

Edinburgh City Plan 2030

Landscape and Visual Assessment of Greenfield sites

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1 INTRODUCTION

This study considers opportunities and constraints for housing development on greenfield areas across Edinburgh. The study focuses on landscape and visual issues and will form part of the suite of environmental, social and sustainability information evaluated by the Council in the emerging City Plan 2030.

2 THE STUDY AREA

The Council has defined six geographic Sectors across the city. Within these six Sectors, 139 Council Assessment Areas (CAAs) were identified on the basis of a range of factors including land ownership, landscape character and developer interest. The landscape consultants, with the agreement of the Steering Group, made the decision to undertake the landscape and visual assessment principally on the basis of Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). LCAs are defined in Edinburgh's Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and mapped at 1:25,000 scale. While the correlation between LCAs and CAAs is not always straightforward, the approach of using LCAs simplified the initial desk-based assessment that was undertaken. Annex A shows the correlation of LCAs and CAAs.

The more detailed assessment undertaken in the field for selected landscapes largely refers to individual CAAs, although an overview of the LCA is also provided. Each of the CAAs were given a reference number indicated thus: **12** by the consultants and these are shown in the tables and maps for each sector.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General approach to the study

An initial desk-based review of all LCAs/CAAs was undertaken with the aim of scoping out more obviously sensitive landscapes. Detailed field assessment of selected landscapes was then carried out. A joint field visit was additionally undertaken with the Steering Group (comprising Council and Scottish Natural Heritage officers) towards the end of the study.

3.2 Initial desk-based assessment

Scottish Planning Policy 2014 was reviewed in the first instance to define factors that are potential constraints to development in terms of the status and guidance on designations and other landscape values. Relevant advice from SPP is outlined below (with paragraph numbers set in brackets and key values highlighted in bold):

- SPP advocates protection from unsustainable development on **sensitive landscapes**;
- The planning system should protect the **designated and non-designated historic environment** but enable positive change that minimises adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset (137). Enabling development may be acceptable where it is the only means of preventing the loss of the asset and securing its long-term future. Any development should be the minimum necessary to achieve these aims (142);

- Planning authorities should protect **gardens and designed landscapes** included on the Inventory as well as designed landscapes of regional and local importance (148);
- The planning system should facilitate positive change while maintaining and enhancing **distinctive landscape character** and conserve and enhance **protected sites and species**, the **water environment** and **semi-natural woodland** (194);
- Planning should protect, enhance and promote **green infrastructure** (220) and promote flood avoidance by locating development **away from functional flood plains** and medium to high risk areas (263);
- Protect and enhance **ancient and semi-natural woodland** and woodlands of high nature conservation value (201);
- International, national and **locally designated areas** and sites should be identified and afforded the appropriate level of protection in development plans...The level of protection given to local designations should not be as high as that given to international or national designation; and
- Planning should protect, enhance and promote green infrastructure, including **open space and green networks**, as an integral component of successful placemaking.

Key factors considered in the initial assessment are listed for each LCA/CAA in the third column of the assessment tables within each Sector. These include:

- Special landscape areas;
- Ancient and semi-natural woodlands;
- Local nature conservation sites;
- Flood risk areas;
- Inventory sites and other designed landscapes;
- Core paths, national cycle network and other rights of way;
- Classified greenspace;
- Tree preservation orders; and
- Listed buildings.

Some of the factors identified above would affect the sensitivity to development more than others. For example, a valued woodland covering much of a CAA would be highly sensitive as most forms of development would be likely to entail its removal. Careful design of development could however mitigate effects on a linear or point feature such as a footpath or listed building. The consultants therefore made a judgement on the need for more detailed field assessment which was additionally based on their existing knowledge of the landscapes in and around Edinburgh.

3.3 Field assessment

LCAs and CAAs with generally fewer landscape designations and other formally recognised values, and some other landscapes identified by the Council as forming a focus for developer interest, were considered in detail in the field. The assessment considers landscape character, the contribution the area makes to the setting of the city and other settlements, views and visibility including consideration of key approaches to the city, the

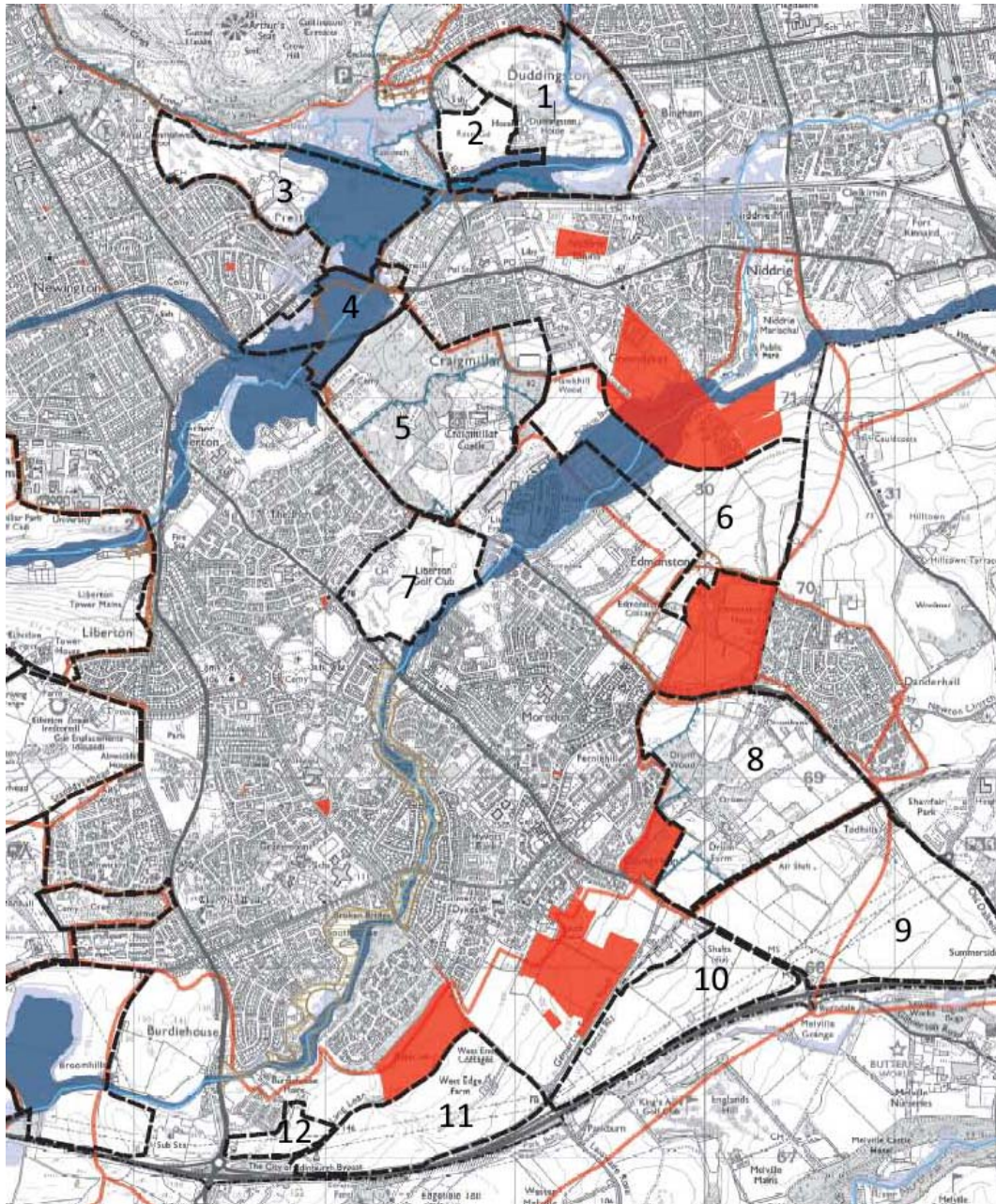
presence of features capable of providing a robust boundary to new development and the relationship to existing settlement in terms of form, built character, proximity and any effect on existing firm settlement boundaries.

The assessment set out in the tables for each Sector is strategic in nature. More detailed survey and assessment would be needed to fully establish potential areas for housing and its design, including consideration of appropriate height and massing, density of development and building materials. The assessment provides some general comment on potential mitigation measures, including advance planting to accommodate future development and other landscape provision including Green Networks, although outline masterplans that include more detailed consideration of landscape works would be needed for areas where scope for housing has been identified.

3.4 Scope for development

While we have used professional judgement rather than a rigid matrix to inform our findings, we have aimed to use consistent terminology in our conclusions. These are broadly defined in the table below:

Assessment conclusions	Broad definitions
No scope	The LCA/CAA is wholly or largely covered by a number of major designations or other landscape values, and/or physical constraints (including steep slopes and high flood risk). The LCA/CAA may additionally be visually prominent and/or make a strong contribution to the setting of Edinburgh.
Very limited scope	Much of the LCA/CAA is covered by one or more major designations or other landscape values, or physical constraints. There may be however be opportunities to accommodate a very small development in a less constrained part of the LCA/CAA.
Some scope	Part of the LCA/CAA is subject to major designations or other landscape values or physical constraints, although some development could be located in less sensitive areas and/or mitigation could reduce effects.
Scope	A LCA/CAA where there are no or relatively few major designations or other landscape values or physical constraints. Landscape character and views would be less sensitive to widespread development and/or where mitigation could reduce effects.



Sector 1

Council Assessment Areas

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Duddingston Golf Club | 7 Liberton Golf Club |
| 2 Duddingston Playing Fields | 8 Drum North |
| 3 Prestonfield Golf Club | 9 Drum South |
| 4 Peffermill Playing Fields | 10 South of Gilmerton Station Road |
| 5 Craigmillar Castle Park | 11 South of Lang Loan |
| 6 SE Wedge | 12 East of Burdiehouse Road |

Sector 1 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 44 Burdiehouse farmland – part</p> <p>This LCA forms a distinct rolling ridge of arable farmland, extending from the Burdiehouse Burn to the fringes of the North Esk valley beyond the city’s southern boundary. There is little woodland and few hedgerows and this, combined with the elevation of the landform, gives an open character. The A720, the ‘Lang Loan’ public road and a double row of pylons cut through this landscape and lime kilns, restored spoil heaps and mine shafts are also present. This ridge of high ground conceals the urban edges of Burdiehouse in views from the A720, although more elevated housing on the edge of Gilmerton is visible. Open views are possible to this LCA from Caerketton Hill where it provides a simple sweeping foreground of farmland to the south-eastern edge of the city. There are few views of this landscape from the city.</p>	<p>9 Drum South</p> <p>10 South of Gilmerton Station Road</p> <p>11 South of Lang Loan</p> <p>12 East of Burdiehouse Road</p>		<p>CAAs 9 and 10 were considered in the 2014 Environmental Report and part of 12 was assessed in the 2015 Environmental Report Addendum.</p> <p>No landscape designations or other recognised values apply to these CAAs.</p> <p>CAA 12 lies to the north of the Lang Loan road, which follows a noticeable ridge. It is a visually contained CAA that would be associated with existing housing. There is some limited scope for development, although this should be located on lower slopes only. This is to avoid intrusion on the skyline of the ridge in views from the south and thus conserve the presently robust settlement boundary provided by the ‘Lang Loan’ ridge. The transmission lines that follow the upper slopes would present a physical constraint, leaving little scope for screen planting, although a thick hedge could be established within the wayleave.</p> <p>CAA 11 comprises south-east facing slopes below the ‘Lang Loan’ ridge, which are prominent in views from the city by-pass and other views from the south. While these slopes and the ridge of the ‘Lang Loan’ currently provide a strong screening edge to the urban area and contribute to the rural setting to the city, a consented development site lies to the north of the public road. Once constructed, this housing may extend above the ridge landform and be visible from the city by-pass. Recent housing development at Gilmerton Dykes Road already sets a precedent for development ‘over-topping’ the ridge and both the North of Lang Loan and Gilmerton Station Road consented sites would contribute to this. However, while there will be a breach of the containment provided by the ‘Lang Loan’ ridge, development sited on CAA 11 would be significantly more intrusive from the city by-pass and scope for</p>

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			<p>creating a new robust settlement edge of woodland planting would not be possible because of the presence of the transmission lines and the fall of the slope towards the city by-pass, which is on embankment. It is therefore concluded that there is no scope for development on this site.</p> <p>CAA 10 comprises south-east facing slopes, with some steeper and more rolling landform adjacent to industrial development located at Gilmerton Station. This CAA has been disturbed by mining and its landform affected by deposits of spoil in the past. It is prominent in views from the city by-pass and from a few more open areas to the south. Housing under construction on a site to the north-east of the industrial development at Gilmerton Station is generally not widely visible, although recent housing perched on a high point of the ridge close to Gilmerton Dykes Road is intrusive. Consented housing on steeper south-east facing slopes above Gilmerton Station Road will be prominent from the city by-pass although the rounded hill (seen covered in bright green grass in photograph 1.A) is likely to provide a degree of screening. The Gilmerton Station Road consented housing site will introduce a new pattern of settlement, breaching the presently robust urban edge provided by south-east facing slopes and a thick woodland belt around the Murrays development. It is concluded that there is no scope for development in this CAA due to its likely prominence, which would be increased by the need to create platforms on steep slopes to accommodate buildings. Slopes fall towards the city by-pass, additionally limiting opportunities to form a new robust planted boundary to any settlement. The Gilmerton Station Road and former railway line should form the new edge to the city and this should be enhanced with generous planting.</p>

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			<p>CAA 9 forms more gently graded slopes falling southwards from the disused railway line, which has been recently upgraded to form a cycle and pedestrian route (photograph 1.B). The more open and lower-lying, south-eastern part of this CAA lies within LCA 46. The presence of some field boundary trees and hedgerows in this CAA and the partial screening provided by the more pronounced rolling landform of CAA 10 limit views from the city by-pass. CAA 9 is also rarely visible from the wooded and rolling landscapes of Midlothian, further south. Housing development sited on CAA 9 would be visible from arterial roads but there is scope to enhance screening by tree planting along the A7 and A772. Proposed works to the Sheriffhall roundabout will however be likely to increase visibility of this site and limit scope for screening to and from the by-pass. Although CAA 9 would lie relatively distant from residential districts in the city, it would be seen in the context of piecemeal new development located at Sheriffhall in Midlothian. While there could be scope for development on this less visually prominent CAA, the rural edge it provides to the city, in combination with the wooded core of the Drum Policies (LCA 49), would be adversely affected by development.</p>
<p>LCA 46 Danderhall settled farmland – small part This small LCA lies north-west of the junction of the A68 and A720. The landscape has a flat to gently undulating landform, rising to the north-west to form a distinct ridge of higher ground; this emphasised by the remnant wooded policies of Edmonstone. Fields tend to be fragmented around settlements and where farmland abuts pockets of derelict land and restored tips. This is a generally open landscape with most woodland comprising</p>	<p>9 Drum South - part</p>		<p>An assessment of CAA 9 is set out above for LCA 44.</p>

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the remnant policies and later plantings around the site of the demolished Woolmet House. Poplar trees are a characteristic feature along roads and former railway lines. The late 17 th century Newton House and church tower and occasional 19 th century stone cottages add interest to this landscape although utilitarian 1950's Coal Board housing in Danderhall and dispersed throughout the surrounding area tends to dominate. A large 'Park and Ride' facility is present on the south-western edge of this area adjacent to the A7.			
<p>LCA 47 Craigmillar farmland – part</p> <p>An undulating landscape which rises to the north to the low ridge containing Craigmillar Castle and Hawkhill Wood and towards Edmonstone to the south. Between these two points, the low-lying area of land contains the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and associated development. Much of this area forms the Little France public park – a naturalistic greenspace with extensive rough grassland, patterned with small areas of woodland and scrub. The policy woodlands of Craigmillar Castle and Edmonstone accentuate the ridges lying close to this LCA. This landscape is in flux with new housing development under construction at Greendykes, the Wisp and Edmonstone. The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and associated BioQuarter development comprise large buildings, although their location on lower slopes and low-</p>	<p>6 SE Wedge - most</p>	<p>Greenspace – semi-natural park</p>	<p>Edinburgh has a unique character and setting influenced by its many semi-natural hilly landscapes that punctuate the urban area and also include the Pentland Hills, which form the southern backdrop to the city. Although less distinctive in its landform than other hills within the city, this open semi-natural rolling landscape contributes to the setting of the urban area and has strong visual links with the Braid Hills, Holyrood Park and Craigmillar Park. It provides a vantage point to appreciate the setting of the city, the Old Town and the Firth of Forth. Development on this site would disrupt green networks between the Shawfair development and the city and disrupt links with other major greenspaces within the city. It would conflict with the existing pattern of settlement, which is largely sited on lower ground and development on the steep slopes of this landscape would be likely to require intrusive building platforms. There is no scope for development within this LCA/CAA.</p> <p>The urban edge of Greendykes is abrupt and unscreened and a firm woodland boundary should be established against new housing to enhance the character of the park.</p>

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lying areas reduces their prominence to some degree. Views from this landscape are open and extensive and there is a strong visual connection with other wooded ridges and hills within the city.			
<p>LCA 48 Craigmillar policies</p> <p>Craigmillar Castle is one of the best preserved late medieval castles in Scotland. It is located on a low hill above the urban area of Craigmillar and the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and associated development at Little France. The castle is surrounded by an Inventory listed designed landscape which includes mature and more recently planted woodlands, parkland trees and areas of open grassland. The elevation and open ground around the castle offer fine views to the city and Holyrood Park. The castle and its grounds also form a landmark feature from surrounding roads and recreational viewpoints.</p>	<p>4 Peffermill Playing Fields - most</p> <p>5 Craigmillar Castle Park - most</p>	<p>Special landscape Area (4,5)</p> <p>Ancient Woodland (5)</p> <p>Flood risk (4)</p> <p>Craigmillar Castle Inventory site (5)</p> <p>Designed landscape 309 (5)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments (5) • Cemetery (5) • Playing field (4) • Schools (5) • Semi-natural Park (5) 	<p>CAA 5 was considered in the 2014 Environmental Report where it was concluded that it was not a reasonable site for development because the introduction of residential development would alter the pattern of woodland of designed landscape character, have an adverse impact on views across the city given the site's prominent location. The CAA is also important in forming part of the wider strategic network of open space, which stretches from Holyrood Park across south-east Edinburgh to Midlothian.</p> <p>The importance of both CAAs 4 and 5 for greenspace, the setting 5 provides to the scheduled monument of Craigmillar Castle and the Inventory site, inclusion within a SLA and the presence of other constraints result in no scope for development in this LCA</p>

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		Core path 5 (5)	
<p>LCA 49 Drum policies</p> <p>Located on a small hill south of Gilmerton and bounded by the A68 to the east and A7 to the west, this area comprises a designed landscape included on the Inventory. The designed landscape, which comprises areas of parkland, avenue and ornamental plantings and walled garden, provides the setting for the Palladian-style mansion of Drum House. Other notable buildings are present within the estate. A number of features of the designed landscape have been lost due to past coal mining activity, and housing development has diminished the area of parkland and impacted on the original vista along the north avenue. Part of the estate is used as a riding centre, and horse paddocks dominate fields to the south-west of the house. Fields lying to the south-east of the house are farmed and are not specifically noted in the Inventory citation. The woodlands of the estate are visible from the city by-pass and from the A7 and A772. Steeper slopes against the A7 and Drum Wood, lying on a small hill/ridge above the house, are particularly prominent features in the local area.</p>	8 Drum North - coincides	Special landscape Area The Drum Inventory site	<p>This area was considered in the 2014 Environmental Report, which concluded that, while the lower-lying southern parts of the site would not affect the wider landscape setting of the city and could accommodate development, the northern ridge is prominent and not suitable for development. Impacts on Drum House and the character of its enclosed and relatively intact parkland setting were also noted.</p> <p>This LCA was assessed in detail in 2018. Housing was under construction on a part of the designed landscape lying close to Gilmerton and adjacent to the main east-west drive through the estate, between the A7 and A772. Some of the woodlands, field boundary and parkland trees are moribund and the landscape appears poorly managed and decayed in places. New woodland planting has been undertaken to the south of the west gate. The landscape is gently undulating, rising to form a densely wooded (and locally prominent) ridge to the north-west of Drum House. The denser woodlands surrounding Drum House and located on the north-western ridge provide a robust settlement edge in views from the south, including from the city by-pass. These woodlands and the remnant parkland on rising ground surrounding Drum House form important features of the designed landscape. Fields to the south of the main east-west drive are less sensitive where they do not form the immediate setting to the house or to the city. The gently sloping landform of these southern fields and the presence of field boundary trees could limit intrusion by any development in this area. The robust settlement boundary formed by the wooded ridge and plantings around Drum House would, however, be diminished if housing were to be located in these southern fields. Overall there is</p>

Sector 1 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
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			<p>considered to be some limited scope for development within the less sensitive fields lying between the former railway line and the main drive. Development would need to be low density, low rise and of the highest design standard.</p> <p>Generous woodland planting on narrow, slightly raised fields to the north of the railway line should be a prerequisite for any development consent in order to establish a robust new settlement boundary. This should be planted well in advance of any development taking place. Measures to restore and manage the remainder of the designed landscape should also form part of any development proposals. The consented Edmonstone housing site will introduce development on a prominent ridge between the Drum and Little France Park. Green Networks between the Drum and the city should be retained and enhanced by ensuring connections through consented development, providing an attractive footbridge over the A7 and a safe off-road route for pedestrians and cyclists between the Drum and Edmonstone/Little France Park.</p>
<p>LCA 56 Duddingston Policies</p> <p>This low-lying area of ground forms the policies of the Category A listed Duddingston House. A significant part of the grounds is laid out as a golf course. Perimeter woodlands form a dense boundary and there are some mature parkland trees within the grounds. This LCA forms part of a green swathe of grassland, woodland, wetland and open water that includes Duddingston Loch and Prestonfield golf course, which lie at the foot of Arthur's Seat. There is a strong visual connection with Holyrood Park.</p>	<p>1 Duddingston Golf Club 2 Duddingston Playing Fields</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (1,2)</p> <p>Flood risk (1,2)</p> <p>Duddingston House Inventory site (1,2)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p>	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA, including its importance as greenspace, SLA and an Inventory site. It also contributes to the high quality setting of the city in forming a valuable green swathe associated with Holyrood Park.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course (1) • Schools (2) 	
<p>LCA 58 Prestonfield golf course</p> <p>This flat to gently undulating landscape lies adjacent to Duddingston Loch. It forms the designed landscape associated with the category A listed Prestonfield House. There are formal grounds around the House, which is now a hotel, while the remainder of the policies are set out as a golf course. The landscape contains many mature trees and there are areas of planting which have been incorporated into the golf course. This landscape forms the setting of a listed building and part of a green swathe of grassland, wetland, woodland and open water which is particularly prominent in views from Holyrood Park. It also links Holyrood Park with Craigmillar Castle policies.</p>	3 Prestonfield Golf Club	Special Landscape Area Flood risk Prestonfield House Inventory site Classified Greenspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course 	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA, including its importance as greenspace, SLA and an Inventory site. It also contributes to the setting of the city, forming a valuable green swathe associated with Holyrood Park.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>
<p>Urban</p> <p>This area comprises a golf course, set within the former designed landscape of Kingston Grange, which now forms the clubhouse. The gate lodge, boundary walls and the wooded grassland slopes feature in views from surrounding roads. It is also seen in longer range views from Moredun and Goodtrees to the south, against the backdrop of Craigmillar Castle Park and Arthur's Seat. The golf course is protected open space and plays a more limited role in views from the wider landscape, but</p>	7 Liberton Golf Course	Designed landscape 232 Classified Greenspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course 	<p>This area was assessed in the 2014 Environmental Report. It was concluded that this area was not <i>currently a reasonable site</i>.</p> <p>The active use of the golf course and the value and prominence of the surrounding woodland are key constraints with no scope for development identified at present.</p>

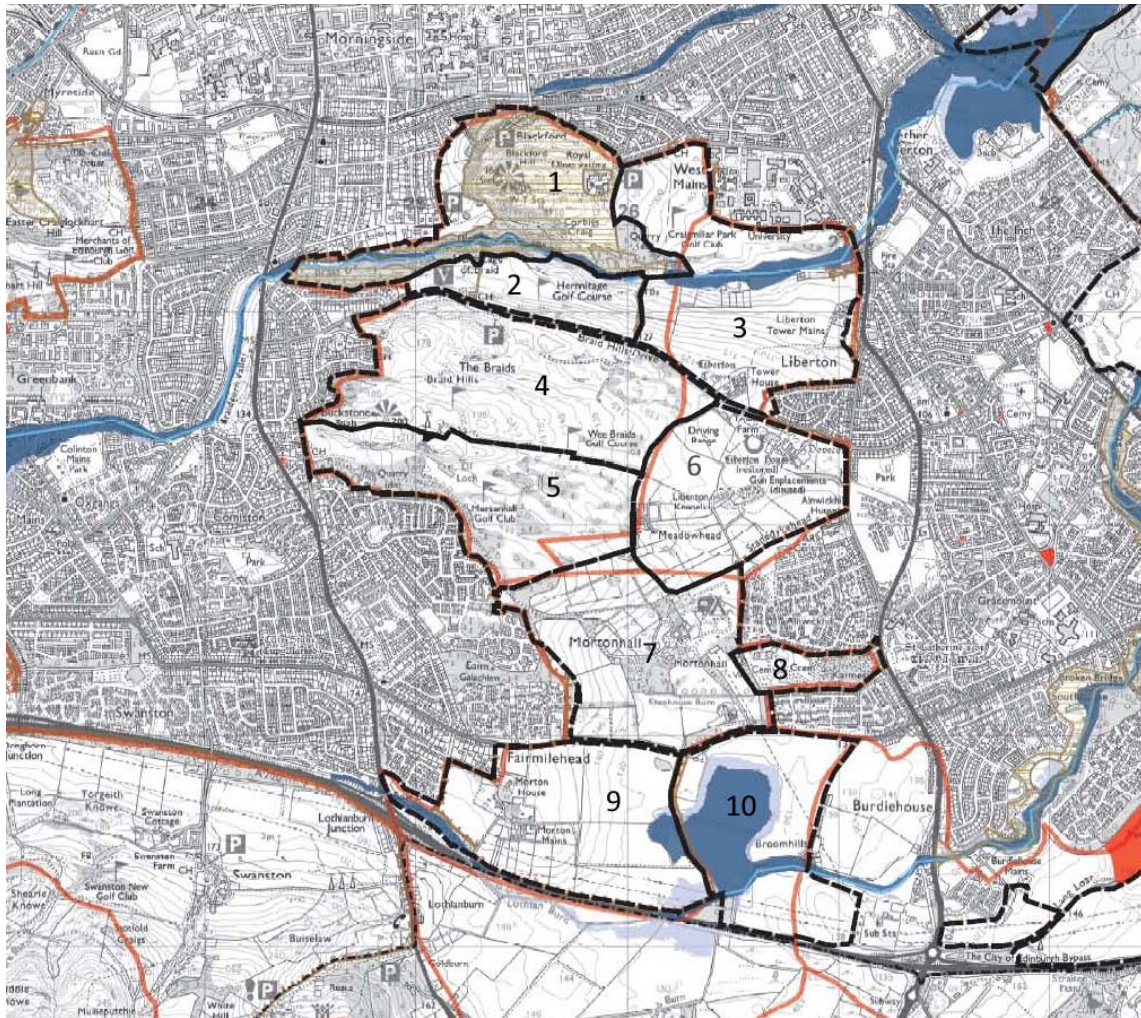
Sector 1 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
its wooded parkland contributes to the character of the south-east of the city, where it forms part of a wider network of open spaces adjoining the course of the Burdiehouse Burn. The existing green belt boundary is clearly formed by walled and tree-lined boundaries.			



*Photograph 1A: View north from Kings Knowe golf course across the city by-pass (in cutting) looking towards CAAs **10** and **11***



*Photograph 1B: CAA **9** – gently sloping fields extend between the core of the Drum designed landscape and the city by-pass*



Sector 2

Council Assessment Areas

- 1** Blackford Hill
- 2** Hermitage Golf Course
- 3** West of Liberton Brae
- 4** The Braids
- 5** Mortonhall Golf Course
- 6** South of Liberton Drive
- 7** Mortonhall
- 8** Mortonhall Cemetery and Crematorium
- 9** Morton Mains
- 10** South of Frogston Road East

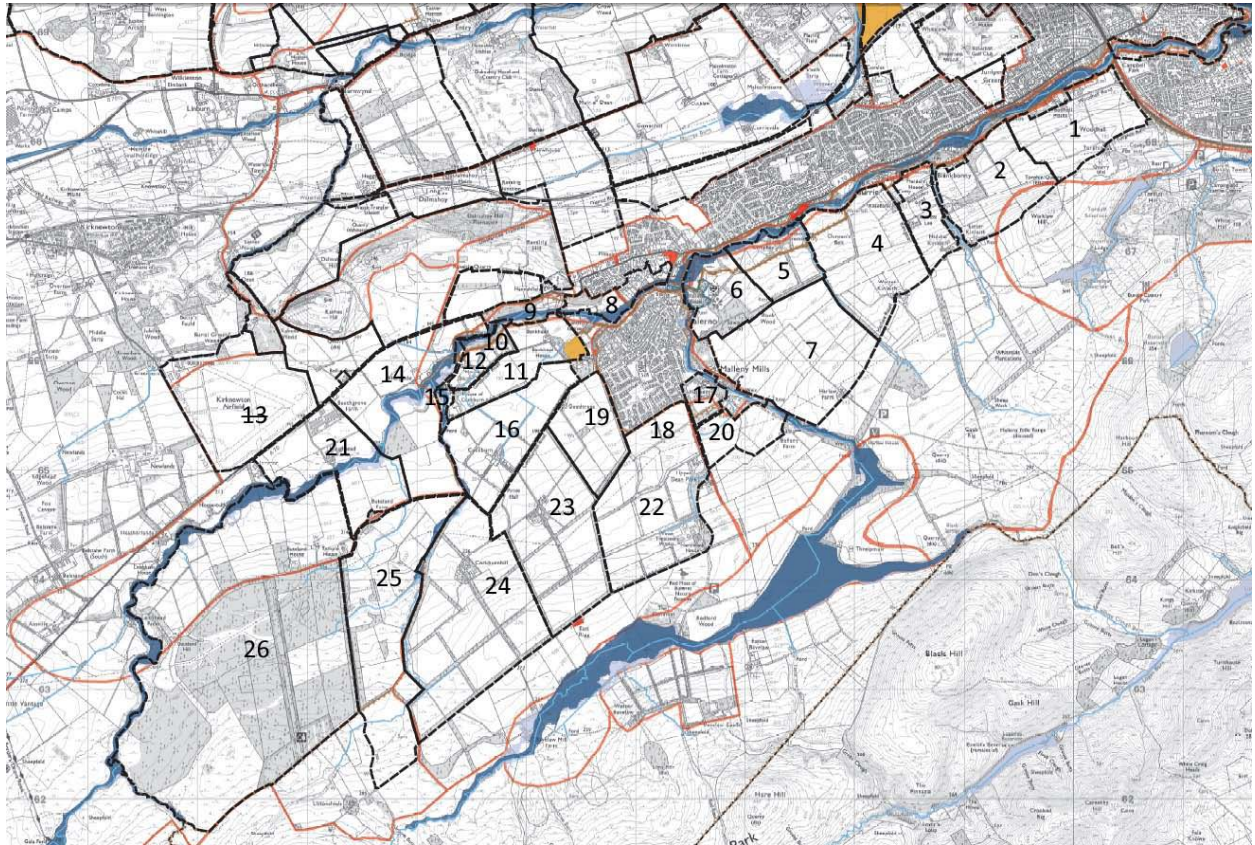
Sector 2 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 43 Broomhill farmland – part</p> <p>This is an area of low-lying to gently rising farmland lying close to the city by-pass. An area of woodland is sited within a slight depression in the centre of this farmland and three pylon lines conjoin at a substation within LCA 44 to the south-east. This LCA is prominent in views from the city by-pass and from northern parts of the Pentland Hills. The majority of the urban edge of Edinburgh is well screened by woodland which forms a strong boundary.</p>	<p>10 South of Frogston Road East - most</p>	<p>Ancient woodland Flood risk</p>	<p>A flood risk area extends across much of this landscape and the presence of high voltage power lines also present further physical constraints. This landscape is important in providing an open swathe of rolling farmland that extends from the Pentland Hills to the Braid Hills with CAAs 7, 9, 4 and 5 and makes a strong contribution to the setting of the city. Development here would be sited on visually prominent slopes and would be highly visible from the city by-pass and from parts of the Pentland Hills Regional Park. It would also breach the firm settlement boundary provided by a combination of Frogston Road, estate walls, mature policy plantings and more recently established woodland belt against a housing site to the east, currently under construction (Photograph 2A). There is no scope for development</p>
<p>LCA 44 Burdiehouse farmland – minor part</p> <p>Forms a distinct rolling ridge of arable farmland extending from the Burdiehouse Burn to the fringes of the North Esk valley beyond the city's southern boundary. There is little woodland and few hedgerows and this, combined with the elevation of landform, gives this landscape an open character. The A720, the 'Lang Loan' public road and a double row of pylons cut through this landscape and a number of lime kilns and mine shafts are also present. This ridge of high ground contains the urban edges of Burdiehouse from the A720 although more elevated housing on the edge of Gilmerton is visible. This area is highly visible from the city by-pass and from northern parts of the Pentland Hills.</p>	<p>10 South of Frogston Road East – minor part</p>		<p>Housing development is under construction within the northern part of this LCA, to the west of the A720. The remainder of the LCA that falls within Sector 2 (a small part of CAA 10), lies adjacent to the city by-pass to the south and a large electricity sub-station to the east. The rolling landform makes it prominent in views from the city by-pass and from parts of the Pentland Hills Regional Park; it also provides a degree of screening to housing under construction and the electricity substation. While this landscape does not make a strong contribution to the setting of the city and is not covered by any landscape designations or other recognised values, it would be visually prominent. Scope to create a robust new settlement boundary (and screening of buildings) would also be inhibited by the presence of high voltage transmission lines. There is no scope for development.</p>

Sector 2 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
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<p>LCA 52 Braid Hills – all</p> <p>These hills occur as distinct craggy outcrops within an overall landform of long ridges cut by narrow valleys, the most significant of these being the wooded valley of the Braid burn. The hill slopes extend more gently to the south-east, where a distinct change in landuse and vegetation occurs within the adjacent Liberton Farmland character area. The hills have a rugged and natural quality. There are a number of golf courses and informal footpaths. Views to and from this landscape reveal a strong visual connection between the Pentland Hills, the Braid Hills and Holyrood Park.</p>	<p>1 Blackford Hill</p> <p>2 Hermitage Golf Course</p> <p>3 West of Liberton Brae – minor part</p> <p>4 The Braids</p> <p>5 Mortonhall Golf Course - part</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (1-5)</p> <p>Ancient Woodland (5)</p> <p>Local nature conservation site (1)</p> <p>Designed Landscape 6 (1),</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments (1) • Cemetery (4) • Golf course (2-5) • Semi-natural park (1) <p>Core path 2 (1, 3)</p>	<p>A large number of major constraints apply to this LCA including SLA designation and greenspace covering the whole area. This LCA is highly visible across parts of the City and forms a key part of its setting.</p> <p>There is no scope for development</p>
<p>LCA 53 Mortonhall policies – all</p> <p>Sloping wooded farmland associated with the Braid Hills which comprises the policies of Morton House. The policy landscape includes remnant formal gardens, mature parkland trees, woodland and avenues within boundary walls. A cemetery, crematorium, garden centre and camping/caravan site lie in this LCA. The area is important for recreation and there is a network of signed paths through the</p>	<p>7 Mortonhall</p> <p>8 Mortonhall Cemetery and Crematorium</p> <p>9 Morton Mains</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (7-9)</p> <p>Ancient Woodland (7, 8)</p> <p>Flood risk (9) (small part)</p> <p>Designed Landscape 214 (7), 215 (8), 216</p>	<p>A number of constraints apply to this LCA, including SLA designation and non-Inventory designed landscape with 7 additionally being classified as greenspace. While the interior of CAA 7 is not widely visible, CAA 9 is visually prominent and contributes to the setting of the city and provides a robust edge to urban development within 7. The cemetery and crematorium in CAA 8 is a constraint to development. CAA 8 appears to have been considered in the 2015 Environmental Report Addendum and found to not be a reasonable site for development.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA</p>

Sector 2 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>policies. Pylons, which originate from the substation at Burdiehouse, run parallel to the entrance drive and terminate a short distance from the main house, introducing a large-scale feature within an intimate landscape. Morton Mains is located on a prominent rise adjacent to the city by-pass. This landscape (particularly its woodlands) is prominent in views from the Pentland Hills.</p>		<p>(9)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other (7) • Other semi-natural greenspace (7) Core path 2 (7) 	
<p>LCA 54 Liberton fringes – all</p> <p>Comprising the long eastern flanks of the Braid Hills this ridge of arable farmland and piecemeal built development contrasts with the craggy landform and semi-natural vegetation of the Braid Hills. The wooded policies and planted roundels associated with the former Mortonhall estate form a backdrop to the west, although elsewhere this area has a more open character with only small groups of trees associated with the grounds around the 16th century Liberton House. In places, the integrity of farmland is diminished by dispersed built development including a former anti-aircraft gun battery position dating from the Second World War, riding stables, kennels and golf driving range. This landscape is highly visible from Holyrood Park and other elevated open spaces within the city.</p>	<p>3 West of Liberton Brae - part</p> <p>6 South of Liberton Drive</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (3, 6)</p> <p>Flood risk (3)</p> <p>Designed Landscape 214, 248 (6)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Parks and Gardens (6) 	<p>The entire landscape is designated as SLA and there are also some other more discrete constraints. Much of this LCA is visually prominent and important in the setting of the Braid Hills and the city. CAA 6 was assessed in the 2015 Environmental Report Addendum and found to not be a reasonable site for development.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA</p>



*Photograph 2A: Looking southwards across LCA 44 (CAAs **9** and **10**) to the wooded policies of Mortonhall*



Sector 3

Council assessment areas

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Woodhall | 15 House of Cockburn |
| 2 Easter Kinleith - part | 16 Cockburn Farm |
| 3 Middle Kinleith | 17 Harmeny School |
| 4 Wester Kinleith | 18 South of Balerno |
| 5 Lymphoy | 19 Goodtrees Farm |
| 6 Malleney | 20 Balleney Farm |
| 7 Harlaw Farm | 21 Haughhead Farm |
| 8 South of Ravelrig | 22 Marchbank House |
| 9 South of Dalmahoy Hill | 23 Cockdurno |
| 10 Stable House | 24 Cockburnhill |
| 11 Bankhead House | 25 Buteland Farm |
| 12 Glenbrook House | 26 Buteland Hill |
| 14 Whelpside | |

Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 33 Leith plateau farmland – almost all</p> <p>This landscape is associated with the upper reaches of the Water of Leith which is aligned at the foot of the Pentland Hills and forms the boundary with West Lothian. This broad and open landscape comprises a plateau occupied by an airfield north of the A70, and a shallow farmed valley to the south. There are extensive views across this landscape. The airfield is contained by Kaimes Hill to the east and edged by the strong woodland framework associated with Kirknewton House and farmland to the north and west. Gently sloping arable fields are interspersed with some smaller areas of pasture. Some small broadleaved woodlands are focussed along the Water of Leith valley and blocky coniferous plantations and shelterbelts sharply delineate the boundary with the more extensively farmed upland fringe pastures to the south.</p>	<p>14 Whelpside - part 21 Haughhead Farm 26 Buteland Hill - part 40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill - part 43 Boll-o-Bere Farm 44 RAF Kirknewton Note LCA extends into sector 4</p>	<p>Flood risk (21, 26)</p>	<p>Although there are no formal landscape and visual constraints in terms of designations and other values, this LCA has a strongly rural character and is very distant from existing settlement. Significant housing development within this LCA would substantially change the landscape character and also conflict with the distinct pattern of settlements associated with the deeply incised and wooded valley of the Water of Leith (Balerno, Currie, Juniper Green). The openness and elevation of much of this landscape would also be likely to increase the visual impact of extensive new development and there would be limited scope to provide robust settlement boundaries.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>
<p>LCA 34 Currie sloping wooded farmland – part</p> <p>Comprises north-west facing farmed slopes above the deeply incised Water of Leith which gradually rise to merge with more extensive moorland, wetland and reservoirs sited in the folded lower slopes of the Pentland Hills. Fields are defined by stone walls and mixed shelterbelts and field trees. Policy influences are notable alongside the Water of Leith where shelterbelts merge with the valley woodlands. Incised wooded burns cross this landscape. There are a number of farms and more recent housing sited along the Kirkgate near Currie and around Malleny Mills and a school is located</p>	<p>1 Woodhall 2 Easter Kinleith - part 3 Middle Kinleith 4 Wester Kinleith 5 Lymphoy 6 Malleny 7 Harlaw Farm 17 Harmeny School</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20) Ancient Woodland (4, 5, 6) Designed Landscape 247 (1), 72 (3), 235 (5), 79, 80 (6), 236 (17, 20) Classified Greenspace:</p>	<p>A number of constraints apply to this LCA, including the designation of much of it as a SLA. These hill slopes above the Water of Leith are integral to the setting of the Pentland Hills – the Water of Leith also provides a robust settlement boundary and conserves the integrity of the historic pattern of mill towns associated with the river.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA</p>

Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
within the extensive wooded grounds of Harmeny House. Minor roads are aligned through the LCA and a high voltage power line also crosses the upper slopes of this area. This landscape plays an important role in providing visual containment and an attractive rural setting to Juniper Green, Currie and Balerno. It also contributes to the wooded and tranquil character of the Water of Leith valley.	20 Balleney Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing Field (6) • Public Parks and Gardens (2) 	
LCA 36 Cockburn geometric wooded farmland – part North-west facing farmed slopes above Balerno and the Water of Leith which have a strong geometric pattern of mixed shelterbelts. Roads within the landscape follow the lines of the shelterbelts and there are a number of dispersed farmsteads. These farmed slopes are backdropped by the steep slopes of the Pentland Hills and views to the hills from this area are highly scenic. Above the Water of Leith a string of 19 th century villas extend along the road and these have associated policy woodlands which reflect the shelterbelt pattern of the farmland to the south.	9 South of Dalmahoy Hill 10 Stable House 11 Bankhead House 12 Glenbrook House 14 Whelpside - part 15 House of Cockburn 16 Cockburn Farm 18 South of Balerno 19 Goodtrees Farm 22 Marchbank House 23 Cockdurno 24 Cockburnhill	Special Landscape Area (9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24) Ancient woodland (9, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26) Flood risk (9, 12, 14, 15) Designed Landscape 264 (11, 12, 15), 238 (16), 294 (18), 293, 294 (22), 239 (19, 23, 24) Core Path 19 (24) Note 10 and 12 and also 18 and 22 appear to be combined on GIS	A number of constraints apply to this LCA, including the designation of much of the area as a SLA. This landscape has a distinctive pattern of woodlands and provides a scenic and well managed landscape setting to Balerno. The strong rural character of much of this LCA and its landscape and visual association with the Pentland Hills are additional constraints. A comprehensive assessment was undertaken of CAAs 19 and parts of CAAs 11 and 18 by the Council in the 2014 Environmental Report. This assessment concluded that these were not reasonable sites for development. Detailed field assessment was undertaken in 2018 of CAAs 10, 11, 12, 16, 18 and 19 which lie close to Balerno. A summary of this assessment is set out below: CAAs 10 and 12 : These adjacent CAAs comprise the wooded policies of the 18 th /19 th century villas of Glenbrook, Glenpark (demolished) and Bankhead, which occupy southern terraces and slopes above the Water of Leith floodplain. The densely wooded surrounds restrict visibility of these buildings, although gatehouses and steadings are seen from Glenbrook Road, which forms the southern boundary to these CAAs. Mixed policy woodlands, dominated by lime, beech, Scots pine and birch and the Water of Leith (which retains a secluded and naturalistic

Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment

Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
	<p>40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill – part</p>		<p>character despite nearby housing) make a strong contribution to the scenic landscape setting of Balerno. There is potential to screen low-rise housing development within these CAAs, due to the presence of woodland, and a robust settlement boundary could be formed by the tree-lined Glenbrook Road. However, significant development sited in these CAAs would conflict with the existing form of Balerno, which is concentrated at the confluence of the Bavelaw Burn and Water of Leith. It could also adversely affect the character of villas set in wooded policies and the appreciation of the historic association of settlement with the Water of Leith. Visual intrusion could also occur from the open valley of the Water of Leith, especially where woodland on terraces above the river is less dense due to decay and poor management. Overall, there is considered to be no scope for development in these CAAs.</p> <p>CAAs 11, 16 and 19: These areas lie adjacent to each other and form an extensive swathe of well managed farmland with a distinctive pattern of field boundary trees and shelterbelts (Photograph 3A). These CAAs form part of LCA 36 and are important in the setting of Balerno and to the Pentland Hills. The western edge of Balerno is well screened and a robust settlement boundary is formed by a combination of mature woodland and Cockburn Crescent. Development within these CAAs would be distant from the core of Balerno, especially as it would need to considerably extend to the west to utilise existing shelterbelts to form new robust settlement boundaries. It would also adversely affect the high-quality setting of Balerno, scenic views to the Pentland Hills and the character and qualities of the SLA. There is no scope for development in these CAAs.</p> <p>CAA 18: While this area also features well managed farmland,</p>

Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			with a distinctive pattern that is characteristic of LCA 36, the northernmost part of this CAA (two adjacent fields bounded by a tree-lined track to the south and Cockburn Crescent to the north) is less scenically distinctive. This is because it forms north-facing slopes which are strongly associated with prominent modern housing within Balerno. Low-rise housing located within the northern part of this CAA would be relatively visually contained and would be seen in conjunction with existing housing, which would reduce sensitivity. It would however extend development further from the core of Balerno. While the southern part of this CAA beyond the ridge, and the line of a high voltage transmission line, contributes to the setting of the Pentland Hills, views from the northern edges of Balerno across this landscape are limited by the rolling landform (when compared with the extensive views over CAAs 11, 16 and 19 from Glenbrook Road to the Pentland Hills). While there would be some adverse effects on local views, effects on the SLA would be limited for the reasons outlined above. Views from the Pentland Hills are distant and extension of housing in this CAA would not have a significant visual effect. Existing mature field boundary trees to the south and shelterbelts on the east and west sides of the northern part of this CAA present opportunities to form robust new settlement boundaries. There is some limited scope for development on the northern part of this CAA only.
<p>LCA 39 West Pentland fringe – part</p> <p>This open and expansive area of sweeping grass moorland and semi-improved pasture lies at the foot of Mid Hill, one of the western peaks of the Pentland Hills. The character area extends into West Lothian where a distinct change occurs at Harperrig Reservoir as</p>	<p>25 Buteland Farm</p> <p>26 Buteland Hill</p>	<p>Ancient Woodland (26)</p>	<p>Although there are no formal landscape and visual constraints in terms of designations and other values, this LCA has a strongly rural character and is distant from existing settlement. Significant housing development located in this LCA would also conflict with the distinct pattern of mill settlements associated with the deeply incised and wooded valley of the Water of Leith</p>

Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>extensive coniferous forestry dominates the landscape. Landform is gently sloping with a boggy shallow basin occurring around the Water of Leith. Fields of improved pasture are evident on more elevated ground, close to the A71. This character area is sparsely populated with widely dispersed farmsteads located on the fringes of Harperrig Reservoir or on lower hill slopes. Remnant woodlands of Scots pine, a transmission line and traffic using the A70 are prominent features in this open and distinctly upland landscape.</p>			<p>(Balerno, Currie, Juniper Green). The openness of much of this landscape would also be likely to increase visual impact of extensive new development and there would be limited scope to provide robust settlement boundaries.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>
<p>Part urban, part unlabelled section of Water of Leith This CAA lies adjacent to the Water of Leith and close to the historic core of Balerno. It comprises an arc of flat (floodplain) pasture against the river which is backed by steep and complex rolling slopes (see Photograph 3C). The historic settlement pattern in this area comprises large 19th century houses situated in extensive wooded policies associated with the Water of Leith. Dense modern housing (located in former policies of mansion houses) lies close to the southern banks of the river and some of this development occupies a terrace above the river. Modern housing development is prominently located at the top of steep slopes on the northern side of the river. Fenced horse paddocks and stabling clutters steeply sloping ground to the north-east of this CAA. Despite the visibility of housing, the valley has a diverse and scenic character with policy influenced woodland, rolling grassy hill slopes and the shallow fast-flowing river contributing to this. A private drive to Larch Grove house may be used by walkers, although it</p>	<p>3 South of Ravelrig</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area Ancient Woodland Flood risk</p>	<p>Steep slopes and increased flood risk physically constrain development in this CAA, which may be used for future flood management purposes. Other landscape constraints include the SLA designation and the presence of Ancient Woodland on part of the area. Detailed field assessment was undertaken in 2018. This CAA lies close to the centre of Balerno. Development of the flat floodplain area and steep valley sides would be contrary to the established settlement pattern, which is largely associated with the terraces above the valley of the Water of Leith (photograph 3B).</p> <p>It is assumed that access to a development site would use an existing private drive to Larch Grove, necessitating a bridge to be constructed over the Water of Leith. Development sited on the steep and complex rolling hill slopes which back floodplain pastures would be likely to require significant ground modification to create building platforms and accommodate access roads. Development on the flatter arc of floodplain would entail less intrusive modification but would lie closer to the river, affecting its tranquil character. Development on this CAA would overall significantly affect the character of this scenic stretch of the Water of Leith valley which lies partially</p>

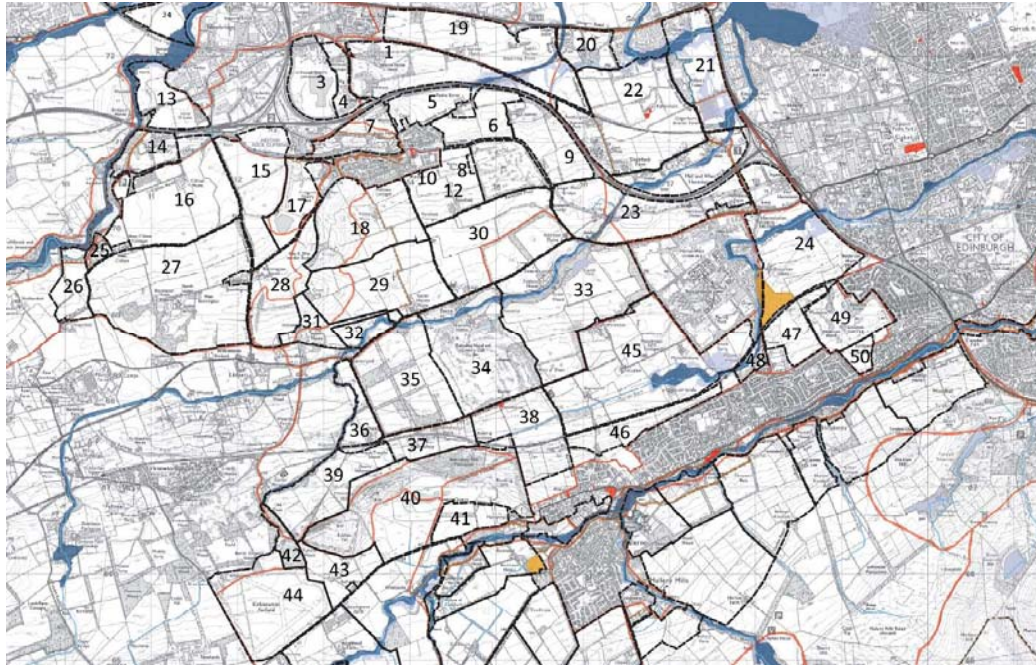
Sector 3 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in the initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
is short and there are no circular or longer walking routes along this stretch of the Water of Leith.			<p>within a SLA. While there appears to be limited access for walkers along this stretch of the Water of Leith, this CAA is highly visible from existing housing.</p> <p>Although this CAA is small and relatively visually discrete, development would adversely affect the setting that the attractive valley of the Water of Leith provides to the settlement of Balerno.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p>



Photograph 3A: Cockburn Geometric Farmland LCA 36 looking south to the Pentland Hills



Photograph 3B: CAA 3 comprises steep south-facing slopes and woodland above the Water of Leith in Balerno



Sector 4

Council assessment areas

Note: *There is no CAA 2 as this area was amalgamated with CAA 1 in the later stages of the study.*

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 North of Norton House | 19 Norton Park | 35 West of Dalmahoy |
| 3 Hillwood Quarry | 20 Gogarburn Golf Course | 36 Hags Farm |
| 4 Hillwood Farm | 21 East of Millburn Tower - part | 37 Dalmahoy Mains |
| 5 Norton Mains | 22 SASA | 38 Newhouse |
| 6 Ratho Byres | 23 North and South of the M8 | 39 North of Dalmahoy Hill |
| 7 Arbor Lodge | 24 East of Riccarton | 40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill |
| 8 Ratho Park Road | 25 Linwater | 41 South of Dalmahoy Hill |
| 9 East of Ratho Park | 26 Overshiel | 42 Kaimes |
| 10 South of Ratho | 27 Bonnington | 45 South of Riccarton |
| 11 Ratho Park Golf Course | 28 Bonnington Mains | 46 Currievale |
| 12 Ransfield | 29 Easter Hatton Mains | 47 West of Riccarton Mains Road |
| 13 West of Newbridge | 30 Addiston Mains | 48 Weaver's Knowe |
| 14 Clifton Hall | 31 Hatton House | 49 Baberton Golf Club |
| 15 West of Craigpark Quarry | 32 East of Hatton House | 50 Baberton |
| 16 Clifton Mains | 33 East of Dalmahoy | |
| 17 Craigpark Quarry | 34 Dalmahoy Country Club | |
| 18 Ratho Mains | | |

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 9 West Craigs Farmland – part</p> <p>An area of gently undulating to flat farmland lying to the west of the city and crossed by the A8, airport and railway line. To the south, this landscape merges with the Ratho Farmland which forms a more homogenous swathe of farmland with a distinctive enclosure pattern. This LCA is bordered by industrial development on the edge of Edinburgh, the Airport and Ratho. Large arable fields have an open character and intensive poultry production features in the Norton area. Farmland is fragmented by development and transport corridors. Views are open and extensive and focus on the distant Pentland Hills and the rolling well-wooded hills north-west of the city.</p>	<p>19 Norton Park - part</p>	<p>Flood risk over a small part of this CAA</p>	<p>CAA 19 comprises north-facing slopes, bounded by the A8 to the north and the railway line to the south. Mature trees and woodland on the west side of the main approach drive to Norton House Hotel would provide a degree of enclosure to new development and, although there would be some views from the railway and A8, visibility would not be widespread or sustained, given the speed of travel and presence of screening vegetation. Development in this area would also be associated with housing at Ratho Station. The area to the east of the main hotel drive comprises slightly more open and gently sloping farmland in the area of Norton Mains and Easter Norton. While there would be some visual association with buildings in the Ingliston area, the busy A8 severs this CAA and there is little residential settlement. Housing located both sides of the Norton House Hotel drive could give an impression of ‘ribbon development’ as coalescence with existing development occurs along the A8. The eastern part of this CAA would also be more visible from the M8. It is concluded that there is some scope for development in this CAA on the field lying to the west of Norton House Hotel and closer to Ratho Station.</p>
<p>LCA 22 Ratho farmland – all</p> <p>Gently undulating, predominantly arable farmland extending over a large area from the main line railway to the north, Gogar to the east, the Ratho hills to the west and Dalmahoy to the south. This area has a distinctive pattern of hedgerows, areas of policy woodland and tree lines and belts. The M8, railway and the Union</p>	<p>1 Norton House 5 Norton Mains 6 Ratho Byres 7 Arbor Lodge - part 8 Ratho Park Road 9 East of Ratho Park 10 South of Ratho</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (31, 32, parts of 18, 23, 29) Ancient woodland (2, 11) Flood risk Gogar Burn (23, 32)</p>	<p>CAA 1 comprises a pronounced ridge lying to the north of the M8 between Ratho Station and Ratho. This ridge is particularly steep and wooded at its south-western end where it forms part of the distinctive arc of low, wooded rolling hills which lie to the north and west of Ratho, merging with the Ratho Hills SLA in long views from the east. This part of the ridge is particularly prominent in views from the M8. The remainder of this CAA comprises more gentle north-facing slopes accommodating the Norton House Hotel, which is set in</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>Canal cross this landscape, which is highly visible from parts of these routes. The settlement of Ratho is located next to the canal. The area has a strong visual relationship with the Ratho Hills and the Gogar policy woodlands, which provides a visual continuation of the woodland within the LCA.</p>	<p>11 Ratho Park Golf Course 12 Ransfield 18 Ratho Mains - part 19 Norton Park – minor part 23 SASA – minor part 29 Easter Hatton Mains – part 30 Addiston Mains - part 31 Hatton House - part 32 East of Hatton House</p> <p>Note 10 and 12 are combined, 1 and 2 are combined on the Council’s GIS mapping</p>	<p>Hatton House Inventory site (31) Designed landscape 129 (1, 2), 145 (9) 134 (11) Core path 15/NCN 754 (23)</p>	<p>wooded grounds, and lower and more open farmland in the east which tapers between the railway and M8.</p> <p>Housing development located on the prominent steep wooded south-western part of this CAA would be likely to necessitate the loss of woodland and the creation of building platforms on steep slopes. It would be highly intrusive from the M8 and Ratho and it would also be divorced from the nearest settlements of Ratho and Ratho Station. There is no scope for development in this part of the CAA.</p> <p>The remnant parkland and woodlands immediately surrounding Norton House Hotel on the northern slopes of this CAA should be conserved although small fields to the east which lie within the curtilage of the hotel, and which are visually contained by woodland, are less sensitive. While housing located on these fields would be isolated from existing settlement there would be some limited scope to accommodate additional hotel-associated development on the condition that management was undertaken to conserve and enhance designed landscape features in the hotel grounds.</p> <p>The more open area of productive farmland lying to the east of the hotel’s grounds is visually prominent from the railway and M8 and would also be divorced from existing settlements. There is no scope for development in the eastern part of this CAA.</p> <p>CAA 5 lies to the south of the M8. This CAA has a complex landform, particularly in the west where small hills and dips occur. A cemetery is located in this area. This landscape forms part of the hills and ridges enclosing the northern edge of Ratho. Development on this area would conflict with the distinct linear form of Ratho, which is closely associated with the Union Canal. It would also be visually prominent in long views from the M8, more open sections of the Union Canal and from parts of Ratho, particularly if located on the</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>higher western part of the site. There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p> <p>CAAs 6 and 9 display the key characteristics of the <i>Ratho Farmland</i> LCA, comprising productive and gently rolling farmland with a strong rural character. While there are some views of development in the airport area from elevated areas, the city is not readily visible. Ratho is the closest settlement to CAA 6, although development in this area would considerably elongate this settlement and would be distant from its core. CAA 9 would lie closer to the very small settlement at Roddinglaw but would be physically and perceptually divorced by the M8. Recent housing development on the eastern edge of Ratho, and located between the Union Canal and minor road to Freelands, is partially screened by thick planting and any extension of housing further east on CAA 6 would breach this. The openness of the landscape limits opportunity to create a firm settlement boundary mid-way in CAA 6 to the east. The M8 would however provide a robust boundary to the north, while to the south the Union Canal and woodlands of Ratho Park Golf Course would visually contain any housing development on these sites to the south and west. These CAAs are visible from open sections of the M8 where it is close to grade. They are also highly visible from the Union Canal, particularly where it is more open in the area of CAA 6. The sequential experience when using the canal for walking or boating needs to be considered when reviewing all development proposals close to its route. Development on these CAAs would contribute to the incremental erosion of rural landscapes appreciated from this important Green Network feature. There is no scope to accommodate development on these CAAs.</p> <p>CAA 7 forms part of the distinctive series of ridges and hills which arc around Ratho to the north and west. The steep southern face of this ridge is a prominent feature, seen from the historic core of Ratho and</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>from the Union Canal. Although some dispersed housing is present on the lower eastern part of this face, steeper slopes are well wooded and are an important component of the setting of Ratho. This part of the ridge lies within an SLA and there is no scope for development on these steep south-facing slopes.</p> <p>The scarp grades more gently to the north where it is bounded by the M8, which is in cutting. An industrial facility is located in a dip close to the motorway. This area lies away from Ratho, which has a strong linear form and association with the Union Canal. While housing on this northern part of CAA 7 would be perceptually divorced from Ratho and conflict with the existing settlement form, it would lie physically close to its core. Some dispersed housing is visible on the perimeter of this CAA. This northern part of CAA 7 is visually discrete and the landform, surrounding roads and ridge top woodland would provide firm boundaries. Although some conflicts could occur with settlement pattern, there is some limited scope to accommodate housing on the lower slopes and flatter ground of this part of CAA 7. Woodland should be planted on steeper upper slopes to enhance the ridgeline. Earth bunding and planting along the M8 may also mitigate traffic noise and pollution.</p> <p>CAAs 8, 10, 12 and 13 lie on the southern edge of Ratho. The distinctive linear form of Ratho can be appreciated in views from the south. The ground slopes to the south and the edge of the predominantly modern housing is prominent. While there are no features readily able to form the basis for a robust settlement boundary to the south, there is some limited scope to accommodate a narrow band of housing against the existing dwellings and extending down the south-facing slopes towards the adjacent valley. Advance planting of woodland should be undertaken to provide a new and firm edge to settlement and could be designed to integrate</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>with wet pasture and periodic standing water (used by wildfowl) at the bottom of the slope SE of Ratho.</p> <p>CAA 11 comprises a well-used golf course set in a non-Inventory designed landscape. There is no scope for development.</p> <p>CAA 23 is considered under LCA 29.</p> <p>CAAs 29, 30, 31 and 32 have a strongly rural character, which would be significantly affected by development. The western parts of these CCAs comprise the slopes of the Ratho Hills, which are designated as an SLA. These CAAs are also isolated from existing settlements. While new settlement boundaries could be formed by the Ratho Hills and woodland belts within Dalmahoy and Ratho Park, the landscape is more open to the north and there would be a conflict with the distinctly linear form of Ratho if development extended into CAAs 13, 10, 12 and 8. The rolling landform and containment provided by woodland limits wider visibility, although close views would be possible from Ratho, footpaths in the Ratho Hills and from the A71. It is considered that there is no scope for development in these areas, due principally to the effects on landscape character and on the pattern of existing settlement.</p>
<p>LCA 23 Ratho Hills – all</p> <p>A long, undulating ridge, broken by the village of Ratho and the Union Canal, which sit in a narrow valley to the north. An isolated small wooded hill, lying between the canal and the M8, forms an extension to the main ridge. Quarrying on the southern edge of Newbridge has disrupted the continuity of the ridge further north. Long, smooth slopes of arable land rise gently to the elongated ridge of the hills. To the east, the hill slopes gradually merge with the Ratho Farmland</p>	<p>7 Arbor Lodge - part 18 Ratho Mains - part 28 Bonnington Mains - part 29 Easter Hatton Mains - part 31 Hatton House - part</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (18, 28, 29, 31 part of 7) Ancient woodland (7, 18) Hatton House Inventory site (28, 31) Designed landscape 131 (7)</p>	<p>This LCA forms a prominent ridge rising above lower-lying farmland and visible across much of this Sector. A number of landscape constraints also apply to much of this LCA. There is no scope for development.</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
LCA with its distinctive pattern of field trees. A narrow well managed broadleaved shelterbelt snakes over the softly undulating ridge of these hills. 1940's housing on the edge of Ratho extends onto lower hill slopes and newer development is intrusive on the edge of farmland.		Core path 15/NCN 754 (7) Classified Greenspace: • Green Corridor (7)	
LCA 24 Upper Almond Valley – part The Upper Almond Valley becomes an incised valley feature from close to where it is crossed by the M8. It is a wide gorge with valley sides of varying steepness along its length, with some areas of pasture and others covered by woodland. The River Almond is quite wide and the horizontally bedded rock outcrops at various points along the river bed are important features. The woodland associated with the valley sides is mixed, and in the vicinity of Clifton Hall School there are influences from the policy woodland. The river is important for recreation and wildlife and there are paths along the riverside. It is also crossed by the spectacular Lin's Mill Aqueduct carrying the Union Canal.	14 Clifton Hall - part 26 Overshiel – minor part	Special Landscape Area (14, 26) Ancient woodland (14, 26) Designed Landscape 132 (14)	A number of constraints apply to this landscape. Steep slopes also present physical constraints to development. There is no scope for development.
LCA 25 Bonnington farmland – most A gently undulating area of farmland, which becomes more rolling at the transition with the Ratho Hills LCA. The deeply incised Almond valley forms a boundary to the west, while the M8 marks the transition to the urban area of Newbridge to the north. Flat arable fields around	15 West of Craigpark Quarry - part 16 Clifton Mains - part 25 Linwater 26 Overshiel - part 27 Bonnington	Special Landscape Area (28) Ancient woodland (27)	CAAs 27 and 28 were excluded from the field assessment, due to the presence of constraints, including inclusion in the SLA, a designed landscape and its setting. The remaining CAAs were assessed in detail in the field as follows: CAAs 15 and 16 lie to the west of the Ratho Hills and the disused Craigpark quarry. This area forms part of an extensive swathe of productive farmland with a distinctly rural character, marred only by

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>Clifton Mains gently rise to a ridge, which appears as an extension of the Ratho Hills to the south. A distinctive dispersed pattern of farmsteads and the grander Bonnington House and Jupiter Artland sculpture park sit atop this ridge. Remnant trees marking former enclosure patterns sit stranded in enlarged fields. The Union Canal is aligned through this area and is fringed in places by woodland and scrub. The containment provided by landform limits extensive views to and from this LCA.</p>	<p>28 Bonnington Mains - part</p>	<p>Designed Landscape 133 (27) Core path 15/NCN 754 (15)</p>	<p>an isolated and very large storage shed located north of Bonnington Mains Farm. The quarry void is not readily visible, although new housing on the north-western edge of Ratho is prominently located on elevated ground above the quarry. These CAAs are physically and perceptually distant from existing settlement; they also have a fairly open character, with few features providing opportunities to create ready landscape boundaries to new development. Development located on the rising ground of CAA 15 would be prominent and would detract from the Ratho Hills SLA.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in these CAAs.</p> <p>CAA 25 comprises a caravan site, which is loosely associated with a small cluster of housing at West Clifton. The site is well screened by hedgerows and woodland on the edge of the Almond valley, and the western boundary is formed by a deeply incised tributary of the Almond. These features would form robust boundaries to any development located in this CAA and visibility would be very limited. There would be a degree of association with existing patterns of settlement, providing that the number of units is limited (although there are sustainability issues in this rural area). There is some scope to accommodate a small housing development in this area because the landscape and visual impacts could be limited.</p> <p>CAA 26 lies adjacent to the caravan site but is more open in character. A high voltage transmission line severs the productive farmland on this site. The settlement of East Calder (within West Lothian) is clearly visible to the south-west of this CAA, with some prominent, recently constructed housing, which is not screened by a vegetated edge. Housing sited in this CAA would be physically and perceptually isolated from existing settlement. The openness of the CAA would inhibit the creation of robust edges to new settlement and, although the wooded valley of the Almond provides</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			containment on its northern boundary, there is no scope to accommodate development in this CAA
<p>LCA 26 Dalmahoy policies – all</p> <p>The designed landscape of Dalmahoy extends over a north-facing but gently undulating slope. It provides the setting to Dalmahoy House, which is used as a hotel and country club. Woodlands and an estate wall strongly contain this landscape. The grounds are used as a golf course but also include areas of grazing. A small stream feeds the lake adjacent to the stables and the Gogar Burn flows through the north of the area, abutting a more deeply incised valley to the rear of Addistoun House (also an Inventory site). A second lake is located in the eastern part of the grounds beyond Addistoun House. Some of the more recent uses and management of the estate have affected the integrity of this designed landscape.</p>	<p>30 Addistoun Mains - part</p> <p>33 East of Dalmahoy</p> <p>34 Dalmahoy Country Club</p> <p>35 West of Dalmahoy</p>	<p>Ancient woodland (30, 33, 34, 35)</p> <p>Flood risk Gogar Burn (33, 34, 35)</p> <p>Designed landscape 225 (33)</p>	<p>The designed landscapes of Dalmahoy and Addistoun cover much of these CAAs. CAA 35 lacks the scenic richness of parkland and more ornamental features of the designed landscapes. Housing located in these CAAs would be divorced from existing settlements and, while boundary walls and woodland provide opportunities for screening and containment of low-rise housing, the distinct character of these landscapes would be affected by development.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>
<p>LCA 27 Gowanhill farmland – almost all</p> <p>A narrow corridor of largely arable farmland lying between the wooded policies of Dalmahoy and the linear settlement of Currie and tapering south of Kaimes Hill towards its western boundary. The area forms a gentle valley, contained to the south by the twin hills of Kaimes and Dalmahoy and a long ridge extending east. A railway and transmission lines are aligned through this landscape. The landscape becomes more fragmented on the urban fringes of Currie</p>	<p>36 Hags Farm</p> <p>37 Dalmahoy Mains</p> <p>38 Newhouse</p> <p>39 North of Dalmahoy Hill</p> <p>45 South of Riccarton</p> <p>46 Currievale</p> <p>48 Weaver’s Knowe</p>	<p>Ancient woodland (36, 39)</p> <p>Flood risk Murray Burn (45, 48)</p> <p>Dalmahoy Inventory site - E part (45, 48)</p> <p>Core path 16, 17 (45)</p>	<p>CAAs 36, 37 and 39 have a fragmented character, due to the influence of quarrying, horse paddocks, transmission lines and the railway. Although well contained by Kaimes and Dalmahoy Hills and woodlands, they are isolated from existing settlements. There is no scope for development in these CAAs.</p> <p>CAAs 38, 45 and 46 form a shallow valley, contained by woodland on the edge of Dalmahoy designed landscape and the Riccarton campus and by a ridge to the south where the settlements of Currie and Balerno are located. Woodland and landform provide opportunities to create robust new boundaries to development (Photograph 4A). High voltage transmission lines and a railway line cross this landscape</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>and close to Dalmahoy Hill, where horse paddocks and stables are a feature. While there are few woodlands within this LCA, wooded policies on the periphery of the Dalmahoy estate and the Riccarton campus form a backdrop to farmland. Housing on sloping ground north of Currie visually influences this LCA and forms an abrupt and visually exposed built edge against farmland. While this area has high inter-visibility with Currie, it is largely screened from view from key roads and from Edinburgh, due to the containment provided by adjacent landform and woodlands.</p>			<p>and these features would be likely to constrain development. The Murray Burn flows through this landscape and is traced by some scrub and wetter ground; flood risk is a constraint in the eastern part of the valley floor. Steep slopes occur to the west below Balerno. This landscape comprises productive farmland and some small clustered farms and converted steadings are set on south-facing slopes. These CAAs lie close to Currie and Balerno and, although extensive housing development across this LCA would conflict with the largely linear form of these settlements and would adversely affect the more strongly rural landscape present to the north of the Murray Burn, the area is visually contained. There is scope for development to be accommodated on valley sides with opportunities to create a substantial Green Network and SUDs feature along the Murray Burn as a focus for any development. Off-road cycle and walking routes to Currie and Currie Station would need to be created and consideration should be given to undergrounding transmission lines with the visually discrete Long Dalmahoy area being a preferable site for terminal towers.</p> <p>CAA 48 comprises a well-wooded site bounded by a railway line to the north and housing within Currie to the south. A narrow public road provides access from the west while an operational plant nursery/garden centre occupies the eastern part of the site. The Murray Burn also meanders through the northern part of the site. The site lies close to Currie and would have minimal effects on settlement character and form. Development on this site would however be likely to entail the removal of mature trees and this, together with the potential this diverse landscape presents to create a Green Network linking the Riccarton campus and potential housing development on CAA 38, 45 and 46 and CAA 24, present constraints to development. There is no scope for development on this site.</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 29 Gogar farmland and institutions – all</p> <p>The boundaries of this LCA are formed by the A8, A71 and the city by-pass. To the west, there is a more gradual transition with the adjacent Ratho Farmland LCA. The remnant wooded policies of the late 19th century Gogarburn House in the north accommodate the RBS HQ. Wooded policies also form the setting for the Gogar golf course and the Inventory listed designed landscape of Millburn Tower. Gently undulating land at the core of this character area is occupied by broad open fields used for experimental cropping associated with the Scottish Agricultural Science Agency (SASA). The narrow valley of the Gogar Burn is fringed on its north side by some housing and associated wooded grounds. The Union Canal threads through a narrow corridor, hemmed in between the M8 and the A71. Although close to major transport routes, woodlands visually contain this LCA and also screen large scale buildings, sited within former policies. The Millburn Tower and Gogar Park policies form a continuous wooded backdrop set behind a foreground of arable fields which is highly visible from the city by-pass.</p>	<p>19 Norton Park – minor part</p> <p>20 Gogarburn Golf Course</p> <p>21 East of Millburn Tower - part</p> <p>22 SASA</p> <p>23 North and South of M8</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (20, 21, 22, 23)</p> <p>Ancient woodland (20, 21)</p> <p>Flood risk (20), flood risk Gogar Burn (21, 23)</p> <p>Millburn Tower Inventory site (21)</p> <p>Designed Landscape 137, 138 (20), 140 (21), 142 (22), 143, 144, 146 (23)</p> <p>Core path 15/NCN 754, 17 (23)</p>	<p>The 2014 Environmental Report assessed many of these CAAs. CAA 19 is considered under LCA 9.</p> <p>CAA 20. The 2014 Environmental Report concluded that this was not currently a reasonable site, principally due to the effects of development on the continuity of woodland south of the A8, which is important to the setting of the city and important in views from the by-pass. The CAA comprises the remnant woodlands and parkland policies of the 19th century villa landscapes of Gogar Mount and Hanley House and is currently used as a golf course. Perimeter woodland belts and boundary walls presently limit views into the site from surrounding roads, although development could be intrusive if the woodland was removed. The woodlands within these designed landscapes provide a continuous wooded edge to the south of the A8, which is an important component of views on the western approach to the city. The site is also physically and perceptually divorced from other housing within the city.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p> <p>CAA 21. The 2014 Environmental Report concluded that this was not currently a reasonable site, principally due to its prominence, effects on the landscape setting of the city and on the presently robust boundary formed by the city by-pass. It also lies within an SLA. The CCA presently comprises unmanaged open ground, crossed by the meandering course of the Gogar Burn to the north and south. To the north-west of the site, the RBS Business School sits within a parkland setting, enclosed by perimeter tree belts at Gogar Park. The wooded Inventory designed landscape of Millburn Tower lies to the west and a poultry farm occupies the southern part of the CAA. The CAA is highly visible from a short section of the A8 and more widely from the city by-pass, close to the Gyle where views are more open. Core Path 12, which skirts the southern edge of the CAA, links Edinburgh</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>Park and Gogar Station Road. While major road infrastructure, the tram interchange and large buildings within Edinburgh Park influence the character, the by-pass presently forms a reasonably robust edge to the urban area to the east. This CAA is of higher scenic quality in the north where it abuts woodlands within Millburn Tower. To the south it has a fragmented character where it accommodates intensive poultry production units. A decision on a planning application for a development proposal on this site is awaited and in view of this the Council requested that no conclusion was made on scope for development in this landscape and visual assessment.</p> <p>CAA 22. The 2014 Environmental Report concluded that this was not a reasonable site for housing. This was principally due to the open countryside that plays a key role in the landscape setting of the city and its isolation from the existing urban area. The CAA comprises a gently sloping shallow basin surrounded by subtle ridges to the south, west and north. Large, open arable fields are bounded by hedgerows and areas of woodland are associated with 19th century villas and farms at Gogarbank to the south and the RBS site and Millburn Tower to the north and north-east. The main Edinburgh-Glasgow railway line crosses the CAA and a network of public roads form boundaries. The CAA is visually contained by landform and perimeter woodland, although it is seen from surrounding minor roads and from the main Edinburgh-Glasgow railway line, which is at grade at this point. There are outward views to Corstorphine Hill, Arthur's Seat and the Pentland Hills, viewed across an open rural setting, in which urban elements are screened by woodland, giving a sense of seclusion. Although development here would not be highly visible, and some clusters of built development are already present, it would affect the rural character as the city does not have a strong influence. In views from the train, the CAA provides a clear contrast between open countryside to the west of the city by-pass and the</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>dense urban area to the east. The city by-pass presently provides a firm edge to the city to the east, although any future development in the surrounding area west of the by-pass (for example in CAA 24) which breached this boundary would change this. There would be opportunities to create alternative firm settlement boundaries due to the containment of the area by landform and woodland, although some supplementary planting would be needed along Roddinglaw Road. There is no scope to accommodate development in this CAA.</p> <p>CAA 23. The 2014 Environmental Report concluded that this was not a reasonable site for development. Key landscape and visual constraints include the effect of development on the rural setting and on views from the Union Canal and key transport routes.</p> <p>The SLA covers much of this landscape apart from a small area in the east, bounded by the railway, M8 and city by-pass and accommodating a scrap yard and more modern residential development. The SLA has been designated because of the concentration of relatively intact designed landscapes, the Hermiston Conservation Area, villas in Gogarbank and the Union Canal, which is a key feature in this landscape. Although the A71 forms the southern boundary of this CAA and the M8 (in cutting) severs this CAA, the landscape has an intimate scale and a diverse character.</p> <p>The city by-pass forms a firm settlement boundary to the east, although larger buildings on the western edge of Edinburgh are visible from parts of this landscape. The western part of the CAA comprises open rolling farmland with a strong rural character and there are no ready features which could form a robust alternative settlement boundary to the west beyond the woodland associated with Hermiston House until the wooded policies of Addiston House are reached. Woodland and estate walls at Riccarton and the wooded ridge of Gogarbank would be capable of forming new firm</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			settlement boundaries to the north and south. Flood risk and steep slopes would constrain development in the Gogar valley. Development could also adversely affect Hermiston Conservation Area and the setting of 19 th century villas and their wooded grounds. Development in the more open western part of this CAA would affect the strongly rural character and would also be highly visible from sections of the Union Canal and from the A71. There is some limited scope to accommodate small clusters of housing in the eastern part of this CAA, where they may be associated with and reflect the character of existing settlement, or where they could replace currently detractive elements such as the scarp yard.
<p>LCA 30 East Hermiston farmland – all</p> <p>This area of arable farmland with some wooded policy features rises gently to the south towards Hermiston and the A71. The M8 and the Union Canal are aligned through this landscape. Intensive poultry production units and some industrial development are dispersed within farmland. The city by-pass creates a strong edge of roadside embankments and tree planting to the city.</p>	<p>21 East of Millburn Tower - part</p> <p>23 North and South of the M8</p> <p>24 East of Riccarton</p>	Flood risk Gogar Burn (24)	These CAAs are considered under LCA 29.
<p>LCA 31 Baberton farmland - almost all</p> <p>A band of gently rolling arable farmland, lying to the west of the city by-pass and gradually rising in a series of softly rounded and stepped ridges from the A71 in the north to the foot of the Pentland Hills to the south. A golf course is sited within the former policies of the early 17th century Baberton House. The late 20th century housing development of Baberton contrasts with</p>	<p>24 East of Riccarton</p> <p>47 West of Riccarton Mains Road</p> <p>49 Baberton Golf Club</p> <p>50 Baberton</p>	<p>Ancient woodland (24)</p> <p>Flood risk Murray Burn (49)</p> <p>Designed Landscape 237 (49)</p>	<p>CAA 24. The 2014 Environmental Report concluded that this was not currently a reasonable site for housing development. Landscape and visual constraints included effects on the landscape setting of the city, conflict with the existing character of settlement and the inability to provide suitable green belt boundaries in the local area.</p> <p>The CAA is bounded by the city by-pass to the east and the M8 to the north. The A71 crosses this CAA and a railway line forms the southern boundary. These major transport routes, together with views of higher buildings within nearby Sighthill, the prominent</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>the distinctly linear settlements of Juniper Green and Currie bordering the Water of Leith. This LCA is influenced by high-rise housing on the edge of the city, transmission lines, railway and roads.</p>			<p>Oriam sports facility within the Heriot Watt University campus, high voltage transmission lines and the Hermiston Park and Ride facility, contribute to the fragmented and semi-developed character of this landscape (Photograph 4B). Housing within Baberton is also visible on rising slopes to the south of this CAA and immediately west of the by-pass.</p> <p>This CAA comprises gently rolling slopes and valleys with a distinct east-west grain, rising gradually to the south. The Hermiston Conservation Area adjacent to the A71, the Heriot Watt University campus at Riccarton and Baberton Golf course are set within wooded surrounds, providing distinctive landscape features and some visual containment of this CAA. While development of this CAA would breach the robust city boundary provided by the by-pass, these peripheral wooded landscapes provide an opportunity to create new settlement boundaries and limit visibility of development from more strongly rural landscapes to the west. The Union Canal crosses this landscape and is important as a Green Network feature, linking city and countryside. It is not widely visible as it lies in a dip, which also limits views out from the canal and towpath. The generally inconspicuous Murray Burn also flows west-east in a shallow trough across arable fields north of the A71. Opportunities to enhance Green Networks could exist provided that generous undeveloped space was retained around these features. This CAA is prominent in views from the A71 and the approach to the city from the west, from some housing on the western fringes of the city, at Baberton and Juniper Green and from a more open section of the city by-pass near the Hermiston junction. Although development of this CAA would substantially change views (for example from the A71 to the Pentland Hills) views to and from this landscape are not highly scenic, due to detractors such as roads infrastructure, high-rise housing and transmission lines. As a result, this CAA does not make a strong</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>contribution to the setting of the city when compared with other landscapes. The city by-pass presents a physical and perceptual barrier to close integration with existing urban areas on the western edge of Edinburgh. The complex infrastructure of the M8 and A71 could also inhibit the design of a cohesive housing development. There would be some adverse effects on the linear settlement pattern of Currie and Juniper Green which border the Water of Leith, although this pattern is less distinct in views from the north, and housing at Baberton has also already weakened it. Overall, it is considered that although some significant visual impacts and breaching of the existing settlement boundary provided by the by-pass could arise there is scope to accommodate development in this CAA. This is due to its less strongly rural character and because opportunities exist to create new robust settlement boundaries to the west and south. Careful design would be necessary to achieve a cohesive development and enhance its landscape setting. This should include undergrounding high voltage transmission lines between the existing sub-station at Corslet and the two terminal towers close to the city by-pass. Generous landscape buffers should also be provided around the Murray Burn and Union Canal with associated enhancement and the creation of safe pedestrian and cycle routes across the M8 and A71.</p> <p>CAA 47 is more open in character and strongly influenced by the substation at Corslet. A small but distinct knolly hill lies on the south-eastern boundary of this CAA, close to the railway line which forms the southern boundary of the CAA. Housing within this CAA would extend Currie to the north and while this would be contrary to the original linear form of this settlement, it would replicate the form of nearby Baberton. Housing could also be partially screened by the small hill on the southern boundary of the site, so limiting effects on views from the north. Woodland planting could be undertaken on</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>and around this hill to enhance visual containment and provide a buffer against the railway line. Development should be low-rise to limit visibility and to reflect the character of housing in nearby Currie.</p> <p>CAA 49 Baberton Golf Course is well used and set in a non-Inventory listed designed landscape. There is no scope for development.</p> <p>CAA 50 lies between Juniper Green and Currie. Although it plays some role in separating the two settlements, this is not readily evident, due to the housing that bridges the gap along the A70. A high voltage transmission line crosses this small CAA. Robust settlement edges could be formed by woodland within Baberton Golf Course and existing dense housing developments. This site is visually contained and although nearby housing would be affected, views would not be widespread. There is some limited scope for development within this CAA.</p>
<p>LCA 32 Kaimes Hill – all</p> <p>These rugged small hills are formed from dolerite sills lying along the line of the Colinton fault. The hills have been partially quarried and processing facilities for active quarrying lie on the north side of the ridge. Both hills are prominent in the landscape. They both accommodate Scheduled Iron Age hillforts.</p>	<p>40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill - part</p>	<p>Ancient woodland</p>	<p>There is no scope for development in this CAA, due to the prominence of these small hills together with the physical constraints associated with developing steep slopes.</p>
<p>LCA 40 Craiggpark fragmented farmland – part</p> <p>This complex and highly fragmented landscape comprises the northern end of the Ratho Hills, which have been significantly modified by quarrying and are dissected by a complex network of roads. The extensive industrial estate of Newbridge, concentrated around the junction</p>	<p>3 Hillwood Quarry 4 Hillwood Farm 13 West of Newbridge 14 Clifton Hall 15 West of Craiggpark Quarry - part</p>	<p>Designed Landscape 97 (4), 132 (14)</p>	<p>CAA 3 comprises an operational quarry and it has been agreed with the Council that no assessment for housing development is required.</p> <p>CAA 4 comprises east-facing slopes, wrapping around the active Hillwood Quarry. There is some existing housing on these slopes and the industrial estate at Newbridge is visible to the north. The CAA is visually contained by landform and woodland and views are limited to the public road to Ratho. The southern part of this CAA rises to</p>

Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
of the M9/M8 junction and railway, abuts the lower hill slopes of this area to the north. The Edinburgh International Climbing Arena is located in a disused quarry in the LCA. The Norton House Hotel lies on long east-facing hill slopes, surrounded by parkland and policy woodlands.	<p>16 Clifton Mains – part</p> <p>17 Craigpark Quarry</p>		<p>form a distinct small hill at Hillend and this is prominent from the M8, which is cut into its lower slopes. There is some limited scope to accommodate housing in a small field and narrow, less steep slopes either side of the quarry access road. While housing in this part of the CAA would be visually divorced from Ratho Station, the presence of some dispersed houses and the heavily developed context of the area reduces landscape and visual sensitivity. The hill at the southern end of this CAA should not be developed due to its prominence from the M8.</p> <p>CAA 13 comprises productive farmland west of industrial development at Newbridge. It is bounded to the south and west by an incised and wooded loop of the River Almond and by the M8 to the south. This area probably comprised the estate lands of Clifton Hall, which is now severed by the M8 and railway, as evidenced by well-built stone walls and woodland. The M8 is a dominant feature and industrial development is also visible although partially screened by trees within a tributary of the River Almond, which forms the eastern edge of this CAA. This CAA is fleetingly visible from the M8. While the existing boundary to the Newbridge industrial estate is reasonably firm, the Almond valley could form a boundary to any new development. Housing here would however be divorced from existing settlement and it is therefore considered that there is no scope for development within this CAA.</p> <p>CAA 14 comprises Clifton Hall and its policies, which are used as a school. The deeply incised wooded gorge of the River Almond forms a key part of the setting of the hall to the west. The M8 bounds the area to the north while the canal lies to the south. A small cluster of housing near the canal this CAA is remote from other settlement. There is some very limited scope for development, associated with</p>

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>existing housing clusters. The landscape setting of Clifton Hall should be conserved.</p> <p>CAAs 15 and 16 are largely located in LCA 25 <i>Bonnington Farmland</i> and are therefore assessed under that entry in the table.</p> <p>CAA 17 comprises a former quarry, now a water-filled void with steep quarried rock faces. Restoration proposals are for a recreational facility on this site and the Council has agreed that no assessment is required.</p>
<p>LCA 36 Cockburn geometric wooded farmland – northern part</p> <p>Farmed slopes above Balerno and the Water of Leith which have a strong geometric pattern of mixed shelterbelts. Roads within the landscape follow the lines of the shelterbelts and there are a number of dispersed farmsteads. These farmed slopes are backdropped by the steep slopes of the Pentland Hills and views to the hills from this area are highly scenic. Above the Water of Leith a string of 19th century villas extend along the road and these have associated policy woodlands which reflect the shelterbelt pattern of the farmland to the south.</p>	41 South of Dalmahoy		<p>CAA 41 comprises productive farmland lying on south-facing slopes between the Ravelrig quarry and the A70. Fields within this CAA are divided by the mixed shelterbelts characteristic of LCA 36. A younger plantation also lies on the boundary of the quarried area. This CAA lies to the north-west of Balerno and north of the steep wooded banks of the Water of Leith valley. There are some isolated houses, generally set in wooded grounds, located adjacent to the A70 and/or on the steep northern banks of the Water of Leith near this site although it is distant and visually divorced from the core of Balerno. The site forms part of the wider setting to the Water of Leith which is covered by a SLA designation and there could be intermittent views of development on this site from parts of the valley. Housing on this site would be visible from the A70 where it would be likely to contribute to a perception of extension of development into a landscape with a strongly rural character (there are no views of the Ravelrig Quarry from the A70). There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p>
Not in LCA	42 Kaimes	Ancient woodland Core path 15/NCN 754	This CCA largely comprises woodland and greenspace. There is no scope for development.

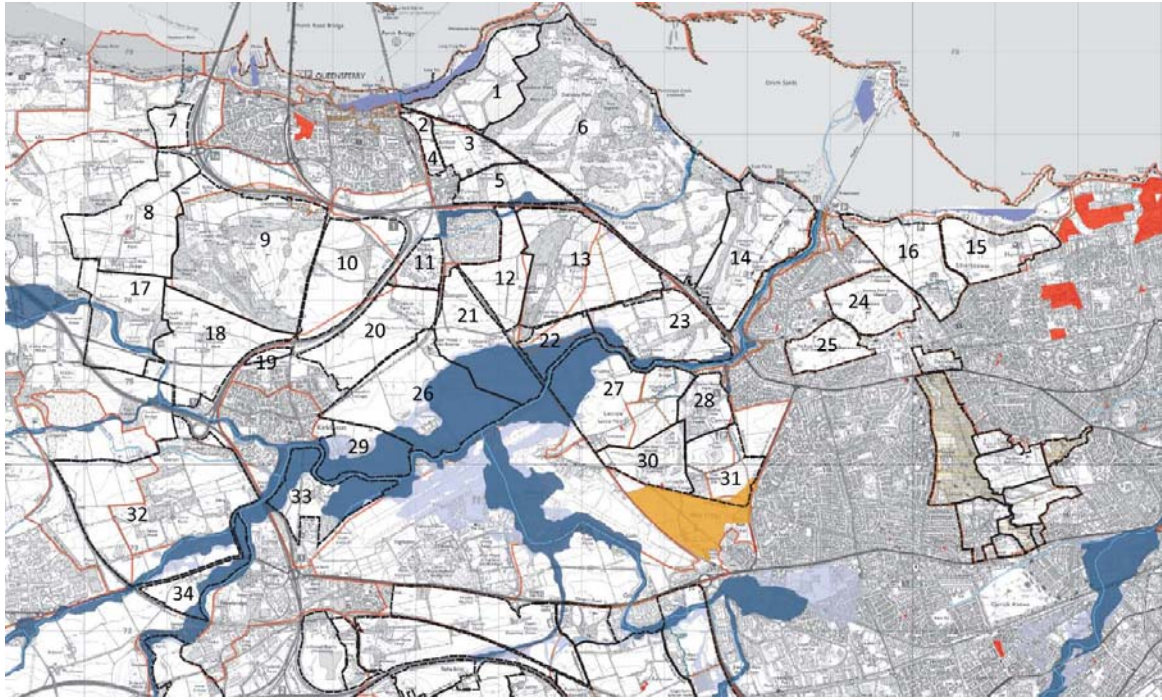
Sector 4 Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
		Classified Greenspace: • Green Corridor	



Photograph 4A: LCA 27 Gowanhill Farmland, looking south across the shallow valley of the Murray Burn towards Currie and Balerno



Photograph 4B: LCA 31 Baberton Farmland, looking east along the Murray Burn towards the by-pass and the city



Sector 5

Council assessment areas

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Leuchold | 18 Wester Humbie |
| 2 North Bankhead Farm | 19 North Kirkliston |
| 3 East Bankhead Farm | 20 Craigbrae |
| 4 South Bankhead Farm | 21 Carlowrie Farm |
| 5 Easter Dalmeny | 22 West of Craigie Hall |
| 6 Dalmeny Estate | 23 Craigie Hall |
| 7 East of Headrig Road | 24 Bruntsfield Links Golf Society |
| 8 West of Dundas House | 25 Royal Burgess Golf Society |
| 9 Dundas Castle | 26 Carlowrie Castle |
| 10 Milton | 27 Turnhouse |
| 11 Royal Elizabeth Yards | 28 Cammo Estate Park |
| 12 West of Craigie Hill | 29 Conifox |
| 13 Craigie Hill | 30 Turnhouse Golf Course - coincides |
| 14 East Craigie Farm | 31 Cammo Southern Parkland |
| 15 Silverknowes Golf Course | 32 Newliston |
| 16 Lauriston Farm | 33 Hallyards |
| 17 Swineburn | 34 North of Newbridge |

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 2 Silverknowes golf course</p> <p>Located on a gently undulating north-facing slope, this LCA principally comprises a golf course but also a caravan/camping site and sports facilities. Areas of mature and newer planting are interspersed with extensive areas of mown grassland. This LCA lies between housing (and some high-rise flats) on the edges of Muirhouse and Granton and the coastal esplanade between Granton and Cramond. There are extensive views along the coast and across the Forth.</p>	<p>15 Silverknowes Golf Course - coincides</p>	<p>Designed landscape (86)</p> <p>Core Path 6</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course • Other • Playing field • Public parks and gardens 	<p>This is a classified and actively used greenspace. There is no scope for development in this LCA</p>
<p>LCA 3 Laurieston policies</p> <p>This LCA forms part of a broad swathe of open space lying between Cramond and Granton and strongly associated with the coast. The category A Lauriston Castle sits atop a flattened ridge with long slopes which fall gently north to the Firth of Forth. The castle is set within a designed landscape, largely enclosed by woodland, which is now a well-used public park. To the north of the castle an area of open pasture slopes down to the coast, allowing fine views to the Firth of Forth.</p>	<p>16 Lauriston Farm - coincides</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area</p> <p>Lauriston Castle Inventory site</p> <p>Designed landscapes (34)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks and gardens – southern part 	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA. There is no scope for development.</p>
<p>LCA 4 Barnton golf courses</p> <p>The two adjoining golf courses which lie in this LCA occupy a broad area of parkland which gently slopes down towards Cramond and the coast. A number of mature trees pepper the courses and there are also some larger woodland clumps. Housing in Barnton is visible on some boundaries although the mature vegetation and</p>	<p>24 Bruntsfield Links Golf Society</p> <p>25 Royal Burgess Golf Society</p>	<p>Designed landscape (36)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • golf course 	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA. There is no scope for development.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
trees in the gardens of the surrounding houses soften the urban edge. The golf courses contribute to an expanse of green open space which extends from the coast to include Silverknowes, Laurieston and Cramond.			
<p>LCA 6 Cammo fringe farmland – part</p> <p>A narrow band of gently undulating farmland, lying between the A902 and the more pronounced landform and woodlands of the former Cammo estate. The flat, open landform is characteristic of the northern part of this area and becomes more rolling to the south, rising to a gorse covered ridge at Craigs Road. This landscape is strongly contained by the more complex knolly landscape of Cammo and Lennie Hill, the ridge of West Craigs and the urban edge of Edinburgh. Arable fields have an open character with few trees.</p>	31 Cammo Southern Parkland - part		<p>CAA 31 forms a distinct ridge, extending from the high point of Lennie Hill, which lies to the west. This ridge has a complex knolly landform, which is accentuated by clumps of gorse and rough grass. It is locally prominent in views from Cammo, Barnton and from the A8 and A902. Development within this CAA would necessitate considerable ground modification and would be visually intrusive. It would also adversely affect the setting of the Cammo Inventory site, which lies to the north. In addition, this ridge will provide an important undeveloped backdrop to allocated developments at Maybury and Cammo. There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p>
<p>LCA 7 Cammo policies</p> <p>The Cammo Hills, lying to the west of Edinburgh, are low but prominent when seen juxtaposed with lower-lying open farmland. The designed landscape of Cammo lies on these hills, close to the River Almond. The designed landscape comprises parkland, wooded policies and many historic built features. The Cammo estate is bounded by narrow country lanes, which provide ready access for recreation, and the area is managed as a country park by the City of Edinburgh Council. Residential development lies close to the north-eastern boundary of Cammo and the urban edge of the city is visually prominent.</p>	<p>27 Turnhouse - part</p> <p>28 Cammo Estate Park</p> <p>31 Cammo Southern Parkland - part</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (28, part of 27, 31)</p> <p>Ancient woodland 28</p> <p>Flood risk (27 N part)</p> <p>Cammo Inventory site (28 and N part 31)</p> <p>Core path 11 (28)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p>	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA. There is no scope for development.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-natural park (28) 	
<p>LCA 8 Lennie golf course</p> <p>This golf course is located on the south and west-facing slopes of Lennie Hill, which forms part of a distinct area of low, knolly hills between the airport and Barnton. The golf course includes managed greens, tree groups with areas of scrub and gorse. This area abuts the Cammo Inventory site. There are a few cottages along the southern boundary of the golf course and a disused quarry and tip, which is used as a Council composting facility.</p>	<p>30 Turnhouse Golf Course - coincides</p>		<p>Lennie Hill has a complex knolly landform, which is accentuated by clumps of broadleaved trees and scrub and areas of rough grassland. Although its summit rises to only 77m, it is locally prominent in views across the Almond valley and from the A8. Development within this CAA would necessitate considerable ground modification and would be visually intrusive. It would also adversely affect the setting of Cammo Inventory site, which lies to the north-east. The hill will also provide an important undeveloped backdrop to extensive allocated developments at Maybury and Cammo.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p>
<p>LCA 10 Almond farmland – almost all</p> <p>This is an extensive character area and the topography ranges from the gently sloping farmland around Craigie Hill, Cammo and Dundas to the flatter landscape closer to Edinburgh Airport. Subtle dips and knolls are sometimes emphasised by woodland, particularly in the area around the Carlowrie Estate. This character area is crossed by the River Almond, which meanders along the flat and open valley floor. Arable fields cover much of the area and these are enclosed with a mix of hedgerows, fences and walls, with occasional field boundary trees. The landscape is crossed by a series of minor roads, the main rail line to Fife and the M9 extension and is very visible from these routes. Edinburgh Airport has a strong influence on landscape character. The area is relatively sparsely settled with scattered stone farm houses and steadings.</p>	<p>12 West of Craigie Hill 13 Craigie Hill - part 19 North Kirkliston 20 Craigbrae 21 Carlowrie Farm 22 West of Craigie Hall 26 Carlowrie Castle 29 Conifox 33 Hallyards</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (W part 13) Ancient woodland (13) Flood risk (S+E parts 21, S parts 22, 26 and 29, most of 33) Designed landscapes: 127 (26), 125 (33) Core Paths 10, 11 (33) Classified Greenspace:</p>	<p>Some landscape designations and an increased flood risk constraint apply to this LCA. Detailed field assessment was undertaken in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>CAAs 12, 21 and 22 form part of an extensive swathe of well managed farmland within the floodplain of the River Almond, extending onto south-facing slopes. Higher ground forms a distinct ridge linking the wooded Craigie and Dundas Hills (Photograph 5A). This area is highly visible from the Kirkliston Road on the southern edge of Craigie Hill, from footpaths within the Cammo Estate, Lennie Hill and also from aircraft landing and taking off from the airport. Development in these CAAs would be remote from existing settlement, visually intrusive if located on higher ground, and would fragment the integrity of the strongly rural setting this landscape provides to north-west Edinburgh.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment

Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green corridor (33) 	<p>CAAs 19 and 20 abut the north and north-eastern edges of Kirkliston. This settlement is associated with the River Almond, but set on south-facing slopes above the floodplain. The settlement is tightly contained by the rail line, M9 and M90 spur road, which loop around its western and northern edges. These embanked transport routes provide robust but unattractive boundaries to the settlement. Any further extension north and westwards would breach these, so visually and perceptually separating any new development from the existing settlement.</p> <p>There is no robust edge to recent housing development adjacent to CAA 20 and any expansion of Kirkliston in this area would need to extend considerably to the north-west to take advantage of a change in landform which could provide the basis for a suitably robust boundary to be created. Development in this area would therefore lie at a substantial distance from the core of Kirkliston.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p> <p>The wooded line of a disused rail line and public road provides a firmer settlement edge to recent housing on the south-eastern edge of Kirkliston. CAA 26 comprises open farmland, where only the woodlands and outcrop knolls and ridges associated with the Carlowrie estate could readily provide a robust new settlement boundary. Development in this area would consequently lie at a considerable distance from the core of Kirkliston and would breach the existing firm settlement boundary.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			<p>CAA 29 comprises the former plant nursery of Conifox, which was closed in late 2018. While much of this area lies within the floodplain of the Almond, it is close to the core of Kirkliston and is visually contained by woodland and high hedges. There is some scope to accommodate housing in this area, provided that the setting to Foxhall House, its parkland and walled garden is protected. There may also be opportunities to create an attractive riverside park and recreational routes in this area to enhance the landscape setting of Kirkliston.</p> <p>CAA 33 lies in a loop of the River Almond to the south of Kirkliston. Kirkliston is clearly associated with the slopes rising to the north of the river and extensive housing development in this CAA, particularly within the very open arc of the floodplain, would conflict with this settlement form. Some existing clusters of housing, a farm and scrapyard and vehicle storage area are located on higher knolls and slopes and some very limited scope may exist for a small housing development in this area, particularly on the brownfield areas. There may be opportunities to create new recreational routes and a footbridge over the river to provide sustainable access to the core of Kirkliston.</p>
<p>LCA 11 Craigie Hill</p> <p>The distinctive elongated Craigie Hill comprises a volcanic intrusion; this hill has a similar character to the wooded hills and rounded ridges characteristic of the adjacent Dalmeny Estate. Lower slopes are notably steeper on the north-facing side where the hill is cut by the A90 and comprise pastures enclosed by hedgerows and walls. Long southern slopes accommodate fruit and vegetable fields</p>	<p>13 Craigie Hill - part</p>		<p>The prominence of this LCA, its separation from urban areas (the Almond Valley provides a robust settlement boundary) and the contribution it makes in combination with LCA 12 to the setting of the city are key landscape sensitivities.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
and polytunnels associated with Craigie Farm. Gentler slopes to the west about the modified landform enclosing an oil storage depot. The long, rocky ridge of Craigie Hill is covered with managed mixed woodland. Footpaths, a former quarry and an Iron Age fort are present within this woodland. This hill is highly visible from the surrounding Almond Valley and the A90.			
<p>LCA 12 Dalmeny Policies</p> <p>The extensive Dalmeny Policies are laid out over a complex pattern of low rolling hills. Dalmeny House is located on a small extent of flatter ground adjacent to the coast. The designed landscape incorporates extensive areas of woodland, including tree clumps, avenues, and parkland trees, which accentuate the rolling landform. These areas of woodland are interspersed with areas of pasture and arable land. The landscape is used for farming, forestry and informal recreation. A number of historic features are present as well as farm buildings and cottages. There are extensive views from footpaths across the estate along the coast to South Queensferry and Edinburgh.</p>	<p>1 Leuchold 6 Dalmeny Estate 14 East Craigie Farm</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (1, 6, 14) Ancient woodland (1, 6, 14) Dalmeny Inventory site (1, 6, 14) NCN 76 (6, 14) John Muir Way (14)</p>	<p>A number of major landscape constraints apply to this LCA. This landscape also forms an important setting to Edinburgh, is prominent on key approaches to the city and well-used for recreation, thus increasing visual sensitivity. Development would breach the robust settlement boundary provided by the deeply incised and wooded River Almond valley.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>
<p>LCA 13 Dalmeny fringes</p> <p>Located between the Dalmeny Inventory site and the eastern edge of South Queensferry, this area of gently undulating to rolling farmland is contained by hills and policy woodlands to the east, a subtle ridge which screens the A90 to the south, and the embankment of a former rail line on the eastern edge of the urban area. A strong pattern of boundary trees and woodlands reflects the character of the Dalmeny policies. The estate village of</p>	<p>2 North Bankhead Farm 3 East Bankhead Farm 4 South Bankhead Farm 5 Easter Dalmeny Farm Note 2&4 combined in GIS</p>	<p>Flood risk (minor part 5)</p>	<p>This LCA has a distinctive and well managed character with many field boundary trees increasing scenic quality and reflecting the richly diverse character of the adjacent Dalmeny policies. While this landscape is less important to the setting of Edinburgh, it provides a high quality setting to South Queensferry and also to the small and tightly clustered estate village of Dalmeny. The farmed slopes of CAA 5 are highly visible from the A90, where they contribute to the swathe of policy influenced landscapes</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
Dalmeny is sited on a slight rise and is a Conservation Area. Stone built farmsteads, often framed by clumps of mature broadleaved trees are also evident. The western edge of South Queensferry is visible, with some taller buildings particularly prominent, although woodland along a former rail line provides a degree of screening.			which provide a distinctive approach to Edinburgh from the north. A dismantled rail line in cutting provides a firm settlement boundary to the eastern edge of South Queensferry, although taller buildings within the urban area are not fully screened. While development in CAAs 2 and 4 would extend the eastern edge of South Queensferry towards a minor road where some mature boundary trees could provide a degree of screening and potentially create a new robust urban edge, it would significantly affect the clustered form and setting of the distinctive village of Dalmeny, and Dalmeny church when viewed from the B924. This landscape contains several recreational routes, with trees and hedgerows that link with the Dalmeny Estate (LCA 12) and form important green networks. There is no scope to accommodate development in this LCA.
LCA 14 Queensferry fragmented farmland – part A flat to gently undulating area of land to the south-west of South Queensferry. The eastern part of this landscape has a fragmented character as it is severed by major roads and the rail line. This area contains an oil storage facility, some derelict and under-managed farmland and industrial units associated with the former Royal Elizabeth Yards. The area to the west of the M90 has stronger landscape integrity as it comprises gently undulating arable farmland with some small woodlands and appears to form an extension to the policies of Dundas Castle (see LCA 15).	10 Milton – small part 11 Royal Elizabeth Yards		CAA 10 comprises a small part of the wider farmland associated with the Dundas policies. While it lies relatively close to the southern edge of South Queensferry, it is severed from the settlement by the embanked A90 carriageway. Although this area is low-lying and not visually prominent it has fewer woodlands and hedgerows than the remainder of LCA 14. Housing development within this CAA would increase the influence of development on the Dundas policies and extend South Queensferry beyond the presently firm (if unattractive) boundary of the A90. It would also be physically and perceptually remote from the core of this settlement. There is no scope for development in this CAA.

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Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
			CAA 11 comprises industrial/commercial development, which is reasonably well screened due to its low-lying nature and the presence of woodland. On the eastern boundary of the area a disused rail line provides a cycle and walking route to Dalmeny and South Queensferry. Any housing development replacing the industrial use of this site would be divorced from South Queensferry and contrary to the existing settlement form. It would not however affect the strong rural character and high scenic qualities of the landscape and could be visually discrete. There may be some scope to accommodate development in this area as a replacement for existing buildings.
<p>LCA 15 Dundas policies</p> <p>The Dundas Castle Inventory site lies on Dundas Hill, which rises above gently undulating farmland to the south-west of South Queensferry. The designed landscape includes parkland on the long east-facing slope, extensive policy woodlands, ornamental loch and wooded gardens, set within a narrow valley below the dramatic craggy south-western scarp of Dundas Hill. A golf course occupies most of the parkland. Arable farmland extends northwards to the edge of the Queensferry Crossing link road and eastwards to the M90, A8000 and the A90.</p>	<p>9 Dundas Castle - part</p> <p>10 Milton - part</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (9)</p> <p>Ancient woodland (9,10)</p> <p>Dundas Castle Inventory site (9)</p>	<p>Major landscape constraints apply to this LCA. This landscape also contributes to the high-quality setting of the city and provides a backdrop to South Queensferry when seen from LCA 12.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p>
<p>LCA 16 Queensferry settled farmland – small part</p> <p>Raised beaches along the Firth of Forth give way to undulating north-facing slopes that rise to Headrig Hill. Arable fields are bounded by a mix of hedgerows, fences and some shelterbelts. The policy woodland of the adjacent Hopetoun Estate creates a wooded character on the periphery of this LCA. The Queensferry Crossing</p>	<p>7 East of Headrig Road</p>		<p>This landscape comprises a north-facing slope, which rises behind the raised beach shore of the Forth. It is predominantly farmed, although a small area in the east is currently occupied by a site works compound associated with the Queensferry Crossing.</p> <p>While there are no formal designations or other values associated with this landscape, the approach road to the</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>approach road forms the eastern boundary, the A904 lies to the south and an access road to a manufacturing plant to the west. CAA 7 lies at the junction between the A904 and the Queensferry Crossing approach road.</p>			<p>Queensferry Crossing forms a robust western boundary to the dense urban settlement of South Queensferry, which is particularly appreciated when travelling southwards on the bridge. Development here would be highly visible from the southern end of the Queensferry Crossing, although longer views from the bridge are more screened by wind barriers. An engineering facility, within the east of the CAA, is low-lying and screened by woodland and not readily visible from the bridge. Any housing development in this CAA would extend the settlement of South Queensferry into what appears to be open and well managed countryside. It would also affect the tightly clustered form of South Queensferry which is perceived in views from the north to have a strong integrity, focussed on the historic waterfront core.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p>
<p>LCA 17 Newton farmland – small part</p> <p>An area of gently undulating farmland extending from the wooded policies of the Hopetoun Estate in the north to the M9, where the landscape becomes more rolling. The landform gently rises from the steeper coastal edge of the Firth of Forth, slackening to the south to form a broad, gently undulating and slightly elevated area of farmland. Predominantly arable fields are broken by mixed woodland blocks, some of these planted around the small lochs and reservoirs which are a feature of this area. Many of these woodlands have a distinctive policy character. Narrow minor roads contribute to the sense of a rural landscape with minimal urban influences</p>	<p>8 West of Dundas House</p> <p>9 Dundas castle – minor part</p> <p>17 Swineburn</p> <p>18 Wester Humble</p>	<p>Ancient woodland (17, part 18)</p> <p>Designed landscape 273 (18)</p>	<p>This LCA has a strong integrity, comprising productive farmland, some woodland and water bodies and featuring little built development. Although it lies close to the M9 and a major rail line, the LCA is contained by woodland and Dundas Hill, which provide a sense of seclusion. This landscape is remote from existing settlement and, while there are opportunities to create robust boundaries using woodlands, extensive housing development would adversely affect the strongly rural character of the LCA and conflict with the existing settlement pattern.</p> <p>There is no scope for settlement in this LCA.</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 18 Niddry farmland – part</p> <p>Gently undulating farmland lying to the west and north of the wooded policies of Newliston and located close to the bings of Winchburgh and Broxburn. A mix of large arable fields and pasture used for horse grazing. Woodland within the adjacent Newliston policies forms a backdrop to this landscape. Niddry Castle is surrounded by a golf course and lies close to the Union canal. There are a few scattered farmsteads and the M9 and Edinburgh-Glasgow rail line crosses this LCA.</p>	<p>32 Newliston - part</p>	<p>Newliston Inventory site</p>	<p>This landscape has a strong rural character comprising productive farmland and only minimal built development. Although it lies within the Newliston Inventory site, the farmland is not specifically noted in the citation as a key component of the designed landscape. While the extensive wooded policies of Newliston and the bings which lie in West Lothian visually contain this area and would provide scope for robust boundaries to be formed to any new development, the remoteness of this landscape from existing settlement is a key constraint. There is limited scope for development, but only to the west of the embanked rail line where two visually discrete fields lie close to the industrial estate on the eastern edge of Broxburn. Development in this location is likely to be perceived as part of Broxburn.</p>
<p>LCA 19 Newliston policies</p> <p>Newliston Inventory site lies south-west of Kirkliston in the catchment of the River Almond. Perimeter woodlands strongly contain this landscape. Key features include woodland blocks, avenues and diagonals and water features. It provides the setting to the category A listed Newliston House and other listed buildings. The largest water feature is the canal to the north of the house. The features of the designed landscape have been well maintained with replacement planting evident. The open areas are grazed.</p>	<p>32 Newliston - part</p>	<p>Newliston Inventory site</p>	<p>Major landscape constraints apply to this LCA, including the core of the Newliston Inventory site.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p>
<p>LCA 20 Newbridge/Broxburn farmland – minor part</p> <p>This gently undulating area of farmland is bordered to the south by the deeply incised River Almond. The landform is increasingly modified to the west by past mining activity</p>	<p>32 Newliston – small part 34 North of Newbridge</p>	<p>Newliston Inventory site (32) Flood risk (S part 32, W part 34)</p>	<p>CAA 32 comprises productive farmland with some pockets of scrub and wetter areas, lying between the A89 and the wooded policies of Newliston. This CAA lies within the Newliston Inventory site, although it is not specifically</p>

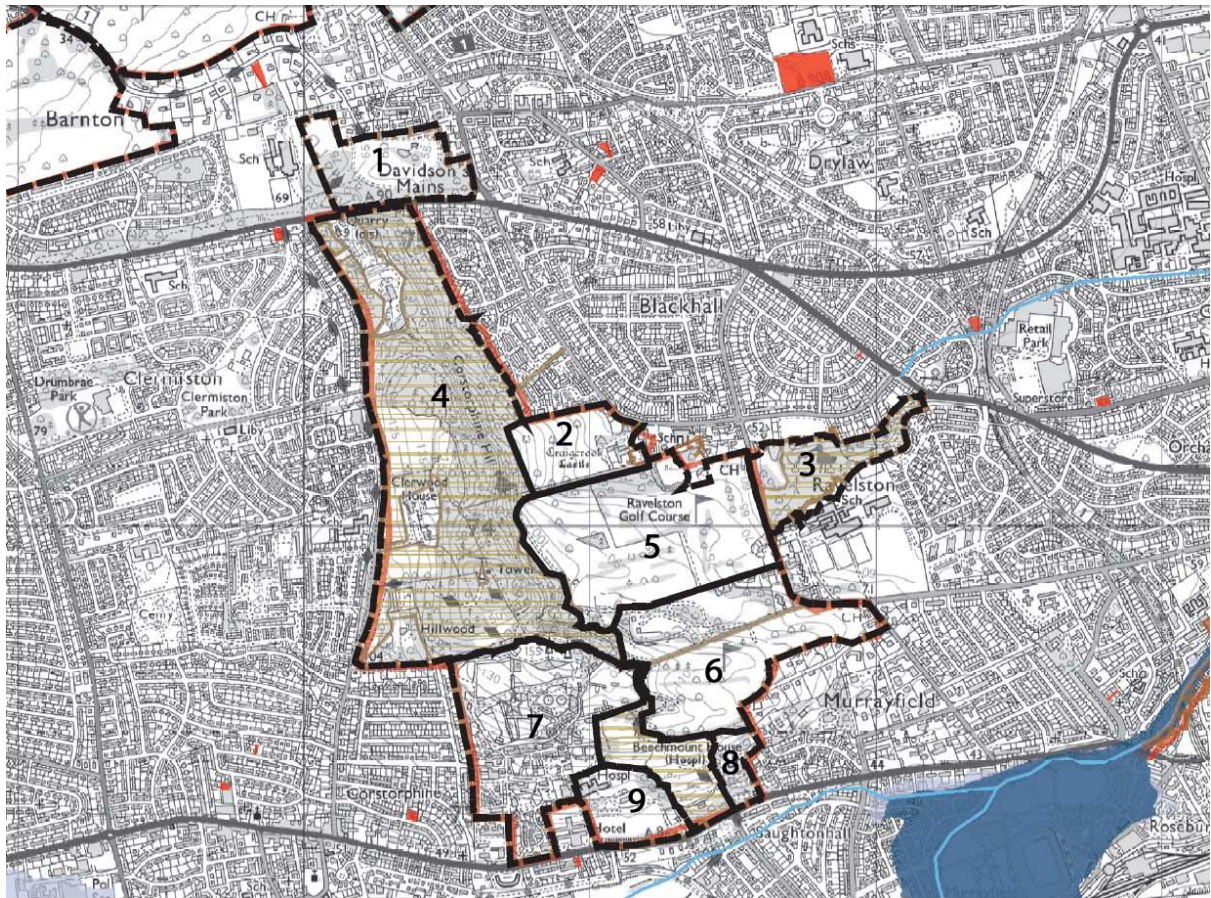
Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>and oil shale bings are a prominent feature seen on the fringes of this area. Medium to large well managed arable fields are enclosed by patchy thorn hedgerows. There are few field trees or woodlands and the landscape has a generally open character. The M8 is a dominant feature and the canal passes through this LCA. Large scale industrial buildings within Newbridge and the distinctly linear settlement of Broxburn are prominent features on the periphery of this LCA.</p>			<p>noted in the Inventory citation. This area is remote from existing settlement, although car showrooms located at Newbridge are visible to the east. The flat open farmland of this area allows views to the richly layered woodlands in the core of the Newliston Inventory site from the A89 and provides a high-quality swathe of green space separating the settlements of Newbridge and Broxburn.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this CAA.</p> <p>The lower ground of CAA 34 adjacent to the River Almond is constrained by an increased flood risk and is also likely to be important for wildlife. There is however some scope to accommodate housing on south-facing slopes between the New Bridge crossing of the Almond and the Haugh farmstead. Development here could replicate the pattern of existing farm buildings set above the floodplain, yet be visually associated with the small settlement of Newbridge. While the embanked rail line and viaduct on the south-western edge of this CAA would provide a robust settlement boundary, extending development west of the Haugh would result in coalescence of the settlements of Newbridge and Broxburn. Advance planting of woodland would be required, to form a western boundary to development below an existing clump of trees at Haugh farm. An undeveloped, wooded barrier would need to be planted along the busy A89 and generous greenspace established along the Almond.</p>
<p>LCA 21 Craigiehall policies</p> <p>The designed landscape of Craigiehall is sited on the gently sloping south-facing slopes of the Lower Almond Valley, on the western periphery of Edinburgh. Many of</p>	<p>23 Craigie Hall</p>	<p>Ancient woodland Flood risk (minor part to S)</p>	<p>Although landscape constraints apply to much of this LCA, the designed landscape has been affected by built development associated with the army HQ. This development comprises MOD housing, much of which has</p>

Sector 5: Landscape and Visual Assessment

Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>the original features of the designed landscape have been affected by the construction of barracks, housing and offices associated with the use of the estate as an army HQ. An avenue of cedar and oak, mainly planted during the 19th century, borders a long drive, to the east of the house. Parkland on the lower slopes, adjacent to the River Almond, is still present although influenced by residential development around its edge. Public access is restricted although parts of the parkland can be seen from the River Almond Walkway.</p>		<p>Craigiehall Inventory site</p>	<p>been carefully designed to minimise effects on the parkland, and some denser development close to Craigiehall House. Policy woodlands provide some screening of the MOD development within the estate. This LCA contributes to the swathe of policy influenced landscapes (including Cammo and Dalmeny) which provide a distinctive and high-quality setting to north-west Edinburgh. The eastern part of the estate is highly visible from the A90 and there are also elevated views from Craigie Hill and the B9080. Extensive and dense housing development within this LCA would breach the robust settlement boundary provided by the deeply incised and wooded River Almond. While the lack of public access to this landscape inhibits connectivity, policy woodlands contribute to the green network in terms of biodiversity value. There is very limited scope for housing, but only as a replacement for existing MOD development. This is in order to conserve the character of the designed landscape, limit visibility and protect the high-quality landscape setting of north-west Edinburgh. Housing should be low-rise and low density and should be located in less visible parts of the landscape, where existing woodland provides screening. Reinstatement and management of parkland and woodlands should be a prerequisite of any development proposals in this area.</p>



Photograph 5A: Rolling wooded hills and farmland extends between Dalmeny to Dundas Estates and is important in forming a high- quality setting to the north-west of the city



Sector 6

Council Assessment Areas

- 1** Davidson's Mains Park
- 2** Craigcrook Road
- 3** Ravelston Park
- 4** Corstorphine Hill
- 5** Ravelston Golf Course
- 6** Murrayfield Golf Course
- 7** Edinburgh Zoo
- 8** Beechmount House
- 9** Murrayfield Hospital

Sector 6: Landscape and Visual Assessment			
Landscape Character Area and key characteristics	Council assessment areas included in LCA	Key factors considered in initial assessment	Assessment and conclusions on scope for development
<p>LCA 50 Corstorphine Hill</p> <p>Corstorphine Hill forms a low, wooded ridge which is prominent from many parts of the city and makes a valuable contribution to its setting. The lower south-eastern slopes of the hill merge with golf courses and parkland in the Ravelston area.</p> <p>The steep south-facing slopes of the hill are occupied by Edinburgh Zoo, Beechmount House and Murrayfield Hospital; all are located in a parkland setting with many mature trees. Open areas of grassland, woodlands, remnant parkland and golf courses on gentler east and north-facing lower slopes of the hill contribute to the diversity of this landscape. The more open slopes and occasional gaps within the wooded ridge of the hill allow spectacular views across the city.</p>	<p>2 Craigcrook Road</p> <p>4 Corstorphine Hill</p> <p>5 Ravelston Golf Course</p> <p>6 Murrayfield Golf Course</p> <p>7 Edinburgh Zoo</p> <p>8 Beechmount House</p> <p>9 Murrayfield Hospital</p> <p>CAAs outside but near or adjacent LCA:</p> <p>1 Davidson's Mains Park</p> <p>3 Ravelston Park</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area (1-9)</p> <p>Ancient Woodland (1, 3, 4)</p> <p>LNR (3,4)</p> <p>Designed landscape 38 (1), 147 (2), 99 (3), 23, 150, 151 (4), 24 (7), 245 (8), 243 (9)</p> <p>Core Path 14 (1, 4, 6)</p> <p>John Muir Way (1, 4)</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks and gardens (1) • Other semi-natural greenspace (2) • Semi-natural park (3, 4) • Golf course (5,6) 	<p>1 Davidson's Mains Park – A well-used and maintained public park containing semi-natural ancient woodland with a strong landscape connection to Corstorphine hill and located within a SLA.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p> <p>2 Craigcrook Road is assessed in the Council's 2014 Environmental Report. This assessment concluded that this is <i>'not currently a reasonable site for development as it would affect the landscape setting of the city and could be integrated or be in keeping with the character of the existing settlement'</i>.</p> <p>The distinctive parkland character features many mature trees (covered by TPOs) and this area contributes to the scenic character of the wooded ridge of Corstorphine Hill. There are important views to and from Corstorphine Hill and the area lies within an SLA. The steep slopes of the CAA would require substantial building platforms and retaining walls, which would be visually intrusive.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p> <p>3 Ravelston Park – LNR designation for semi-natural ancient woodland, also classified as semi-natural park with the SLA.</p> <p>There is no scope for development.</p> <p>4 Corstorphine Hill - The key characteristics of Corstorphine Hill are its landform, its distinctive woodland and remnant parkland and grassland on lower slopes, which contribute to the diversity of the hill. The densely wooded ridge of the hill</p>

		<p>forms a key part of the setting and skyline of Edinburgh, valuable greenspace, SLA and an LNR.</p> <p>No scope for development.</p> <p>5 Ravelston Golf Course and 6 Murrayfield Golf Course These open swathes of grassland on the lower slopes of Corstorphine Hill have a distinctive pattern of mature tree lines and stone walls, which contribute strongly to the character and setting of Corstorphine Hill. The CAAs are important in views both to and from Corstorphine Hill. There are also views to the city from the high ridge of Murrayfield Golf Course and, from the city, this area appears integral to Corstorphine Hill and forms an important part of the setting and character of the city. In places, complex landform would require modification to accommodate development. The CAAs lie within a SLA and are also classified as greenspace (well-used golf courses).</p> <p>There is no scope for development in these CAAs.</p> <p>7 Edinburgh Zoo, 8 Beechmount House and 9 Murrayfield Hospital comprise the southern slopes of Corstorphine Hill and the three CAAs have a distinctive parkland character. Mature trees on these slopes coalesce in more distant views to give a highly attractive wooded character and contribute to the diversity of the hill. The presence of trees and woodland provides opportunities for screening in parts of these areas. Overall some very limited scope for minimal low-rise development has been identified as follows:</p> <p>7 Edinburgh Zoo: on less open lower slopes where mature trees provide some screening and the presence of other buildings reduces sensitivity;</p> <p>8 Beechmount House: only associated with the flatter terrace which accommodates the Category B listed Beechmount House, avoiding steep wooded slopes where building platforms and loss of trees would incur significant landscape</p>
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			<p>and visual effects. Development should also be sited to minimise effects on the setting of the original house; and</p> <p>9 Murrayfield Hospital: only associated with more recent development located on lower slopes to the north-west of the original 1780 Category A listed Beechwood House to minimise effects on its setting.</p> <p>Mature trees should be retained on all these areas to conserve their parkland character and maintain the wooded views to Corstorphine Hill from parts of the city.</p>
<p>LCA 71 Water of Leith Slateford to Colinton Dell</p> <p>A deeply incised valley with steep, wooded valley sides and small areas of grassland and scrub on the narrow valley floor. The valley accommodates the stone buildings of the former Redhall Mill and a disused railway line, which is now used as a broad cycleway and footpath. This area can feel secluded from the city due to the extent of woodland and limited intrusion of the urban edge, which contribute to the natural qualities of the valley.</p>	<p>Coincides with</p> <p>10 Water of Leith</p>	<p>Special Landscape Area</p> <p>Core Path 18</p> <p>National Cycle Network route 75</p> <p>Classified Greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks and gardens • Other semi-natural greenspace • Semi-natural park • Green corridors 	<p>This steep-sided wooded valley is valued for recreation (cycle/walkway on the former rail line) its dramatic character and sense of naturalness. Diverse woodlands also have some nature conservation value. There are additionally physical constraints to building due to landform and flood risk.</p> <p>There is no scope for development in this LCA.</p>



CAA 8 *Beechmount House set on a small platform cut into steep wooded slopes*



CAA 9 *Murrayfield Hospital – existing development is located to the NW of the original Category A listed building*

Annex A: Relationship between Landscape Character Areas and Council Assessment Areas

Table A.1 provides a comparison between the published LCAs and the Council Assessment Areas (CAAs). The numbering of CAAs has been done by sector; these are listed in Table A.2.

This exercise has revealed the following:

- several LCAs are only partly covered by CAAs – these are indicated as ‘part’ in column 3
- LCA 33 and 44 extend over two sectors
- not all CAAs are described within the published LCA:
Sector 1 Area 7 Liberton Golf Club is classed as Urban
Sector 3 Area 8 South of Ravelrig – part urban, part unlabelled section of Water of Leith
Sector 4 Area 42 Kaimes not in LCA
Sector 6 Area 1 Davidson’s Mains Park/3 Ravelston Park classed as Urban

There are some minor discrepancies between the maps in the brief and the GIS dataset provided:

- Sector 3 Area 10 and 12 are combined, also area 18 and 22 are combined on GIS
- Sector 4 Areas 10 South and 12 Ransfield are combined on the GIS, also 1 North of Norton House/2 Norton House and 5 Norton Mains are combined and 5 appears to be split by the M8 motorway on the GIS
- Sector 5 Areas 2 North Bankhead Farm/ 3 East Bankhead Farm are combined on the GIS

Table A.1 Comparison of Landscape Character Areas and Council Assessment Areas

Landscape type	Landscape Character Area	LCA	CAAs
Coastal sands	Cramond coast	1	N/A
Recreational open space	Silverknowes golf course	2 - all	all of 15 Silverknowes Golf Course - coincides
Policy landscape	Laurieston policies	3 - all	all of 16 Lauriston Farm - coincides
Recreational open space	Barnton golf courses	4 - all	all of 24 Bruntsfield Links Golf Society/25 Royal Burgess Golf Society
Incised river valley	Lower Almond Valley	5	N/A
Lowland farmland	Cammo fringe farmland	6 - part	part of 31 Cammo Southern Parkland
Policy landscape	Cammo policies	7 - all	all of 28 Cammo Estate Park part of 27 Turnhouse/31 Cammo Southern Parkland
Lowland farmland	Lennie golf course	8 - all	all of 30 Turnhouse Golf Course - coincides

Landscape type	Landscape Character Area	LCA	CAAs
Lowland farmland	West Craigs farmland	9	N/A
Lowland farmland	Almond farmland	10 – almost all	all of 33 Hallyards/29 Conifox/26 Carlowrie Castle/21 Carlowrie Farm/12 West of Craigie Hill/19 North Kirkliston/22 West of Craigie Hall/20 Craigbrae part of 13 Craigie Hill
Rural outcrop hills	Craigie Hill	11 - all	part of 13 Craigie Hill
Policy landscape	Dalmeny policies	12 - all	all of 1 Leuchold/6 Dalmeny Estate/14 East Craigie Farm
Lowland farmland	Dalmeny fringes	13 - all	all of 5 Easter Dalmeny/2-4 North East and South Bankhead Farm Note 2&4 combined in GIS
Settled farmland	Queensferry fragmented farmland	14 - part	all of 11 Royal Elizabeth Yards/small part 10 Milton
Policy landscape	Dundas policies	15 - all	almost all 9 Dundas Castle/10 Milton
Settled farmland	Queensferry settled farmland	16 – small part	all of 7 East of Headrig Road
Lowland farmland	Newton farmland	17 – small part	all of 8 West of Dundas House/17 Swineburn/18 Wester Humbie small part 9 Dundas Castle
Lowland farmland	Niddry farmland	18 - part	part of 32 Newliston
Policy landscape	Newliston policies	19 - all	part of 32 Newliston
Lowland farmland	Newbridge/Broxburn farmland	20 – minor part	all of 34 North of Newbridge
Policy landscape	Craigiehall policies	21 – all	all of 23 Craigie Hall
Rolling farmland	Ratho farmland	22 - all	all of 1 North of Norton House/2 Norton House/ 5 Norton Mains/ 6 Ratho Byres/ 8 Ratho Park Road/9 East of Ratho Park/ 10 South of Ratho/ 11 Ratho Park Golf Course/ 12 Ransfield/ 32 East of Hatton House/ part of 7 Arbor Lodge/18 Ratho Mains/19 Norton Park/23 SASA/29 Easter Hatton Mains/30 Addiston Mains/ 31 Hatton House Note 8 and 10 form part of 12 on GIS, legend for 1 and 2 not clear
Rural outcrop hills	Ratho Hills	23 - all	part 7 Arbor Lodge/18 Ratho Mains/28 Bonnington Mains/29 Easter Hatton Mains/31 Hatton House
Incised river valley	Upper Almond Valley	24 - part	part 14 Clifton Hall/26 Overshiel
Rolling farmland	Bonnington farmland	25 - most	all of 25 Linwater/27 Bonnington part of 15 West of Craigpark Quarry/16 Clifton Mains/26 Overshiel/28 Bonnington Mains
Policy Landscape	Dalmahoy policies	26 - all	all of 33 East of Dalmahoy/34 Dalmahoy Country Club/35 West of Dalmahoy

Landscape type	Landscape Character Area	LCA	CAAs
			part of 30 Addiston Mains
Rolling farmland	Gowanhill farmland	27 – almost all	all of 36 Hags Farm/37 Dalmahoy Mains/38 Newhouse/39 North of Dalmahoy Hill/45 Riccarton Village/46 Currievale/48 Weaver’s Knowe
Settled farmland	Riccarton institutional landscape	28	N/A
Settled farmland	Gogar farmland and institutions	29 - all	all of 20 Gogarburn Golf Course part of 19 Norton Park/21 East of Millburn Tower/22 SASA/ 23 Garden District West
Settled farmland	East Hermiston farmland	30 - all	part of 21 East of Millburn Tower/23 Garden District West/24 Garden District South
Rolling farmland	Baberton farmland	31 - almost all	all of 47 West of Riccarton Mains Road/49 Baberton Golf Club/50 Baberton part of 24 Garden District South
Rural outcrop hills	Kaimes Hill	32 - all	part of 40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill
Pentland flanks	Leith plateau farmland	33 – almost all	all of 21 Haughhead Farm/43 Boll-o-Bere Farm/44 RAF Kirknewton part of 14 Whelpside/26 Buteland Hill/40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill Note LCA extends over two sectors
Pentland flanks	Currie sloping wooded farmland	34 - part	all of 1 Woodhall/3 Middle Kinleith/4 Wester Kinleith/5 Lymphoy/6 Malleney/7 Harlaw Farm/17 Harmeny School/20 Balleney Farm part of 2 Easter Kinleith
Pentland flanks	Redford basin	35	N/A
Pentland flanks	Cockburn geometric wooded farmland	36 - part	all of 9 South of Dalmahoy Hill/10 Stable House/11 Bankhead House/12 Glenbrook House/15 House of Cockburn/16 Cockburn Farm/18 South of Balerno/19 Goodtrees Farm/22 Marchbank House/23 Cockdurno/24 Cockburnhill part of 14 Whelpside/40 Dalmahoy Hill and Ravelrig Hill
Pentland hills - upper slopes and summits	Bavelaw geometric wooded farmland	37	N/A
Incised river valley	Water of Leith Colinton to Balerno	38	N/A
Pentland flanks	West Pentland fringe	39 small part	all of 25 Buteland Farm/26 Buteland Hill
settled farmland	Craigpark fragmented farmland	40 - part	all of 3 Hillwood Quarry/4 Hillwood Farm/13 West of Newbridge/14 Clifton Hall part of 15 West of Craigpark Quarry/16 Clifton Mains/17 Craigpark Quarry
Pentland flanks	North Pentland slopes	41	N/A
Pentland hills - upper slopes and summits	Pentland heights	42	N/A
Settled farmland	Broomhill farmland	43 - part	most of 10 South of Frogston Road East

Landscape type	Landscape Character Area	LCA	CAAs
Rolling farmland	Burdiehouse farmland	44 - part	all of 9 Drum South/10 South of Gilmerton Station Road/11 South of Lang Loan/12 East of Burdiehouse Road part of 10 South of Frogston Road East (sector 2)
Settled farmland	Brunstane farmland	45	N/A
Lowland farmland	Danderhall settled farmland	46 – small part	part of 9 Drum South
Settled farmland	Craigmillar farmland	47 - part	most of 6 SE Wedge
Policy Landscape	Craigmillar policies	48 - all	most of 4 Peffermill Playing Fields/5 Craigmillar Castle Park
Policy landscape	Drum policies	49 - all	all of 8 Drum North - coincides
Prominent urban hills	Corstorphine Hill	50	all of 2 Craigmillar Road/4 Corstorphine Hill/5 Ravelston Golf Course/6 Murrayfield Golf Course/7 Edinburgh Zoo/8 Beechmount House/9 Murrayfield Hospital
Prominent urban hills	Craiglockhart Hills	51	N/A
Prominent urban hills	Braid Hills	52 - all	all of 1 Blackford Hill/2 Hermitage Golf Course/4 The Braids part 3 West of Liberton Brae/5 Mortonhall Golf Course/
Policy Landscape	Mortonhall policies	53 - all	all of 7 Mortonhall/8 Mortonhall Cemetery and Crematorium/9 Morton Mains
Settled farmland	Liberton fringes	54 - all	all of 6 South of Liberton Drive part of 3 West of Liberton Brae
Policy landscape	Edmonstone Policies	55 - part	part of 6 SE Wedge
Policy landscape	Duddingston Policies	56 - all	all of 1 Duddingston Golf Club/2 Duddingston Playing Fields
Informal open space	Duddingston Loch	57	N/A
Recreational open space	Prestonfield golf course	58 - all	all of 3 Prestonfield Golf Club
Incised river valley	Water of Leith New Town	59	N/A
Prominent urban hill	Holyrood Park	60	N/A
Formal urban greenspace	The Meadows	61	N/A
Prominent urban hill	Castle Rock	62	N/A
Formal urban greenspace	Princes Street Gardens	63	N/A
Prominent urban hill	Calton Hill	64	N/A
Formal urban greenspace	Queen Street Gardens	65	N/A
Formal urban	Leith Links	66	N/A

Landscape type	Landscape Character Area	LCA	CAAs
greenspace			
Formal urban greenspace	Royal Botanic Gardens	67	N/A
Formal urban greenspace	Inverleith Park	68	N/A
Urban waterfront	Granton and Leith waterfront	69	N/A
Coastal sands	Portobello sands	70	N/A
Incised river valley	Water of Leith Slateford to Colinton Dell	71 - all	all of 10 Water of Leith - coincides
Settled farmland	Airport	72	N/A
Policy Landscape	Dreghorn Woodland and Barracks	73	N/A
Urban waterfront	Queensferry waterfront	74	N/A
Coastal sands	Hopetoun coast	75	N/A
	Kaimes	Not in LCA	42

Annex B: References

Edinburgh Landscape Character Assessment, prepared for City of Edinburgh Council by LUC in association with Carol Anderson, January 2010

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