

# Housing Land Audit 2019



**LOCH  
LOMOND  
& THE TROSSACHS  
NATIONAL PARK**



January 2019 –December 2019

# What this document will tell you

The Housing Land Audit provides a snapshot in time of the provision of housing and housing land supply in the National Park.



**Preparation of the audit -**

**a brief overview of audit process**

**Definitions and context -**

**to help interpret the figures and understand why it is important that we publish this document on an annual basis.**

**Schedule of housing land -**

**a programme of how much housing we expect to be delivering over the next 5 years and how much of it we expect to be affordable units.**

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# 1 Purpose of Housing Land Audit

**It is our statutory duty to demonstrate, as a planning authority, we have enough housing land to meet our housing target of 75 new homes per year.** We need to be able to demonstrate that we can meet this requirement for at least 5 years at any given time.

The housing land audit 2019 assesses the housing land supply in the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park as of the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 and looking five years ahead. It is produced annually and provides a snapshot in time of housing completions, land available for development and a projection of when and where future developments are likely to be built.

## What this Housing Land Audit will cover:

- 1** **How many new homes where and when** - the number of units on land identified in the LDP for residential development (including the residential component of any mixed-use development).

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- 2** **Affordable housing** – proportion of affordable housing expected to be delivered on LDP sites from beginning of 2020 until end of 2024.

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- 3** **Constraints- Rating of deliverability** - The number of allocated sites with constraints and the nature of the constraint.

### Wider monitoring: Monitoring Framework

A monitoring framework has been published which sets out our indicators to monitor the Local Development Plan from tourism, housing and economic development to natural and built heritage. The monitoring framework is also a statutory requirement and it provides the evidence base for the next Local Development Plan. The housing land audit is a component of this.

The Local Development Plan and the monitoring framework can be found on our website here: <http://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/planning/planning-guidance/local-development-plan/>

## 2 Summary

The Local Development Plan 2017-2021 sets an ambitious target of 75 new homes every year. The delivery of affordable housing is considered a key component in addressing the Park's ageing and declining population. As it stands many local people and younger households are struggling to afford a home at full market value. Monitoring the delivery of housing provides important feedback as to the current state of housing in the Park as well as for the evaluation of Plan policies.

Allocated housing sites and large windfall sites are programmed as part of the housing land audit; this provides an estimate of how many housing units are expected to be delivered on these sites up to 2024 (5 year period: 2020 -2024) and what proportion of these will provide affordable homes. Details of this can be found under Section 8 of this document.

The table below summarises the key reporting figures looking 5 years ahead, which shows that there is sufficient land in the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park to meet the five year effective housing land supply requirement. Windfall applications under 2 units are not programmed and have not been counted towards the 5 year effective supply, however based on past approval rates an assumption is made that 30 windfall units will come forward each year ( $30 \times 5 = 150$ ) - a portion of which accounts for existing single unit approvals. Sites identified for long-term delivery have not been added to the established supply.

Table 1 Summary figures

<b>Housing Land supply 2019 -2023</b>		
a)	<b>Five year Housing Target supply - 75 homes per annum over 5 years (<math>5 \times 75</math>)</b>	375
b)	<b>Future annual windfall assumption 30 units (x5 years)</b>	150
c)	<b>5 year effective housing land supply programmed output on identified housing sites 2020-2024</b>	357
d)	<b>Windfall with existing permission - larger than 1 unit (programmed)</b>	27
e)	<b>5 year effective land supply programming – =b+c+d</b>	534
f)	<b>Total capacity of the 5 year total effective land supply – this includes the number of units of the effective supply that is expected to be built out post 2024</b>	534
g)	<b>Number of years supply from our five year effective housing land supply =<math>(e/a) \times 5</math></b>	7.1 <sup>1</sup>
h)	<b>Total established supply (2020-2030) – includes both constrained and unconstrained sites.</b>	592

<sup>1</sup> Effective housing land supply has increased from 7 years in 2018/19 to 7.1 years due to changes in the programming and in particular due to approval a long term site in Drymen which has now become effective.

### 3 Definitions

#### Effective Land Supply

The Housing Land Audit distinguishes land which is subject to development constraints from land supply which is free or expected to be free of any constraints that would prevent development. The Effective Land Supply is the portion that is considered available for the construction of housing within a five year timeframe.

Planning Advice Note 2/2010 sets out the following list of criteria (Table 1) against which the effectiveness of sites is to be assessed.

*Table 2 – Planning Advice Note 2/2010 Definitions of Effectiveness*

#### **Ownership**

The site is in the ownership or control of a party which can be expected to develop it or to release it for development. Where a site is in the ownership of a local authority or other public body, it should be included only where it is part of a programme of land disposal.

#### **Physical**

The site, or relevant part of it, is free from constraints related to slope, aspect, flood risk, ground stability or vehicular access which would preclude its development. Where there is a solid commitment to removing the constraints in time to allow development in the period under consideration, or the market is strong enough to fund the remedial work required, the site should be included in the effective land supply.

#### **Contamination**

Previous use has not resulted in contamination of the site or, if it has, commitments have been made which would allow it to be developed to provide marketable housing.

#### **Deficit Funding**

Any public funding required to make residential development economically viable is committed by the public bodies concerned.

#### **Marketability**

The site, or a relevant part of it, can be developed in the period under consideration.

#### **Infrastructure**

The site is either free of infrastructure constraints, or any required infrastructure can be provided realistically by the developer or another party to allow development.

#### **Land Use**

Housing is the sole preferred use of the land in planning terms, or if housing is one of a range of possible uses other factors such as ownership and marketability point to housing being a realistic option.

## **Total capacity of the 5 year total effective land supply**

The total capacity is the part of the established housing land supply which is free or expected to be free of development constraints, and will be available for the construction of housing in the next 5 years. For example, if a site of 120 units is delivering 20 units per annum, the 5-year effective land supply is 100 units and the 5-year effective land supply **total capacity** is 120 units.

This is a indicator that aims to articulate more clearly the land that is available for development as distinct from the rate of delivery of that land, by capturing the total capacity of land available for development, should rates of delivery improve.

## **Established housing land supply**

The Established Housing Land Supply includes the effective land supply as well as other sites:

- Remaining capacity of sites under construction
- Sites with planning consent
- Sites in adopted LDP (including sites with constraints)

## **Allocated sites (LDP sites)**

Sites identified for housing in the Local Development Plan 2017-2021

## **Constrained**

Housing land sites which are assessed to be non-effective as per the criteria set out in PAN2/2010 on page 6 above and preventing development starting within five years from the base date of the audit

## **Windfall**

Windfall is housing on sites that are not allocated in our Local Development Plan, but have unexpectedly come forward for planning permission. Where these sites have planning permission and are considered to be effective, or are already being developed, PAN 2/2010 advice note states that these can be counted towards meeting the housing land requirement.

## **Programming**

Programming sets out the estimated yearly build rate for each of our allocated sites over a 10 year period. Programming is a key element of the housing land audit, as it determines the expected output of sites and therefore their contribution toward establishing a five year effective housing land supply. It does not only help us ensure that an adequate supply of land for house building is maintained in the National Park at any given time, but is also highly relevant to service providers and any other stakeholders such as Education Departments, Scottish Water and Transport Scotland as it assists in their resource planning.

This audit aims to be as realistic as practicable; however programming remains largely indicative and will likely vary from actual figures. It should be noted that the primary purpose of programming is to determine there is sufficient housing land in Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park for the next five years. Section 4 'Preparation of Audit' explains how the programming has been prepared.

## 4 Preparation of the Audit

The Housing Land Audit has been carried out as required by the Scottish Planning Policy and the Planning Advice Note 2/2010. The advice note sets out good practice in the preparation of housing land audits and provides a list of definitions of when a site is considered effective and what other sites may be included in the audit.

Housing completion data is recorded quarterly and the baseline date for reporting of this housing land audit is the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2019 up to the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019. Monitoring by calendar year was chosen as the Local Development Plan was adopted in December 2016, therefore allowing yearly reporting periods by calendar year. The monitoring statement will also report on a yearly basis and we have reported on a calendar year basis during previous years so more recent data is consistent with our historical data. The main steps for preparing the housing land audit are:

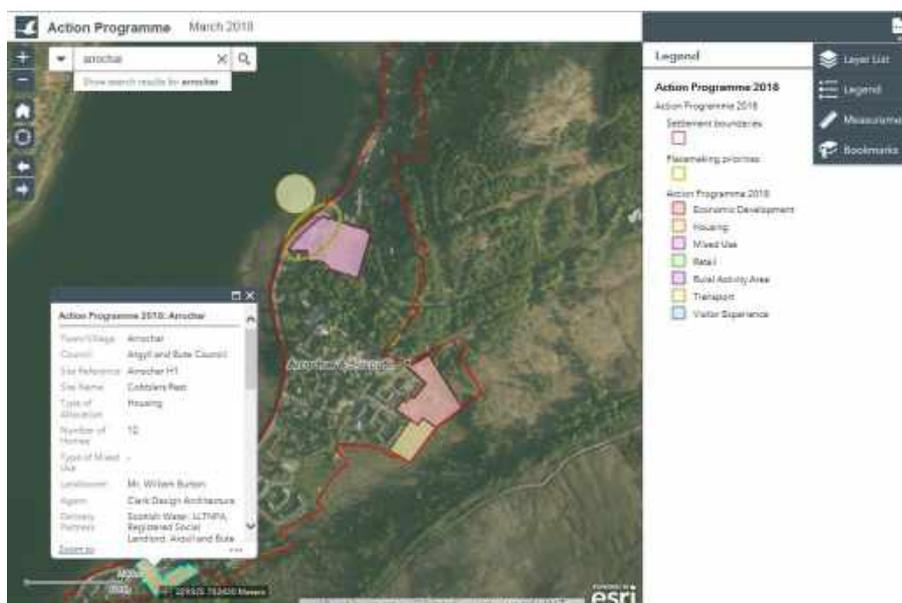
Steps	When
Regular Monitoring	Monthly
Internal consultation with Development Management staff	Every 6 months
External consultation	Every 6 months
Publication of Housing Land Audit	Yearly

### Monitoring Allocated sites

All sites identified for housing in the Local Development Plan are monitored via the [Action Programme](#). This ensures consistent and regular consultation with owners, developers and other identified key stakeholders on a six monthly basis, which also enables the identification of any constraints on the sites. The stakeholder consultation helps make the programmed output more robust.

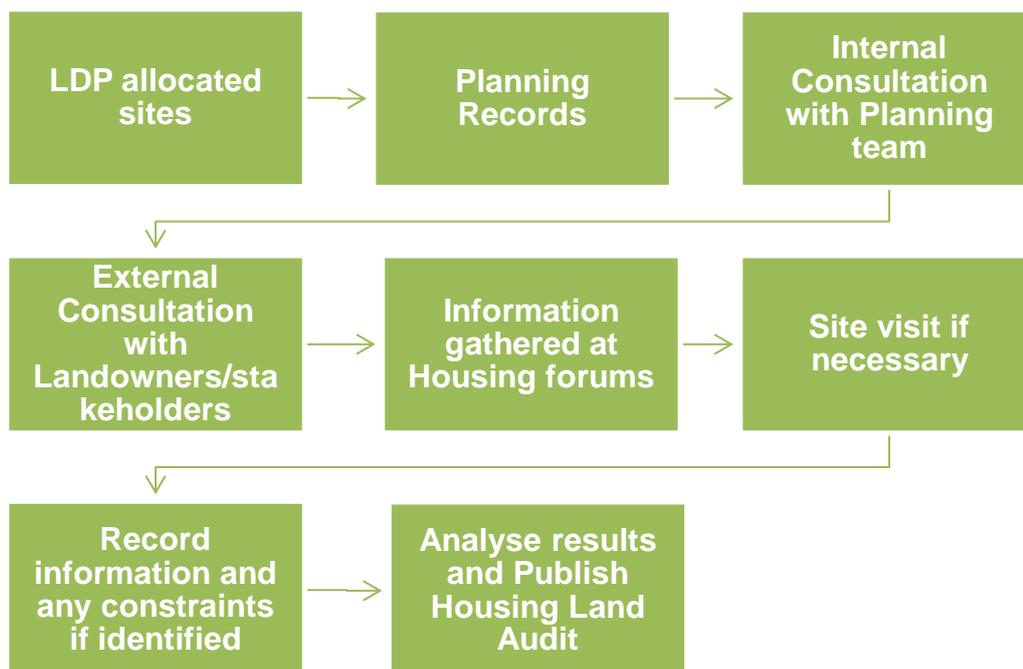
The Action Programme is updated every 6 months based on internal consultation and day to day feedback from partners and developers, it is circulated to external stakeholders whom were invited to provide feedback or updates. The action programme was last updated in October 2019 and that version informed this housing land audit.

The Action Programme contains information such as ownership and status updates on individual LDP sites which are therefore not repeated in the housing land audit. On the Action programme page you will also find a link to an interactive map. The map can be searched by location and shows site allocations which contain further information when clicked on as the inserted screenshot shows.



Furthermore, the data and knowledge held by our Development Management team forms a core data source for the housing land audit, enabling us to query the Development management database for any approved residential planning applications as well as conducting internal consultations with case officers.

For an overview of the LDP methodology view Diagram 1 below:



### Monitoring Windfall

The process for tracking windfall development sites and allocated sites differs slightly. Windfall applications are monitored as they come in through the Development Management process. The dispersed unpredictable nature and quantity of windfall sites complicates monitoring of the construction progress on these sites. Feedback on windfall sites is obtained through progress updates by agents and site visits by the monitoring officer and Development Planning Assistant, as well as the knowledge of planning officers.

## 5 Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Context

### The National Park Partnership Plan

The [National Park Partnership Plan \(2018-2023\)](#) (NPPP) establishes the policies and actions for the management of the National Park by the National Park Authority and our Partners. It also ensures that the four statutory aims of National Park, as set out in National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, are being achieved through new development.

Rural development is identified as one of the key themes of the NPPP vision “*supporting thriving rural communities and a sustainable, growing, rural economy, within a heavily visited and strongly protected rural area, where conservation is to the fore*” and recognises that to realise the Rural Development Vision: “*There is a pressing need for more housing which better meets the needs of working families and young people while at the same time accommodating needs of an ageing population.*”

The NPPP guides the Local Development Plan.

### The Local Development Plan 2017- 2021

The Local Development Plan (LDP) 2017-2021 was formally adopted in December 2016 and sets a housing target of 75 homes per year. It is recognised that this is an ambitious target given past completion rates, yet growing the housing supply and providing a greater diversity of types and sizes is considered a crucial part of the strategy towards addressing our ageing population and projected long term population decline.

The housing target is informed by a range of factors including an analysis of the various housing needs assessments that cover the area.

The Housing Land Audit will be monitoring progress on allocated housing sites and will inform future Local Development Plans.

#### **Where will new homes be built?**

- Mostly within Towns and Villages
- By exception, on sites close to or adjacent to the Towns and Villages,
- Where appropriate, within Small Rural Communities and existing Building Groups in the Countryside
- Very rarely, within the countryside

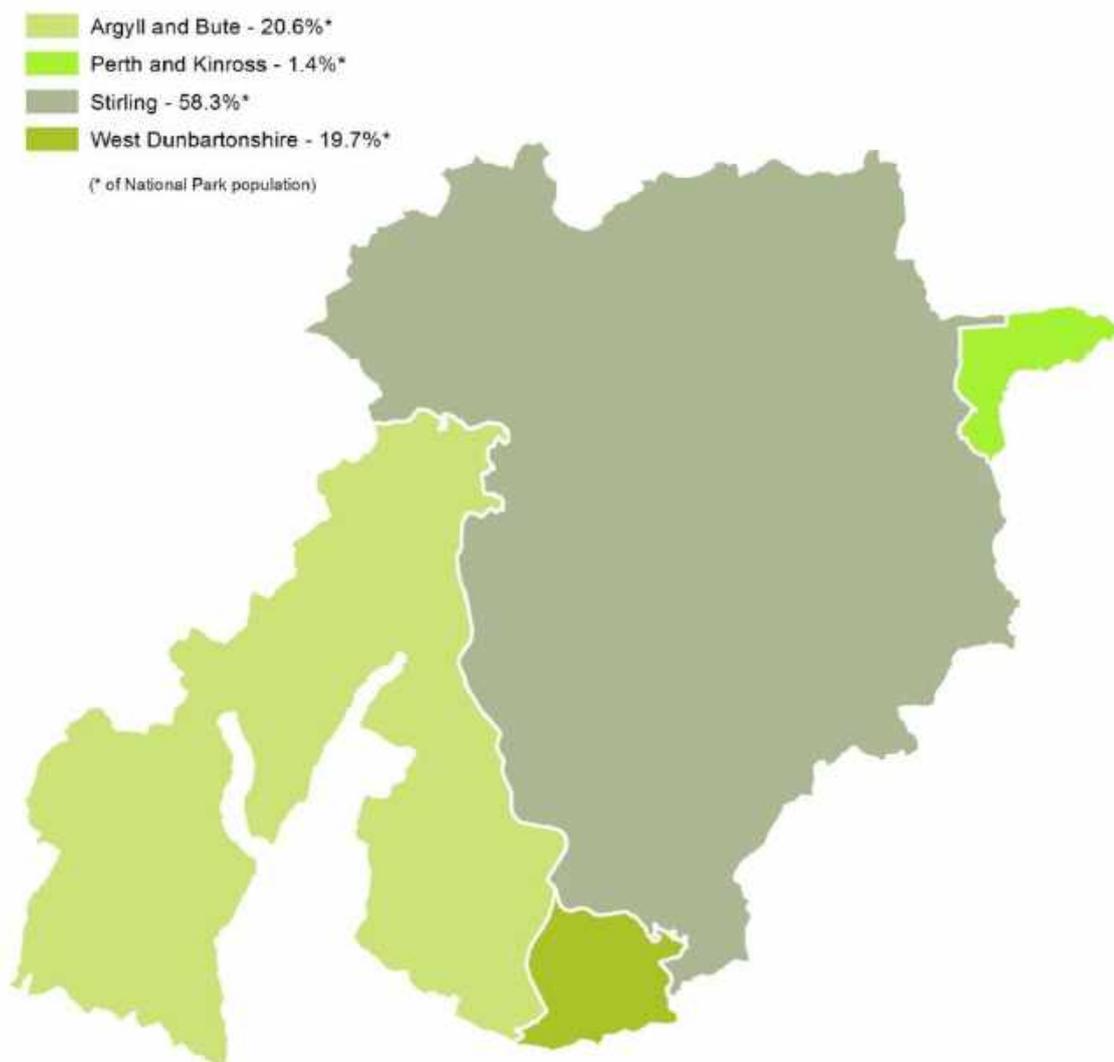
For more information on Housing and Population in the park please view our [Housing and Background population paper](#).

### Local Authority boundaries and population distribution

The National Park Authority is not a housing authority and works in partnership with the four local authorities that cover the Park: Stirling, Argyll and Bute (A&B), West Dunbartonshire (WDC) and Perth & Kinross (P&K).

To allow for clearer interpretation of some of the figures provided in this audit, Map 1 below illustrates the proportion of land each council area covers in the National Park as well as the estimated population size in these respective sections of the Park (based on the 2011 census figure). This helps to understand why Perth and Kinross council area within the National Park has low level of completions and allocations. Figures have been split into council areas to provide the councils with statistics that can contribute to the Housing Needs and Demands Assessments. The relevant housing authority prepares a Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and we produced a [Population and Housing background paper](#) to summarise the main issues from the HNDAs and used this alongside other data to set the target of 75 new homes. All HNDAs have since been updated and we will analyse the outputs of the up-to-date HNDAs as part of the next Local Development Plan review

Map 1: Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park by Council area



## 6 Past approvals and completions

Table 3 illustrates that the spread of the housing completions is distributed well with the majority of approvals (63%) being in the Stirling Council area.

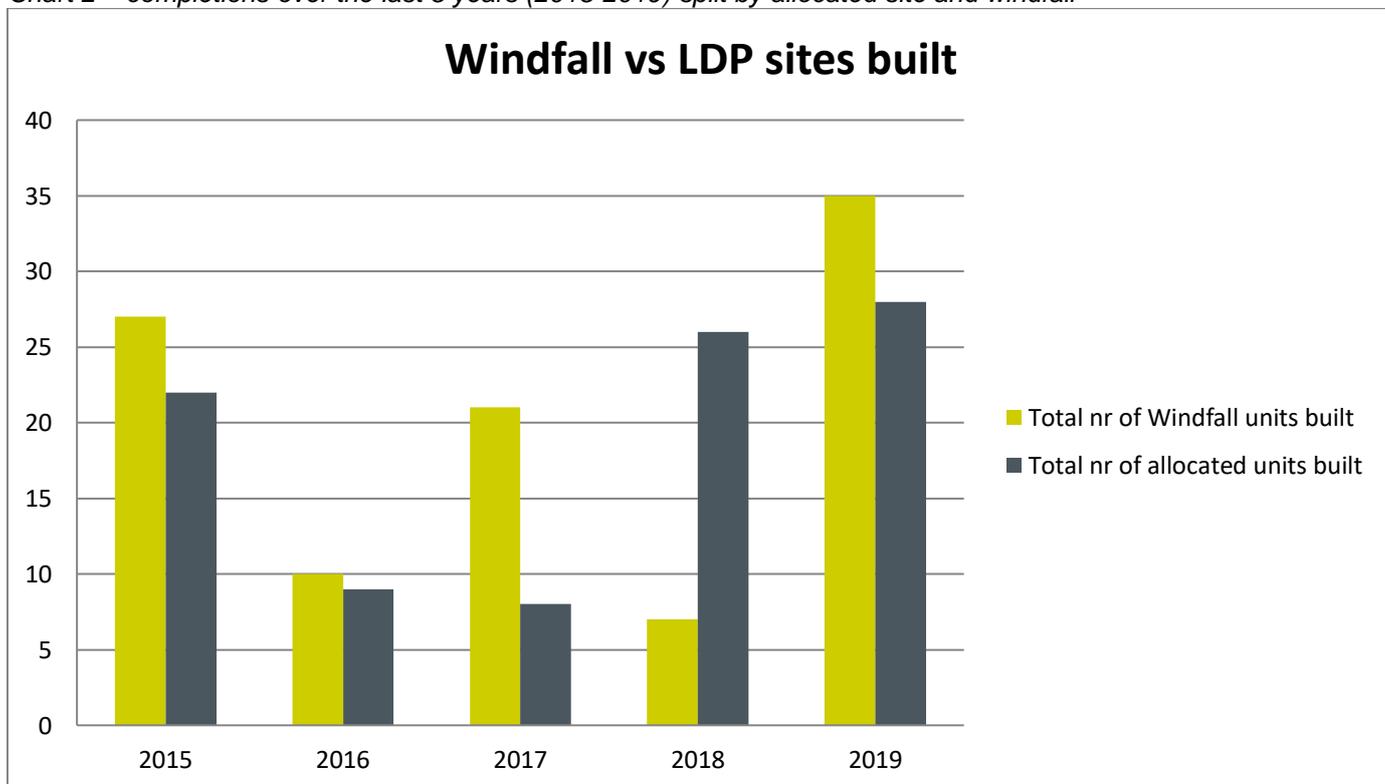
Table 3 – Distribution of Approvals and Completions across the areas

Completions and approvals 2015-2019	Total Approvals	% of total appr.	Total Completions	%of total compl.
Argyll and Bute	41	10%	52	27%
Stirling	260	64%	88	46%
West Dunbartonshire	98	24%	52	27%
Perth and Kinross	9	2%	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3 highlights the gap between number of units approved and completions. From the period of 2015 to 2019, total completions per annum have been at a median<sup>2</sup> average of 33 homes - whilst the total number of units approved has been at a median of 60 units per annum. However, looking at chart 2 and 3 you can see that 2019 saw a significant increase for both completions (63 units) and approvals (182 units).

As can be seen by chart 2, windfall provides a steady contribution towards overall housing delivery in the National Park.

Chart 2 – completions over the last 5 years (2015-2019) split by allocated site and windfall



<sup>2</sup> Median was used as an average as it is not as affected by outliers as the mean

## 7 Looking ahead

Chart 3 below shows the trend line from 2008 for approvals and actual completions and the programmed output for the coming five years.

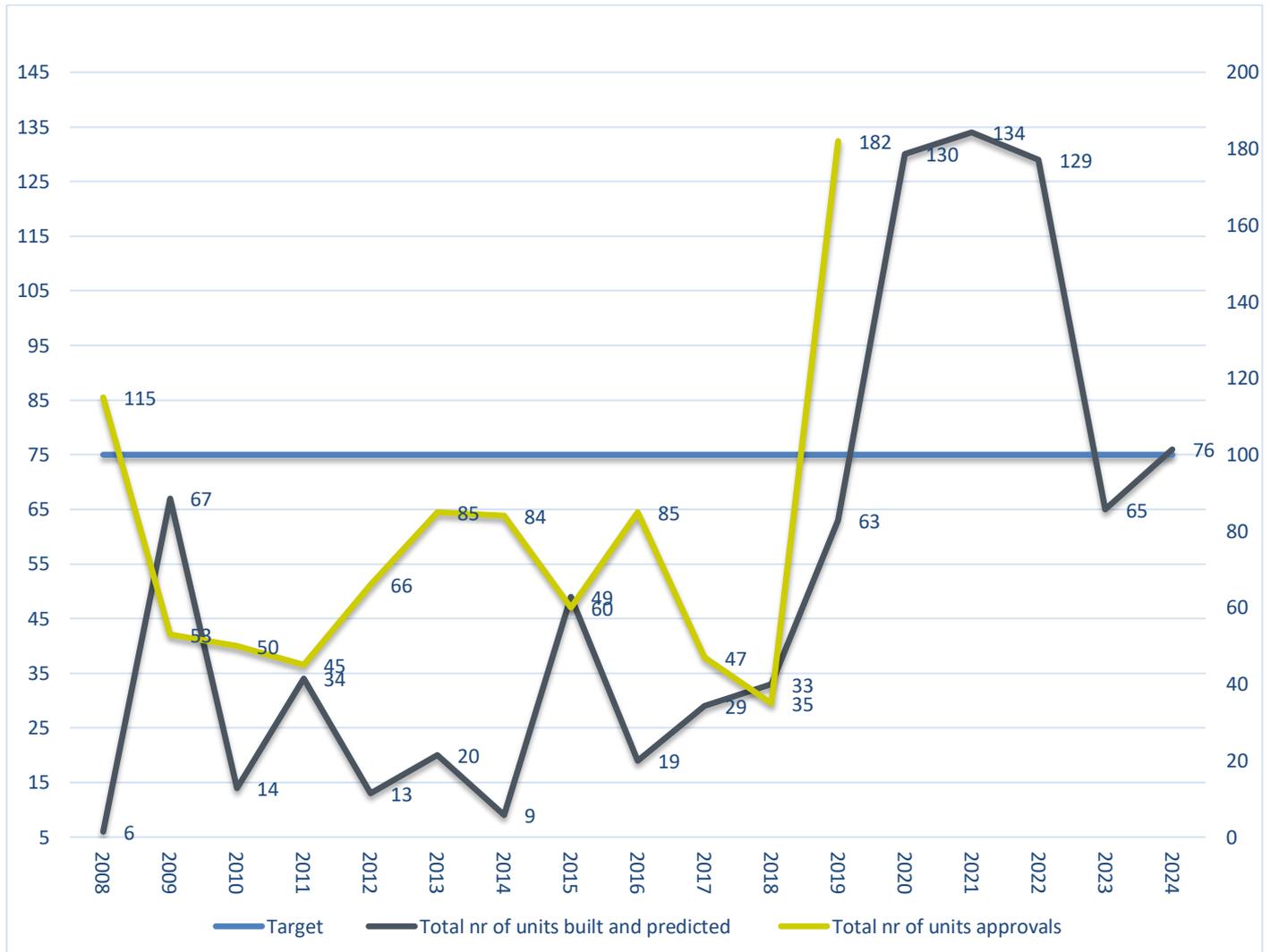


Chart 3 – Approvals and completions and predicted completions based on programming

The forecasted trend for 2020 to 2024 is a reflection of the programming of allocated sites, which is detailed in Section 9 and also includes programming of windfall sites of over 1 unit as well as a windfall assumption of 30 units a year. This is in keeping with the calculations for the effective housing land supply as per Table 1 in section 2.

It should be noted that compared to Local Authorities, the scale of housing development in the National Park is significantly lower, therefore the completion of a single development site can have a considerable impact on overall delivery, as can be seen from the graph above. So in terms of completions the graph can be explained as follows:

- High spike in 2009 is due to the completions of several allocated sites but predominantly due to a large site in Callander of 54 units (known as Tannochbrae) and the continued phased development of this site which has helped keep completions at a level rate post 2008 up until 2012.
- Spike in 2015 was due to the completion of two flatted developments (allocated sites) including 22 flats in Balloch and 8 flats in Kilmun.

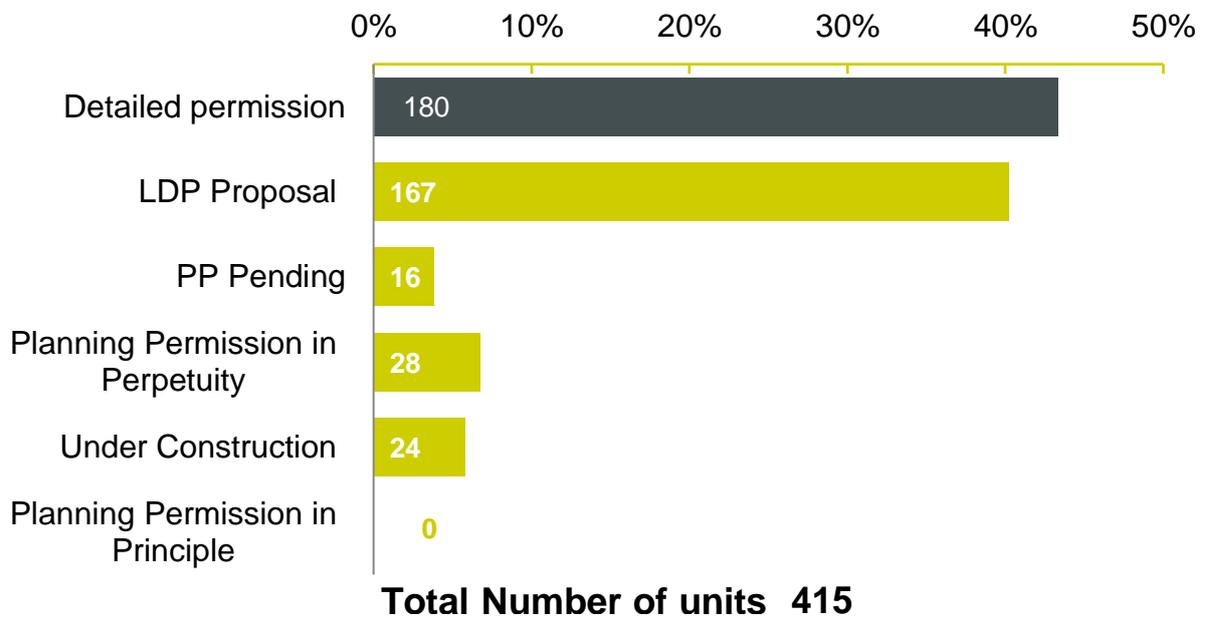
- In 2018 we witnessed a slight increase in completions compared to the previous year. This was largely due to the completion of 26 affordable homes in Succoth (Arrochar H2)
- In 2019 two sites in Callander H2 Telephone Exchange and Callander H1 Pearl Street were completed , as well as the windfall development at Dumbain of 26 affordable homes

In terms of the predicted levels of development this can be explained as follows:

- The higher levels of completions are expected to continue over the next 5 years, due to the built out of other large sites that are programmed into the Strategic Housing Investment Programme such as Callander MU2 Claish Farm, Balmaha H1 Forestry Commission site and Drymen H1 & LT1 Stirling Road

Chart 5 below outlines current planning status of LDP sites; this does not include windfall programming or completions. As can be seen 180 units, which is **43% of all sites**, have detailed planning permission (includes extant sites and those sites where part of the site has permission such as Claish, Callander MU2 which has permission for 50 units or not been built out such as Kilmun H1) and 24 units are already under construction which is Balloch MU2 at Carrochan.

Chart 5 - Current Planning Status of LDP sites



## Summary of Programming

Table 4 provides a summary overview of the number of units anticipated to be built over the next 5 years. The figures are based on programming of allocated sites and windfall approvals over 1 unit. The table also contains windfall approvals for single units, which has not been programmed and is not counted towards the housing supply.

Table 4 - Summary by Local Authority this includes programmed Windfall

Council	Total Built 201-2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Windfall of 1 unit (not programmed)	5 year land supply	Number of affordable housing of 5 year supply	Total units Post 2024
<b>Argyll and Bute</b>	52	2	11	16	5	7	15	41	12	40
<b>Stirling</b>	88	84	71	75	27	27	24	284	142	12
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	52	14	22	8	0	0	7	44	5	6
<b>Perth and Kinross</b>	1	0	0	0	3	12	0	15	0	0
<b>Total</b>	193	100	104	99	35	46	46	384	159	58

## 8 Programming for LDP sites

Table 6 – programming of LDP sites 2020-2026

Council	LDP Ref	Site Name	Town/Village	Status	Total units	Units affordable	Units Built @Dec 2019	Units remaining @Dec 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 year housing land supply	2025	2026	total post 2024
Argyll and Bute	Arrochar H1	Cobbler's Rest	Arrochar and Succoth	LDP Proposal	12	3	0	12	0	3	4	2	3	12	0	0	0
	Arrochar H3	Church Road	Arrochar and Succoth	LDP Proposal	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
	Arrochar VE1 Carrick Castle H1	Ben Arthur Former Hotel	Arrochar and Succoth Carrick Castle	LDP Proposal PP in perpetuity	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Kilmun H1 Lochgoilhead H1	Former Nursing Home	Kilmun	Detailed permission	11	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Luss H1	Donich Park Land North of Hawthorn Cottage	Lochgoilhead Luss	PP in perpetuity PP pending	6	6	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	0
	Strone H2	High Road	Strone	LDP Proposal	10	0	0	10	0	5	5	0	0	10	0	0	0
	Tarbet H1	Land South of A83	Tarbet	LDP Proposal	10	3	0	10	0	0	4	3	3	10	0	0	0
					LDP Proposal	10	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Perth & Kinross	St Fillans H1	Station Road	St Fillans	LDP Proposal	16	0	1	15	0	0	0	3	12	15	0	0	0
Stirling	Balmaha H1	Forestry Commission site	Balmaha	Detailed permission	22	20	0	22	20	2	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
	Callander H3 Callander MU2	Churchfields	Callander	LDP Proposal	30	10	0	30	0	0	10	10	10	30	0	0	0
	Crainlarich H1	Claish Farm Willowbrae	Callander Crianlarich	LDP Proposal	90	50	0	90	25	25	20	10	10	90	0	0	0
	Croftamie H1 Drymen H1 &LT1	Buchanan Crescent	Croftamie	LDP Proposal	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Drymen H2	Drymen	Drymen	LDP Proposal	5	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Drymen MU1	Stirling Road	Drymen	Detailed permission	88	24	0	88	30	29	29	0	0	88	0	0	0
	Gartmore H1	Laurelfields	Drymen	Detailed permission	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0
	Lochearnhead H1	Former Salmon Leap	Drymen	LDP Proposal	4	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
		Park Avenue	Gartmore	PP pending	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Former Holiday Centre	Lochearnhead	PP in perpetuity	12	3	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0
	West Dunbartonshire	Balloch H1	North of Craiglomid Gardens	Balloch	Detailed permission	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Balloch MU2		Carrochan road	Balloch	Under construction	24	0	0	24	12	12	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Gartocharn H1		Burnbrae Farm	Gartocharn	LDP Proposal	10	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Gartocharn H2		France Farm	Gartocharn	LDP Proposal	6	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>24</b>		<b>426</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>

Table 7 – programming of windfall sites 2020-2026

Council	Reference	Site Name	Town/Village	Status	Total Approved built and to be built	Units affordable	Remaining capacity	Units Built TOTAL	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5year land supply 2019
Argyll and Bute	2018/0137/DET	Cuilimuich	Carrick Castle	Detailed permission	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Perth & Kinross	None	None	None	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stirling	2016/0367/DET	Fabric Gallery	Aberfoyle	Under construction	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	2018/0381/DET	38 Main Street	Callander	Detailed permission	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	2012/0064/DET	Scout Hall	Callander	Under construction	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	2016/0323/DET	Trossachs Trout Farm	Callander	Detailed permission	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2016/0176/DET	Woodvale	Callander	Detailed permission	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2015/0406/DET	Laggan	Killin	Under construction	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2017/0313/LAW	Ardoch Lodge	Strathyre	PP in perpetuity	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	2007/0300/REM	Plot 3, 4, 5, 7, Stronvar	Balquhidder	Under construction	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
West Dunbartonshire	2015/0189/DET	Mansefield	Gartocharn	Detailed permission	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>					<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>

## Appendix 1

### Constrained sites

The total supply of post 2024 is 58 units of which all are on sites with identified constraints<sup>3</sup>. These are anticipated to be resolved to allow delivery in the years 2024- 29; Table 6 only details programming 7 years in advance, however a couple sites have constraints which are not anticipated to come forward within this time and the units on these are added to the total under 'post 2023'. Table 8 highlights those sites where constraints are not anticipated to be overcome within the Local Development Plan period. However, this does not preclude the sites from coming forward earlier if constraints are resolved, but at the time of publishing this audit this is not foreseen.

Currently seven of the sites are classed as constrained. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the nature of constraints, the most frequent constraint identified on allocated sites is deficit funding and physical - further details on the sites below can be found in the [action programme](#) .

The [action programme](#) outlines a continuing programme of work and commitment by a range of partners and stakeholders to support resolution of infrastructure and physical constraints. Physical constraints are most likely to be resolved through the determination of the relevant planning application and developer contributions are important in this regard. In many cases it will be once planning permission has been approved that infrastructure or service providers have the certainty required to provide the necessary infrastructure.

Table 8- Breakdown of constraints by site as of December 2019

Nature of Constraint	Arrochar H3 Church Road	Arrochar VE1 Ben Arthur	Crainlarich H1 Willowbrae	Gartochar n H2 France Farm	Gartmore H1 Park Avenue	Tarbert H1 Land South of A83	Carrick Castle H1
Ownership							
Physical							
Contamination							
Deficit Funding							
Marketability							
Infrastructure							
Land use							

<sup>3</sup> This does not include long-term sites

Table 9 below shows the breakdown of constraints for each of the allocated sites. Please note that some sites can have more than one constraint so the total number of units for a particular site may be counted against several constraints

Table 9 - Type of constraint and no of units affected

Constraint	No of sites	total units	% of units of total remaining capacity (390)	% of all LDP sites (26)
Ownership	2	16	4%	8%
Physical	4	28	7%	15%
Contamination	1	16	4%	4%
Deficit Funding	4	34	9%	15%
Marketability	3	30	8%	12%
Infrastructure	1	16	4%	4%
Land Use	1	8	2%	4%

## Appendix 2

### Completed sites

Sites removed from audit 2019 as completed

LDP ref	Site Name	Town/Village	Council	Monitoring Type	Total units approved	Units Built completed
<b>Luss H2</b>	Land North of Loch Lomond Arms	Luss	Argyll and Bute	LDP	5	5
<b>Arrochar H2</b>	Succoth	Arrochar & Succoth	Argyll and Bute	LDP	26	26
<b>Callander H1</b>	Pearl Street	Callander	Stirling	LDP	4	4
<b>Callander H2</b>	Old Telephone Exchange	Callander	Stirling	LDP	23	23