

1. What development will we need to address climate change?

- All new planning developments must help meet Scotland's climate targets
- The climate impact of every planning development must be factored into decision making
- No new fossil fuel developments should be permitted
- An enabling framework for deployment of renewable energy solutions to meet 100% of our energy needs, involving community level decision making about how energy is distributed
- Prioritise sustainable travel, particularly public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure
- Strengthen the Scottish Government's indefinite moratorium on fracking and unconventional oil and gas
- Support the move to a circular economy and prevent new incinerators. This particularly applies to reduction and reuse of waste from builders and developers. When buildings are upgraded all old materials are reused where possible
- Investment in green employment – building skills and supporting the establishment and development of new social enterprise (such as The People's Energy Company) as well as existing companies to diversify

2. How can planning best support our quality of life, health and wellbeing in the future?

- New developments are well connected to town centres and connection routes are easily and safely cyclable and walkable.
- 20mph speed limit in towns and cities, including speed bumps on problem areas and repurposing of some streets to pedestrian and cycle routes
- Incentives for car sharing, higher taxes paid on individual car ownership and energy use
- Greater priority and rights of way granted to pedestrians and cyclists over road users
- More power granted to community councils to increase local engagement in decision-making
- More huts on a par with Scandinavian countries such as Norway (one hut every 10 people) in rural areas for people to enjoy nature, leaving more homes for local folk, rather than being bought for holiday homes
- High quality housing, including adequate new social housing provision which meets actual demand and UK Green Building Council sustainability standards, improving existing buildings to meet standards as far as possible – solar panels/ roof tiles installed as standard
- Limit to landlords multiple ownership of buildings
- Change inheritance tax laws which favour rich land owners, redistribute land more fairly
- Vertical farming in cities

3. What does planning need to do to enable development & investment in our economy to benefit everyone?^[L]_[SEP]

- Investment in green employment – building skills and supporting the establishment and development of new social enterprise (such as The People’s Energy Company) as well as existing companies to diversify
- Support investment in living wage and universal basic income
- Encourage local sourcing and support for local businesses creating sustainable supply chains - new developments are well connected to town centres and connection routes are easily and safety cyclable and walkable.
- GDP is measured in wellbeing and value is not only financial/ monetary but also social and environmental
- Limiting individual wealth
- Follow principles of the donought economy, Kate Raworth – ensure everyone’s basic human rights are met, and that there are limits to individual wealth and wealth that detrimentally impacts the environment in any way
- Digital inclusion for all – as so many have learned to work remotely, from anywhere

4. How can planning improve, protect and strengthen the special character of our places?^[1]_[SEP]

- Investment in landscaped greenspaces – making use of rooftops of buildings where necessary in cities to encourage biodiversity – living buildings
- Sustainable agricultural practices, moving to plant-based as much as possible, to allow for rotation.
- Planting more trees – in rural areas and urban areas

5. What infrastructure do we need to plan and build and realise our long term aspirations?

- C-19 has already made some positive impact, although in the short term this is unfortunately likely to have exacerbated health inequalities.
- Our natural resources our wind, waves, solar and hydro and we need more investment in research about how to capitalise on this further – however we already know that we will need to reduce energy use – especially if we move to electric cars, people are incentivised to drive less