



SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE: GREEN NETWORKS

Report by Head of Communities and Economy

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report seeks the Committee's agreement to undertake a formal consultation on its proposed 'Green Networks' supplementary guidance.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At its meeting of 7 November 2017 the Council adopted the Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017 (MLDP). The MLDP included a commitment to prepare Supplementary Guidance and Planning Guidance on a number of topic areas (Section 7.2, pages 81 and 82 of the MLDP). Additional guidance is required to provide further detail and interpretation of the policies and strategy set out in its development plan. One of the topic areas which needs further clarification is with regard Midlothian's Green Networks.
- 2.2 Draft **Supplementary Guidance** has to be published to enable interested parties to make comment and for any representations received to be considered prior to finalisation of the guidance. Supplementary Guidance is subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). Furthermore, the local planning authority must also notify Scottish Ministers of its intention to adopted Supplementary Guidance, who have the opportunity to intervene in its drafting and adoption. Once adopted Supplementary Guidance forms part of the development plan and is given statutory weight. Supplementary Guidance is expected on core topics which are integral to the Council spatial strategy. Supplementary Guidance will be a significant policy consideration in the assessment of planning applications.
- 2.3 Non-statutory **Planning Guidance** does not require prior publication, consultation or notification to Scottish Ministers. Planning Guidance will be a material consideration in the assessment of planning applications but does not form part of the development plan.

3 GREEN NETWORKS SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE

- 3.1 In Midlothian, the green network is connected areas of green and blue spaces within, around and between towns and villages that provide usable open space, active travel routes (routes for walking and cycling), habitats for wildlife and plants, and natural surface water and flood water management opportunities. Green networks include green features like parks, woodlands, trees, planted areas, hedges, verges, allotments, community growing spaces, outdoor play and sports areas and gardens. They also incorporate blue features such as rivers, lochs, wetlands, ponds, other watercourses, permeable paving and sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS). When considered together as a network, these green and blue features provide important assets that contribute to place and environmental quality, opportunities for shelter, access and travel, sustainable urban drainage, pollution mitigation, wildlife habitats and to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 3.2 Specific support for and protection of the green network is provided through MLDP policy ENV2: Midlothian Green Network. This policy is designed to work in conjunction with other policies in the MLDP relating to green and blue infrastructure assets and features of biodiversity value.
- 3.3 The supplementary guidance provides a framework supporting the delivery of the green network across the whole of Midlothian. Delivering improvement of the Midlothian Green Network is a collaborative task, whether it relates to additions to the network or the protection and enhancement of existing network components. Midlothian Council will therefore work with partners including landowners, communities, non-governmental bodies, charities and other third sector organisations, schools and colleges, businesses and developers to support the continuing improvement and use of the green network. The Council will also work with partners to enhance the green network by seeking to deliver additional green and blue components that are not specifically anticipated in this document. Enhancements and additions to the Green Network that will be delivered as an integral part of new development are identified in the guidance. The specific requirements for allocated development sites are identified, as are the area wide network requirements that the Council will seek contributions to.
- 3.4 The draft guidance will be made publically available on the Council's website for period of no less than 28 days. The Community Councils, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Wildlife Trust, Scottish Water, the RSPB, the Forestry Commission and Scottish Natural Heritage will be notified of the draft guidance and invited to make comment.

4 RECOMMENDATION

4.1 The Committee is recommended to:

- a) approve the draft Green Network Supplementary Guidance for consultation; and
- b) consider a further report on the Green Network Supplementary Guidance following the proposed consultation.

Ian Johnson
Head of Communities and Economy

Date: 22 December 2017
Contact Person: Peter Arnsdorf, Planning Manager
peter.arnsdorf@midlothian.gov.uk
Tel No: 0131 271 3310

Background Papers: MLDP 2017 adopted 7 November 2017.

Draft Supplementary Guidance 2018

Midlothian Green Network

Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017

Contents

1. Overview	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Functions of the Green Network	7
1.3 Benefits of Green Networks	8
2. Design Guidelines	11
2.1 Design Principles for the Green Network	11
2.2 Open Space and Play Opportunities	13
2.3 Biodiversity	13
2.4 Sustainable Drainage	14
2.5 Paths	14
3. Network Development	17
3.1 Shawfair-Danderhall	17
3.2 Dalkeith-Eskbank-Newbattle	22
3.3 Bonnyrigg-Lasswade-Poltonhall-Rosewell	26
3.4 Easthouses-Mayfield-Newtongrange-Gorebridge	30
3.5 Penicuik-Auchendinny	35
3.6 Loanhead-Straiton-Bilston-Roslin-Midlothian Science Zone	38
Appendix 1 - Strategic Connections	44

1. Overview

Overview 1

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Midlothian Council's vision for the Green Network is that "*an improved network of woodland, wildlife habitats, greenspace and watercourses has increased the attractiveness of Midlothian as a place to live, work, invest and visit*".

1.1.2 In Midlothian, the green network is connected areas of green and blue spaces within, around and between towns and villages that provide usable open space, active travel routes (routes for walking and cycling), habitats for wildlife and plants, and natural surface water and flood water management opportunities. Green networks include green features like parks, woodlands, trees, planted areas, hedges, verges, allotments, community growing spaces, outdoor play and sports areas and gardens. They also incorporate blue features such as rivers, lochs, wetlands, ponds, other watercourses, permeable paving and sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS). When considered together as a network, these green and blue features provide important assets that contribute to place and environmental quality, opportunities for shelter, access and travel, sustainable urban drainage, pollution mitigation, wildlife habitats and to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

1.1.3 Whilst the wider Midlothian Green Network extends across the council area, and connects to the green networks in surrounding areas (Edinburgh, East Lothian, West Lothian and Scottish Borders), this Supplementary Guidance focuses on the more densely populated northern parts of Midlothian which will see the most change, particularly in terms of new development. The Network Development section of this document focuses on six areas:

- Shawfair - Danderhall
- Dalkeith - Eskbank - Newbattle

- Bonnyrigg - Lasswade - Poltonhall - Rosewell
- Easthouses - Mayfield - Newtongrange - Gorebridge
- Loanhead - Straiton - Bilston - Roslin - Midlothian Science Zone
- Penicuik - Auchendinny

1.1.4 Specific support for and protection of the green network is provided through the Midlothian Local Development Plan Policy ENV2 (see below). This policy is designed to work in conjunction with other policies in the Local Development Plan relating to green and blue infrastructure assets and features of biodiversity value (e.g. Policies ENV3-ENV15).

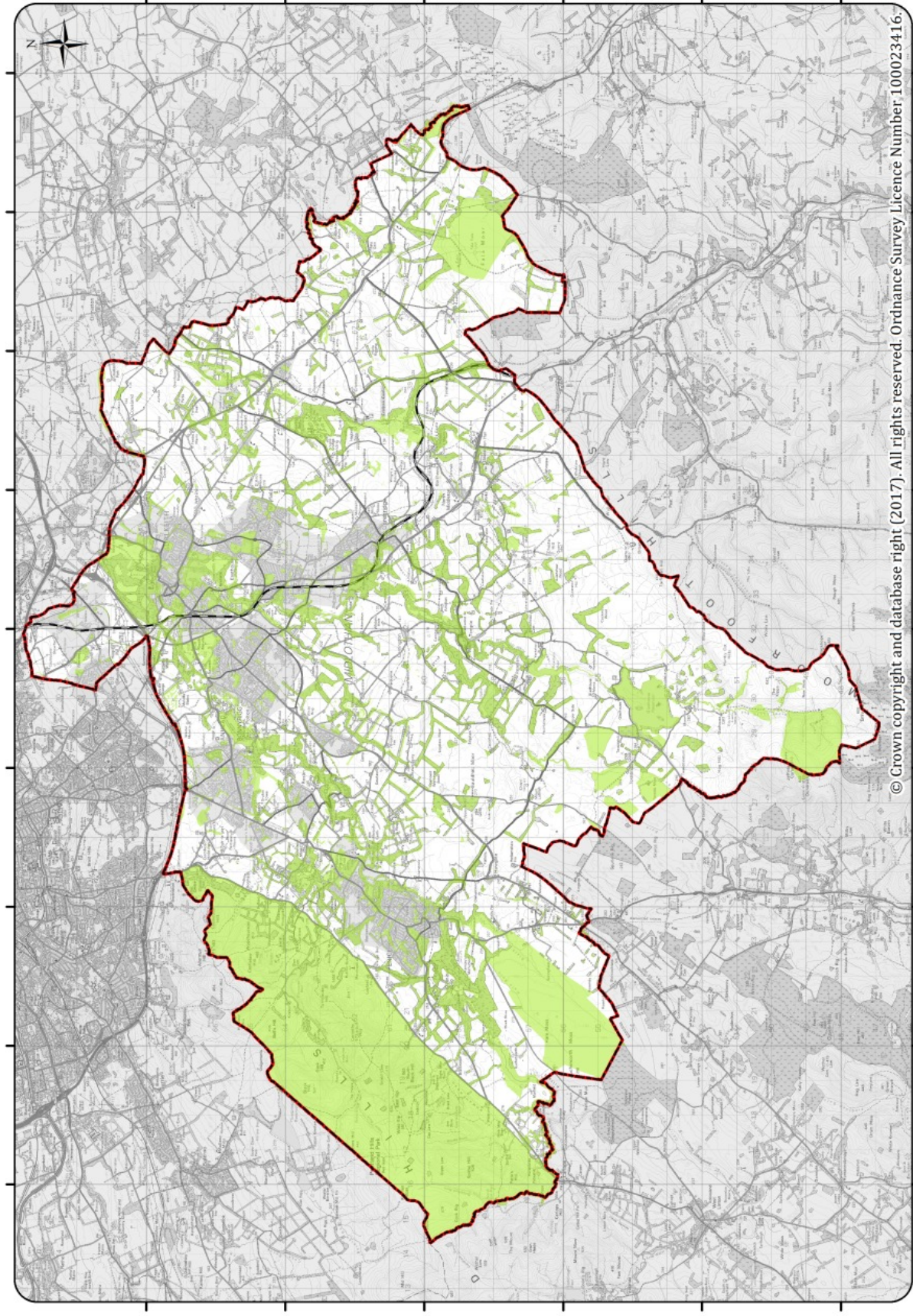
Policy ENV 2 - Midlothian Green Network

Development proposals brought forward in line with provisions of this Plan, and that help to deliver the green network opportunities identified in the Supplementary Guidance on the Midlothian Green Network, will be supported.

The Supplementary Guidance should be supported in the formulation and assessment of such proposals to assess their role in contributing to components of the green network. Where green network opportunities are identified that are relevant to a proposed development (as determined by the Council), the development will be expected to contribute wholly, or in part, to their delivery.

For the allocated development sites (proposals STRAT3 and STRAT5) and additional housing development opportunities (policy STRAT4), the Settlement Statements and Supplementary Guidance identify the relevant green network requirements.

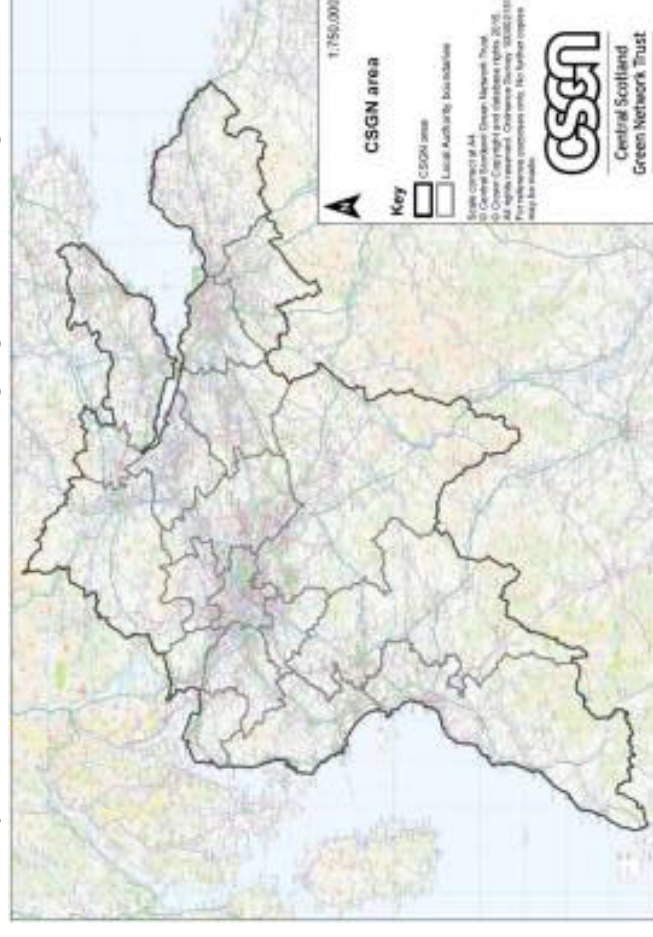
1 Overview



Overview 1

Strategic Context

1.1.8 The Midlothian Green Network forms part of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN), which is a long term project working across the central belt to restore and improve the rural and urban landscape. The extent of the CSGN is highlighted in the diagram below.



Identified as a National Development in the National Planning Framework (NPF3, 2014), the vision of CSGN is that by 2050 Central Scotland will be “transformed into a place where environment adds value to the economy and where people’s lives are enriched by its quality”. The project involves public agencies, such as Midlothian Council, and stakeholders working together through their policies, programmes and actions to achieve this common aim.

1.1.9 The Midlothian Green Network is also a component of the regional green network identified through the South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan 2013 (SDP1) and the proposed Strategic Development Plan 2016 (SDP2). Two cross-boundary green network

1.1.5 Protection of existing green and blue assets, and existing green network components, is a very important principle of the Local Development Plan, and therefore underpins this Supplementary Guidance. The diagram above identifies the basis of the existing green network in Midlothian, including:

- Statutory nature conservation sites (SAC/SPA/Ramsar)/SSSI/Local Nature Reserve)
- Local Biodiversity Sites & potential Local Biodiversity Sites
- Woodland (including Ancient and Semi-natural Ancient Woodland)
- Regional & Country Parks
- Open Spaces (as assessed in 2012 Open Space Audit)

1.1.6 This Supplementary Guidance should be used in conjunction with the relevant elements of the Midlothian Local Development Plan, the Planning Obligations and Affordable Housing Supplementary Guidance and the Quality of Place Supplementary Guidance. Where this Supplementary Guidance is being used in relation to a specific site, the essential sections to look at are:

1. The relevant site requirements (see **Network Development**);
2. The overall green network requirements for the relevant area (see **Network Development**); and
3. **Design Guidelines** (pages 9-13).

1.1.7 New development across the whole of Midlothian is expected to contribute to the enhancement of the green network. Positive approaches to water management, biodiversity and active travel should therefore be considered from the earliest stages of the design process. Midlothian Council will also support the enhancement of existing green infrastructure and the retrofitting of new green infrastructure into existing urban areas through other available mechanisms.

1 Overview

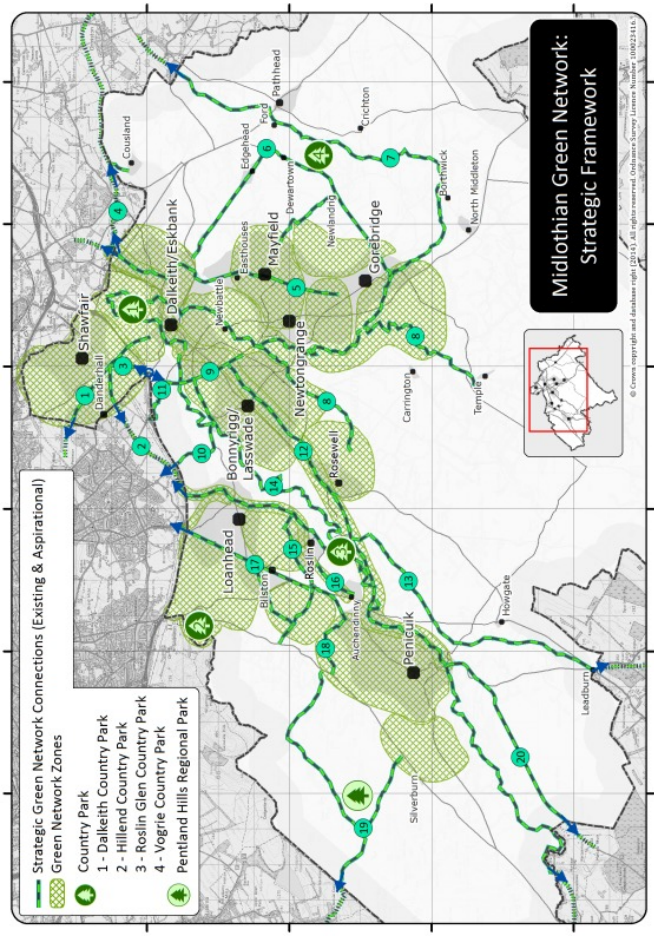
priority areas are identified in the Proposed SDP2 to focus action on places where a coordinated, cross-boundary approach is needed to maximise the benefits of green infrastructure. These are Edinburgh & West and Edinburgh & East. The diagram below shows the cross boundary areas.



The Edinburgh & East priority area includes the Midlothian Green Network. SESplan (the Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland) will be preparing Strategic Frameworks for the two identified cross-boundary green network priority areas. The strategic framework for Edinburgh & East will function in partnership with this supplementary guidance.

1.1.10 Figure 5.2 of the Midlothian Local Development Plan illustrates the existing strategic green network connections in Midlothian and ambitions for its development. These strategic connections are

significant elements of the Midlothian Green Network, and underpin the network development set out in Section 3 of this Supplementary Guidance.



1.1.11 By their very nature, green networks do not stop and start at administrative boundaries. The green networks in East Lothian, Edinburgh and Scottish Borders are therefore a continuation of the Midlothian Green Network. Cross boundary active travel routes and habitat connections in particular have been considered in the preparation of this Supplementary Guidance.

Delivery

1.1.12 This Supplementary Guidance provides a framework supporting the delivery of the green network across the whole of Midlothian. Delivering improvement of the Midlothian Green Network is a collaborative task, whether it relates to additions to the network or the protection and enhancement of existing network components. Midlothian

Overview 1

Council will therefore work with partners including landowners, communities, non-governmental bodies, charities and other third sector organisations, schools and colleges, businesses and developers to support the continuing improvement and use of the green network. The Council will also work with partners to enhance the green network by seeking to deliver additional green and blue components that are not specifically anticipated in this document.

1.1.13 Enhancements and additions to the Green Network that will be delivered as an integral part of new development are identified in the **Network Development** section. The specific requirements for allocated development sites are identified, as are the area wide network requirements that the Council will seek contributions to.

1.2 Functions of the Green Network

1.2.1 Specific functions provided by the green network in Midlothian include:

- Improving the quality of place for residents and visitors;
- Contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Providing habitats and connections between habitats, and supporting biodiversity protection and enhancement;
- Providing active travel routes and recreation opportunities; and
- Supporting sustainable water management.

Quality of Place

1.2.2 Easy access to green spaces, including spaces where people can enjoy nature, is an important aspect of high quality places to live and work. To help achieve the creation and maintenance of great places, development should be located within a network of green and blue infrastructure that provides a pleasant outlook for the people living and working there. Midlothian Council requires new development to contribute to making Midlothian a great place to live, work and visit.

Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation

1.2.3 Green networks can play an important role in responding to climate change. Different components of green networks make different contributions, which can combine to have a significant local effect in terms of mitigation (reducing/preventing the emission of greenhouse gases and removing them from the atmosphere) and adaptation (making adjustments and responding to the positive and negative impacts of climate change).

1.2.4 The following functions and contributions of Green Networks to climate change mitigation and adaptation are of particular relevance in Midlothian:

- Ensuring habitat connectivity to allow species to adapt to climate change through movement;
- Encouraging retention and expansion of green features to provide opportunities for carbon trapping or sequestration;
- Providing sustainable drainage and water attenuation opportunities to minimise the impact of storm events; and
- Using vegetation to provide shelter from wind and opportunities for further habitat growth.

Habitat Connections

1.2.5 In most circumstances, habitat fragmentation and isolation is detrimental to biodiversity. Habitat connections are a key component of ecological networks, with value in their own right. They act as a means of enabling wildlife to move more easily through landscapes, support species survival, encourage genetic exchange and improve resilience to climate change.

1.2.6 Wildlife corridors within ecological networks do not always have to be continuous physical connections - it is the permeability of the landscape to species that matters. It is possible to strategically connect up habitats through other land uses (including urban areas) without compromising the purpose of those other land uses. Work is on-going

1 Overview

through the revision of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) to identify critical habitat connections in Midlothian, but in the meantime the existing network of designated nature conservation sites, river valleys, woodland and grassland, supported by the existing and proposed green network, provide the base for habitat protection, enhancement and connection.

1.2.7 Woodland, including urban woodland, is an important component of green networks. Midlothian benefits from significant areas of woodland, including the riparian woodland in the Esk, Gore and Tyne river valleys. However, as set out in the *Edinburgh & Lothians Forestry & Woodland Strategy*, there is an overall aim of increasing woodland cover across the area, therefore the creation and management of woodland is supported as part of the green network. Trees and woodland make a substantial contribution to urban and rural landscapes, providing a range of natural and semi-natural habitats. They also have an important role in contributing to sustainable water management, to the quality of rivers, soils and air, and to quality of life through opportunities for outdoor recreation, education and employment.

Active Travel & Recreation

1.2.8 Growing and enhancing Midlothian's active travel network is a priority and the Midlothian Green Network provides important opportunities to achieve this through the further development of the local and strategic path network. Enhancement of existing paths and creation of new paths are therefore an integral part of the green network requirements set out in the 'Network Requirements' section of this Supplementary Guidance. The Midlothian Active Travel Strategy (2017) has informed these requirements.

Sustainable Water Management

1.2.9 Flood alleviation and water management are important components of climate change resilience. For the Midlothian Green Network this means contributing towards alleviating drainage and flooding problems at a local level. Increasing and maintaining vegetation

canopy cover, greenspace and soft surfaces reduces and controls water run-off, improves absorption rates and provides storage capacity. This can result in less dramatic flood events in urban areas and reduce costs to businesses and residents.

1.2.10 Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) are a natural approach to managing drainage in and around buildings and other development. SuDS act to attenuate water run-off so that water flow rates are no higher when a site is developed. They also prevent sediment, oils and other pollutants entering the water environment. The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for Scotland requires no deterioration in water quality and for all water bodies to achieve good status over time. In the context of the planned growth in Midlothian, the use of SuDS is necessary to meet these objectives. Midlothian Council does not favour the use of underground tanks as a SuDS measure, other than in exceptional circumstances, in order to realise amenity and biodiversity benefits.

1.3 Benefits of Green Networks

1.3.1 The Midlothian Green Network provides a range of benefits which will support the achievement of the Midlothian Community Planning Partnership's vision of "Midlothian - A Great Place to Grow". These benefits are outlined below.

Economic Benefits

- Green networks help provide an attractive setting for new development, and to encourage investment and retention of existing businesses.
- Businesses attract and retain more motivated staff in greener, more attractive settings.
- Green spaces near workplaces reduce sickness absence, increasing productivity.

Overview 1

- Green networks help to improve access to employment opportunities through active travel opportunities.
- Green networks provide opportunities for small scale food, fuel and timber production.

Environmental Benefits

- Green corridors help wildlife to move around and flourish.
- Green networks help to maintain and enhance biodiversity.
- Using green infrastructure as part of the sustainable management of surface water helps to prevent flooding.
- Attractive and well connected green spaces become better utilised.
- Green networks help to reinforce character and improve the setting of places and local identity.
- Green networks improve physical connections between places by non-motorised travel.
- Vegetation provides opportunities for carbon storage and sequestration (carbon trapping).
- Green corridors enable species migration in response to climate change.
- Green networks help to improve air quality.

Social Benefits

- Green networks provide recreational opportunities and promote healthier lifestyles.
- Green networks create opportunities for participation, volunteering and training to improve the environment and develop ecological and environmental skills.
- Green networks provide environmental education opportunities.
- Green spaces improve community cohesion.
- Improvements to mental and physical wellbeing can be gained from better surroundings and easier opportunities for convenient walking and cycling.

2. Design Guidelines

2.1 Design Principles for the Green Network

2.1.1 This section explains the design requirements relating to the green network for new development in Midlothian. The principles below will be used in the assessment of planning applications. This section should be read and applied in conjunction with the relevant policies of the Midlothian Local Development Plan (highlighted in the boxes below) and the Quality of Place Supplementary Guidance.

Policy DEV 6 Layout and Design of New Development (Extract)

- The layout of development proposals should complement or enhance the character of any adjoining or nearby urban area; include attractive street frontages; provide outlook onto communal open space; and integrate the siting of buildings, landscaping, open space, boundary treatment and pedestrian/cycle/vehicular routes.
- Any locally prominent landscape feature or historic building should be reflected in the layout, and local landmarks and viewpoints should be incorporated into the streetscape, to provide a welcoming atmosphere and assist with navigation.
- Existing pedestrian routes, including desire lines, should be taken into account and the layout should be convenient for pedestrians and cyclists, with special attention to the provision of footpaths and cycleways which create links between key destinations.
- Pedestrian routes, open space, sustainable urban drainage features or roads should be overlooked by front or side windows of buildings, and doors should face onto streets or active frontages.
- Open space for different age groups should be designed and sited to minimise disturbance and protect residential amenity.
- Where there is a recognised need for new open space in the area, this should complement and/or contribute to existing open space provision and the proposed green network.

Design Guidelines 2

DEV 7 - Landscaping in New Development The Council will require development proposals to be accompanied by a comprehensive scheme of landscaping. The design of the scheme should:

- Complement the existing landscape both within and in the vicinity of the site;
- Create landmarks in the development layout and use the landscape framework to emphasise these;
- Provide shaded areas and shelter from prevailing winds, where possible and appropriate, with regard to the overall design of the development.
- Make use of tree and shrub species that are of a good appearance, hardy and require low maintenance, with a preference for indigenous species;
- Where a site abuts the countryside, incorporate tree belts of at least 30 metres in width to define the urban edge, allow for future growth of the trees and promote pedestrian access to the countryside beyond and wider path networks;
- Ensure that, where roads are to be lined with trees, these are given adequate room to grow and mature;
- Make use of trees to define the edge of development areas within sites;
- Promote local biodiversity and, where appropriate, community food growing; and
- Ensure that finishing materials, surface textures and street furniture, together with the design of walls and fencing, combine with the landscaping to create an attractive environment.

Landscaping schemes should be implemented at an early stage in the development to allow adequate time to become successfully established. Maintenance proposals must accompany schemes of landscaping.

2 Design Guidelines

In addition, **MLDP Policy ENV 3** Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard, **Policy ENV 10** Water Environment, **Policy ENV 11** Woodland, Trees and Hedges, and **Policy ENV 15** Species and Habitat Protection and Enhancement should be applied.

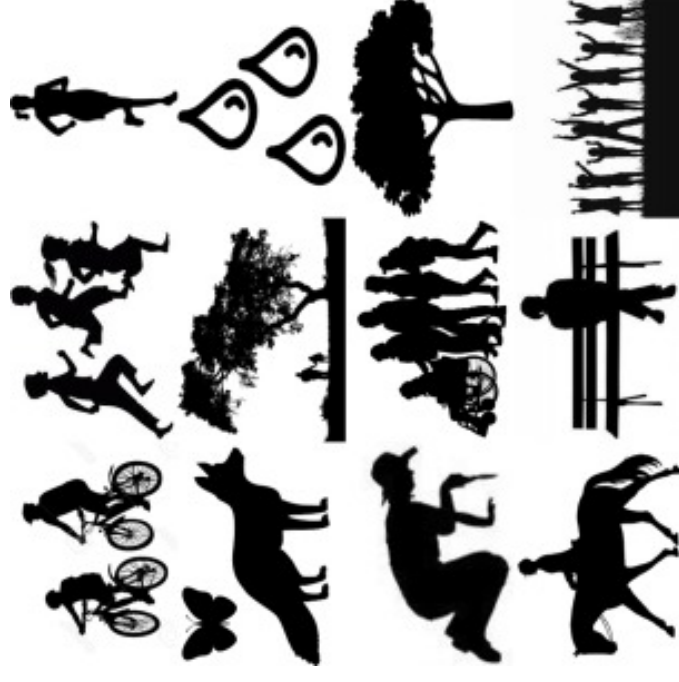
2.1.2 The design principles for the Green Network in Midlothian are:

- Design for multiple functions and uses
- Design for connectivity
- Design for the long term

Applicants are expected to provide an analysis of the relationship of the site with the wider green network, and demonstrate how the green network has been incorporated into the layout and design of the proposed development both in terms of the retention and enhancement of existing green network components and the creation of new components. Applicants are also expected to demonstrate how the green network within the site will be managed and maintained over the long term.

Design for Multiple Functions & Uses

Green network components should be designed so they deliver multiple functions such as play, habitat, active travel and water management. The image below illustrates many of the functions and uses that can be integrated into the green network including active travel, play, sport & recreation, habitats, landscape setting, water management, food production, community activity, air quality, equestrian use, quiet contemplation and education.



Design for Connectivity

Green networks are formed by connecting green and blue components to create an integrated and multi-functional system that delivers wider benefits than just the combined benefits of the individual components. Green networks should be designed around ease of movement for people and nature. They should also be designed to link with existing green network components. The loss or fragmentation of existing green network components should be avoided wherever possible. If it is demonstrated that loss is unavoidable, mitigation measures will be required to replace and enhance the extent and quality of existing provision.

Design Guidelines 2

Design for the Long Term

The long term development, management and maintenance of green network components should be considered from the outset. The design should allow for adaptation over time to meet the long term needs of all users. Anticipating demographic changes within neighbourhoods and the wider population is one aspect of this. When making decisions about investment in green and blue infrastructure, as with all infrastructure, long term costs should be taken into account as short term cost savings can be counter-productive if they lead to higher long term costs.

2.2 Open Space and Play Opportunities

2.2.1 As a key component of the Green Network, the aim in Midlothian is to create well connected, high quality, accessible and safe open spaces which are fit for purpose and support biodiversity. This applies to both existing and new open spaces. The criteria used to assess the quality of open space are listed in the 2012 Midlothian Open Space Audit (www.midlothian.gov.uk).

2.2.2 One objective of the Midlothian Green Network is to provide more natural and creative play settings which provide better opportunities for physical, social and cognitive development for children and young people. In addition to the provision of designated play spaces, all open spaces should include opportunities for play and interaction with the natural environment through their design. The following principles should be applied when open spaces and play opportunities are designed:

- Play spaces should be designed to fit with and enhance their settings, for example using the existing topography, retaining natural features and using local materials.
- Play spaces should incorporate features such as grassy mounds, ditches and channels, logs, boulders and suitable planting as much as possible (within the limits of safety guidelines).

- Play spaces should be designed for use in different ways by children and young people of different ages and interests. Play equipment should be non-prescriptive to encourage imagination and creativity.
- Long term maintenance and sustainability should be considered from the outset of the design process.
- Play spaces should be accessible to all, with high levels of natural surveillance and close to well-used public paths or other routes.

2.2.3 New development must comply with the Council's standards for the provision of open space, established through the Open Space Audit and Strategy, set out in Appendix 4 of the Midlothian Local Development Plan. These standards apply to public parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, play space, outside sports facilities and natural and semi-natural greenspace. Midlothian Council's requirements relating to potential contributions for open space are set out in the Planning Obligations and Affordable Housing Supplementary Guidance.

2.3 Biodiversity

2.3.1 Information on locally important habitats and species is provided in the 2006 Midlothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). A revised LBAP will be published in 2018. Information about where and how habitat connectivity can be improved across Midlothian will be developed further through the revised Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

2.3.2 Minimum expectations for the enhancement of biodiversity through new development in Midlothian are:

- Create a landscape framework for a development based around a network of green spaces connected by green corridors.
- Incorporate existing habitats into this landscape framework of a development, and ensure these are connected to appropriate habitats beyond the development site.
- Use hedges incorporating native/wildlife friendly planting rather than fences wherever possible.

2 Design Guidelines

- Use wildlife-friendly climbing plants in landscaping schemes around buildings and along boundary fences/walls, for example honeysuckle, ivy, dog rose, wisteria, dogwood and cotoneaster.
- Retain mature and veteran trees for their high biodiversity and landscape value, and where appropriate and safe to do so, leave some standing dead wood or lying dead wood.
- Incorporate appropriate nectar rich plants to encourage pollinators and native berry-bearing trees or fruit trees and shrubs for birds into planting schemes.

2.3.3 Applicants are expected to demonstrate that development proposals will safeguard sites designated for their biodiversity value, and that proposals identify appropriate measures to protect, enhance and promote existing habitats and/or the creation of new ones, and provide for the effective management of these habitats as part of the wider Green Network. More information on the integration and promotion of biodiversity in development is provided in the Quality of Place Supplementary Guidance.

2.4 Sustainable Drainage

2.4.1 MLDP Policy ENV 10 Water Environment requires that all new development should pass surface water through a sustainable urban drainage system (SuDS) which ameliorates the water to an acceptable quality prior to release to the wider water environment. SuDS should be designed as an integral part of the green network, incorporating recreational access and biodiversity enhancement, both within the scheme and through wider connectivity. Midlothian Council expects the design of systems to meet best current practice and to maximise the potential of SuDS components as amenity and/or biodiversity features.

2.4.2 In 2016 the Scottish Government published a guide to Greener Gardens for developers in partnership with the Central Scotland Green Network (www.centalscotlandgreennetwork.org). The guide highlights small scale green infrastructure that can be incorporated into individual

building plots which contributes to water management and the green network. Midlothian Council encourages the use of these methods of small scale water management as part of the Green Network.

2.5 Paths

2.5.1 Paths are a fundamental component of the Green Network. The ultimate aim is to create a Midlothian-wide network of continuous, accessible paths for pedestrians, cyclists and other non-motorised users. Achieving this aim will involve the protection and enhancement of the existing path network, the creation of new routes through and within areas of new development and additions to the network outwith these areas.

2.5.2 The path network must connect residents and visitors with local services, employment opportunities, schools and colleges, public transport, open space and leisure opportunities (referred to collectively as key destinations). The Midlothian Path Network operates on two levels - strategic and local. Strategic paths provide connections between settlements and local paths provide connections within settlements. A path may function as part of the local and strategic network. There are different types of path within the Midlothian Path Network including:

- Footways (commonly referred to as pavements)
- On and off-road cycleways
- Multi user paths (shared use)
- Other tracks and paths (some unsurfaced)

2.5.3 Midlothian Council expects additions to the path network to:

- Be suitable for shared use (multi user);
- Be based on desire lines between key destinations;
- Be safe and overlooked (see Secured by Design);
- Have green verges wherever possible to enhance the scenic and biodiversity value of the path corridor; and
- Benefit from street lighting wherever possible and appropriate.

Design Guidelines 2

The standard specification for multi-user paths to be adopted by Midlothian Council is:

- 3m minimum path width with minimum 0.5m shoulder on both sides;
- Geotextile membrane to be laid across full path make up;
- Base layer - 150mm Type 1 sub-base, machine compacted;
- Mid layer - 50mm thick 20mm aggregate dense bitumen macadam binder course, machine compacted; and
- Top layer - 30mm thick 6mm aggregate dense bitumen macadam surface course, machine laid to form 2.5% (1:40 camber)

Detailed path specifications should be agreed with the Council prior to construction. Whinstone surfacing may be acceptable in some circumstances.

- Equestrian trails - the Tyne-Esk Trails are four identified routes in Midlothian that form part of the South of Scotland Countryside Trails, which is a network of waymarked off-road routes for horse riders.
- Proposed multi user path - additions to the strategic path network, proposed by Midlothian Council, which would contribute to improved connectivity between settlements.
- Required multi user path - additions to the strategic path network that are required by Midlothian Council as part of the development of an allocated site.
- Suggested path connections - additions to the local path network which must provide access to key destinations and be connected to the wider path network.
- Path upgrade required - existing paths which require upgrading to multi user path standard.
- Potential path upgrade - existing paths that would benefit from upgrading (longer term aspiration).

2.5.4 The plans in this Supplementary Guidance identify the following categories of path:

- Core Paths (as identified in the 2009 Core Paths Plan) form part of the wider path network and can be anything from a tarmac path to a grassy field margin. Paths are identified as Core Paths because they provide key routes for communities and other users. Path surfaces are varied but designation as a Core Paths means they can be used by all non-motorised users.
- Other Paths - existing paths which are part of the wider signed network. These paths have a variety of surfaces and are not always suitable for all users.
- National Cycle Routes - traffic free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect every major town and city in the UK. NCR1 and NCR196 run through Midlothian (www.sustrans.org.uk)

3. Network Development

Network Development 3

Introduction

3.0.1 This section sets out how the Green Network is intended to develop in the context of the currently planned growth of Midlothian settlements. The section focuses on the six areas listed below. A plan is provided for each area which identifies the existing green network components, allocated development sites and planned network additions, as well as proposed longer term network additions. Paragraph 2.5.4 provides an explanation of the different types of path identified on the plans.

- Shawfair - Danderhall
- Dalkeith - Eskbank - Newbattle
- Bonnyrigg - Lasswade - Poltonhall - Rosewell
- Easthouses - Mayfield - Newtongrange - Gorebridge
- Loanhead - Straiton - Bilston - Roslin - Midlothian Science Zone
- Penicuik - Auchendinny

3.0.2 The Strategic Connections referred to in relation to each of the six areas listed above are identified in the Midlothian Local Development Plan (Figure 5.2). This figure and the accompanying table identifying each of the 20 Strategic Connections are replicated in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance. The Council will support the development of these strategic connections and will work with partners wherever possible to achieve this.

3.0.3 This section of the Supplementary Guidance also identifies a series of Connection Points across the six areas. The purpose of these Connection Points is to highlight key points in the Active Travel Network which will function as nodes as the network develops whilst allowing flexibility, particularly within allocated development sites, on how the points will be connected. Where path types are specified, reference should be made to paragraph 2.5.4 of this Supplementary Guidance.

3.1 Shawfair-Danderhall

Context

3.1.1 This area will experience significant change in the coming years through the expansion of Danderhall and the creation of a new settlement at Shawfair encompassing Newton and Millerhill. Land has been allocated for over 4,000 houses, 23 hectares of employment land, a town centre, schools and other community facilities. Integrating green infrastructure into the development to create a high quality green network for the growing community will be essential. The new green infrastructure will need to form an integral part of the Midlothian Green Network and provide connections to the existing and planned green networks in neighbouring Edinburgh and East Lothian.

3.1.2 A Masterplan and Design Guide have been approved for the area. These clearly identify the greenspace provision that is planned to form the setting for the settlements, including a community woodland along the Hilltown ridge. A central green corridor between Shawfair and Danderhall will serve as a strategic greenspace providing separation between the settlements. It will also provide a key link between the Midlothian Green Network and the Edinburgh green network at Edmonstone.

Strategic Connections

3.1.3 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Shawfair-Danderhall area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Three Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 1:** Dalkeith Park - Edmonstone
- **Strategic Connection 2:** Shawfair - Penicuik
- **Strategic Connection 3:** Sheriffhall Link

3 Network Development

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

3.1.4 The planned grade separation of the A720 Sheriffhall junction, which is currently undergoing detailed design and assessment by Transport Scotland, is anticipated to include provision for non-motorised users including cyclists utilising the A6106 and A7. This provision, and the potential to provide linkages east and west as part of the proposed Edinburgh Orbital Active Travel Route (proposed through SESplan SDP2), is a key part of the Midlothian Green Network as identified in Strategic Connection 3. This connection will provide an essential link between Strategic Connections 1, 2, 9 and 10.

Connection Points

3.1.5 A priority action for this area is the creation of multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

- **CP1:** The Wisp at Edmonstone, connecting to the planned Edmonstone - Little France Active Travel Route.
- **CP2:** The Wisp at Milligan Drive/Millerhill Road, to enable connections between Shawfair-Danderhall and the Edinburgh Active Travel Network via Hunter's Hall Park.
- **CP3:** The A1 Underpass at Whitehill to connect to National Cycle Route 1, Queen Margaret University and Musselburgh.
- **CP4:** Shawfair Town Centre and Rail Station.
- **CP5:** The Gilmerton-Shawfair Multi User path (under construction), which connects to the Gilmerton - Roslin multi user path.
- **CP6:** East Lothian Active Travel Network at Craighall to enable links to Musselburgh, National Cycle Routes 1 & 196 and east Dalkeith.
- **CP7:** The proposed Park & Ride at Newton Farm.
- **CP8:** Sheriffhall junction, to enable multiple connections to the existing and planned active travel network.

Area Wide Network Requirements

3.1.6 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the Shawfair-Danderhall area. All green network development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Connect the Gilmerton to Shawfair Shared Use Path (**Connection Point 5**) to Shawfair Town Centre (**Connection Point 4**) and National Cycle Route 1 (**Connection Point 3**) through the path network within Shawfair.
- Connect the Gilmerton to Shawfair Shared Use Path (**Connection Point 5**) to the Newton Farm Park & Ride (**Connection Point 7**) and the East Lothian Active Travel Network at Craighall (**Connection Point 6**).
- Create a multi-functional strategic greenspace between Danderhall and Shawfair to ensure settlement separation. The area should provide biodiversity enhancement, leisure and play facilities, as well as landscape setting and amenity space for the settlements. This should incorporate woodland management and enhancement of Woolmet Bing and a new multi user path running from the eastern boundary of Shawfair Park to The Wisp at Hunter's Yard.
- Create links between the Midlothian Green Network and the Edinburgh Green Network at Niddrie Bing and The Wisp, including active travel links at Edmonstone and Milligan Drive/Millerhill Road (**Connection Point 1 & Connection Point 2**).
- Create links to the East Lothian Green Network north east from Newton Farm (**Connection Point 6**) and east from Whitehill Road.
- Create a new multi user path along the northern side of the A720 from the Newton Park & Ride (**Connection Point 7**) to the upgraded Sheriffhall junction (**Connection Point 8**) including a crossing over the Borders Rail Line, forming part of the proposed Edinburgh Orbital Active Travel Route.
- Ensure the pedestrian and cycle links through the upgraded Sheriffhall junction (**Connection Point 8**) are effectively connected

Network Development 3

to the active travel network north and south of the A720 City Bypass (**Strategic Connection 3**).

- Link a new path on the embankment east of Millerhill to the local path network, across Old Craighall Road to the area west of the Millerhill Marshalling Yards and new Zero Waste facility, to Newton Farm and to Sheriffhall Mains.
- Create a multi user path running west of the Millerhill Marshalling Yards from Old Craighall Road to Whitehill, connecting to National Cycle Route 1 (**Connection Point 3**).
- Remove the tracks from the stretch of disused rail line between the old Millerhill Road and the Millerhill junction, and create a new path along the route. This should be connected to the local path network being created within the Millerhill area of the new Shawfair settlement. A direct link between this path and the Gilmerton to Shawfair Multi User Path (**Connection Point 5**) via a crossing of the Borders Rail Line would also be desirable.
- Create a multi user path from the Newton Farm Park & Ride (**Connection Point 7**) and the East Lothian Active Travel Network at Craighall (**Connection Point 6**) to The Wisp (**Connection Point 1**) to form **Strategic Connection 1**. This multi user path should run through the strategic greenspace between Danderhall and Shawfair.
- Enhance and rehabilitate Shawfair Bing to provide improved and safe access, greenspace and wildlife habitat, with links to the surrounding path network, retaining the open views of the surrounding areas (including Edinburgh, Fife, Midlothian and East Lothian) from the bing plateau.
- Create a community woodland and path network along the Hilltown ridge linking to the local path network and the wider green network. The design of the woodland and path network should create opportunities for views to the north (particularly Arthur's Seat) and the south.
- Upgrade Core Path 4-3 (2009 Core Path Plan) to multi-user standard.

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.1.7 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the MLDP. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites. Sites that have been built or are under construction or have detailed planning permission have not been included in this part of the Supplementary Guidance.

h43 Shawfair

- Create a linear park incorporating SUDS features and multi-user paths, connecting the Hilltown community woodland with the town centre and rail station.
- Ensure appropriate connections are made to the wider green network including the strategic greenspace between Danderhall and Shawfair (including Woolmet Bing).
- Improve the existing path between the Cockatoo Bar & Restaurant and Harelaw and create direct path access between the Cockatoo Bar and the bridge over the Borders Rail line south of Newton Village.
- Retain and enhance trees on the former Monktonhall Colliery site adjacent to the Millerhill Marshalling Yard as a component of the green network.

h44 North Danderhall

- Retain and upgrade the existing path from the A6106 Millerhill Road to Edmonstone Road in Danderhall, and create a path connection to the multi user path through the strategic greenspace to the Wisp which will form **Strategic Connection 1**.
- Provide path connections to the existing Danderhall local park from within new development areas.

3 Network Development

Hs0 Cauldcoats & Safeguarded Site (Cauldcoats Phase 2)

- i. Create a landscape buffer of approx. 20m between the new development and the adjacent Edinburgh Fort Retail Park retail park.
- ii. Establish connections with the green network (including the local path network) in the surrounding area, including Shawfair/ Danderhall and the Edinburgh Green Network.
- iii. Integrate the rehabilitated parts of Niddrie Bing within the site into the green network.
- iv. Create a landscape edge, averaging 30m depth on the southern boundary to provide containment for the development, reduce its visual impact on the ridgeline and to contribute to the green network.
- v. Create multi user paths through the site connecting to public transport, the Retail Park, Shawfair/ Danderhall and the local path network outwith the site.

e26 Whitehill Mains

- i. Create wildlife habitat on the land unsuitable for built development, incorporating SuDS where appropriate.
- ii. Create a roadside multi user path through the site linking the north and south boundaries with Whitehill Road, ensuring it is connected into the wider green network within and beyond the site.

Hs1 Newton Farm & Safeguarded Site (Newton Farm Phase 2)

- i. Establish perimeter planting along the A720 boundary, the north eastern boundary, south western boundary and north western boundary.
- ii. Utilise the existing hedge-lined track crossing the site as part of the green network.
- iii. Create links to the green network in surrounding areas, including Millerhill, Sheriffhall and neighbouring East Lothian at Craighall.

- iv. Provide space for allotments or community growing.
- v. Contribute to the development of a path along the recently formed embankment west of the site.
- vi. Create a multi user path close to the boundary with the A720, linking the Millerhill Park & Ride site to the proposed path along the embankment at the south western corner of the safeguarded site. This will form part of the proposed Edinburgh Orbital Active Travel Route.

e27 (west) Shawfair Park

- i. Establish new paths and other green network features as plots are developed, linking with existing green network components, paths and SuDS features.
- ii. Create a path connection between the existing core path and the path on the disused railway line running along the northern boundary of the site.
- iii. Contribute to the upgrading of the existing path on the disused railway line to the north of the site to multi user standard.
- iv. Create multi user path connections to the Gilmerton to Shawfair Multi User Path from within the development.

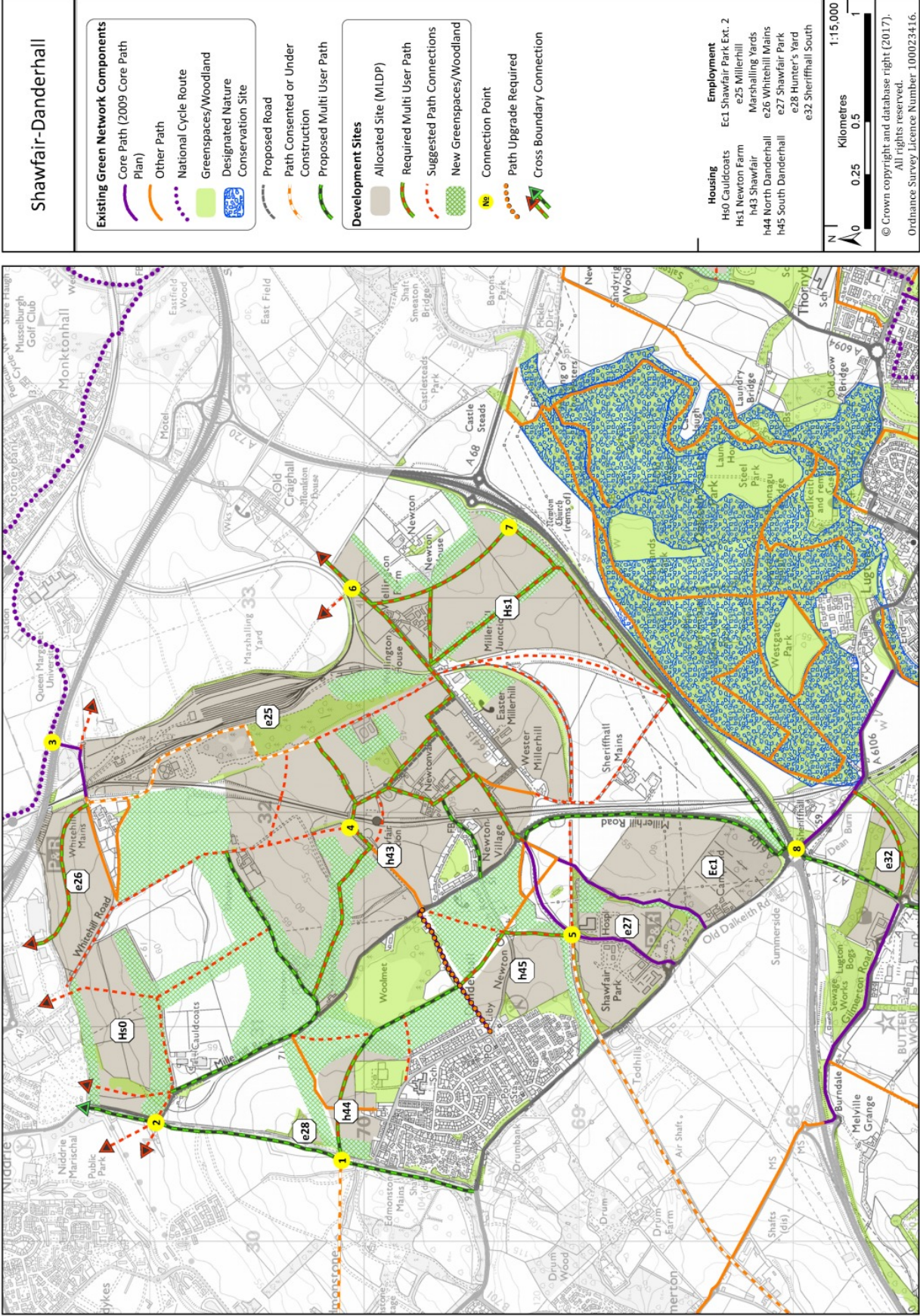
e27 (east) Shawfair Park Extension 1

- i. Upgrade the existing core path running between the east and west sections of the allocated site e27 to multi user path standard and create path connections from within the site to the core path.
- ii. Provide path links to the existing core path and the planned multi user path alongside the A6106.

Ec1 Shawfair Park Extension 2

- i. Establish woodland averaging 30m depth along the A7 and realigned A6106 to contain the site.
- ii. Create multi user paths connecting to the planned multi user path alongside the A6106 and the upgraded Sheriffhall junction.

Network Development 3



3 Network Development

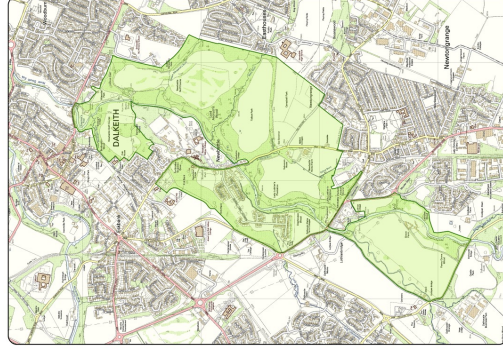
3.2 Dalkeith-Eskbank-Newbattle

Context

3.2.1 The North Esk and South Esk river valleys, and the grounds of Dalkeith Estate and Newbattle Abbey, provide the core of the green network in this area. The Newbattle Strategic Greenspace (see Figure XX) is safeguarded through the Midlothian Local Development Plan, and is intended to prevent inappropriate development in an area that is essential for maintaining settlement separation between Dalkeith, Eskbank, Bonnyrigg, Easthouses and Newtongrange and for access to the countryside for residents in these communities.

Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard

3.2.2 The Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard is a vital 'green lung' between Dalkeith, Eskbank, Bonnyrigg, Easthouses and Newtongrange, and provides important landscape setting for these settlements. The safeguard has been put in place due to continued pressure for residential development on this strategically important greenspace. The Strategic Greenspace is currently characterised as a designed landscape incorporating estate woodland, open parkland and agricultural use, with some localised residential development.



3.2.3 Policy ENV 3 of the Local Development Plan sets out the overall policy protection for the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard, and is linked to Policy RD 1 Development in the Countryside. Policies ENV 4 Prime Agricultural Land, ENV 8 Protection of River Valleys, ENV 19 Conservation Areas and ENV 20 Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes also apply to much of the Strategic Greenspace.

Policy ENV 3 Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard

Development will not be permitted within the safeguarded Newbattle Strategic Greenspace, as delineated on the Proposals Map, with the exception of ancillary development relevant to existing uses; and/or other development for the furtherance of agriculture (including farm related diversification), horticulture, forestry, countryside recreation or tourism. Any proposals should accord with policy RD1

Strategic Connections

3.2.4 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Dalkeith - Eskbank-Newbattle area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Seven Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 4:** Bellyford Burn (Smeaton - Pencaitland Link)
- **Strategic Connection 5:** Gorebridge-Musselburgh Link
- **Strategic Connection 6:** Dalkeith/Mayfield - Gorebridge/Vogrie Link
- **Strategic Connection 8:** South Esk Valley Route/ Dalhousie Burn
- **Strategic Connection 9:** A7 Urbanisation
- **Strategic Connection 12:** NCR196/ Penicuik-Musselburgh Walkway
- **Strategic Connection 14:** North Esk Valley Route

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

Connection Points

3.2.5 A further priority action for this area is the creation of multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

Network Development 3

- **CP9:** Gilmerton Road Roundabout (A7/A772/B6392 junction)
- **CP10:** National Cycle Route 1 at Salter's Park
- **CP11:** A6106/Cowden Road junction near Kippielaw
- **CP12:** Hardengreen Roundabout (A7/A6392 junction)

Area Wide Green Network Requirements

3.2.6 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the area. Where relevant, development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Maintain the integrity of the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace and deliver appropriate management and other enhancements to improve the green network functions in the area and create opportunities for appropriate forms of countryside recreation or tourism.
- Protect and enhance the character and integrity of the North & South Esk river valleys to maintain and improve the quality and functionality of these strategic components of the green network, and to support the development of the Esk Way.
- Create a multi user path to connect east Dalkeith (via **Connection Point 10**) to Shawfair, potentially via Smeaton and Old Craighall in East Lothian.
- Develop a new multi user path to connect Hardengreen Roundabout (**Connection Point 12**) to Sheriffhall Roundabout (**Connection Point 8**) as part of **Strategic Connection 9**.
- Develop a multi user path at Kippielaw (via **Connection Point 11**) as part of a Dalkeith to Newtongrange multi user route through Mayfield.
- Create a path connection between the existing path east of h46 Cowden Cleugh and Core Path 7-4 (2009 Core Paths Plan).
- Upgrade the roadside path between **Connection Point 11** and the A68/A6106/A6124 junction to form a multi user path, improving access to Cousland, **Strategic Connection 4** and NCR196.

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.2.7 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the MLDP. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites. Sites that have been built or are under construction or have detailed planning permission have not been included in this part of the Supplementary Guidance.

h12 former Dalkeith High School

- i. Establish a green network within the site which enhances the existing character and biodiversity on the site and connects to the surrounding green network.
- ii. Retain the existing multi user path through the site connecting Newmills Road with Shade Park, and integrate it into the local path network within and outside the site.
- iii. Retain and enhance the existing riverside planting and habitat along the western bank of the South Esk, integrating this with the green network components within the site.

Hs5 Thornybank North

- i. Create a green network link, including a cycleway, through the sites to connect the B6414, neighbouring open space and the current housing developments at North Thornybank (h33) and Thornybank East (Hs4).

h46 Cowden Cleugh

- i. Create green network links from within the site to the neighbouring site (h33).
- ii. Establish a robust landscape edge along the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of the site which creates a suitable

3 Network Development

- iii. transition between the urban edge and surrounding countryside, retaining and enhancing existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible.
- iv. Utilise the space beneath the overhead power cables crossing the site as part of the green network.
- v. Create path connections from within the site to the existing paths close to the south-western and south-eastern boundaries and through the woodland to the north, and contribute to the upgrading of these paths.

e32 Sheriffhall South

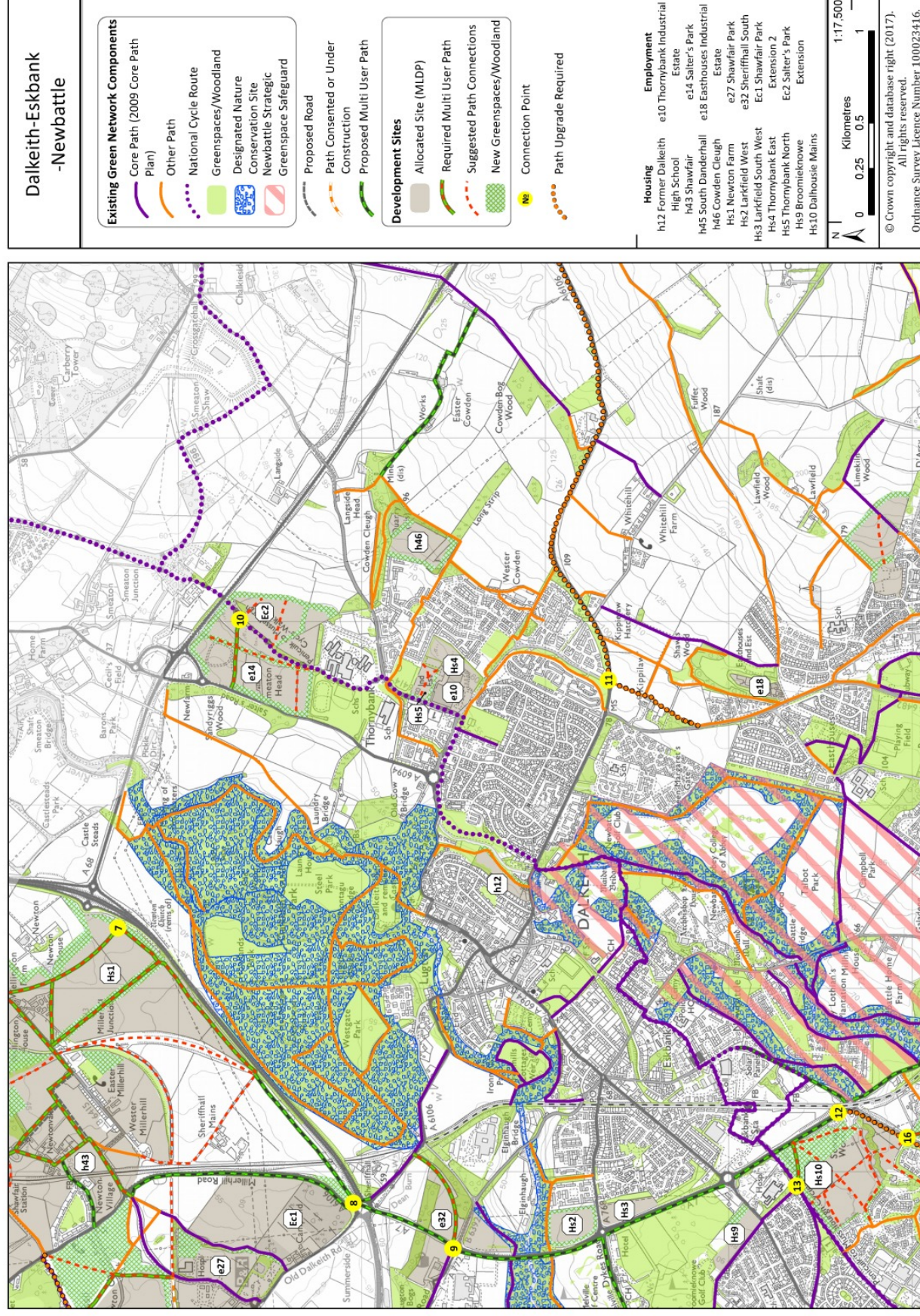
- i. Retain and enhance existing woodland on the site.
- ii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Melville Castle and Melville Castle Estate Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- iii. Create a multi user path from the eastern boundary of the site to the A7 Gilmerton Road Roundabout (*Connection Point 9*) to enable a connection between the A7 Urbanisation and Core Path 4-34 (2009 Core Path Plan) near the King's Gate entrance to Dalkeith Park.

e14 Salter's Park & Ec2 Salter's Park Extension

- i. Establish a 30m wide tree belt along the northern boundaries of both sites and the eastern boundary of Ec2 (Salter's Park extension).
- ii. Protect and enhance the existing vegetation along NCR1, which runs through the sites.
- iii. Minimise interruptions to NCR1 from road crossings and ensure priority is given to users on NCR1 where crossings are necessary.
- iv. Ensure NCR1 is incorporated into the wider path network within the sites and provide a multi user path connection from NCR1 to Salter's Road.

- v. Create a tree lined avenue containing swales, paths and a road across the sites, which is connected into the green network and path network within and beyond the sites.
- vi. Retain and enhance existing hedgerows and trees within the sites wherever possible and work these into the new landscape framework for the development.
- vii. Create a green corridor along the existing burn incorporating planting and a linear path connected to the wider path network within the development.
- viii. Design the path network within the site in a way which provides the opportunity to develop a new path running south from the site to connect to the Core Path 7-4 (2009 Core Path Plan) south of Easter Cowden.

Network Development 3



3 Network Development

3.3 Bonnyrigg-Lasswade-Poltonhall-Rosewell

Context

3.3.1 The North and South Esk river valleys and Mavisbank Estate, which lies between Lasswade, Poltonhall and Loanhead, contribute significantly to the landscape setting in this area and are key components of the green network. Roslin Glen Country Park and Shiel Burn Woods are also important local green network components offering established path networks and good access to the wider countryside.

3.3.2 The land on either side of the A7 between Newtongrange and Sheriffhall forms the landscape setting for Bonnyrigg and Eskbank, and is important in retaining the sense of place and individual identities of these settlements. Green network enhancements in the area are needed, particularly to reinforce the green belt designation east of the Midlothian Community Hospital and between the A7 and site Hs10 (Dalhousie Mains), and to enhance connectivity to the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace.

Strategic Connections

3.3.3 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Bonnyrigg-Lasswade-Poltonhall-Rosewell area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Five Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 8:** South Esk Valley Route/ Dalhousie Burn
- **Strategic Connection 9:** A7 Urbanisation
- **Strategic Connection 11:** Melville Link
- **Strategic Connection 12:** NCR196/ Penicuik-Musselburgh Walkway
- **Strategic Connection 14:** North Esk Valley Route

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

Connections Points

3.3.4 A priority action for this area is the creation of multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

- **CP12:** Hardengreen Roundabout (A7/A6392 junction).
- **CP13:** NCR196 between Waverley Park and Midlothian Community Hospital.
- **CP14:** Junction of core path 6-35 (2009 Core Path Plan) with NCR196.
- **CP15:** Current western terminating point of multi user path on north-western side of B6392.
- **CP16:** B6392 in the vicinity of the junction with Baird's Way.
- **CP17:** Southern corner of site Hs11 Dalhousie South near Cockpen Church.
- **CP18:** B704 at junction with Povert Road (track), as part of a new strategic cycle route between Gorebridge and Dalkeith/Edinburgh.

Area Wide Green Network Requirements

3.3.5 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the area. All green network development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Improve active travel opportunities along and across the A7, and connections to these from within the existing settlements and allocated development sites. The A7 Urbanisation (**Strategic Connection 9**) is a core component of this.
- Enhance the green network within the Green Belt between Bonnyrigg and Eskbank/Hardengreen, including creation of a community woodland at Dalhousie Mains between site Hs10 and the A7.
- Upgrade the existing path along the B6392 from Hardengreen Roundabout (**Connection Point 12**) to the junction with the B704 to a 3m wide multi-user path.

Network Development 3

- Extend the existing multi user path running along the Hopefield section of the B6392 Bonnyrigg distributor road from **Connection Point 15** to connect to an upgraded Core Path 6-35 (2009 Core Path Plan). Together with the upgraded Core Path 6-35, this will create a connection from the A7 Hardengreen Roundabout to the A6094 Rosewell Road via **Connection Point 14**, with a potential further extension to Polton Road West by Midfield House. This further extension to the A6094 would require the existing path to be upgraded to multi user standard.
- Create a strategic cycle route from Gorebridge to Dalkeith and Edinburgh, utilising the paths formed through the A7 Urbanisation (**Strategic Connection 9**), the upgraded multi user path along the B6392, a new multi user path across Hs11 Dalhousie South to **Connection Point 16**, an on-road cycle route from **Connection Point 17** to **Connection Point 18**, and a multi user path through the Redheugh new settlement.
- Establish a cycleway from Melville Dykes Roundabout via Lasswade to the Lasswade Road/A720 junction and onwards to connect to the Edinburgh Active Travel Network.

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.3.6 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the Local Development Plan. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites.

Hs10 Dalhousie Mains

- Protect and enhance the existing planting along the south eastern boundary and Pittendriech Burn, creating a 5m buffer strip of planting along the burn corridor.
- Create a community woodland of at least 30m depth, incorporating a path network, along the north eastern perimeter of the site.

- Utilise the area under the pylons running through the eastern part of the site for SUDS and habitat enhancement as part of the green network.
- Create a multi user path through the site to connect the community hospital and NCR196 (**Connection Point 13**) with the multi user path along the B6392. The connection to NCR196 should be located centrally along the site boundary with the path, and incorporate at least one new ramped entrance.
- Provide path access from all parts of the site to the multi user path (Requirement iv) and the path network in the adjacent housing to the north and west of the site.
- Enhance the setting of NCR196 with 10-15m wide hedgerow planting along the north western boundary of the site.

Hs11 Dalhousie South

- Establish woodland planting of approximately 30m depth along the south eastern and north eastern boundaries and a 10-15m wide landscape edge, including hedgerow planting, along the south western boundary.
- Protect and enhance existing vegetation along the B6392 (Bonnyrigg distributor road).
- Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Dalhousie Burn Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- Create a multi user path running north through the site from **Connection Point 17** to **Connection Point 16**. This will form part of the strategic cycle route from Gorebridge to Dalkeith and Edinburgh.
- Create path access from all parts of the site to the multi user path along the B6392 in the vicinity of the junction with the B704 to enable access to Bonnyrigg town centre and local schools, and with the new multi user path running through the site to enable access

3 Network Development

to Eskbank Station, the paths created through the A7 Urbanisation (**Strategic Connection 9**) and NCR 196.

- vi. Create green network connections, including path links, to the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace and the South Esk Way (**Strategic Connection 8**).

Hs12 Hopefield Farm 2 & Safeguarded Site (Hopefield Farm 3)

- i. Create a 30m deep woodland area along the B6392 Bonnyrigg distributor road incorporating noise attenuating mounding
- ii. Establish 10-15m wide hedgerow planting along the A6094 and NCR196.
- iii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Bonnyrigg to Rosewell Disused Railway Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife
- iv. Protect and enhance the existing vegetation along the Pittendriech Burn including the Ancient Woodland.
- v. Incorporate the existing Core Path 6-35 (2009 Core Path Plan) into the path network within the sites, upgrading it to multi user standard and utilising it as part of the extension of the existing multi user path running along the B6392 from **Connection Point 15**, to connect the A7 to the A6094 via **Connection Point 14**.
- vi. Create green network connections (including paths) through the sites linking to the current Hopefield development and surrounding area, including Poltonhall.
- vii. Create space for community growing and incorporate it into the green network.

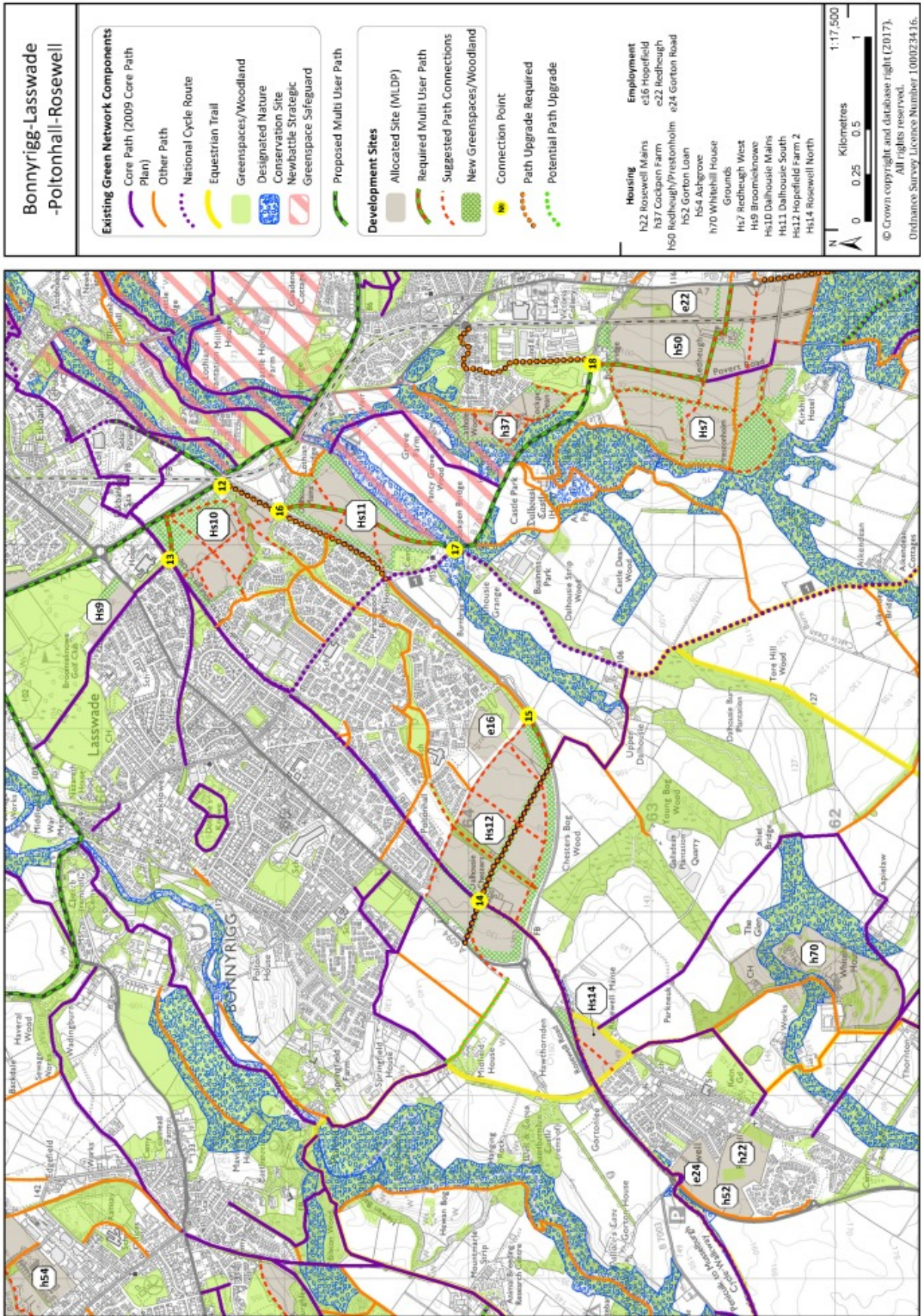
Hs14 Rosewell North

- i. Retain and enhance the existing vegetation along all boundaries. Noise attenuating mounding is likely to be required at the boundary closest to the kennels, and this should be incorporated into the green network.
- ii. Create path connections from all parts of the site to NCR196, incorporating these connections into the green network.
- iii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Bonnyrigg to Rosewell Disused Railway Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.

Ahs1 Rosslynlee, by Rosewell

- i. Create green network links to the surrounding countryside and to Rosewell and Roslin Glen Country Park.
- ii. Retain and enhance the existing woodland belts along the north western, north eastern and south western boundaries, and along the north eastern and south eastern edges of the hospital grounds.
- iii. Create a 10-15m wide hedgerow along the south eastern edge of the site.
- iv. Provide path links across the site which connect to the existing path network in the area.
- v. Provide a new multi user path access from the site to National Cycle Route 196.

Network Development 3



3 Network Development

3.4 Easthouses-Mayfield-Newtongrange-Gorebridge

Context

3.4.1 The Newbattle Strategic Greenspace has an important role in separating these settlements from Dalkeith and Bonnyrigg, particularly Easthouses and Newtongrange. The River South Esk is an important feature in the landscape to the west of Gorebridge/ Redheugh and is an asset to the development sites through incorporation into the green network for the wider area.

3.4.2 The sites allocated between Mayfield and Newtongrange provide opportunities for new green links to be created between the existing settlements. There is also a need for substantial structural planting, including woodland, to provide adequate screening and to create a context for these sloping and prominent sites. For Gorebridge, there will be significant green network opportunities associated with the developments at the north of the town, and the proposed development at Redheugh. The creation of a convenient, safe strategic cycle route north from Gorebridge and the new Redheugh community towards Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith and Edinburgh which connects to other strategic active travel routes is a priority for this area. The creation of an active travel route from Gorebridge to Mayfield, via Newtongrange and the sites allocated between Newtongrange and Mayfield, is also a priority.

3.4.3 Maximising the benefits of the Borders Railway is a key priority for this area, particularly for Newtongrange and Gorebridge, but ensuring these benefits are accessible to the wider area is also essential. Therefore ensuring convenient access to both Gorebridge and Newtongrange rail stations is important. Integration of new development with the existing settlements is a core goal, and green infrastructure will make an important contribution to this.

Strategic Connections

3.4.4 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Easthouses-Mayfield-Newtongrange-Gorebridge area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Four Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 5:** Gorebridge - Musselburgh Link
- **Strategic Connection 6:** Dalkeith-Mayfield/Gorebridge-Vogrie Link
- **Strategic Connection 7:** Gore Water - Tyne Water Link
- **Strategic Connection 8:** South Esk Valley Route/ Dalhousie Burn

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

Connection Points

3.4.5 A priority action for this area is the creation of multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

- **CP18:** B704 at junction with Povert Road (track)
- **CP19:** Lingerwood Road - Lothian Terrace junction, Newtongrange
- **CP20:** Junction of B6482 (Bryans Road/Suttieslea Road) with Morris Road, Newtongrange
- **CP21:** Core Path 5-30 (2009 Core Path Plan) between Stone Place and Bogwood Road.
- **CP22:** Gorebridge Station

Area Wide Green Network Requirements

3.4.6 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the area. All green network development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Promote the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace, maintain its long term integrity and provide opportunities for the enhancement of

Network Development 3

the green network within and connected to the Strategic Greenspace.

- Maximise the potential of the Gore & South Esk river valleys as integral parts of the green network, including the development of the Esk Way.
- Create a strategic cycle route from Gorebridge Station (**Connection Point 22**) to Dalkeith and Edinburgh via Redheugh new settlement, **Connection Point 18**, Bonnyrigg (Dalhousie South) and the A7 (**Strategic Connection 9**)
- Create active travel connections to Newtongrange station and Gorebridge station (**Connection Point 22**) from the existing settlements and new developments, and upgrade the existing path from the B704 to Newtongrange station running through the Butlerfield Industrial Estate to multi user standard.
- Create a cycleway from **Connection Point 20** to **Connection Point 12** (Hardengreen Roundabout) and Edinburgh College in Eskbank.
- Create a Gorebridge to Mayfield Active Travel Route (**Strategic Connection 5**) via new multi user paths between the B704 New Hunterfield, Stobhill Road, Lingerwood Road (**Connection Point 19**) and **Connection Point 21**.
- Upgrade Core Path 8-23 (2009 Core Path Plan) from Hunterfield Road Gorebridge to the Gore Glen Woodland Park entrance on the Carrington to Gorebridge Road.
- Upgrade the existing path alongside the A7 from Arniston to North Middleton to multi user path standard.
- Enhance green network connections, including paths, east from Mayfield towards Edgehead, Vogrie Country Park and the wider countryside.
- Establish community woodland, parks and other green network features as an integral part of the development of Mayfield and Newtongrange (sites h38, h49, h34 & h35).

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.4.7 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the MLDP. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites.

h48 Bryans, Easthouses

- Create green network features crossing the site, incorporating open spaces, paths and SuDS. These components should connect to the green network and path network in the surrounding area, including the adjacent development site (h41 North Mayfield).

h38 South Mayfield & h49 Dykeneuk

- Establish structural landscaping throughout the site, including on the periphery to minimise the visual impact of the development of the prominent location, and on the boundary with Mayfield Industrial Estate.
- Work with the underlying geology and ground conditions to create a parkland framework for development, integrating and enhancing the existing path network and features such as hedgerows wherever possible. Land unsuitable for built development should be utilised as open space, wildlife habitat or for SUDS and integrated into the green network for the area.
- Contribute to the upgrading of Core Path 5-30 (2009 Core Path Plan) to multi user standard.
- Create a multi user path from **Connection Point 21** on Core Path 5-30 (2009 Core Path Plan) to **Connection Point 19** as part of the Gorebridge to Mayfield Active Travel Route (**Strategic Connection 5**).
- Provide multi user path connections across the sites to key destinations including Newtongrange stations as part of the green network.

3 Network Development

- vi. Create a tree belt along the southern boundary of the site, creating a robust settlement boundary and transition to the surrounding countryside. The tree belt should be designed to maximise the potential for habitat connections with existing woodland nearby.
- vii. Establish a community woodland on the southern part of h49 Dykeneuk, incorporating paths linked to the local path network.

h34 East Newtongrange

- i. Retain and enhance established planting along the line of the former railway, and integrate it into the green network.
- ii. Establish substantial landscaping on the boundary with Mayfield Industrial Estate and landscaping of at least 10m depth around the farmyard grouping on Lingerwood Road.
- iii. Ensure integration with the existing green network in the area and with the green network created through the development of the neighbouring sites (h35 Lingerwood, h49 Dykeneuk & h38 South Mayfield).
- iv. Provide multi user path connections to key destinations, including Newtongrange Rail Station, as part of the green network.

h35 Lingerwood

- i. Retain and enhance the existing tree belt along the western boundary, and integrate it into the green network.
- ii. Create wildlife habitat on the land unsuitable for built development, incorporating SuDS where appropriate.
- iii. Ensure integration with the existing green network in the area, and with the green network created through the development of the neighbouring sites (h34 East Newtongrange, h49 Dykeneuk & h38 South Mayfield).
- iv. Provide multi user path connections to key destinations, including Newtongrange Rail Station, as part of the green network.
- v. Create a multi user path from Stobhill Road to **Connection Point 19** as part of the Gorebridge to Mayfield Active Travel Route (**Strategic Connection 5**).

e21 Stobhill Road Newtongrange

- i. Establish extensive boundary planting on the eastern edge to protect the amenity of the neighbouring residential area.
- ii. Ensure integration with the existing green network in the area, and with the green network created through the development of the neighbouring site (h35 Lingerwood).
- iii. Provide multi user path connections to key destinations, including Newtongrange Rail Station, and a multi user path through the site as part of the Gorebridge to Mayfield Active Travel Route (**Strategic Connection 5**).

Hs8 Stobhill Road Gorebridge

- i. Retain and enhance the existing vegetation along part of the northern, eastern and southern boundaries and integrate it into the green network. The northern boundary planting should be extended with 10m wide hedgerow planting.
- ii. Retain the existing paths along the northern, southern and eastern edges and connect them to the local path network.
- iii. Establish habitat connections to the woodland to the east of the site.

h51 Robertson's Bank

- i. Retain and enhance the existing woodland on the site.
- ii. Establish significant structural landscaping on the south-eastern edge to define the long-term boundary of Gorebridge.
- iii. Create additional green network components crossing the site which connect to the surrounding green network.

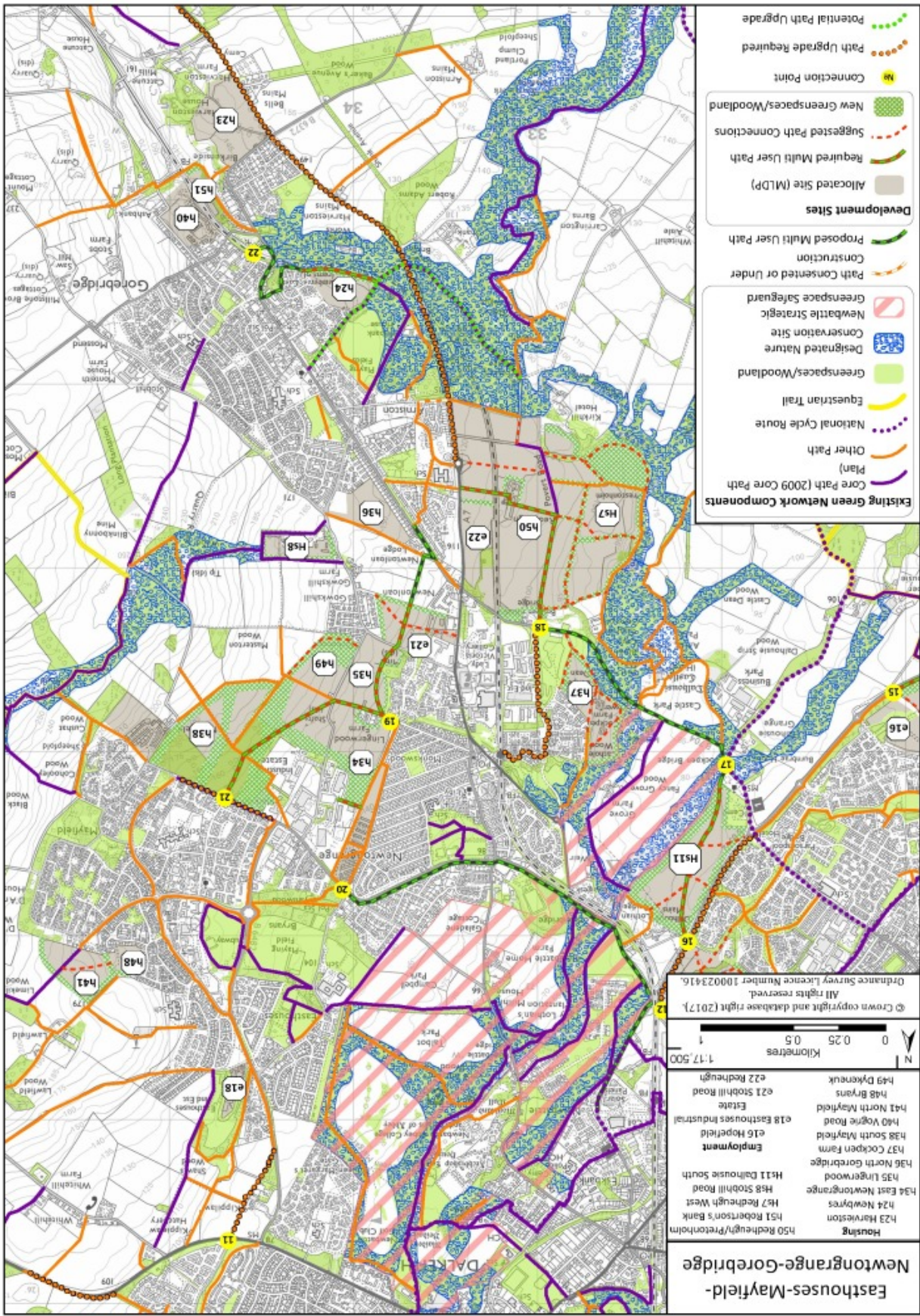
h50 Redheugh/Prestonholm, e22 Redheugh, Hs7 Redheugh West & Safeguarded Site (Redheugh Phase 3)

- i. Retain existing tree belts and hedgerows and features such as drainage ditches, and incorporate them into the green network.

Network Development 3

- ii. Create a multi user path utilising the route of the existing Core Path 8-16 (2009 Core Path Plan) from the A7, past Redheugh Farm to Povert Road, north to the junction of Povert Road and the B704 (**Connection Point 18**).
- iii. Create an integrated green network across the site which incorporates open spaces, SUDS, habitats and a path network. The path network should ensure easy access around the site and provide connections to the existing core path network, the Gore Way and the Esk Valley Walk.
- iv. Establish a 30m wide landscape strip along the western and south-western edges of Redheugh Phase 3. The existing woodland edge around the paddock should be reinforced, and a path link should be incorporated into the edge-planting to create a river path.
- v. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Dalhousie Castle Estate Local Biodiversity Site (LBS), Aikendean LBS and Gore Glen LBS, and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife
- vi. Provide space for allotments or community growing.

3 Network Development



Network Development 3

3.5 Penicuik-Auchendinny

Context

3.5.1 The Pentland Hills provide much of the setting for this area and offer huge possibility for accessing the countryside. Improving access to the Regional Park is therefore a priority for this area. The North Esk Valley is an important component of the Green Network, as well as providing the landscape setting for the east side of Penicuik. National Cycle Route 196 runs to the east of the town, then south of Auchendinny at Dalmore Mill and onwards to Rosewell and Bonnyrigg. This route and the North Esk Valley are important green network connection opportunities for Penicuik and Auchendinny.

3.5.2 The 20th century housing estates which were built in the north of Penicuik were largely designed with green spaces, pedestrian routes and schools at the heart of the development, with road access focused on the outer edge. These footpath and amenity open space links, particularly in the Cornbank and Deanburn areas, should be continued into the new development areas.

Strategic Connections

3.5.3 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Penicuik-Auchendinny area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Eight Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 2:** Shawfair - Penicuik Link
- **Strategic Connection 12:** NCR196/Penicuik-Musselburgh Walkway
- **Strategic Connection 13:** Roslin Glen - Leadburn Link
- **Strategic Connection 14:** North Esk Valley Route
- **Strategic Connection 16:** Roslin-Auchendinny Link
- **Strategic Connection 18:** Glencourse Link

- **Strategic Connection 19:** Pentlands Access (Flotterstone-Bavelaw)
- **Strategic Connection 20:** Penicuik - Auchencorth Link

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

Connection Points

3.5.4 A priority action for this area is the creation of key multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

- **CP23:** NCR196 at Dalmore Mill.
- **CP24:** A702 at the Flotterstone Inn.
- **CP25:** A701 by Glencourse Golf Club and Milton Bridge Nursery.
- **CP26:** Auchendinny near the Glencourse Centre.

Area Wide Network Requirements

3.5.5 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the area. All green network development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Create path connections from Auchendinny north to Roslin (**Strategic Connection 16**), west to the Midlothian Science Zone (via **Connection Point 25**) and Pentland Hills Regional Park (**Strategic Connections 18 and 19**), and south to NCR196 (**Strategic Connection 12**).
- Maximise the potential of the North Esk river valley as an integral part of the green network, including the development of the Esk Way (**Strategic Connection 14**).
- Enhance green network connections, including paths, with the Penicuik Estate, Pentland Hills Regional Park and the Peebles to Roslin cycle route (**Strategic Connection 13**).
- Create a multi user path between Roslin and Auchendinny (**Strategic Connection 16**), connected the Loanhead - Roslin path to NCR196 at **Connection Point 23**, utilising the route of the former Roslin to Penicuik rail line wherever possible.

3 Network Development

- Create safe pedestrian, cycle and equestrian crossing points on the A702, particularly at Flotterstone (**Connection Point 24**) and Mauricewood Road to provide connections to the path network within the Pentland Hills Regional Park (**Strategic Connection 19**).
- Establish a cycleway from Bilston to Penicuik along the A701.

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.5.6 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the MLDP. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites.

Hs20 Auchendinny

- Provide multi user path connections across the site and to key destinations, including NCR196, as part of the green network.
- Establish boundary planting, averaging 20m depth, to minimise the impact of the development on the North Esk Valley. Existing vegetation along the site boundaries should be retained, enhanced and integrated into the green network within the site.
- Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS) (Auchendinny Ponds and Glencourse Burn Wood LBS, Auchendinny Wood LBS and Roslin Glen Country Park LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- Create an avenue incorporating trees, multi user paths and swales through the site as part of the green network within the site.
- Create a multi user path through the site from **Connection Point 26** to **Connection Point 23** to form part of an Active Travel Route from Penicuik to Shawfair (**Strategic Connection 2**).

- Create a path connecting the avenue (requirement iv) with the existing path between Firth Crescent and The Brae.
- Contribute to the creation of a multi user path from the north of the site to connect to the proposed cycleway along the A701.

AHs3 Belwood Crescent, Penicuik

- Retain and enhance the existing vegetation along the south eastern and north eastern boundaries of the site.
- Establish a hedge with trees along the north western boundary and integrate this into the green network.
- Create a path across the site linking Belwood Crescent to Glencourse Road.

AHs4 Pomathorn Mill, by Penicuik

- Establish substantial planting along all boundaries to provide adequate screening for the development and integrate it into the green network.
- Retain the trees along the north western boundary and incorporate SuDS and open space into the green network along this boundary.
- Create a 10-15m wide hedgerow with trees along the south eastern boundary, integrated into the wider green network.
- Create a multi user path link across the site and onwards to the nearby Roslin to Leadburn cycle path (**Strategic Connection 13**).

AHs5 Wellington School, by Howgate

- Retain and enhance existing vegetation along all boundaries and integrate it into the green network within the site.
- Enhance existing roadside vegetation with inter-planting of hedgerow species including trees.

Network Development 3



3 Network Development

3.6 Loanhead-Straiton-Bilston-Roslin-Midlothian Science Zone

Context

3.6.1 Progress with further development in the A701 corridor, including the proposed commercial development at West Straiton (Ec3) and housing in Bilston, Roslin and Penicuik will be significantly influenced by the development of the proposed A701 Relief Road between Straiton/A720 junction and the A703 (with a link road to the A702). The new road will relieve congestion on the current A701, enabling the existing road to give more priority to public transport, cycling and walking north of the junction with the A703.

3.6.2 The green network is well developed around Roslin, particularly in relation to Roslin Glen Country Park. Roslin is also connected to Edinburgh via the shared user path on the former Loanhead to Penicuik railway line. Safeguarding existing footpaths and recreational facilities and enhancing these to make connections with other parts of Midlothian including the Pentland Hills Regional Park is a key objective for the area.

Strategic Connections

3.6.3 Actions to enhance and develop the green network in the Loanhead-Straiton-Bilston-Roslin-Midlothian Science Zone area should contribute, where relevant, to the completion and enhancement of the relevant strategic connections. Eight Strategic Green Network Connections identified in the MLDP are directly relevant to this area.

- **Strategic Connection 2:** Shawfair - Penicuik Link
- **Strategic Connection 12:** NCR196/Penicuik-Musselburgh Walkway
- **Strategic Connection 14:** North Esk Valley Route
- **Strategic Connection 15:** North Roslin Link
- **Strategic Connection 16:** Roslin-Auchendinny Link
- **Strategic Connection 17:** A701 (Straiton - Gowkley Moss/The Bush)

- **Strategic Connection 18:** Glencourse Link
- **Strategic Connection 19:** Pentlands Access (Flotterstone-Bavelaw)

A plan showing these connections is provided in Appendix 1 of this Supplementary Guidance.

Connection Points

3.6.4 A priority action for this area is the creation of key multi user path links between the following Connection Points (CP):

- **CP26:** Auchendinny, near Glencourse Centre
- **CP27:** B7006 at Roslin Medical Practice
- **CP28:** Current terminus of the Loanhead - Roslin multi user path at Manse Road
- **CP29:** A701 - A703 junction at Bilston
- **CP30:** Seafield Road Bilston, west of Woodfield Park
- **CP31:** Edgefield Relief Road - B702 junction
- **CP32:** Access road to Midlothian Snowsports Centre at junction with A702

Area Wide Network Requirements

3.6.5 The bullets below summarise the overall green network requirements for the area. All green network development and improvements in the area should contribute to these requirements.

- Create a multi user path between Auchendinny and Roslin (**Strategic Connections 15 & 16**) as part of the extension of the existing Loanhead-Roslin path. This should start at the current terminus of the Loanhead-Roslin path at Manse Road (**Connection Point 28**), and run through Hs18 Roslin Institute, Hs19 Roslin Expansion, h57 Penicuik Road (**Connection Point 27**) and Ec5 Oatslie Expansion, connecting to the path network in Hs20 Auchendinny near the Glencourse Centre (**Connection Point 26**).
- Connect the existing path network in Roslin to the path network in Bilston via a crossing point at the A701-A703 junction (**Connection**

Network Development 3

Point 29) and new multi user paths through h55 to **Connection Point 30** and through Hs16 to connect to an upgraded Core Path 41 (2009 Core Path Plan).

- Create a Loanhead to Lothianburn multi user path from the Edgefield Relief Road (**Connection Point 31**) to the Midlothian Sports Centre (**Connection Point 32**). This will require suitable crossing arrangements at the junction of the A701 and B702, and the A702 (and potentially of the planned A701 Relief Road). The masterplanning of Ec3 West Straiton and the existing path and road network in the Old Pentland area may offer suitable opportunities as part of this route.
- Create an active travel route along the A701 from Bilston (A703 junction) to Straiton (A720 junction) (**Strategic Connection 17**) with onward connection to the Edinburgh Active Travel Network.
- Upgrade the existing path between Dryden Farm/Battle of Roslin Monument and the A701 at Bilston Gardens (via crossing of Kill Burn and Langhill Farm/Dryden Tower) to multi user standard (Core Path 20 (2009 Core Path Plan) and Core Path 23, from its junction with Core Path 20 to its junction with Core Path 11).
- Create an off road cycleway along the A703 and A702 from the A701/A703 junction to the A702/A720 junction.
- Enhance habitat and path connections to the Pentland Hills Regional Park.

Requirements for Allocated Development Sites

3.6.6 The following sections summarise the site specific green network requirements for sites in this area allocated in the MLDP. These requirements are in addition to the relevant overall green network requirements set out above. Developers are expected to incorporate these requirements, alongside the design principles set out in this Supplementary Guidance, when designing the development of their sites.

Ec3 West Straiton

- i. Establish a landscape buffer at least 10m wide around the existing residential properties on Straiton Road, Tinkers Row and Burndene

Drive/Lomond Walk (Straiton Park Homes site) and integrate this into the green network for the site.

- ii. Utilise the areas unsuitable for development due to ground conditions for open space and other components of the green network.
- iii. Create a 30m wide mounded woodland belt along the boundary of the site with the A701 Relief Road and integrate this into the wider green network.
- iv. Establish a 10m wide hedgerow with trees along the boundary with the current A701 and integrate this into the wider green network.
- v. Create a tree lined avenue containing swales, paths and a road crossing the site, ensuring it is well connected to the green network and path network within and beyond the site.
- vi. Provide a network of green spaces throughout the site connected by a network of multi user paths, ensuring these paths connect to existing and planned paths beyond the site boundaries.
- vii. Explore the potential for creating a multi user path through the site which can form part of the Loanhead - Lothianburn link (**Connection Point 31** to **Connection Point 32**).

Ec4 Ashgrove North

- i. Establish a 30m wide woodland belt along the A720 boundary and a 10-15m wide hedgerow with trees along all other boundaries.
- ii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Straiton Pond Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- iii. Retain and enhance existing vegetation within the site, including along Lang Loan.
- iv. Retain the existing path across the site and upgrade it to multi user standard, ensuring it is incorporated into the green network within the site.
- v. Develop SUDS as part of the green network which directs surface water away from the neighbouring Straiton Pond Local Nature Reserve.

3 Network Development

Hs16 Seafield Road & Safeguarded Site (Seafield Road Phase 2)

- i. Create a woodland framework for the site, retaining and enhancing the existing woodland within the site and establishing a 30m woodland belt along the boundary with the A703, the north western boundary and the north eastern boundary.
- ii. Establish a 10-15m hedgerow with trees along the western boundary.
- iii. Utilise the areas unsuitable for development due to ground conditions for open space and other components of the green network.
- iv. Create linked tree lined avenue and green spaces across the site in conjunction with SuDS, ensuring green spaces are connected with multi user paths.
- v. Provide paths throughout the site, ensuring these paths connect to existing and planned paths beyond the site boundaries including within neighbouring sites (h56 Seafield Road East and Hs17 Pentland Plants and h55 Seafield Moor Road).
- vi. Create a multi user path connecting Core Path 41 (2009 Core Path Plan) with Seafield Road at **Connection Point 30**.

Hs17 Pentland Plants

- i. Enhance existing vegetation along the north western boundary to create a 10-15m wide planting strip, and integrate this into the green network.
- ii. Establish a hedge with trees along to south eastern boundary facing onto the existing open space.

Hs18 Roslin Institute

- i. Create a multi user path through the site, from the current terminus of the Loanhead-Roslin multi user path (**Connection Point 28**) to Main Street (B7003), enabling a connection to the recently upgraded multi user path running from Main Street to the Gowkley Moss Roundabout (A701) via the Roslin Moat and Curling Pond Local Biodiversity Site (**Strategic Connection 15**).

- ii. Protect and enhance the existing woodland areas within the site along the site boundaries, and individual trees within the site.
- iii. Establish a 10-15m wide hedgerow with trees along the south-eastern boundary of the site and integrate it into the green network.
- iv. Provide paths throughout the site, including the woodland areas, with connections to the existing local path network in and around Roslin.
- v. Create a network of linked open spaces throughout the site, integrated with the path network, to complement and integrate with the existing character of the site.

Hs19 Roslin Expansion

- i. Incorporate the existing multi user path along the former railway line into the path network within the site.
- ii. Create green network connections through the site, incorporating SuDS, open space and paths, ensuring connections to the surrounding green network.
- iii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the neighbouring Roslin Moat & Curling Pond Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- iv. Protect and enhance the existing landscaping along the south western boundary of the site adjacent to Roslin Moat & Curling Pond LBS.
- v. Create a multi user path through the site, potentially utilising the existing multi user path (**Strategic Connection 15**) where appropriate, to form part of the proposed Auchendinny - Roslin extension of the existing Loanhead-Roslin Multi User Path (**Strategic Connection 16**). The new multi user path should connect to the path network with the Penicuik Road development site (currently under construction) linking to **Connection Point 27**, and should provide for safe crossing of the B7006 and connection to the path network in Hs18 Roslin Institute linking to **Connection Point 28**.

Network Development 3

- vi. Establish a 20-30m wide woodland belt along the northern edge of the site to help screen the development from the A701, including path connections to an upgraded Core Path 27 (2009 Core Path Plan).
- vii. Retain and enhance the existing hedgerows, incorporating appropriate hedgerow trees, along the boundary of the site with Main Street (B7006).

e34 Oatslie & Ec5 Oatslie Expansion

- i. Establish a 15m wide hedgerow with trees along the south western, south eastern and north eastern boundaries to help contain the sites and to enhance the green corridor along the former railway line.
- ii. Create a multi user path along the south eastern boundary of the site from *Connection Point 27* to form part of the proposed Auchendinny-Roslin extension of the existing Loanhead-Roslin Multi User Path (**Strategic Connection 16**).
- iii. Create green network connections through the sites, incorporating SuDS, open space and paths, ensuring connections to the surrounding green network.

Midlothian Science Zone (b1-b9 & Bt1-Bt3)

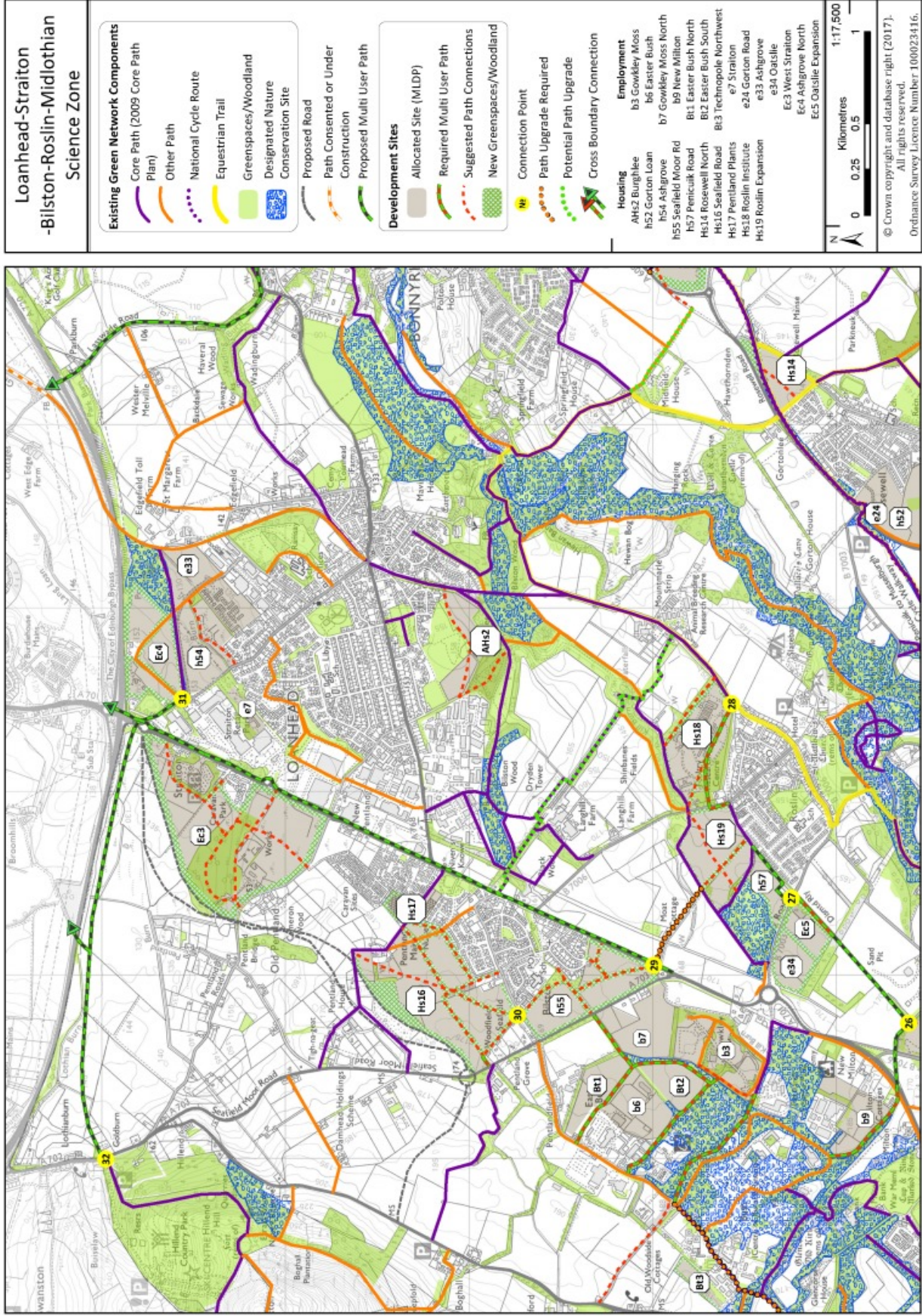
- i. Retain and enhance the overall parkland setting of The Bush, including existing roundels, shelter belts, open spaces, specimen trees and woodland planting, and the setting of Bush House.
- ii. Ensure the layout and design of development and the green network within the site protects and enhances the Bush Estate & Glencorse Burn Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) and provides appropriate opportunities for habitat connectivity and movement of wildlife.
- iii. Provide new shelter belts along the western, eastern and northern boundaries of Bt3 (Technopole North West).
- iv. Create green network connections including multi user paths between Bush Loan and the A703, utilising the existing paths and shelter belt along the western boundaries of b3 (Gowkley Moss)

- and b7 (Gowkley Moss North), and the path connections being created within Bt2 (Easter Bush South).
- v. Create a multi user path from b2 (Edinburgh Technopole/Bush Estate) to the proposed Roslin-Penicuik multi user path at Auchendinny via a new connection within b9 (New Milton) and new crossings points for the A701 and B7026.
- vi. Complete the east-west cycle link from Gowkley Moss to Bush Farm Loan, and the north-south cycle link from Technopole to Bush Loan.
- vii. Retain and enhance the existing planting between b3 (Gowkley Moss) and Bt2 (Easter Bush South), and along the southern boundary of b6 (Easter Bush) and Bt2 (Easter Bush South).

AHs2 Burghlee, Loanhead

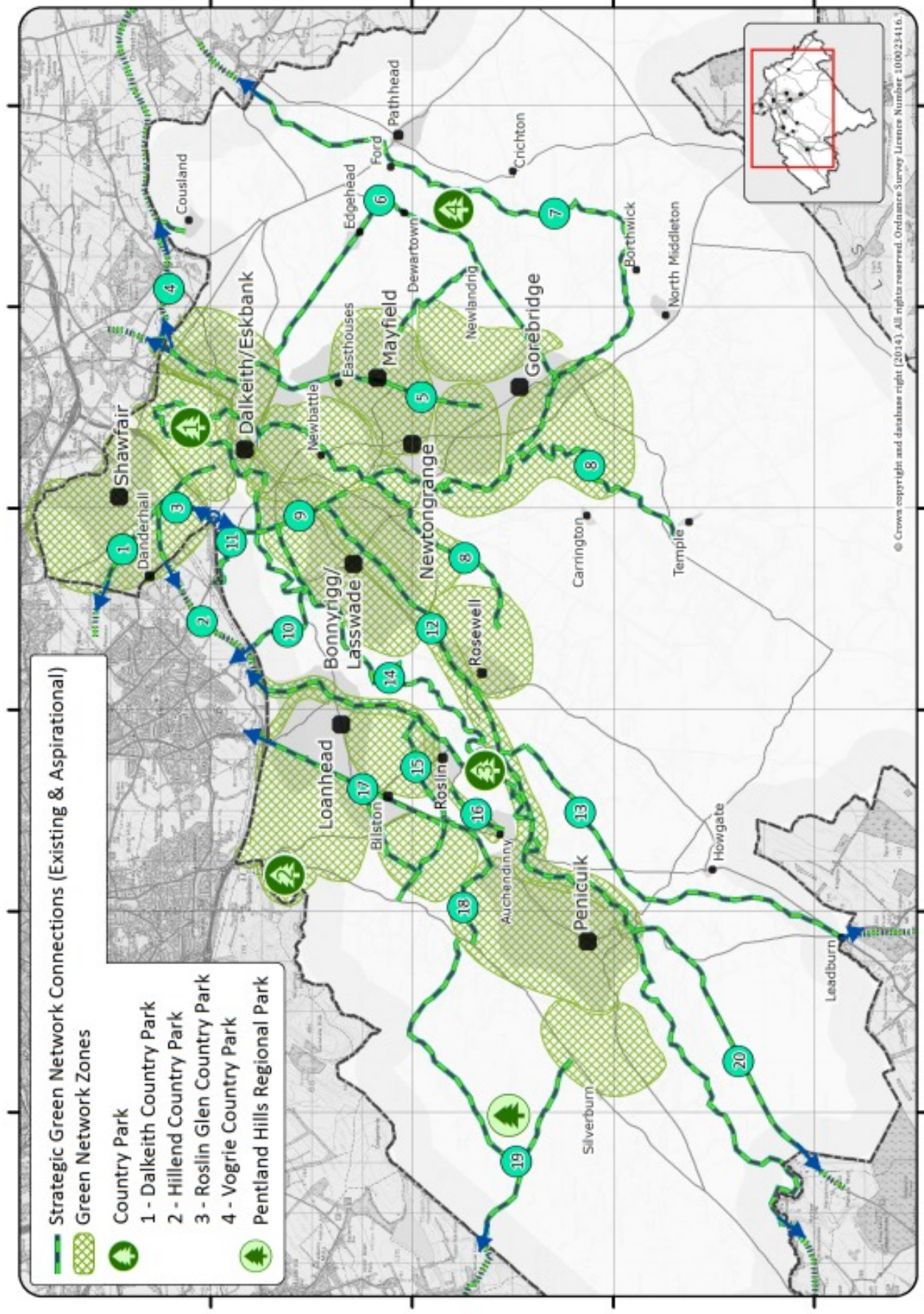
- i. Retain and enhance existing vegetation along the southern boundary of the site as part of the green space, incorporating SuDS.
- ii. Create a 10-15m hedgerow boundary along the eastern boundary of the site.
- iii. Establish a hedge with trees along the boundary with the existing open space.
- iv. Restore and enhance the existing watercourse running through the site, deculverting wherever possible and incorporating it into the green network.
- v. Create multi user paths across the site which connect to the local path network including the adjacent Loanhead - Roslin Multi User Path (**Strategic Connection 2**).

3 Network Development



Appendix 1 - Strategic Connections

Appendix 1 - Strategic Connections



Appendix 1 - Strategic Connections

The diagram above (Figure 5.2 from the Midlothian Local Development Plan) shows the 20 strategic green network connections identified in the 2017 Midlothian Local Development Plan. The Strategic Connections are:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Dalkeith Park - Edmonstone Link	11	Gilmerton Road Link
2	Shawfair - Penicuik Link	12	NCR196/Penicuik-Musselburgh Walkway
3	Sheriffhall Link	13	Roslin Glen-Leadburn Link
4	Bellyford Burn (Smeaton-Pencaitland Link)	14	North Esk Valley Route
5	Gorebridge-Musselburgh Link	15	North Roslin Link
6	Dalkeith-Mayfield/Gorebridge-Vogrie Link	16	Roslin-Auchendinny Link
7	Gore Water-Tyne Water Route	17	A701 (Straiton-Gowkley Moss/The Bush)
8	South Esk Valley Route/Dalhousie Burn	18	Glencourse Link
9	A7 Urbanisation	19	Pentlands Access (Flotterstone-Bavelaw)
10	Melville Link	20	Penicuik-Auchencorth Link

The identified connections are not necessarily existing connections and, although usually focused on routes for walkers and potentially other non-motorised users, not all connections will incorporate specific multi user paths. Routes which already exist include Strategic Connection 4, Strategic Connection 11, Strategic Connection 12 and Strategic Connection 19. Other connections include existing paths in parts, including Strategic Connection 2 (Roslin to Shawfair), Strategic Connection 7 (the Gore Way), Strategic Connection 8 (parts of the South Esk Valley Route) and Strategic Connection 14 (parts of the North Esk Valley Route).