

Engagement of Community Planning Partnerships in SESplan Strategic Development Plan 2

October 2016

Context

SESplan, the Strategic Development Planning Authority for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland region, works in partnership with its six member councils, Key Agencies and stakeholders to prepare a Strategic Development Plan for the area. Preparation of a second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) began in 2014.

Scottish Planning Policy states that effective integration between land use planning and community planning is crucial and development plans should reflect close working with Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs).

Engagement in the Plan Process – SESPlan

SESplan is responsible for engagement in the SDP process. The [SESplan Development Plan Scheme](#) sets out the preparation programme and a participation statement detailing how people can be involved in the preparation of SDP2. Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) are identified as key stakeholders in the SDP process and are identified in the [SESplan Stakeholder Strategy](#).

At the Main Issues Report Stage (MIR), which provided the main consultation for the plan, a detailed programme of engagement was co-ordinated with member councils. Twenty-six events were held including eight drop in events and fifteen community events which Community Councils, community groups and the public were invited to attend. In addition, themed events on the topics of a Place for Communities, a Place to do Business and a Better Connected Place were held.

During the MIR period an event was held in Edinburgh City Chambers for key representatives from all of the six CPPs in the South East Scotland region. The purpose of the event was to raise awareness of the SDP process. It addressed, for example, the subject matter covered by the SDP and to what level of detail and provided an opportunity for SESplan to gain increased awareness of some of the planning related issues considered by the CPPs. The event also encouraged CPPs to make comments at the MIR stage.

A presentation was provided and group workshop exercises looked at the potential for better alignment between the high-level SDP and the six Community Plans. Discussions also took place on the role of the six member authorities' input into the SDP, the relationship with local development plans and alignment between community plans and the development plan process as a whole. The event was well attended with both local authority community plan officers, CPP members such as police and NHS and local authority planners who worked with the CPPs.

An output from the event was for SESplan to prepare, at the proposed plan stage, a summary or similar short piece of work showing where there were links, or areas of commonality, to the six Community Plans. The purpose of which would be to allow CPPs greater insight into the SDP and to decide if they wished to make new or further representations. This is currently under preparation.

The Proposed SDP2 has been prepared based on the options in, and responses to the MIR. A formal period of representations will commence on 13 October and will run for six weeks to 24 November. This stage contrasts with the MIR stage that provided the opportunity for wider debate. The period for representations is a formal process focussed on the content of the plan and provides an opportunity for stakeholders to suggest changes.

Engagement in the Plan Process – CEC

Within the Council an office based SDP co-ordination group was established in August 2014. The purpose of this group is to ensure conformity with Council objectives and provide input from appropriate services to the preparation of the SDP. The group includes representatives from Strategy and Insight providing a link to the Community Planning Partnership at officer level. The group has met on a number of occasions and been involved in shaping the MIR by providing comments on a number of early drafts. During the consultation period on the MIR presentations were provided to the Edinburgh Partnership Board and the Lead Officers Group. These highlighted the issues which the SDP would be trying to address and encouraged members of the Edinburgh Partnership to put forward their views. The SDP internal co-ordination group has continued to meet on occasion and have provided input to the Proposed SDP2 – commenting on early drafts of the document. Engagement with this group is ongoing throughout the SDP process.

More detailed information

The [SESplan Stakeholder Strategy](#) and further information on the preparation process is available on the [SESplan website](#)

Contact

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SDP2 Proposed Plan: Population Projections

Context

Housing land requirements for the City of Edinburgh are set by the South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan (SDP). SDP2's proposed plan was approved by the SESplan Joint Committee in June 2016 and the decision was ratified by City of Edinburgh Council on 25 August 2016. The proposed plan will be published on 13 October 2016 with the period for representations running until 24 November 2016.

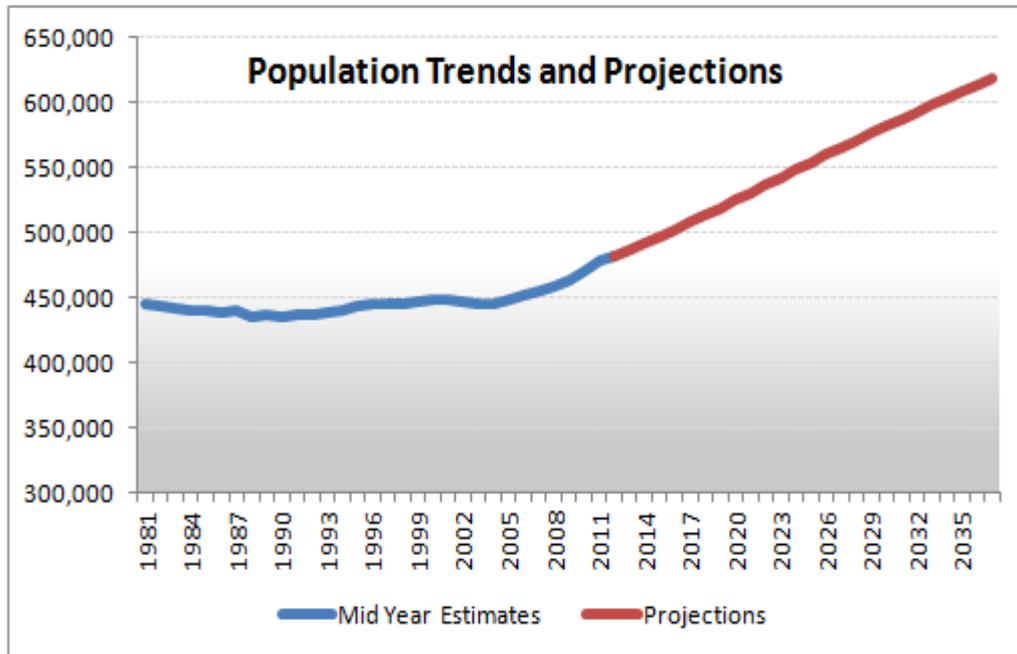
In order to set housing land requirements sufficient to house the region's growing population, SESplan made an assessment of future housing need and demand. A key input to this 'housing need and demand assessment' (HoNDA) is the National Records of Scotland (NRS) population projections. This planning information bulletin explores the population projections behind the housing land requirements in SDP2's proposed plan.

The population projections under-pinning the SESplan HoNDA have a base date of 2012 and project the population forward to 2037. It is important to note that these projections are NOT forecasts, but an estimate of what will happen if recent trends continue. They take no account of future economic changes or new policy interventions. Furthermore, migration flows can be particularly volatile and difficult to measure accurately, and this introduces a degree of uncertainty as to whether recently recorded trends will be sustained over the longer-term.

Key findings

- The total population of Edinburgh is projected to increase by more than a quarter over the next 25 years; from 482,600 in 2012 to 619,000 in 2037.
- This growth of 136,300 residents is greater than any other Scottish local authority with Glasgow projected to increase by 89,700 and Aberdeen City by 63,800.
- Over 70% (96,500) of Edinburgh's projected growth is due to net migration from elsewhere in Scotland, the UK and abroad (the difference between population migrating into the city compared to those migrating out) as opposed to natural change (the number of births compared to deaths).
- Net migration to Edinburgh is more than double that of Glasgow – the council area projected to experience the second highest net migration.
- Population growth is projected to be greatest in older age groups with the number of 65 to 75 year olds increasing by 56%, 75 to 85 year olds by 61% and those aged over 85 by over 110%.
- Projected growth is lowest in the young adult age groups with the number of 17 – 24 year olds projected to grow by 1.5% and 25 to 34 year olds by 7.5%

- The rate of population growth has been increasing. In the 1980s, population declined slightly by an average of 1,000 per year. In the 1990s, population increased by an average of 1,300 per year. The annual average increase in the 2000s was 2,900 and the projected annual increase for the next 25 years is an average of 5,500. The historical and projected population of Edinburgh is shown in the graph below.



Use in the Strategic Development Plan

The population projections are a key input to the HoNDA, used by SESplan to inform the housing supply targets and housing land requirements. However, there is not a direct relationship between the population projections and the housing land requirements at local authority level. Population projections are trend based and take no account of policy changes. The Housing Supply Targets in SDP2's proposed plan were informed by the HoNDA but also had regard to other evidence including economic, environmental and infrastructure analysis as well as delivery opportunities and funding.

The overall population projections may prove a reasonable forecast of population growth for the City Region as a whole, but planning policies will influence where that growth will be accommodated. The SDP sets the spatial distribution of housing land supply and Edinburgh's housing needs are partially met within neighbouring council areas. The proposed SDP2 seeks to accommodate a greater proportion of Edinburgh's own housing demand within the city boundary than was proposed in the current SDP spatial strategy.

More detailed information

A full analysis of the 2012 population projections is contained in the report "Future demographic change in Edinburgh: an analysis of the 2012-based population projections published by NRS". The report can be found at the following link:

http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/download/813/population_and_household_reports

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