Fourth National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) – summary of content

NPF4 consists of 3 parts:

- Part 1 A National Spatial Planning Strategy for Scotland 2045
- Part 2 National Planning Policy
- Part 3 Annexes

Part 1 – A National Spatial Planning Strategy for Scotland 2045

NPF4 states that our future places will be planned in line with 6 overarching spatial principles:

- **Just transition**. We will empower people to shape their places and ensure the transition to net zero is fair and inclusive.
- Conserving and recycling assets. We will make productive use of existing buildings, places, infrastructure and services, locking in carbon, minimising waste, and building a circular economy.
- Local living. We will support local liveability and improve community health and wellbeing by ensuring people can easily access services, greenspace, learning, work and leisure locally.
- Compact urban growth. We will limit urban expansion so we can optimise the use of land to provide services and resources, including carbon storage, flood risk management, blue and green infrastructure and biodiversity.
- Rebalanced development. We will target development to create opportunities for communities and investment in areas of past decline and manage development sustainably in areas of high demand.
- Rural revitalisation. We will encourage sustainable development in rural areas, recognising the need to grow and support urban and rural communities together.

Through these spatial principles, it is intended that the national spatial strategy will support the planning and delivery of:

- Sustainable places, where we reduce emissions, restore and better connect biodiversity
- Liveable places, where we can all live, better, healthier lives; and
- Productive places, where we have a greener, fairer and more inclusive wellbeing economy.

To support the national spatial, regional spatial strategies are identified for different parts of Scotland. West Dunbartonshire sits within the Central region. This area broadly covers central Scotland from the Glasgow city region and the Ayrshires in the west to Edinburgh city region in the east, including the Tay cities, the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park. The strategy for this area aims to:

- Provide net zero energy solutions including extended heat networks and improved energy efficiency, together with urban greening and improved low carbon transport.
- Pioneer low carbon, resilient urban living by rolling out networks of 20 minute neighbourhoods, future proofing city and town centres, accelerating urban greening, investing in net zero homes, and managing development on the edge of settlements.
- Target economic investment and build community wealth to overcome disadvantage and support a greener wellbeing economy.

There are eighteen National Developments identified in NPF4, some of which are nationwide and some relating to regions or specific locations. The National Developments relevant to the central region are:

- Pumped Hydro Storage (Scotland wide)
- Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission Infrastructure (Scotland wide)
- Circular Economy Material Management Facilities (Scotland wide)
- Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Drainage Solutions (Edinburgh and Glasgow)
- Urban Mass/Rapid Transit Networks (Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow)
- Central Scotland Green Network
- National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network (Scotland wide)
- Digital Fibre Network (Scotland wide)
- Clyde Mission
- High Speed Rail

Part 2 – National Planning Policy

On adoption, NPF4 will become part of the development plan, and the policies within it will be used to assess applications for planning permission. The table below sets out the number and names of the policies within NPF4, along with initial officer views on the nature of the policy (i.e. whether it is a general policy applying to all development proposals, or more related to development of a particular type or within a particular area), and a summary of the policy purpose.

Policy	Туре	Comment	
Sustainable Places			
Tackling the climate and nature crises	General – applies to all development	Very general policy stating significant weight to be given to climate and nature crises.	
2. Climate mitigation and adaptation	General – applies to all development	Development to be sited and designed to minimise greenhouse gases and to adapt to risks from climate change.	
3. Biodiversity	General – applies to all development, although some criteria are only applicable to certain development types.	Overall purpose is to enhance biodiversity. Quite a few criteria in this one, some applicable to all, one re national/major/EIA, one re local excluding householder.	
4. Natural places	General – applies to all development	Overall purpose is to protect the natural environment, including designated sites and protected species. Although it protects the 'natural environment' in general, I would think in the main this policy will be used	

Policy	Туре	Comment
		in relation to protected sites
		and species.
5. Soils	Area specific	Protects all soils so
		applicable to all
		development affecting soils,
		but focus is on agricultural
		land, peatland and carbon-
		rich soils, and also
		undeveloped land.
6. Forestry, woodland and	Area or development	Supports expansion of
trees	specific	woodland/tree cover and
		protects trees/woodland
		including 'veteran' trees
		(defined in Glossary), so
		goes beyond just protecting
		TPOs (which are not
7. Historic assets and	Aron or building apositio	mentioned in policy). Protects historic assets and
places	Area or building specific	places with focus on
piaces		designated sites/buildings
		but non-designated also
		protected.
8. Green belts	Area specific	Sets out the types of
o. Green beits	Area specific	development acceptable in
		the green belt and other
		requirements to be met.
9. Brownfield, vacant and	Area or building specific	Supports brownfield
derelict land and empty	3 - 1	development and reuse of
buildings		existing buildings. Limits
		greenfield development and
		demolition. Covers
		contaminated land.
10. Coastal development	Area specific	Sets out considerations for
		coastal development
		including coastal defence
		measures.
11. Energy	Development specific	Sets out considerations for
		renewable, low-carbon and
		zero emissions
40. Zara west-	Conord or the test	technologies.
12. Zero waste	General – applies to all	Sets out considerations re
	development	waste for all developments,
		supporting the minimisation of waste at the development
		and operational phases.
		Also sets out considerations
		for the assessment of waste
		infrastructure.
13. Sustainable transport	General – applies to all	Supports sustainable
	developments	transport through a number
		of considerations, including
		low/no car parking in urban
	L	1.5 mile sai parking in arban

Policy	Туре	Comment
		locations well-served by
		public transport.
Liveable Places		
14. Design, quality and	General – applies to all	Applies to the six qualities of
place	developments	a successful place (refer
		also to Annex D)
15. Local living and 20	Development specific	This policy would be
minute neighbourhoods		relevant to residential development and how
		accessible it is to services,
		and also for proposals for
		those services. The policy
		lists some relevant service
		types.
16. Quality homes	Development specific	Applicable to residential
		(including gypsy/ traveller/
		travelling showpeople) and
		householder development.
		Includes affordable housing
		requirement, and requirement for Statement
		of Community benefit for
		development of 50+ houses.
17. Rural homes	Development specific	Applicable to proposals for
		new homes in rural areas
		(not clear if this includes
		green belt, but don't think
		so).
18. Infrastructure first	General – applies to all	Covers proposals for
	development	infrastructure and also
		development impacting on
10 Heating and cooling	Conoral applies to (poorly)	infrastructure. Requires consideration of
19 Heating and cooling	General – applies to (nearly) all development	how buildings are to be
	an development	heated. Covers heat
		networks and the use of
		waste and surplus heat.
		Also covers energy
		infrastructure development.
20. Blue and green	Development or area	Protects and supports
infrastructure	specific	blue/green infrastructure
		(open space), including
		temporary open/green space. Requires effective
		management/maintenance
		plans including funding
		arrangements.
21. Play, recreation and	Development or area	This relates to development
sport	specific	involving loss of sports
		facilities or open space. Also
		proposals for open space,
		sports facilities and play

Policy	Type	Comment
	-	equipment, and new streets
		and public realm.
22. Flood risk and water	General – applies to all	Relates to development at
management	development	risk of flooding, or
		developments that could
		increase the risk of flooding.
		Consider public water mains
		connectivity. Supports
		natural flood risk
		management.
23. Health and safety	General – applies to all	Considers health-related
	development	proposals, developments
		likely to have an adverse
		impact on health, air quality,
		noise, suicide, hazardous
		sites/substances,
		HSE/ONR/SEPA
		consultations, explosive
		sites.
24. Digital infrastructure	Development specific	Relates to the inclusion of,
		or proposals for, digital
		infrastructure.
Productive Places		
25. Community wealth	Development specific	Relates to development that
building		contributes to community
		wealth building, and also
		proposals linked to
		community ownership and
26 Pusiness and industry	Dayslanment and area	management of land. Relates to business and
26. Business and industry	Development and area specific	
27. City, town, local and	Development and area	industry uses and areas Relates to development
commercial centres	specific	within centres and for
Commercial centres	Specific	footfall generating uses
		(examples included). Also
		relates to hot food
		takeaways, betting offices,
		high interest money lending
		and drive-throughs. Town
		centre living.
28. Retail	Development specific	Relates to retail
		development. Applies
		sequential approach.
		Includes click-and-collect
		lockers
29. Rural development	Area specific	Relates to proposal for
	· '	development in rural areas –
		presumably outwith green
		belt. Lists supported
		development types and
		assessment criteria.
30. Tourism	Development specific	Relates to proposals for or
		affecting tourist facilities.

Policy	Туре	Comment
		Includes huts and short-term lettings.
31. Culture and creativity	Development specific	Relates to proposals for or affecting creative or cultural venues. Includes reference to public art requirements and 'agent of change principle'.
32. Aquaculture	Development and area specific	Relates to proposals for aquaculture, fish farms.
33. Minerals	Development specific	Limits fossil fuel extraction and does not support fracking. Protects and sets criteria for extraction of mineral deposits.

Part 3 - Annexes

The Annexes form an important part of the document and include:

Annex A: How to use this document – this annex sets out information on: the purpose of planning; the role of the National Planning Framework; the plan-led approach; and information on the structure and purpose of the document itself.

Annex B: National Developments Statements of Need – this annex sets out the statement of need and additional information in relation to the eighteen National Developments.

Annex C: Spatial Planning Priorities – this annex provides greater details on regional spatial priorities to guide the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans

Annex D: Six Qualities of Successful Place – this Annex sets matters to be considered when taking account of the six qualities of successful place. These qualities are: Healthy; Pleasant; Connected; Distinctive; Sustainable; and Adaptable.

Annex E: Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) – The MATHLR is the minimum amount of land, by reference to the number of units, that is to be provided by each planning authority for a 10 year period. The MATHLR is expected to be exceeded in each Local Development Plan's Housing Land Requirement. The MATHLR for the West Dunbartonshire planning authority is 2,100. This means that the next Local Development Plan for West Dunbartonshire will need to identify land for a minimum of 2,100 units for its 10 year timeframe.

Annex F: Glossary of definitions – this Annex provides an extensive explanation of terms used within NPF4.

Annex G: Acronyms – this Annex explains the acronyms used in NPF4.