

Table 1: Development types and groupings for staged changes to PDR

Development Type/ Grouping	Rationale
Phase 1 – from Autumn 2019	
Digital communications infrastructure	Will help deliver network improvements which underpin Scotland’s digital economy as outlined in our recently published “5G: Strategy for Scotland”.
Agricultural developments – including measures which could further support the delivery of affordable homes in rural areas (for example, the conversion of agricultural buildings to residential uses)	Will help support Scotland’s rural and farming economy and potentially helps contribute to rural repopulation priority to be addressed in NPF4.
Micro-renewables (including a range of domestic and non-domestic renewable energy developments, such as solar panels, biomass, free-standing wind turbines and air source heat pumps)	Helps address the global climate emergency. (N.B. This grouping comprises a number of sub-categories and early consideration will be given to which should be prioritised within this strand of work. Consideration of all sub-categories may extend significantly beyond phase 1.)
Peatland restoration	Helps address the global climate emergency
Hill tracks (private ways)	Subject of significant public concern and meets a commitment made during the Planning (Scotland) Bill process
Phase 2 – from Spring 2020	
Electric vehicle charging infrastructure	Helps address the global climate emergency

Developments relating to active travel	Help address the global climate emergency and positive human health impacts
Phase 3 – from Autumn 2020	
Town centre changes of use	Mixed findings in the SA report. Potential to support our work on town centre regeneration but further work required to develop the detailed specification for what development types could be given PDR, and to consider how Masterplan Consent Areas could be used as an alternative means for providing consent in particular town centres.
Householder developments	Mixed findings in the SA report but has scope for significant positive effects in relation to efficient operation of planning system
Phase 4 – from Spring 2021	
District heating and supporting infrastructure	Helps address the global climate emergency but specification and detail dependent on outcome of wider legislation on such systems
Energy storage (non-domestic & domestic)	Detailed specification is dependent on emerging technologies
Defibrillator cabinets	Positive human health effects but many already considered <i>de minimis</i> by some local authorities
Phase 5 – from Autumn 2021	
Habitat pond creation	Potential positive biodiversity effects but detailed specification linked to future agricultural support programme
Allotments and community growing schemes	Potential significant long term positive effects in terms of social, population and human health
Phase 6 – no specific timescale proposed	
Snow Sports	Low priority as no significant positive or negative effects identified.