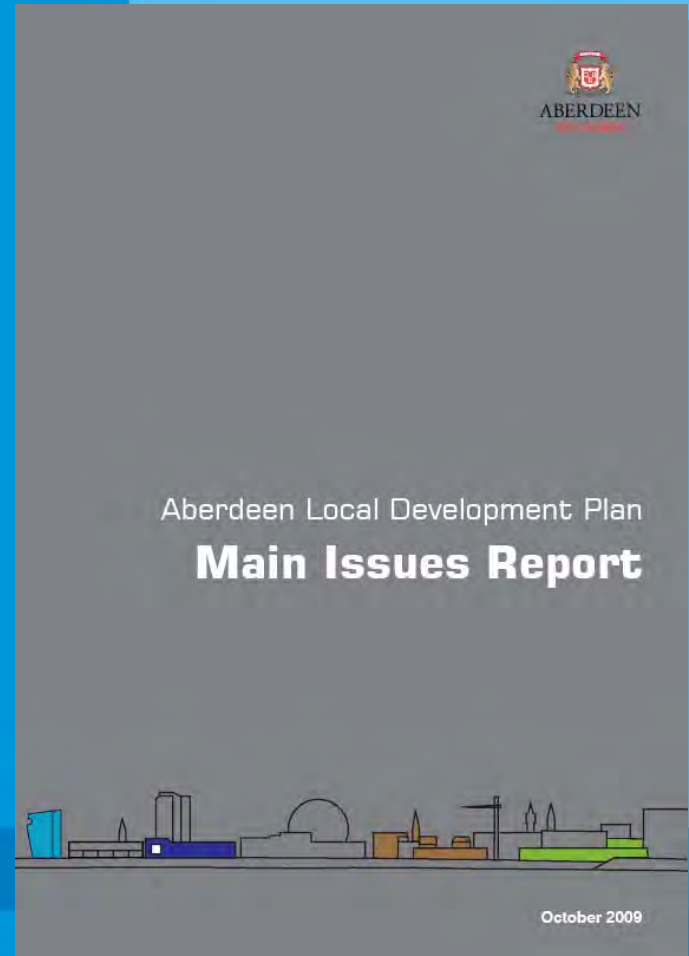
"Encouraging greater use of microgeneration by homeowners can provide an important boost to Scotland's renewables sector, potentially generating additional jobs in this world-class green industry."

Stevenson added: "We have already made it possible for people to install certain technologies, but recognise we could go further."

Ministers launched an initial consultation exercise on 15 January. This led to the proposed permitted development rights being presented to parliament last week, triggering a second round of consultation.

Development Plans

Government will report on how development plans are contributing to the reduction of emissions from buildings.



Land Use Strategy

The built environment component will build on:

- National Planning Framework
- Scottish Planning Policy



Land Use Strategy



- future settlement patterns;
- flood risk and settlement;
- adapting the existing urban environment;
- integrating land use and transport;
- tensions between renewable energy infrastructure and other land uses; and
- green infrastructure.



Environmental Assessment



- European legislation requires strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of plans and programmes;
- the Scottish Government is commissioning research on how greenhouse gas impact assessment can best inform spatial planning policy development



Planning for a Low Carbon Scotland

Graeme Purves

February 2010

www.scotland.gov.uk/planning

