

The Plan takes account of a wide range of other documents and sources of evidence many of which also influence the outcome of planning decisions. The most significant and relevant of these are listed and hyperlinked here.

National Legislation and Policy

[The Planning etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2006](#)⁽³⁴⁾

[New national planning legislation](#)⁽³⁵⁾

[New national planning policies and spatial strategy](#)⁽³⁶⁾

[The National Transport Strategy](#)⁽³⁷⁾

[The National Marine Plan](#)⁽³⁸⁾

[Managing waste policy](#)⁽³⁹⁾

Other Highland Policy and Guidance

[Highland wide Local Development Plan 2012](#)⁽⁴⁰⁾

[Adopted Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan 2015](#)⁽⁴¹⁾

[Supplementary and Non-statutory Development Guidance](#)⁽⁴²⁾

34 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/17/contents>

35 <https://www.transformingplanning.scot/planning-reform/legislation/>

36 <https://www.transformingplanning.scot/national-planning-framework/>

37 <https://www.transport.gov.scot/our-approach/national-transport-strategy/>

38 <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-national-marine-plan/>

39 <https://www.gov.scot/policies/managing-waste/>

40 https://www.highland.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1505/highland-wide_local_development_plan.pdf

41 https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/15008/adopted_inner_moray_firth_local_development_plan

42 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory/52/a_to_z

[Housing land information including the Highland Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2020](#) ⁽⁴³⁾

[Highlands and Islands Regional Transport Strategy](#) ⁽⁴⁴⁾

[Highland Outcome Improvement Plan](#) ⁽⁴⁵⁾

[Highland Core Path Plans](#) ⁽⁴⁶⁾

Supporting Documents

The following documents, all available through the [Inner Moray Firth LDP webpage](#) ⁽⁴⁷⁾, have a direct connection with the Plan's content.

- Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan 2 Main Issues Report (MIR): 2021
- Inner Moray Firth Proposed Local Development Plan 2: 2022
- Inner Moray Firth Proposed Local Development Plan 2: Report of Examination: 2024
- MIR Monitoring Statement
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): draft and revised Environmental Report
- Mapped SEA Site Assessments
- Equalities Impact Assessment Screening
- The draft and finalised Transport Appraisal
- The Habitats Regulations Appraisal
- Greenspace Audit

43 https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/205/planning_-_policies_advice_and_service_levels/556/housing_land_information

44 https://hitrans.org.uk/Strategy/Regional_Transport_Strategy

45 <https://highlandcpp.org.uk/about-us/highland-outcome-improvement-plan/>

46 https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/1225/countryside_farming_and_wildlife/161/outdoor_access/4

47 https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/178/local_and_statutory_development_plans/202/inner_moray_firth_local_development_plan/3

Appendix 2 - Schedule of land ownership | Clàr-seilbhe an fhearainn

This Schedule of Landownership sets out where The Highland Council has a land ownership interest (in part or full) in any Plan allocation. This is a requirement of Regulation 9 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008. This Schedule does not reflect land ownerships which have or will be transferred to The Council as a consequence of development, in particular where this relates to the requirements for provision of affordable housing under Policy 32 Affordable Housing of the Highland-wide Local Development Plan.

Table 5 Schedule of Highland Council Landownership

Description of land owned by planning authority to policies, proposals or views contained in the Plan	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Allotments, Achnagarron Farm	Alness AL07 - Achnagarron Farm
Osprey House, Alness Point Business Park	Alness AL11 - Alness Point
Workshops and depot	Dingwall DW05 - Dingwall Riverside (North)
Workshops, offices, community uses	Dingwall DW06 - Dingwall Riverside (South)
Land at Dochcarty Brae	Dingwall DW08 Dingwall North - Dochcarty Brae
Workshop Units	Invergordon IG03 - Land south west of Railway Station
Waste Transfer Station	Invergordon IG07 - Cromarty Firth Industrial Estate
Dalcross Industrial Estate Expansion	Inverness Airport Business Park IA02 - Dalcross Industrial Estate Expansion

Appendix 2 - Schedule of land ownership | Clàr-seilbhe an fhearainn

Description of land owned by planning authority to policies, proposals or views contained in the Plan	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land at Cradlehall Farm	INE02: Ashton South/INE22: Ashton District Park
Land at Seafield of Raigmore	INE03: Ashton East/INE20: Ashton Park
Land north of Moor Road	INE05: Stratton North
Land south of Moor Road	INE06: Stratton East
Land at Balloch Farm	Inverness INE18 - Land at Balloch Farm
Land east of Barn Church Road	Inverness INE23 - Stratton Health Centre
Land South of Moor Road	Inverness INE24 - Stratton Primary School
Land east of Culloden Academy	Inverness INE25 - Culloden Academy Redevelopment
Housing	Inverness INC01 - Diriebught Depot
War Memorial	Inverness INC03 - Inverness Public Transport and Freight Interchange
Land east of Longman Road	Inverness INC03 - Inverness Public Transport and Freight Interchange
Spectrum Centre	Inverness INC04 - Inverness Central
Rose Street Multi-Storey Car Park	Inverness INC04 - Inverness Central
Inverness Library	Inverness INC04 - Inverness Central

Appendix 2 - Schedule of land ownership | Clàr-seilbhe an fhearainn

Description of land owned by planning authority to policies, proposals or views contained in the Plan	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Inverness Bus Station	Inverness INC04 - Inverness Central
Land at Burnett Road (Common Good)	Inverness INC05 - Shore Street City Centre Expansion
Land at Harbour Road	Inverness INC05 - Shore Street City Centre Expansion
Land at Longman Foreshore East (Common Good)	Inverness INC09 - Former Longman Landfill West
Inverness Museum & Art Gallery	Inverness INC10 - Inverness Castle and Bridge Street
Longman Landfill Site	Inverness INC11 - Former Longman Landfill East
Community Land west of Dores Road	Inverness INS10 - Ness-side Central
Land at East of Golfview Road	Inverness INW03 - East of Golfview Road
Land at West of St Valery Avenue	Inverness INW04 - West of St Valery Avenue
Land at Torvean Quarry	Inverness INW07 - Torvean Quarry
Land at Torvean North	Inverness INW08 - Torvean North
Land at Torvean South	Inverness INW09 - Torvean South
Land at East of Muirtown Locks	Inverness INW10 - East of Muirtown Locks

Appendix 2 - Schedule of land ownership | Clàr-seilbhe an fhearainn

Description of land owned by planning authority to policies, proposals or views contained in the Plan	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Land at Muirtown Basin	Inverness INW11 - Muirtown Basin
Charleston Academy Community Campus	Inverness INW12 - Charleston Campus
Huts and community space west of Inverness High School playing fields	Inverness INW13 - East of Dochfour Drive
Land at Merkinch Shore	Inverness INW14 - Merkinch Shore
Land at Lochan Corr, Muir of Ord	Muir of Ord MO01 - Lochan Corr
Recreation and leisure areas	Muir of Ord MO03 - Recreation and Leisure Areas
15 Falconers Lane, 60 King Street, 4-6 Courthouse Lane, The Court House - 2 High Street, Fire Station and various car park lands.	Nairn NA03 - Nairn Town Centre
Land at Sandown (Common Good)	Nairn NA04 - Sandown
Workshop and land	Seaboard Villages SB03 - Balintore Industrial Estate
Undeveloped land	Tain TN03 - Land to Rear of Craighill Primary School
Tain Royal Academy and adjoining recreational space	Tain TN04 - Tain Royal Academy

Appendix 2 - Schedule of land ownership | Clàr-seilbhe an fhearainn

Description of land owned by planning authority to policies, proposals or views contained in the Plan	Reference to policies, proposals or views contained in local development plan which relate to the occurrence of development of the land
Grazing land	Tain TN07 - Blarliath

We try to minimise the amount of jargon in our planning documents but the use of some technical language is unavoidable. This section contains a list of abbreviations, acronyms and terms used in this Plan and in the related background documents and an explanation of their origin and/or meaning. Please note the explanations given are not intended as legal definitions of the planning terms used.

Abbreviations/Acronyms

IMFLDP1: the first Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan adopted in July 2015

LDP: Local Development Plan

HNDA: Housing Need and Demand Assessment

HIE: Highlands and Islands Enterprise

HRA: Habitats Regulations Appraisal

HwLDP: the Highland wide Local Development Plan 2012

NSA: National Scenic Area

SAC: Special Area of Conservation

SDA: Settlement Development Area

SEPA: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

SLA: Special Landscape Area

SNH: Scottish Natural Heritage (now known as NatureScot)

SPA: Special Protection Area

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

SuDS: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

SG: Supplementary Guidance

Terms

A

Action / Delivery Programme: A working (with at least annual updates) document developed in consultation with key investment stakeholders and sets out, in very broad terms, how and by whom the key elements of the Local Development Plan will be implemented.

Affordable Housing: Residential units available for rent and/or purchase at below full open market rent/price because of some element of public (or occasionally private) subsidy. Many of these units are not affordable to all prospective tenants / purchasers.

Allocations: Land specifically identified in a Local Development Plan as appropriate for a specific use or mix of uses.

Active Travel Plans: Plans which help establish a network for walking, cycling, wheeling and access to public transport routes. These identify a core active travel network and prioritised actions in certain locations which serve as a framework for future investment and new development.

B

Brownfield Land: Land which has previously been developed. The term may cover vacant or derelict land, land occupied by redundant or underutilised buildings, and other developed land in a settlement boundary where further intensification of use is considered acceptable.

C

Carbon CLEVER: An initiative aimed at achieving a carbon neutral Inverness and a low carbon Highlands by 2025, toward which the Council has committed resources from its capital budget.

Charrette: An intensive planning session where citizens, designers and importantly the community collaborate to prepare a single vision for a site/development. The sessions also provide a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the final output.

Council's Capital Programme: The Highland Council's programme of capital expenditure on specific infrastructure projects and services.

Core Path Plans: A statutory document that details and maps the most important local network of paths in an area. The paths cater for all types of users, for example walkers, cyclists, horse riders, and people with disabilities.

D

Design and Access Statements: A Design and Access Statement is a document containing both a design statement and a written statement about how issues relating to access to a proposed development for people with disabilities, have been dealt with. The statement will explain the policy approach and how any specific issues, which might affect access to the development for disabled people, have been addressed. It will also state what, if any, consultation has been undertaken and what account has been taken of the outcome of any consultation.

Design Statements: A document that sets out the architectural and layout design principles on which a development is based. A design statement enables the designer or applicant to explain why the selected design solution is the best and most suitable choice in terms of the building's design, layout, materials and the space around the building. A design statement can be applied to a single building in the countryside or to multiple buildings within more densely populated areas.

Design Review Panel: A group of local built environment professionals who provide free design advice to development teams preparing planning applications for major or locally significant developments with the aim of raising the quality of development which will assist in creating sustainable and better places. Projects are referred to the Design Review Panel as set out in the Panel's Terms of Reference. A reports of the Design Review Panel is a material considerations in the assessment of a connected planning application and applicants will be expected to demonstrate that their proposal has responded to the relevant Panel report.

Developer contributions: These planning obligations provide a means of ensuring that developers contribute towards the infrastructure and services needed to make proposed developments acceptable in terms of land use planning. Contributions may be made as financial payments or as direct works.

Development Brief: A development brief provides an assessment of constraints and opportunities presented by a site and the type of development expected or encouraged, based on this assessment. A brief will provide guidance on key elements that any development should incorporate, with reference to appropriate national and Highland policies where necessary. A brief may include details on function, layout, plot sizes, building heights, building lines and materials etc. A brief can often precede and inform a design statement or master plan. They may be prepared by the Council for certain sites, however, it will more often be expected that prospective developers will prepare briefs and agree these with the Council in advance of a planning application being submitted. The Brief will be a material consideration in the decision making process.

District Heating Network: District heating is a means of delivering heat from a point of generation to end users – homes, offices, leisure centre, and other users of heat. A district heating scheme generally consists of: a heat source, often in the form of a dedicated central energy centre, and a

network of insulated pipes used to deliver heat, in the form of water or steam. They provide efficient generation and distribution of heat, helping to secure a significant reduction in CO₂ emissions in comparison to conventional heating approaches⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Development Plan: Sets out how we think land should be used over the next few years. Each Scottish local authority (if it is the local planning authority for its area) must produce a Development Plan.

E

Economic Development Areas: These refer to places, outwith the main settlements, which we believe should be developed over the Plan period for employment uses and therefore contribute to the local economy.

Energy from Waste: Energy that is recovered by thermally treating waste.

European Protected Species: Species of animal and plant listed respectively in Schedule 2 and Schedule 4 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 as amended.

Energy Statement: An Energy Statement will be informed by heat map information, and include an assessment of whether a district heating solution is viable or feasible for the development. An Energy Statement will also identify any available sources of heat or other factors such as where land should be safeguarded for future district heating infrastructure. An Energy Statement will be required where indicated in the developer requirements for particular sites and preparation of an Energy Statement will be encouraged for other sites, particularly if provision of or connection to a district heating network is being considered.

48 Scottish Cities Alliance – “district heating” planning policy and guidance workstream

G

Green Economy: A green economy is defined as low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into such economic activities, infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency, and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Greenfield Land: Land (or a defined site) which has previously never been built on.

Green networks: Different from greenspaces. They may serve one or more of the same functions as greenspaces but in a less formal or more strategic way. Green networks provide the physical, visual and habitat connections for greenspaces and therefore ensure accessibility for both wildlife and people. Development can be more flexibly accommodated within or adjacent to a green network as long as the network's connectivity and integrity is maintained and it is incorporated into a development as a positive landscape and design feature.

Greenspace: The mapped areas in the Plan that have formal protection from development. They are the discrete and easily identifiable green and blue (waterside or waterbody) spaces that contribute to the character and setting of a place and provide amenity, biodiversity, recreation benefits as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation opportunities. Greenspaces may overlap with areas designated for other purposes such as Conservation Areas or environmentally protected places such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Also includes non-mapped space (other than agricultural land), which serves a recreational or an amenity function for the public or provides aesthetic value to the public.

Growing Settlements: The smallest, established settlements where appropriate, limited 'infill' growth will still be encouraged. These are settlements which we think would benefit from a set of guiding factors to direct development to the best locations rather than setting it out as a Settlement Development Area boundary and specifically delineated site allocations.

H

Highlands and Islands Enterprise: The Scottish Government's economic and community development agency for the Highlands and Islands.

Highland-wide Local Development Plan: An overarching Development Plan document, which sets the strategy and vision for the whole Highland area (excluding the area covered by the Cairngorms National Park which has its own local development plan) and sets out how land can be used by developers for the next 20 years.

Hinterland Area: Area of countryside around Inverness and the Ross-shire major work centres that experiences pressure for housing development from commuters to those work centres.

Housing Market Area: A geographical area which is relatively self-contained in terms of where house purchasers and sellers move to and from.

Housing Need and Demand Assessment: Provides the methodology and evidence base to estimate future housing requirements over the next 20 years for both affordable housing and private market housing.

I

Infrastructure: The basic services and facilities needed to support development. These include road access and water and sewerage facilities and green infrastructure, e.g. landscaping, green networks, open spaces, and paths. More widely, it can also include community infrastructure such as schools and other community facilities.

K

Key Agency: A national or regional organisation that has an important role in planning for the future of an area. Key Agencies are defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

L

Local Place Plans: A new type of plan giving local communities an opportunity to develop proposals for the development and use of land for their communities. Further details are defined within the Town and Country Planning (Local Place Plans) (Scotland) Regulations 2021.

Low and Zero Carbon Technologies: Low and zero carbon technologies (LZCTs) provide space and water heating and electricity through renewable technologies or combined heat and power (CHP), which are retrofitted or integral to the building or community.

M

Masterplan: A masterplan comprises images and text describing how an area will be developed. Its scope can range from strategic planning to small scale groups of buildings. Most commonly, a masterplan describes and maps an overall development concept which may include present and future land use; urban design and landscaping; built form; infrastructure; circulation and service provision. It is based on an understanding of place and it is intended to provide a structured approach to creating a clear and consistent framework for development. The Council's Placemaking policy and guidance provides further details.

Material consideration: Matters that should be considered when making a decision on a planning application. Scottish Government guidance states that there are two main tests in deciding whether a consideration is material and relevant and advises as follows: "It should serve or be related to the

purpose of planning. It should therefore relate to the development and use of land; and It should fairly and reasonably relate to the particular application. It is for the decision maker to decide if a consideration is material and to assess both the weight to be attached to each material consideration and whether individually or together they are sufficient to outweigh the development plan. Where development plan policies are not directly relevant to the development proposal, material considerations will be of particular importance". Whether a consideration is material is a matter that may ultimately be decided by the courts when required.

Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for any adverse effects or maximise any positive effects associated with a development.

Modal Shift: A change in people's means of travel, normally towards more sustainable transport such as cycling, or public transport. An example would be when somebody stops travelling to and from work by car and starts using public transport.

N

National Planning Framework: Is the Scottish Government's strategy for Scotland's long term spatial development.

National Scenic Area: Areas of nationally important landscape with special qualities that are designated for safeguarding and enhancement through national and local policy.

O

Outdoor Sports Facilities: uses where sportscotland is a statutory consultee under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, which establishes 'outdoor sports facilities' as land used as: (a) an outdoor playing field extending to not

less than 0.2 hectare used for any sport played on a pitch; (b) an outdoor athletics track; (c) a golf course; (d) an outdoor tennis court, other than those within a private dwelling, hotel or other tourist accommodation; and (e) an outdoor bowling green.

P

Placemaking Audit: Highland Council is progressing non-statutory planning guidance on a Placemaking Audit approach for developments of 4 or more residential units which places the onus on the developer to initially assess their own proposal against the six qualities of successful places embedded in National Planning Framework 4, namely; healthy, pleasant, connected, distinctive, sustainable and adaptable.

Placemaking Priorities: These are important considerations for how a settlement can grow and be enhanced in order that it functions well and is an attractive place to live. These priorities will help to guide decisions on individual development and investment proposals.

Planning Obligations and other legal agreements: Planning obligations (previously known as developer contributions or planning agreements) are a mechanism used to secure physical works or financial payments to the Council, or another agency, to contribute towards additional infrastructure or improved services. These relate to improvements necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations are a form of contract. The most common type is an agreement under Section 75 The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) act 1997, as amended, and are only necessary to secure the obligations and where successors in title need to be bound by the required obligation. For example, where phased contributions to infrastructure are required. In other instances, other legal agreements can be used where one-off financial payments are made in advance of planning permission being issued.

Pre-Application Advice: We encourage and welcome the opportunity to provide pre-application advice before the submission of a formal planning application. We offer three levels of pre-application advice namely:

Appendix 3 - Glossary | Beag-fhaclair

1. [Local Small Scale Pre-applications](#)⁽⁴⁹⁾ - for 1 - 3 houses and other types of local development.
2. [Local Medium Scale Pre-applications](#)⁽⁵⁰⁾ - medium-scale developments e.g. housing developments between 4 to 49 units, commercial development and other types of development.
3. [Major Pre-application Advice](#)⁽⁵¹⁾ – see our [Definition of a major development](#)⁽⁵²⁾ for the full list. e.g. 50 or more houses, the total area of the site is 2 hectares or more.

We also offer pre-application advice for [Listed Buildings](#)⁽⁵³⁾ and for those proposed changes to these buildings which will require planning permission.

For all types of pre-application advice the Council charges a fee to cover the costs and the current fees can be found at [Other Planning and Environment Fees and Charges document](#)⁽⁵⁴⁾.

R

Renewables: Technologies that utilise renewable sources for energy generation.

Reinstatement: A process of returning land and/or buildings to a state comparable to that prior to development/degradation.

49 http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/205/planning_-_policies_advice_and_service_levels/785/pre-application_advice/2

50 http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/205/planning_-_policies_advice_and_service_levels/785/pre-application_advice/3

51 http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/205/planning_-_policies_advice_and_service_levels/785/pre-application_advice/4

52 http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/180/planning_-_applications_warrants_and_certificates/579/major_developments

53 http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/192/planning_-_listed_buildings_and_conservation_areas/174/listed_buildings

54 http://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/file/20630/other_planning_and_environment_fees_and_charges_-_applicable_as_of_1_april_2019

Restoration: A process of returning land and/or buildings to an acceptable state following development.

S

Scheme Design Codes: A design guide produced for a particular site/development which establishes a set of rules/codes designers have to follow in terms of; shopfront design, signage, house design, finishes and layout. The codes can be produced by the Council, land-owner or developer.

Sequential Approach: The sequential approach requires developers to search for a site for their proposal starting with the locations that the Plan deems most acceptable in planning terms and then only if those can be demonstrated to be unsuitable, moving on to consider sequentially less acceptable locations. For example, developers of large scale retail developments are required to look first of all at City and town centre locations.

Settlement Development Area: A delineated boundary that reflects the built up area and allocated expansion areas for a main settlement. These settlement envelopes are the preferred areas for most types of development.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Sites which are areas of land and water (to the seaward limits of local authority areas) that Scottish Natural Heritage considers to best represent our natural heritage - its diversity of plants, animals and habitats, rocks and landforms, or a combination of such natural features. They are the essential building blocks of Scotland's protected areas for nature conservation. Many are also designated as Natura sites. SNH designates SSSIs under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

Special Area of Conservation: A protected site designated under the EC Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC). Special Areas of Conservation are classified for habitats and species (excluding birds) listed in Annexes of the Habitats Directive (as amended) which are considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. These sites, together with Special Protection Areas, are called Natura sites.

Special Landscape Area: A regionally significant landscape. These are areas where the scenery is highly valued locally and have been designated by the Council to ensure that the landscape is not damaged by inappropriate development and in some cases encourage positive landscape management.

Special Protection Area: A protected site classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC). Special Protection Areas are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory bird species. These sites, together with Special Areas of Conservation, are called Natura sites.

(Environmentally) Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs - i.e. development that doesn't erode the current stock of environmental resources.

U

Uses: Each allocation includes one or more, specified, acceptable land uses. Where relevant, the corresponding permissible use(s) are taken from The The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes)(Scotland) Order 1997:

- Housing: Class 9 Houses (but may also allow Class 8 Residential institutions).
- Business: Class 4 Business (but may also allow ancillary storage or distribution uses).
- Tourism: Various Classes, dependent upon site circumstances.
- Industry: Class 4 Business, Class 5 General Industrial, Class 6 Storage or Distribution.

- Community: Class 10 Non residential institutions (but may also including other public facilities such as sports pitches).
 - Retail: Class 1 Shops (but Plan text may restrict scale and type of retailing).
 - Additional Uses are included for allocations where specific developments are being supported, e.g. student accommodation.
-

W

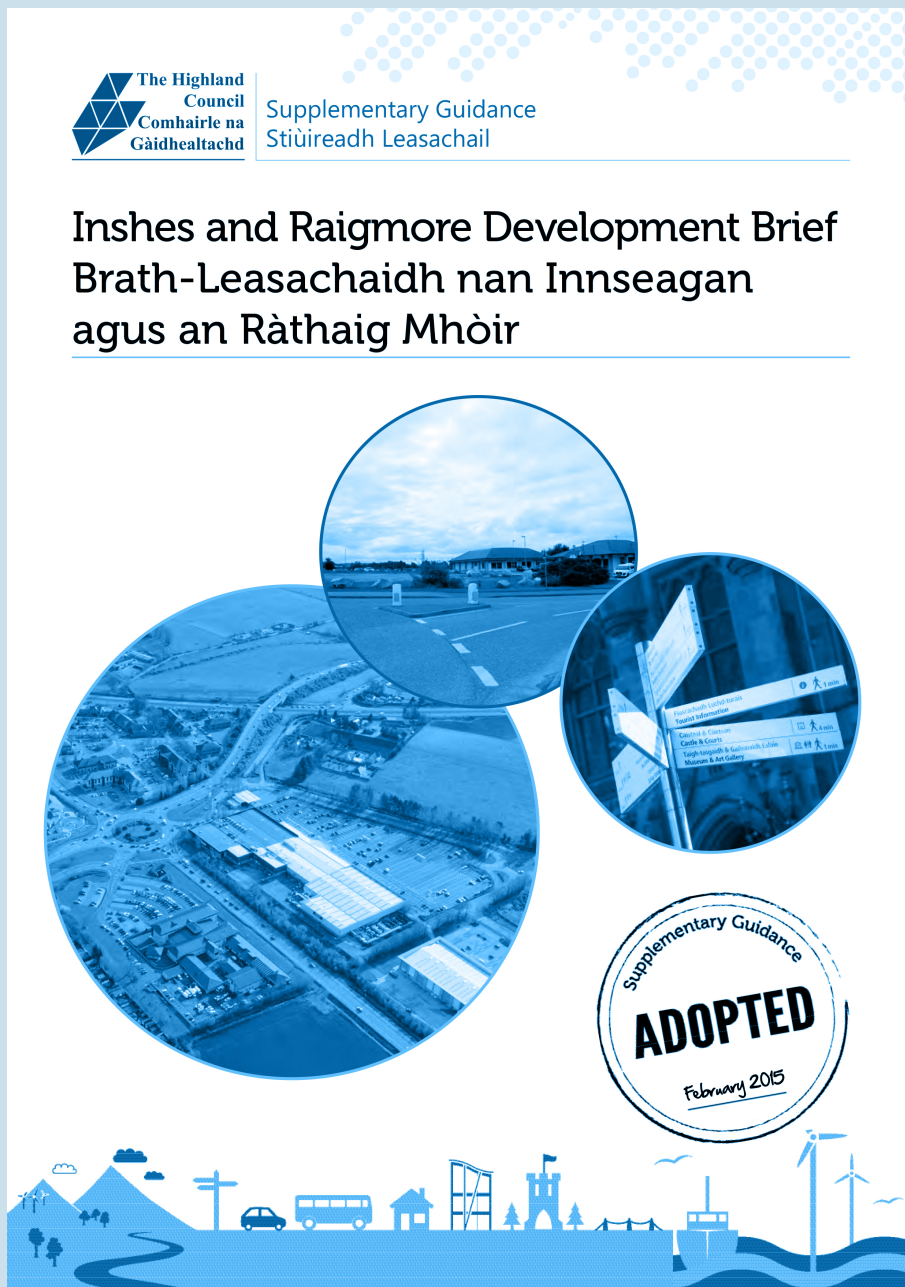
Waste Facility: Facilities for the sorting, recycling, treatment and/or disposal of municipal and commercial waste.

Wider Countryside: All countryside located outwith the defined Hinterland area.

Windfall: Development on land not specifically allocated for this purpose within the Development Plan.

Policy 15(a)

Inshes and Raigmore Development Brief

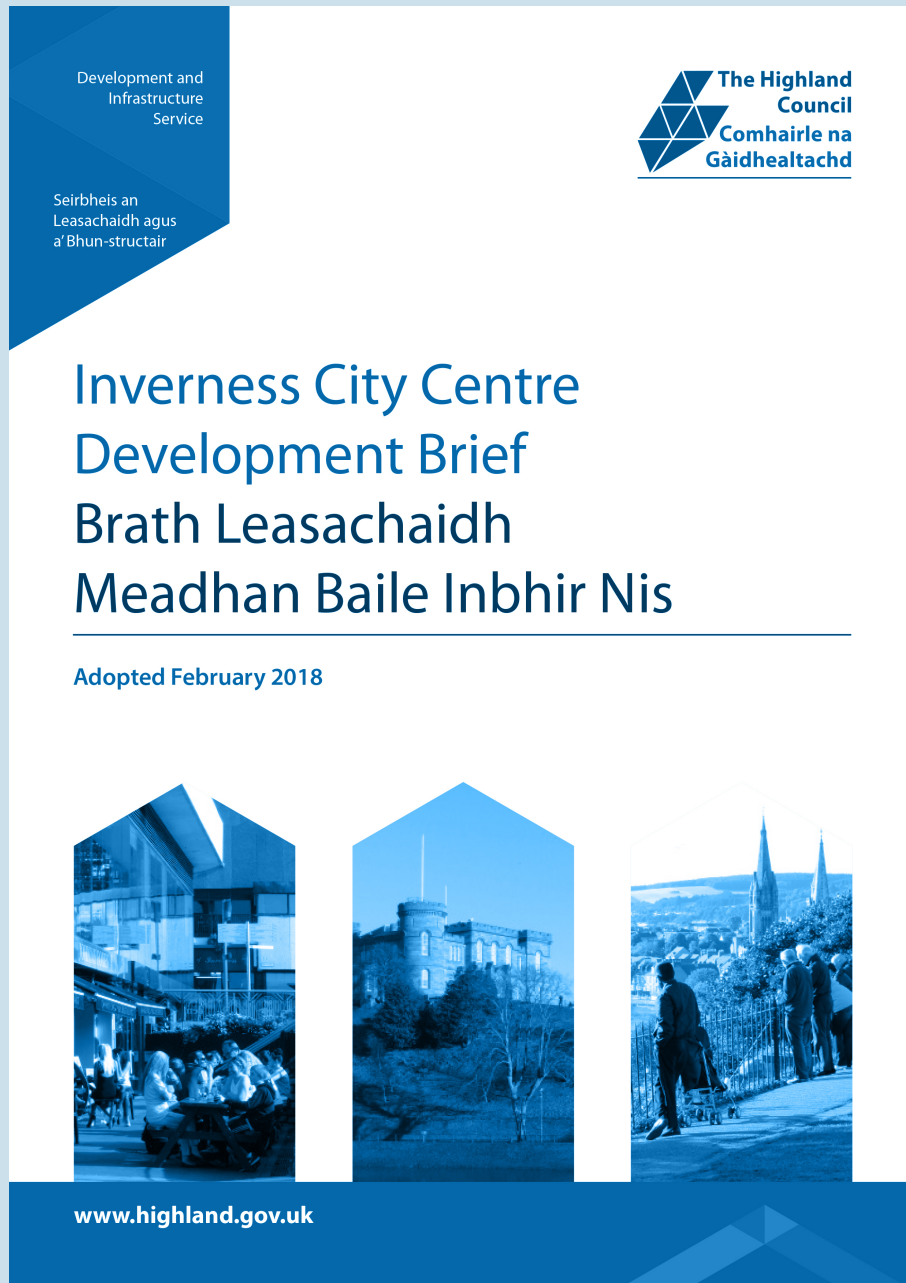


Visit the [Inshes and Raigmore development Brief webpage](https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712052/inshes_and_raigmore_development_brief) (55).

55 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712052/inshes_and_raigmore_development_brief

Policy 15(b)

Inverness City Centre Development Brief

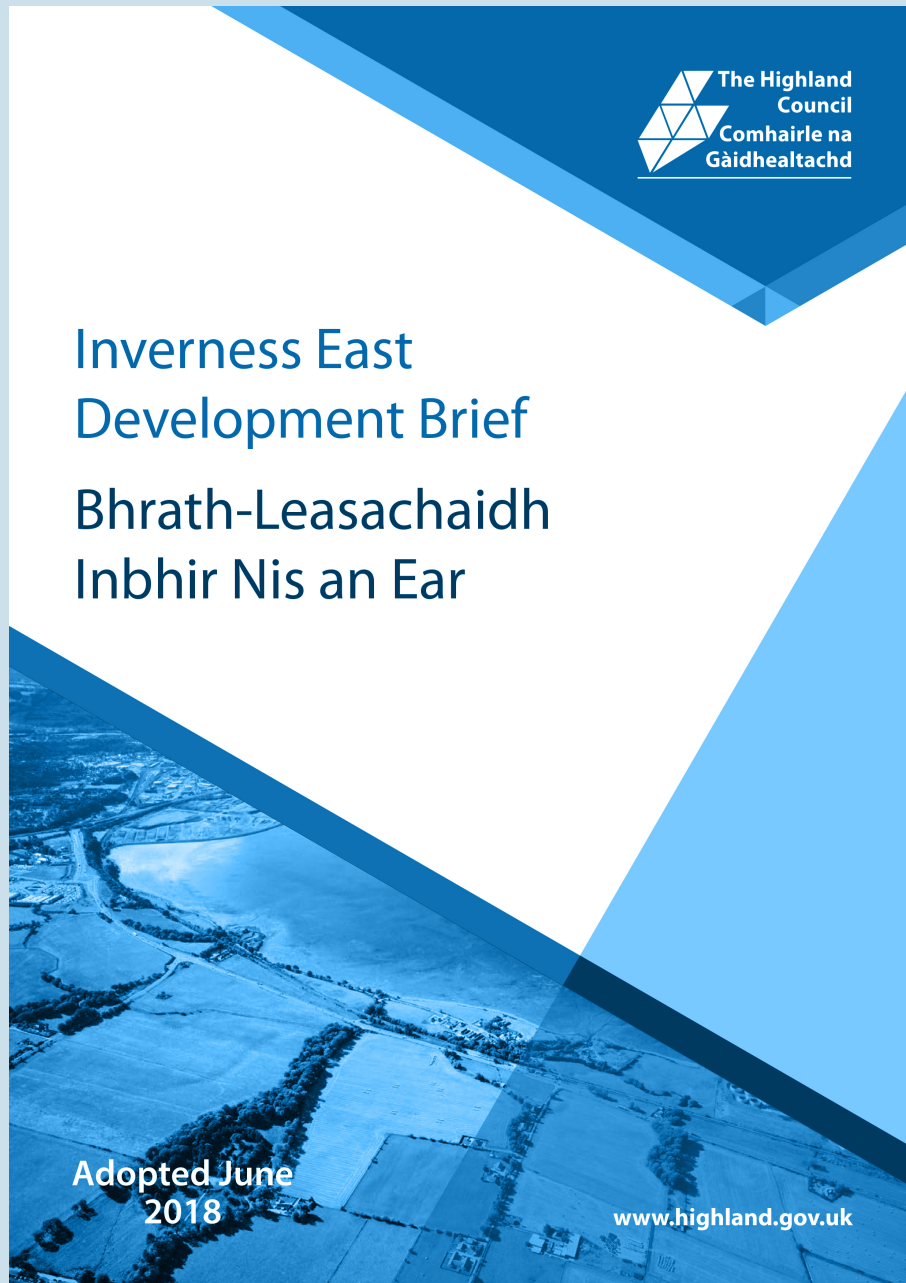


Visit the [Inverness City Centre Development Brief webpage](https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712053/inverness_city_centre_development_brief) ⁽⁵⁶⁾.

56 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712053/inverness_city_centre_development_brief

Policy 15(c)

Inverness East Development Brief

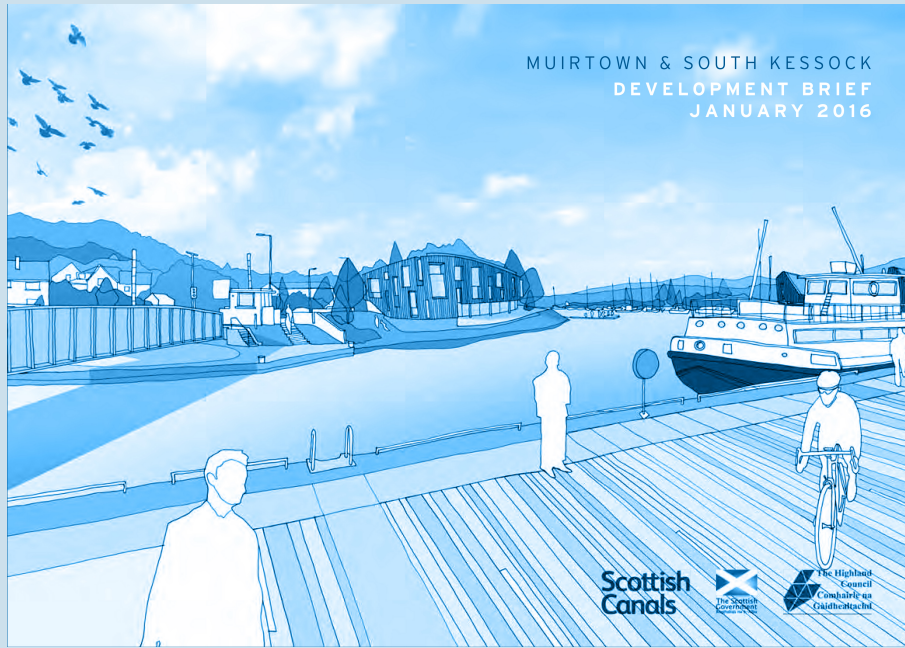


Visit the [Inverness East Development Brief webpage](https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712056/inverness_east_development_brief) ⁽⁵⁷⁾.

57 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712056/inverness_east_development_brief

Policy 15(d)

Muirtown and South Kessock Development Brief

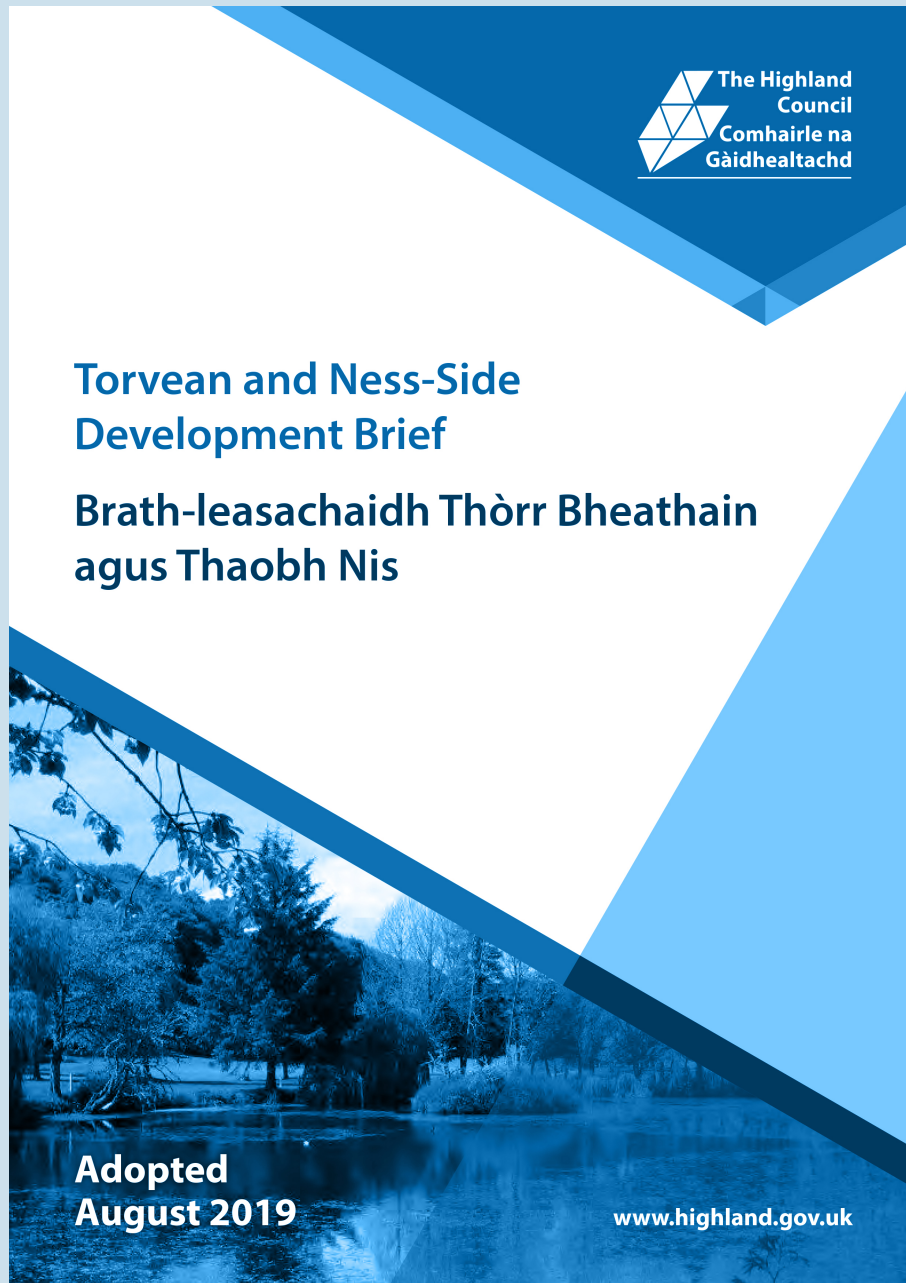


Visit the [Muirtown and South Kessock Development Brief webpage](https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712054/muirtown_and_south_kessock_development_brief) ⁽⁵⁸⁾.

58 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712054/muirtown_and_south_kessock_development_brief

Policy 15(e)

Torvean and Ness-side Development Brief



Visit the [Torvean and Ness-Side Development Brief webpage](https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712050/torvean_and_ness-side_development_brief) ⁽⁵⁹⁾.

59 https://www.highland.gov.uk/directory_record/712050/torvean_and_ness-side_development_brief





**The Highland
Council
Comhairle na
Gàidhealtachd**
