

Planning Guidance - Householders

Overview

This document sets out the Council's expectations for householder developments.

It provides guidance for:

- people who are thinking about making changes to their home.
- professionals involved in the process.

What is householder development?

Work to alter or enlarge a single residential property. This includes works within the boundary or garden of a property.

Why your views matter

We want the guidance to help people understand what we require for householder development. We want the outcome of the process to be good for all users. To do this, we want to make sure the content is clear, helpful, and balanced.

Read the draft guidance

[Draft Guidance for Householders](https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/36141/guidance-for-householders-draft-for-consultation-january-2025) <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/36141/guidance-for-householders-draft-for-consultation-january-2025>

Need a different language or format?



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

Please email the Interpretation and Translation Service at its@edinburgh.gov.uk quoting reference **24-1284**.

Your details

Why we need this information and how it will be used

The Council uses this information to ensure responses to consultations are genuine and that each person is submitting only one response.

The Council will publish all responses received to this consultation, but will not publish individual names, email addresses or postcodes. We will publish the names of organisations.

We will use your email address to contact you to let you know the results of this consultation and the actions we are taking because of the consultation.

1 Your details

First name *(Required)*

Surname *(Required)*

Email address *(Required)*

Postcode *(Required)*

Yes, I consent to being contacted about this consultation

2 Are you responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

(Required)

Please select only one item

- An individual
- On behalf of an organisation

Organisation details

3 Please provide the following information about your organisation.

Organisation name:

Organisation type:

Please select only one item

- Private sector
- Public sector
- Third and voluntary sector
- Community group or organisation
- Other (please specify below)

Your job title:

What Permissions are Required

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

1 of 1
Automatic Zoom

What is this Guidance for?

This document sets out the Council's expectations for householder developments. It provides guidance for people who are considering altering or extending their home, and for professionals involved in the application process.

The guidance should be read as a whole, considering all sections. It should be used alongside other non-statutory guidance, to direct applicants on what development is acceptable and would comply with the Development Plan. The Development Plan comprises of City Plan 2030 and National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

This guidance focuses on householder developments to alter or enlarge a single residential property, including works within the curtilage (boundary/garden) of a property. All extensions and alterations should be well designed and be of high quality. Extensions and alterations should:

- complement the existing house, leaving the house as the dominant element;
- complement the character and appearance of the surrounding area; and
- respect the amenity of neighbouring properties.

The appointment of a planning professional and/or architect is strongly encouraged in all cases.

Planning permission is not legal permission to build on or access land not in the ownership of the applicant. Other consents may also be required. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure

that proposals comply with other forms of consent, permissions and/or guidance.

Proposals for a new dwelling within the curtilage of an existing residential property are not classified as a 'householder' development. They are a 'local' development which is guided by the Edinburgh Design Guidance.

If a proposal includes operating a business from your home, then you should consult the Council's Guidance for Businesses to see if planning permission is required for a change of use. This type of proposal is also a 'local' development and not a 'householder'.

What Permissions are Required?

Policy Context
The purpose of this guidance is to explain how new development can conform with the policies in City Plan 2030 and NPF4. The relevant policies are as follows:

City Plan 2030
Policy Env 1 - 'Design Quality and Context'
Policy Env 5 - 'Alterations, Extensions and Domestic Outbuildings'
NPF 4
Policy 1 - 'Tackling the Climate and Nature Crisis'
Policy 16g - 'Quality Homes'

Other policies relating to conservation areas, listed buildings and trees may also apply. There are several policies within both City Plan 2030 (policies Env 11, Env 12 and Env 14) and NPF4 Policy 7 which may apply in these cases.

Do I need Planning Permission, Certificate of Lawfulness or other consents?

Not all extensions or alterations require planning permission. Many small alterations and extensions can be carried out without the need for planning permission - this is known as Permitted Development. Very minor alterations which do not "materially affect the external appearance of the building" may not even be 'development' at all.

The main provisions of the Permitted Development Rights are set out in a Scottish Government Circular.

There are restrictions on permitted development rights for flats and houses in Conservation Areas, and Listed Buildings. If planning permission is not required, other consents such as a Building Warrant may still be necessary.

It is the householder's responsibility to make sure that all alterations and extensions have the necessary consents. Enforcement action can be taken against developments without these.

Is It Permitted Development?

If a householder wishes to obtain written confirmation that works are permitted development, an application for a Certificate of Lawfulness must be submitted to ePlanning. A Certificate of Lawfulness is particularly useful if you are selling your house, or to avoid potential legal disputes.

For replacement windows and some renewable technologies, a Prior Approval application may be required instead of a Certificate of Lawfulness.

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Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Conservation Area - An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Development - The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land.

Permitted Development - Works that can be undertaken without the need to apply for planning permission.

Planning Permission - A formal request to a local authority for permission to undertake development (build something new or to add something to an existing building).

Listed Buildings - Listed buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are protected under legislation.

4 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Neighbourhood Character and Appearance

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Neighbourhood Character and Appearance

Development must be compatible with the existing building and surrounding neighbourhood character. The design of a development should be informed by the existing building's character and appearance, and that of the surrounding area.

Character is a combination of qualities and features that distinguishes one building or place from another. Appearance focuses specifically on the aesthetic qualities of individual features.

The need to protect character is not limited to conservation areas. All elements of a place contribute to character, including street pattern, building line, building forms, architectural style, materials, colour, typography, natural features, trees, hedges, landscaping, driveways, and boundary treatments. These combine to create a distinctive neighbourhood.

Edinburgh benefits from distinct neighbourhoods and building types. Development which takes inspiration from the positive characteristics of the neighbourhood will be supported.

Good enough in the past?
Development in the surrounding area which was granted permission in the past but does not comply with current standards should not be used as an example. Developments are considered in their own context against current legislation, policy, and non-statutory guidance. The Planning Authority will not consider inappropriate development as justification for a proposal which would otherwise fail to comply with this guidance.



Examples of characterful areas in Edinburgh

2

Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Building Line - A limit beyond which a house must not extend into a street.

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Development - The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land.

5 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Scale, Form and Design

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Scale, Form and Design

Extensions
Extensions and alterations should be compatible with the original building and surrounding neighbourhood. Development should not overwhelm or dominate the original form or appearance of a property or detract from the character of an area.

Innovative modern designs are not precluded. However, these must be of high quality and carefully consider the character and appearance of the site. Characteristic features of the original building and neighbourhood should be considered in the design of extensions. For example, the building line can be a characteristic feature of an area, established by the spatial pattern and layout of the street.



Extension by Drew Architects, photograph © Desele Photography

Front Extensions
Front porches of modest scale may be acceptable where they are compatible with the character of the original building and the street. Larger front extensions will not be supported where this is not characteristic of the area.



Small front porch

Side Extensions
A side extension should be subservient, set back and set below from the original house. This gives a clear definition between the new design and the existing building. Wrap around extensions should respect the building line and character of the original house. The extension roof should be set back and set below the existing property roof ridge by a minimum of 0.3m.



Set back side extension

Rear Extensions
A rear extension should be subservient to the original house. Two storey extensions will not generally be supported to the rear. Rear and rear/side extensions should not occupy more than one third of the rear garden area.



Subservient rear extension

Two Storey Extensions
Where a two-storey extension is proposed, it must be carefully designed to minimise impact on neighbouring amenity.



Unacceptable two storey extension. Overwhelming, dominating, and falling amenity tests.

3

Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Building Line - A limit beyond which a house must not extend into a street.

Dormer Window - A window that projects vertically from a sloping roof.

Flat - A flat is a separate and self-contained set of premises, whether on the same floor or not, forming part of a building from some other part of which it is divided horizontally. Flats also include four-in-a-blocks or maisonettes, as well as some studio and mews buildings.

Fronting a Road - An elevation of a building which faces onto a road.

Gable End - The triangular upper part of a wall supporting two sides of a pitched roof.

House - A residential property which does not contain a flat.

Principal Elevation - The elevation of the original dwellinghouse which by virtue of its design, setting, or both, is the principal elevation.

6 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Amenity

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Amenity

New development can potentially reduce the amount of daylight and sunlight a neighbouring property receives. It can also impact on the privacy and outlook of neighbours. These factors are important considerations, which must be addressed when considering a new extension or alteration to a property.

Daylight and Sunlight

Daylight – The amount of natural light which will reach a window after a development has been constructed.

Sunlight – The amount of sunlight which will reach garden ground after a development has been constructed.

Calculating daylight and sunlight is complex, but there is some 'simple 'rule of thumb' methods which can be used to check whether a proposed development is likely to conform.

In all cases, daylight to bathrooms, stores, hallways, and non-habitable rooms will not be protected. Daylight to side or gable windows will not be protected.



Shadows cast in gardens

6

Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Neighbouring Amenity - Quality of living conditions for neighbouring properties. Assessment considers developments effect upon a neighbour's outlook, privacy, sunlight/daylight, and general environment of the neighbourhood.

7 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Materials

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>>" and then "Presentation Mode")

1 of 1Automatic Zoom

Materials

Appropriate materials can contribute to good design. All materials should be clearly labelled on drawings. In most cases, the materials used should match the existing building and be in keeping with the character and appearance of the neighbourhood.

The use of traditional materials in modern designs can respect the character of the area whilst still encouraging new architectural ideas. Alternatively, extensions may contrast with the original building through the use of modern, high quality materials. Sustainable, long-lasting, recyclable, and reclaimed materials are encouraged.

Windows and Doors

Windows and doors are important features of any building and contribute significantly to the character of a property. For extensions, the windows should match the existing fenestration pattern and be of the same size, style and proportions, as the original property.

For traditional properties, conservation areas, and within World Heritage Sites, replacement windows should be designed to replicate original details, including astragal pattern, style, design, materials, and opening method. uPVC is not an acceptable material for use in these areas. The Listed Building and Conservation Area Guidance contains full details of on the options available for replacement windows within the historic built environment.

In some instances, window replacement can be permitted development and a separate process for 'Prior Approval' exists for changing windows in conservation areas. This does not apply inside World Heritage Sites.

Garden Ground and Access

Garden ground and overdevelopment

Normally, at least half of the original garden area should be left after extensions, garages, and outbuildings. This is to avoid over-development. The resulting density and scale must also be in keeping with the overall spatial pattern and character of the area. Retention of soft landscaping within the remaining garden will be supported.

Boundary treatments

Walls and fences to the street form important characteristics of a neighbourhood, and their retention is strongly encouraged. When replacing or installing boundary treatments, they should not prevent overlooking of the street. Front walls and fences should not be more than 1 metre in height unless this is the prevailing character established in the neighbourhood. They will not be acceptable in estates designed with open-plan front gardens.



Characteristic stone walls and railings

Garages and outbuildings in garden ground
Buildings within the residential curtilage, such as garages, sheds, garden offices or greenhouses, should be subordinate in scale and floor area to the main house.

Proposals for garages and outbuildings will be assessed in the same way as extensions. Some points to note when planning your development:

- The use must be ancillary to the 'enjoyment of the dwelling house', for example, gardening, maintenance or hobbies.
- The building or structure must not provide facilities which allow for an individual to reside permanently on an independent basis from the main dwellinghouse. Ancillary buildings that contain sufficient facilities to enable this will be assessed as a 'local' development for the formation of a new dwellinghouse.
- Buildings in front gardens which are not permitted development will not usually be acceptable.
- Consideration will be given to how much garden ground will be left undeveloped because of an ancillary building being constructed. Approximately half of the original garden should remain undeveloped. Proposals which lead to overdevelopment of garden ground will not generally be supported.
- Permitted development rights may be available for some small-scale ancillary structures and bike stores.

11

8 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Windows and Doors

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11

Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Ancillary structure - Refers to a development which is considered subordinate or subsidiary to the main property and does not form a separate property itself. Ancillary structures include carports, garages, sheds, and pergolas.

Curtilage - An area of land attached to a house, forming an enclosure with it. Front curtilage refers to the land to the front of the principal elevation of the property. Rear curtilage refers to the land to the rear of the front elevation, including any side garden area.

Permitted Development - Works that can be undertaken without the need to apply for planning permission.

10 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Tree Work Considerations

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Tree Work Considerations

Trees, woodlands and mature planting play a crucial role in Edinburgh, keeping the city healthier, cleaner and greener. They also make a significant contribution to the City's green and blue network.



Tree contribution to the wider neighbourhood amenity.

All trees located on the site or within 12m of the red line boundary must be considered when assessing a planning application. Works which are likely to have a damaging impact on these trees, whether directly or indirectly, will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the tree is not arboriculturally suitable for retention, or a suitable mitigation proposal is provided and agreed which might reduce the harm.

Where trees are located on site or within 12m of the red line boundary, applicants must provide a Tree Constraints Plan showing the accurate location of all trees that will be directly and indirectly affected and the associated Root Protection Areas (RPAs) overlaid with the layout of the proposed development. The applicant must also provide clear photographs of all trees.

Further information may also be requested, most commonly an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and in some cases an Arboricultural Method statement (AMS). The Tree Constraints Plan and other reports will need to be produced by a suitably qualified Arboricultural consultant and be compliant with BS 5837:2012.

Appropriate mitigation measures and/or replacement planting may also be required. If you are unsure of the level of information required, please contact the Planning Authority for further guidance.

Trees with a Tree Preservation Order or in a Conservation Area are also protected by law, making it a criminal offence to carry out work without the necessary consent. Before carrying out any work that could impact a protected tree, a Tree Works Notice should be submitted to the Council. In these cases, work which qualifies as permitted development will require a Tree Works Notice/application to be submitted.

More details on protected trees, privately owned trees and tree work guidance can be found on the Council's website.



Tree protection plan drawing showing all necessary information, including protective barriers.

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Related Information

Glossary of key terms

Green and Blue Network - The totality of green and blue features in an area, for example green roofs and permeable spaces, often combining to cumulatively provide a range of benefits, including positive effects for biodiversity and water management.

Root Protection Area - These are a means of ensuring that the root systems of trees are not damaged or disturbed by construction or other activities.

11 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Environmental Sustainability

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Environmental Sustainability

All development presents an opportunity to address the global climate and nature crises, and significant weight is given to this when making planning decisions. As outlined in the Council's 2030 Climate Strategy Edinburgh seeks to be a net-zero city by 2030, and key goals for the council include halting biodiversity loss by 2030, as set out in the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2027.

Applicants are encouraged to embed sustainability measures into all development proposals and thereby contribute to a more environmentally sustainable city. The installation of some microgeneration equipment, heat pumps and heating equipment may be permitted development.



Front garden landscaping

Biodiversity Best Practices

Private gardens can be a haven for wildlife. Applicants should consider the retention and introduction of habitats and design elements that promote biodiversity. Simple measures such as the use of bird bricks and bat boxes, the installation of hedgehog highways, and retaining hedges, tree stumps or soft landscaping can be highly effective. Annex A of Nature Scot's Developing with Nature guidance provides several best practice recommendations that applicants may wish to incorporate into their proposal.

Artificial Grass

Artificial grass and the substructure/base required for its installation is development. Planning permission for its installation will be required in conservation areas and in the grounds of listed buildings. It is not considered to be soft landscaping. There is a general presumption against its installation.

Green and Blue Network

Edinburgh's gardens and trees, make a significant contribution to the City's green and blue network by providing biodiverse habitats and spaces that contribute to sustainable water management. Green roofs provide an opportunity to improve the green and blue network by intercepting rainfall and creating new habitats. This is especially important if garden space is being lost to development. Likewise, the creation of new permeable areas, for example rain gardens and planters, can intercept rainfall and contribute to the management of surface water, off-setting any potential impact from new development.

Renewable Energy Technologies

Solar panels and microgeneration equipment

Solar panels and microgeneration equipment are encouraged as part of development proposals. For areas or buildings of traditional character, solar panels are typically not acceptable on conspicuous elevations which are visible from public views. Further information on design requirements is available in the Listed Building and Conservation Area Guidance.

Heat-pumps

Heat pumps should be shown on all plans where they are proposed. Where assessment is required, applicants will need to demonstrate that the heat pump will not generate an unacceptable level of noise, typically complying with the MCS 020 standard. For areas or buildings of traditional character, heat pumps should be designed to minimise impact on the historic environment. More information can be found in the Listed Building and Conservation Area Guidance.

Woodburning Stoves and Biomass Heaters

The flue associated with any woodburning stoves, biomass boilers or other similar equipment may require planning permission. Equipment should be located sensitively and laid out as part of an overall architectural treatment. Flues on Listed buildings will likely require listed building consent for internal and external work.

Edinburgh is a smoke control area, as defined by the Clean Air Act 1993. Only equipment complying with standards provided by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs should be installed.

14

Related Information

Glossary of key terms

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12 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Submitting an Application

Please see the relevant chapter of the guidance below:

(To see the guidance full screen, please click on ">>" and then "Presentation Mode")

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Automatic Zoom

Submitting an application

Pre-application advice is not available for Householder proposals.

Applications can be submitted online at ePlanning. This is operated by ePlanning Scotland and a [guide to applying online](#) is available.

If applications cannot be submitted online, hardcopy applications can be downloaded from the ePlanning. These can be printed and posted to:

Planning and Building Standards,
Waverley Court,
4 East Market Street,
Edinburgh
EH3 8BG

Additional drawings submitted after the application has been validated will not be accepted, unless agreed with the Case Officer.

Application Fee

Fees can be calculated using the [ePlanning Fee Calculator](#). Payments should be made on ePlanning when submitting the application.



Home

What's new / What's on

For Developers

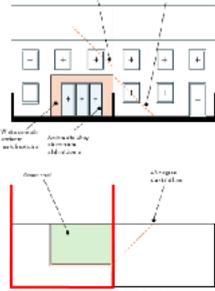
ePlanning website menu

Application Drawing Requirements

The drawing requirements are outlined in the [Heads of Planning Scotland validation guidance note](#). The plans and drawings required will depend on the scale, nature and location of the proposal.

For minor householder applications, such as a garden fence or window alterations, brochure details may be acceptable, but their precise location should be shown on a scale drawing.

All proposed works should be coloured, annotations should be included to note the proposal dimensions and materials.



Colourized and annotated technical drawings

Neighbour Notification

The Council will notify all properties within 20 metres of the application site. The public have 21 days from the date of the Council's notice to make a formal public representation.

Public Representations

Public representations are submitted online via the [Planning Portal](#) and can provide support, objection, or neutral comment in relation to an application. Only comments which raise material planning considerations can be considered. These can include, for example:

- Non-compliance with the development plan.
- The design of the proposed development and its relationship to its surrounding.
- The effect on neighbouring amenity.
- Legitimate public concern or support expressed on relevant planning matters.

We cannot take into account such matters as:

- Private interests, such as property values or the loss of a private view.
- Land ownership disputes and construction related matters such as access or noise.
- The perceived merits of other proposals or the same proposal on another site.
- Matters dealt with under Building Standards or other legislation/regulators.

In determining planning applications, the Council cannot consider matters that are not relevant in planning terms, or become involved in matters dealt with by other regulators.

More details on [how to make a valid comment](#) is available on our website.

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13 Do you have any comments or suggestions on this section of the draft guidance?

Addressing the Climate and Nature Crises

The climate and nature crises are important things to think about in Edinburgh. They should be considered within all development, including householder development.

14 To what extent do you agree that the guidance provides an appropriate response to:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
the climate crisis. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
the nature crisis. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>				

15 Do you have any comments or suggestions on how the guidance addresses the climate and nature crises?

General Guidance and Understanding

16 To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The guidance is easy to understand. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
The guidance clearly explains when appropriate consent or permissions are required. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
After reading the guidance I feel confident about what I need to do when planning any potential work to my property. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>				

17 Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the draft guidance?

Please think about whether:

- Any part of your building is not covered but should be
- Any types of work are not covered but should be
- Anything is unclear

About you

These questions are based on Scottish Government guidance.

We want to get a wide range of views from different people, as well as those most likely to be impacted, to help us understand what is important to you. All these questions are optional. If you provide any information, we will use it to analyse your response.

If you are replying on behalf of an organisation, please leave this section blank.

18 What is your ethnic group?

Choose **one** section from A to F, then tick **one** box which **best describes** your ethnic group or background

A. White

Please select only one item

- 1. Scottish
- 2. Other British
- 3. Irish
- 4. Polish
- 5. Gypsy / Traveller
- 6. Roma
- 7. Showman / Showwoman
- 8. Other white ethnic group, please write in

B. Mixed or multiple ethnic groups

Please select only one item

- 9. Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups, please write in

C. Asian, Scottish Asian or British Asian

Please select only one item

- 10. Pakistani, Scottish Pakistani or British Pakistani
- 11. Indian, Scottish Indian or British Indian
- 12. Bangladeshi, Scottish Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi
- 13. Chinese, Scottish Chinese or British Chinese
- 14. Other, please write in

D. African, Scottish African or British African

Please select only one item

- 15. Please write in (for example, Nigerian, Somali)

E. Caribbean or Black

Please select only one item

- 16. Please write in (for example, Scottish Caribbean, Black Scottish)

F. Other ethnic group

Please select only one item

- 17. Arab, Scottish Arab or British Arab
- 18. Other, please write in (for example, Sikh, Jewish)

G.

Please select only one item

- 19. Prefer not to say

19 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?

Please select only one item

- None
- Church of Scotland
- Roman Catholic
- Other Christian, please write in
- Muslim, write in denomination or school
- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Sikh
- Jewish
- Pagan
- Another religion or body, please write in
- Prefer not to say

20 What is your age?

Please select only one item

- Under 16
- 16 - 24
- 25 - 34
- 35 - 44
- 45 - 54
- 55 - 64
- 65 - 74
- 75 and over
- Prefer not to say

21 Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?

Please select only one item

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

If answer 'Yes' (do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more):

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

Please select all that apply

- Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
- Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
- Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
- Dexterity (for example lifting or carrying objects, using a keyboard)
- Learning or understanding or concentrating
- Memory
- Mental health
- Stamina or breathing or fatigue
- Socially or behaviourally (for example associated with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) which includes Asperger's, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD))
- Other (please specify)
- Prefer not to say

22 Does your condition or illness/do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities?

Please select only one item

- Yes, a lot
- Yes, a little
- Not at all
- Prefer not to say

23 Do you have caring responsibilities?

Please select only one item

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

If yes, please tick all that apply.

Please select all that apply

- Primary carer of a child/children (under 18)
- Primary carer of disabled child/children
- Primary carer of disabled adult (18 and over)
- Primary carer of an older person (65 and older)
- Secondary carer

Feedback about this consultation and engagement activity

24 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about this engagement activity?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I was given all the information that I needed to have my say. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This engagement activity was clear and easy to understand. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was given the opportunity to have my say. <i>Please select only one item</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide any other comments or suggestions you may have about this engagement process.