

Local Development Plan – Draft Topic Paper

Infrastructure First

May 2025

Introduction

Thanks for taking an interest in this Topic Paper, which is part of the evidence we're drawing together for our new Local Development Plan. The following notes explain what the Topic Papers cover and how these fit into the process to prepare the new Plan. At the bottom of the notes, you will find a list of guidance and information should you wish further details.

What is a Topic Paper?

The first stage in preparing a new Local Development Plan is the evidence gathering stage, which is the stage we are currently in. This involves collating information on key relevant policies, strategies and data for an Evidence Report which the National Park Authority has to submit to the Scottish Government for a review that is called a 'gate check'. This to ensure that sufficient information is available to start preparing a new Local Development Plan. The next step, after the gate check, is preparing a Proposed Plan which will set out policies, proposals and priorities which will be formally issued for a period of consultation.

To break the gathered evidence up into manageable blocks, we have created 10 Topic Papers by grouping the most closely related national planning policies of NPF4 (see Table below). Each of these 10 Topic Papers aim to summarise relevant national, regional and local evidence and information for the given topic area. Whilst we have grouped these national planning policies into 10 Topic Papers we fully acknowledge that there are overlaps and linkages between these policies; for example, matters such as climate, nature, and flooding are of relevance to all of the topic areas. We have aimed to highlight these links, where explicit, in the Topic Papers.

How are the Topic Papers structured?

The Topic Papers cover all National Planning Framework 4's policies, as summarised in the table below.

| Topic paper 1: Climate and Land Use | Topic paper 2: Biodiversity, Natural Places, and Forestry, Woodland and Trees | Topic paper 3: Infrastructure First | Topic paper 4: Flooding, Water Management and Blue and Green infrastructure | Topic paper 5: Energy, and Heat and Cooling |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| 1. Tackling the Climate and Nature Crisis 2. Climate Mitigation and Adaptation 5. Soils 10. Coastal Development Land Use | 3. Biodiversity 4. Natural Places 6. Forestry, Woodland and Trees | 18. Infrastructure First 24. Digital Infrastructure | 22. Flood Risk and Water Management 20. Blue and Green Infrastructure | 11. Energy 19. Heat and Cooling |
| Topic paper 6: Sustainable Transport | Topic paper 7: Housing | Topic paper 8: Living Well Locally | Topic paper 9: Cultural Heritage and Place | Topic paper 10: Rural Economy |
| 13. Sustainable Transport | 16. Quality Homes 17. Rural Homes | 15. Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods 23. Health and Safety 9. Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings 21. Play, recreation and sport 12. Zero Waste | 14. Design, Quality and Place 7. Historic Assets and Places 31. Culture and Creativity | 29. Rural Development 30. Tourism 28. Retail 27. City, town, local and commercial centres 26. Business and Industry 32. Aquaculture 33. Minerals 25. Community Wealth Building |

Each of the Topic Papers has the same format, as follows:

- List of the relevant sections of the Planning Act (and any other relevant legislation and statutory requirements);
- Links to the Evidence that informs that Topic Paper;
- Context of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) and the National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP)
- Summary of the selected Evidence for that Topic Paper;
- Implications that the Evidence presents for the preparation of the new Local Development Plan.

Additional sections in the Papers (i.e. Summary of Stakeholder Engagement & Statement of Agreement/Dispute) will be added upon the completion of this engagement phase and prior to the completion of the Evidence Report and its submission to Scottish Government.

It is important to note that the Topic Papers do not present any proposals— such as proposed sites for development. As these Papers are technical and follow a structure and template required by the Scottish Government, an additional 6 Area Summaries have also been prepared. These are separate map-based reports which have been designed to provide a summary of how this technical content relates to different areas of the National Park, for the series of in-person workshops during May and June. These also include a summary of the Local Place Plans prepared by communities, which the majority of communities have either prepared or are under preparation. While these reports will be primarily be used at in-person workshops, they will also included on the website if you would prefer to feedback on those.

The Topic Papers are engagement drafts, these are not the final ones that we will include within our Evidence Report. The Topic Papers have been prepared by National Park staff with advice and comments incorporated where possible from public bodies such as SEPA, Historic Environment Scotland, NatureScot, Transport Scotland and the Councils that cover the National Park. Where data or information has not been available, incomplete or is currently in the process of being finalised, this has been highlighted in the Topic Paper and where relevant this will be actioned for the final versions for the Evidence Report.

We are now sharing the Topic Papers with wider stakeholders who would like to review and provide us with feedback, helping us to identify any gaps or pieces of evidence we should also consider for the Evidence Report. This feedback can be given by filling in the survey available on our website.

The Topic Papers are technical and present a lot of information. This is due to their nature as baseline information to be reviewed by Scottish Government, as the foundation for the new Local Development Plan. We have also created shorter map-based summaries for different areas of the Park to be more accessible, as introduced above.

Feedback will help finalise the Topic Papers. Once we have completed the 8-week engagement period, we will review all the responses we have received. We will make changes to the Topic Papers where required and collate these into the full Evidence Report, which will also summarise the outcomes of our engagement. It is this full – finalised - Evidence Report that the Park Authority Board will need to approve before it can be submitted to the Scottish Government for review at the ‘gate check’.

Next stage. Once we have received Scottish Government’s feedback on whether we can either proceed or need to amend the Report the next stage is preparing the Proposed Plan (draft Local Development Plan). As noted already, there will be formal public consultation on the Proposed Plan.

Further information

[Scottish Government’s Guidance on preparing a Local Development Plan](#)

[National Planning Framework 4](#)

[Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Development Plan Scheme](#)

Contact

If you need help with any of the above or have queries on the Topic Papers, please contact localdevplan2@lochlomond-trossachs.org or call us on 01389 722600.

| Issue: Topic/Place | Infrastructure First |
|---|--|
| <p>Information required by the Act regarding the issue addressed in this section</p> | <p><u>Town and Country Planning (Scotland) (Act) 1997</u>, as amended,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 15 (5) (cd) the health needs of the population of the district and the likely effects of development and use of land on those health needs. • Section 15 (5) (ce) the education needs of the population of the district; and • Section 15 (5) (cg) the capacity of education services in the district. • Section 15(5) (d) the infrastructure of the district (including communications, transport and drainage systems, systems for the supply of water and energy, and health care and education facilities); • Section 15 (5) (e) how that infrastructure is used <p><u>Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023</u></p> <p>Under Regulation 9, must have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national waste management plan • Any regional transport strategy; and • Any local transport strategy. <p><u>Other relevant legislation</u></p> <p>The Aims of National Parks in Scotland (as set out in the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000)</p> |
| <p>Links to Evidence</p> | <p><u>Overarching Policies, Strategies and Reports</u></p> <p><u>National</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021-22 to 2025-26 • Digital Scotland R100 Strategy • The Shared Rural Network |

Local/National Park

- [Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Partnership Plan 2024 - 2029](#)
- [Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Commissioning Plan 2023-2033](#)
- [West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2023-2026](#)
- [Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2024-2027](#)
- [Argyll and Bute Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2022-2025](#)

Other relevant Policies, Strategies and Reports

National

- [SSEN Distribution Future Energy Scenarios Report 2024](#)
- [Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution PLC \(SHEPD\) Network Development Report 2024](#)

Local/National Park

- [West Loch Lomond Strategic Infrastructure Development Study \(STID\)](#)
- [East Loch Lomond Strategic Infrastructure Development Study \(STID\)](#)
- [Strathard and the Trossachs Strategic Infrastructure Development Study \(STID\)](#)
- [Callander Strategic Infrastructure Development Study \(STID\)](#)
- [Scottish Government – School Estates Supplementary Statistics 2024](#)
- [GP Practice Contact Details and List Sizes 2020 and 2025](#)
- [SSEN Transmission Network Map – Generation Availability and Capacity](#)
- [SSEN Transmission Projects Map](#)
- [SPEN Transmission Generation Heat Map](#)
- [SPEN Distributed Generation Heat Map](#)

The following datasets are not publicly available and will be published on the National Park Authority's interactive GIS map viewer as part of the Evidence Report:

- Scottish Gas Network (SGN) – Low Pressure Gas Lines 2022
- Scottish Gas Network (SGN) – Medium Pressure Gas Lines 2022
- Scottish Water Assets – Drainage Operational Areas 2024
- Scottish Water Assets – Water Operational Areas 2024
- Scottish Water Assets – Water Treatment Works Capacity
- Scottish Water Assets – Wastewater Treatment Works Capacity

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) Context

Core NPF4 Policies addressed in this Paper:

Policy 18 – Infrastructure First requires Local Development Plans (LDP) to be informed by evidence on infrastructure capacity, condition, needs and deliverability within the plan area, including cross boundary infrastructure. LDP's should set out the infrastructure requirements to deliver the spatial strategy, informed by the evidence base, identifying the infrastructure priorities. In addition, indicating the type, level and location of financial or in-kind contributions, and the types of development from which they will be required.

Policy 24 – Digital Infrastructure requires LDP's to support the delivery of digital infrastructure, including fixed line and mobile communications connectivity, particularly in areas with gaps in connectivity and barriers to digital access.

Other relevant NPF4 Policies:

Policy 11 – Energy aims to unlock the areas full potential for electricity and heat from renewable, low carbon and zero emission sources through identifying a range of opportunities for energy development. This includes energy generation, storage, new and replacement transmission and distribution infrastructure and emerging low-carbon and zero emissions technologies.

Policy 13 – Sustainable Transport seeks for LDPs to prioritise locations for future development that can be accessed by sustainable modes. The spatial strategy in an LDP should reflect the sustainable travel hierarchy and sustainable investment hierarchy by making best use of existing infrastructure and services. LDP's should promote a place-based approach to consider how to reduce car-dominance and should be informed by evidence of the area's transport infrastructure capacity, and an appraisal of the spatial strategy on the transport network.

Policy 23 – Health and Safety requires LDP spatial strategies should seek to tackle health inequalities particularly in places which are experiencing the most disadvantage. They should identify the health and social care services, and infrastructure such as the buildings, facilities, digital systems, transport access and other physical and organisational structures needed to support the delivery of those services in the area. This includes exploring opportunities for the co-location of complementary services, in partnership with Health Boards and Health and Social Care Partnerships.

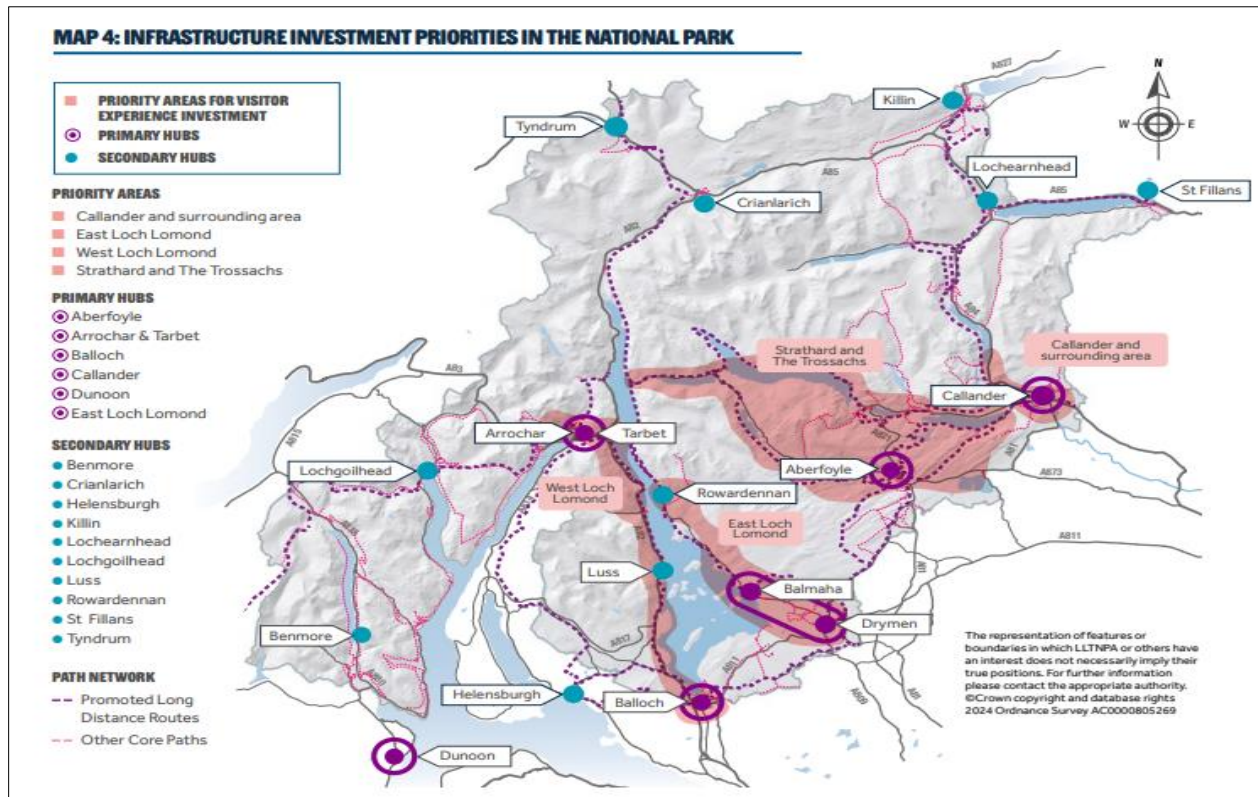
National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) 2024 – 2029 Context

The National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) 2024 – 2029 sets out the challenges facing the National Park and what action needs be taken to set the National Park on course to a more positive future. The NPPP serves as the overarching vision for the National Park and outlines the key priorities for the new LDP.

In terms of infrastructure, Chapter 2 of the NPPP, *Creating a Low Carbon Place*, outlines the National Park Authority's goal to deliver high-quality visitor infrastructure and facilities by 2045. The aim is to ensure that visitors have an outstanding experience while minimising their impact on nature and climate change. To achieve this, we will focus on several key objectives regarding infrastructure. The first of these being the implementation of a multi-year place programme to enhance the quality of assets across publicly managed sites. This programme will strike a balance between local needs and visitor demands, while also delivering for nature and climate. Additionally, we aim to improve travel infrastructure, making more of the National Park accessible to people from all backgrounds. This will be achieved through the development of sustainable and active travel options, offering a diverse range of travel choices and itineraries. Notably, infrastructure investment at key visitor hubs, such as at Balloch, Callander and Arrochar/Tarbeth can provide more sustainable ways for people to travel to, from and within the National Park.

Chapter 3 of the NPPP, focuses on fostering *Thriving Rural Communities*, with the vision that by 2045, National Park communities will be at the forefront of net-zero, nature-friendly living and working. Their needs will be met locally, supported by a robust rural economy that benefits all. To achieve the goal of increased local living and working it is crucial to preserve local infrastructure, public services and facilities, while encouraging innovative solutions for rural service delivery recognising the challenges service delivery organisations and communities are experiencing.

The NPPP has identified visitor infrastructure investment priority areas within the National Park, and these are illustrated in the map below. This map below will become a key consideration for the new LDP and forms part of the evidence base.



Summary of Evidence

This paper covers National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) Policy 18 (Infrastructure First) and Policy 24 (Digital Infrastructure). The following summary of the evidence section is structured in the following order:

- Education Facilities
- Healthcare Facilities
- Digital Infrastructure
- Utilities Infrastructure
 - Energy
 - Gas
 - Water and Drainage
- Visitor Infrastructure
- Transport Network

It is also important to acknowledge that there is overlap between the Infrastructure First paper and NPF4 Policy 13 (Sustainable Transport), Policy 19 (Heat and Cooling), Policy 20 (Blue and Green Infrastructure), Policy 21 (Play, Recreation and Sport), and Policy 30 (Tourism). However, these policies will be explored in more detail in the following papers:

Policy 13 – Topic Paper 6

Policy 19 – Topic Paper 5

Policy 20 – Topic Paper 4

Policy 21 – Topic Paper 8

Policy 30 – Topic Paper 10

Infrastructure refers to the physical and natural systems that are essential to the functioning of communities. Physical infrastructure includes utilities (such as water, drainage, energy, and digital connectivity), public facilities (including education,

healthcare, and community buildings), and transport networks (such as roads, paths, and public transport). These systems are critical for supporting daily life, enabling sustainable development, and enhancing the quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

In contrast, natural infrastructure refers to water systems, trees and woodlands, and natural habitats that provide vital ecosystem services, support biodiversity, and contribute to climate resilience. Natural infrastructure is primarily addressed in Topic Papers 1 (Climate and Land Use), 2 (Biodiversity and Nature), and 4 (Flooding, Water Management and Blue and Green Infrastructure).

This paper focuses specifically on physical infrastructure and the role of the Local Development Plan (LDP) in ensuring that new development is supported by infrastructure that meets current and future needs. The LDP plays a key role in guiding the efficient use of existing infrastructure and the sustainable delivery of new systems, helping to shape growth that is achievable, resilient, and beneficial to communities.

This chapter outlines the policy framework for infrastructure planning and delivery, and provides detail on the availability, condition, capacity, demand, and investment requirements for different types of infrastructure. These include education, healthcare, digital infrastructure, energy, water and drainage systems, and community facilities. Other key areas such as transport, housing, blue and green infrastructure, waste, and energy are covered in separate topic papers.

National Context

Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021-22 to 2025-26

The Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland (2021–22 to 2025–26) provides the national policy foundation for an infrastructure-first approach. It establishes the overarching priorities, funding commitments, and decision-making principles that guide how infrastructure should be planned and delivered across Scotland. As such, it forms the logical starting point for this paper, setting a strategic framework within which regional and local infrastructure planning, including that for Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park, can align with national investment priorities.

The Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland (2021-22 to 2025-26) aims to boost economic growth by increasing annual infrastructure investment by 1% of Scotland's 2017 GDP by 2025-26. It focuses on three key goals: transitioning to net-zero

emissions, driving inclusive economic growth and building resilient, sustainable communities. The plan outlines around £26 billion in investment over five years, targeting key sectors such as transport, health, housing, education and digital infrastructure. Major priorities include decarbonising transport, modernising public facilities, improving digital connectivity and increasing affordable housing.

A strong emphasis is placed on sustainability, with projects aimed at reducing emissions, promoting renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency. This includes initiatives to decarbonise heating systems and support green transport options such as walking, cycling and public transit.

The plan also addresses economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, aiming to create jobs, support innovation and help workers adapt to emerging industries like renewable energy. A key element of the plan is the introduction of a new Common Investment Hierarchy to aid planning and decision-making. This hierarchy prioritises enhancing and maintaining existing assets over building new ones, with four key steps: determine future need, maximise the useful life of existing assets, re-purpose and co-locate, and finally, replace, create or build new assets.

Annex D of the IIC outlines Major Projects and Programmes, and the following regional and sub-regional projects are relevant to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park:

- Peatland ACTION – Capital investment as part of the National Park authority’s 10-year £250 million commitment to restore 20,000 ha annually, and 250,000 ha by 2030.
- A82 Tarbet to Inverarnan – The design, assessment and construction of improvements to the A82 between Tarbet and Inverarnan.

EDUCATION

Education facilities, including those for early years, primary, secondary and tertiary levels, are a crucial part of the area’s infrastructure. Unlike the typical trends observed across Scotland, the pressure on education facilities within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park is primarily driven by a continued decline in demand, reflecting a long-standing trend of an ageing population (with 55.3% of residents aged over 50, based on [2022 census data](#)). This is further compounded by the out-migration of families, who are increasingly moving outside the park in response to growing housing pressures. While the Loch

Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority oversees planning in the area, it does not have responsibility for education. The relevant education authorities are West Dunbartonshire, Argyll and Bute, Perth and Kinross and Stirling Councils. Consequently, the following information regarding the capacity and condition of education facilities within the park has been sourced from these respective authorities.

Overview of Education Facilities

Below is a summary of the main education facilities within the National Park, see the appendix for the background data:

- 7 Early Learning and Childcare Facilities
- 14 Primary Schools
- 1 Secondary School
- 0 Additional Support Needs (ASN) Schools
- Scottish Agricultural College (Criarlarich Campus)

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park spans across four local authorities, meaning some education facilities serving park residents are located outside the National Park's boundaries but remain crucial for the local community. While we cannot directly plan for these external facilities, their influence, including that of private schools outside the Park, is an important factor to consider. As a result, the following information on the capacity and condition of education facilities includes both those within the park and those on its edges, as they are vital to meeting the educational needs of the local population.

Early Learning and Childcare Facilities

There are seven nurseries within the park, along with an additional four located outside the park that serve the communities and residents within the National Park boundary [table 1]. Croftamie nursery facility has recently been permanently closed and relocated to Drymen nursery and Criarlarich nursery is currently being amalgamated with Killin nursery. For residents in St. Fillan's, the nearest early learning facility is the nursery at Comrie Primary School, located approximately 7.6km east of the village. There is currently no Council childcare for under 3's in the West Dunbartonshire areas of the National Park. Although there are no council-run childcare facilities within the West Dunbartonshire area of the Park, services are available in the wider Vale of Leven area, which may support the needs of National Park residents.

Primary Schools

There are 18 primary schools that serve the communities within the park. Of these, 14 are located within the National Park boundary, while five are situated outside it. As mentioned above, Comrie Primary School serves residents with children living in St. Fillan's. Regarding the physical condition of primary schools within the park, the majority (12) are rated B, indicating they are in satisfactory condition. Strathyre Primary School holds the highest rating of A, signifying good condition, whereas Callander Primary School is rated C, indicating it is in poor condition [table 2]. However, in December 2024, planning permission was granted for the replacement of Callander Primary School due to its condition, suitability, and the need for changes that could not be accommodated on the current site due to spatial constraints. Stirling Council has secured funding from the Scottish Government's Learning Estate Investment Programme (LEIP), with construction now underway. The project will relocate the primary school near McLaren High School, creating a new community campus and education hub for Callander.

Secondary Schools

There are six secondary schools that serve the communities of the National Park [table 3]. One of these, McLaren High School, is located within the park, while the other five are out with. All the secondary schools, except for Crieff High School, have a condition rating of A, indicating they are in good condition. Crieff High School is rated B, meaning it is in satisfactory condition.

Independent Schools

As mentioned above, although there is no need to account for or consider independent school provision that serves the National Park, it is important to acknowledge their influence on students who reside within the National Park. This includes those who attend Lomond School in Helensburgh, as well as Ardvreck School and Morrisons Academy in Crieff.

Additional Support Needs (ASN) Schools

There is ASN provision located within the National Park boundary at Katrine House within McLaren High School and Trossachs House based in Callander Primary School. On the outskirts of the Park area, ASN provision is provided by three schools, Etive House in St Modan's High School, Parklands Primary School in Helensburgh and Choices School in Jamestown [table 4].

McLaren High School are both in good condition. Parklands and Choices School are in satisfactory condition. Callander Primary School is in poor condition however, as noted above, a replacement school is under construction.

In order to make access to ASN Learning Centres more equitable across Argyll and Bute, the council has invested in Secondary ASN provision within Hermitage Academy in Helensburgh. This project is currently under development.

Religious Schools

There are no religious schools within the National Park itself. However, on the outskirts of the park, there are three Roman Catholic schools: St. Kessog's Primary School, St. Modan's High School, and Our Lady and Saint Patrick's High School [table 5]. St. Kessog's Primary School, located in Alexandria, offers primary school education for those in the National Park, while both St. Modan's, in Stirling, and Our Lady and Saint Patrick's, in Dumbarton, offer high school education for National Park residents. All of these schools are in good condition, each holding an A rating.

Higher Education

Residents of the National Park have several opportunities for higher education, with institutions both within and outside the Park. Within the Park itself, the Scottish Agricultural College has a facility in Crianlarich. The University of Edinburgh operates the Firbush Outdoor Centre on the southern shore of Loch Tay, providing residential and field-based learning experiences near the National Park. The University of Strathclyde also has a presence near the Park, with Ross Priory, a conference and research facility on the banks of Loch Lomond, and the Scottish Centre for Ecology and the Natural Environment (SCENE), which supports environmental research and teaching just outside Rowardennan.

Beyond the Park, residents can access the University of the Highlands and Islands' facilities, including campuses in Helensburgh, Dunoon, and Oban. Additionally, Stirling offers further educational options, including the University of Stirling and Forth Valley College. For those in the southern part of the Park, several major institutions are within reach, including the University of the West of Scotland, the University of Glasgow, the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow Caledonian University, the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, and the Glasgow School of Art.

Outdoor Education Centres

There are several outdoor centres that support the delivery of outdoor education programmes for the education authorities covering the National Park. These centres play a key role in promoting outdoor learning, personal development, and environmental awareness among young people. Notable examples include Ardroy Outdoor Education Centre near Lochgoilhead, Dounans Outdoor Centre in Aberfoyle, and Ardmay House Outdoor Centre near Arrochar, all of which provide tailored programmes for school groups from across the region.

Capacity of Education Facilities

School capacity refers to the number of pupils a school can accommodate based on the available teaching spaces, not the overall size of the school building. It specifically excludes ancillary areas such as staff rooms, offices, toilets, and catering or dining facilities in its calculation. The following evidence provides a summary of the education capacity at various levels: early learning and childcare, primary, secondary and religious schools.

Early Learning and Childcare Facilities

As illustrated in table [1], Crianlarich Nursery, located within the Stirling Council boundary of the National Park, is temporarily closed due to low enrolment in recent years and a staffing shortage in the area, however the nursery has been amalgamated with Killin Nursery. A formal consultation process took place in July 2024 regarding the potential closure of Crianlarich Nursery, and it is confirmed the nursery will permanently close in August 2025.

Primary Schools

The data indicates that most primary schools within the National Park are operating below capacity, with 50% of these schools functioning at less than half of their optimum capacity. Notably, Luss Primary School, Strone Primary School, and Port of Menteith Primary School are operating at under 25% of their capacity, with Luss Primary School having as few as 11 pupils enrolled. In contrast, Callander Primary School is currently operating over its optimum capacity by five pupils. However, as outlined in section 1.1.2, Callander Primary School is in the process of being rebuilt and, with its expanded facilities, will be able to accommodate a larger capacity.

Secondary Schools

As seen in table 3 in the Appendix, the only secondary school within the National Park is McLaren's High School which is currently below capacity at 79.1%. Although out with the Park area, it is worth noting that St Modan's High School in Stirling has limited capacity, with school roll currently above 90% of total capacity.

Additional Support Needs (ASN) Schools

Capacity data for additional support need schools is not calculated by education authorities, as it is not a suitable measure due to the specialised nature of these facilities and the diverse needs of their pupils, which can vary significantly in terms of space requirements.

Religious Schools

There are no religious schools within the National Park however, those that's catchment areas cover areas of the park are largely operating below capacity. Although, as noted in section 1.2.3, St Modan's High School has limited capacity, with school roll currently above 90% of total capacity.

School Roll Projections

School roll projections in Scotland are used by local authorities to estimate future pupil numbers and help plan for school capacity, staffing, and infrastructure needs. These projections are typically based on factors such as birth rates, housing development, and migration patterns. Within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, school roll projection data is currently only available for schools located within the Argyll and Bute and Stirling Council areas as seen in table 6,7&8 in the appendix. Information for schools situated within the West Dunbartonshire and Perth and Kinross Council boundaries is still being collated and will be included once available.

Based on the available future school roll projections, there are no concerns about working capacity being exceeded within primary and secondary schools located in the Argyll and Bute Council boundary area of the National Park between now and 2034/35. However, projections for schools within the Stirling Council area of the National Park indicate that Drymen Primary School is expected to exceed its working capacity from the 2027/28 school year onward. This projected increase reflects

planned significant housing growth in the surrounding area, which is likely to lead to a rise in pupil numbers over the coming years.

HEALTHCARE

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park is covered by four NHS Health Boards: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, NHS Highland, NHS Tayside and NHS Forth Valley. The following evidence from NHS Inform highlights the primary care services serving the National Park's communities, organised by the local authority area which matches the Health Board areas.

Health and Social Care Partnerships

Across the four NHS Health Boards that cover the National Park, there are four also Health and Social Care Partnerships (HSCPs), which are collaborations between local authorities, Health Boards, and other third sector organisations. Their primary responsibility is to improve the delivery and integration of care by ensuring that services are coordinated, efficient, and responsive to the needs of the population. The HSCPs that cover the Park are Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership, West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership, Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership, and Argyll and Bute Health and Social Care Partnership. The key priorities of relevance to the National Park are summarised below.

Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership

The Stirling and Clackmannanshire Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) has developed a Strategic Commissioning Plan for 2023 – 2033. This 10-year plan aims to reshape health and social care services in the region, emphasising the delivery of person-centered care and support within local communities.

The plan outlines five key strategic aims, but the two key aims related to development and land use in the National Park are:

- Aim 2: Promoting Independent Living – Supporting individuals to live independently and make informed choices about their care, which may influence the development of accessible housing and infrastructure.
- Aim 3: Achieving Care Closer to Home – Enhancing services to enable more care to be delivered within or near people's homes.

West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership

The West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) is a collaboration between the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and West Dunbartonshire Council. It manages and integrates health and social care services to improve wellbeing, focusing on prevention, early intervention and reducing health inequalities. The Strategic Plan for 2023 – 2026 outlines four strategic outcomes to guide the region's health and social care services: *caring communities*, *safe and thriving communities*, *equal communities* and *healthy communities*. These outcomes focus on improving the quality of life, health and wellbeing for residents, with an emphasis on prevention, personalisation, resilience and community engagement.

Of the four strategic outcomes highlighted in the plan for 2023 – 2026, the outcome most relevant to the National Park is *Safe and Thriving Communities*. This outcome aims to promote self-care and longer, healthier lives by supporting home-based health, reducing hospital admissions and protecting vulnerable individuals from harm. It is closely linked to land use, as the focus on home-based care could influence the development of housing, transport networks and care facilities within the Park.

Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership

The vision and priorities outlined below are part of the Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership's Strategic Plan for 2024-2027. This plan seeks to create a supportive, healthy environment where everyone has access to the care they need and is part of a caring community. It builds on previous efforts while addressing key challenges, such as increasing demand for services, financial pressures, and recruitment issues. Over the next three years, the focus will be on investing in health and social care services to improve well-being, through innovative approaches, early intervention, and integrated care.

The key priorities that align with the Park's issues and strategic vision are *simplifying access to services* and *providing care closer to home*.

Argyll and Bute Health and Social Care Partnership

The Argyll and Bute Health and Social Care Partnership's third Strategic Plan for 2022-2025 embraces the challenges of its rural geography and demographics as an opportunity to innovate, particularly through digital technology and new ways of working. The plan focuses on four key priorities: choice, control and innovation; prevention, early intervention and enablement; community co-production; and Living Well and Active Citizenship.

Of the eight strategic objectives outlined, the priority to *support people to live fulfilling lives in their own homes for as long as possible* is particularly relevant to future development and infrastructure improvements within the Park. Ensuring that homes are suitable for long-term, independent living will influence the design and accessibility of housing, as well as the development of local services and facilities. This focus on creating environments that support independent living could shape future planning decisions, such as the integration of accessible housing, healthcare facilities, and transportation networks within the Park.

Overview of Healthcare Facilities

General Practices (GP)

As highlighted in table 6 in the appendix, there are 14 GP practices that serve the communities living within the National Park. Seven of the practices are located within the Park whilst the remaining seven are located outside the Park area but serve the communities of Strachur, St Fillan's and Croftamie.

Across Scotland, GP practice list sizes have generally increased in recent years, influenced by factors such as practice closures and growing patient demand. Within the National Park, while some General Practices have experienced modest increases or decreases in patient numbers between 2020 and 2025, overall service provision and list sizes have remained relatively stable, with no significant changes over the past decade.

Argyll and Bute:

In the Argyll and Bute area of the National Park, Arrochar Surgery has experienced an increase in patient numbers. Conversely, Lochgoilhead Medical Centre and Riverbank Surgery in Kilmun have seen a decrease in patient numbers. Strachur Medical Practice, located outside the park, serves many National Park residents and has seen an increase in its patient list.

Perth and Kinross:

Comrie Medical Practice, located outside the National Park boundary, serves as a key healthcare provider for residents of St Fillan's and the surrounding areas. In recent years, the practice has experienced growth in its patient list.

Stirling:

All GP practices within the Stirling Council boundary of the National Park have seen growth in their practice list sizes since 2015. Aberfoyle has experienced a significant rise in patient numbers, with the practice list more than doubling. Callander has also seen a substantial increase, while Drymen and Killin have had more moderate increases in their patient lists.

West Dunbartonshire:

In the West Dunbartonshire Council area of the National Park, there are no GP practices directly within the park. However, four practices serving the wider Balloch town are located just outside the park boundary. Loch Lomond Surgery has experienced a decrease in patient numbers, with a reduction of 681 patients, while both Oakview and Lennox practices have seen growth in their patient lists.

Pharmacies, Dentists and Opticians

For the following section, see appendix, table 7, 8 & 9 for background information.

Argyll and Bute:

For communities within the National Park located in the Argyll and Bute council area, access to healthcare services such as pharmacies, dentists, and opticians is largely outside the Park boundary. There are no pharmacies within the park itself, but seven are located in the nearby town centres of Dunoon, Helensburgh, and Garelohead.

In terms of dental care, there are eight dentists serving the communities within the Argyll and Bute council area of the park, with one located in Lochgoilhead and the remaining seven situated outside the park.

For optician services, residents of the Argyll and Bute area within the park have access to four opticians in Helensburgh and two in Dunoon.

Perth and Kinross:

For those living within the Perth and Kinross Council boundary of the National Park, healthcare services such as pharmacies, dentists, and opticians are largely found outside the park. The nearest pharmacy is in Comrie, while residents in Tyndrum and Crianlarich can access a pharmacy in Dalmally, located in the Argyll and Bute area, or in Callander.

Dental services are provided by three practices located outside the park, in Crieff and Comrie, which serve the communities within the Perth and Kinross area of the Park.

As for opticians, residents in the Perth and Kinross part of the Park can access their nearest optician in Crieff.

Stirling:

In the Stirling Council area of the National Park, residents have relatively good access to healthcare services, though many are located near the park's boundaries. There are seven pharmacies available, with five situated within the park's communities and two located on the edge of the park.

When it comes to dental care, four dental practices serve the Stirling Council area within the park. Three are located within the Park, in Callander, Drymen and Killin, and the fourth is in Balfron, just outside the Park.

For optician services, there is one optician located within the National Park in Callander and one on the outskirts of the park in Balfron, which also serves residents in the Stirling Council area of the National Park.

West Dunbartonshire:

In the West Dunbartonshire council area of the National Park, there are four pharmacies serving the southern communities. One pharmacy is located in Balloch, within the park, and the other three are situated on the outskirts in Alexandria.

For dental care, five dentists serve the southern areas around Balloch, all located outside the park in Alexandria.

The nearest opticians for residents in the West Dunbartonshire area of the park are also located in Alexandria.

Hospitals

Access to hospital and NHS Accident & Emergency (A&E) services for residents and visitors of the National Park is provided through several main hospitals. The park is served by the Golden Jubilee Hospital in Clydebank, Perth Royal Infirmary in Perth, and Forth Valley Royal Hospital in Larbert. At the district level, residents have access to Vale of Leven District Hospital and Lorn and Islands Hospital, while community-level hospitals include Crieff Community Hospital and Cowal Community Hospital.

As highlighted by the [Travel Time to NHS A&E services datamap](#), in the National Park, residents in the southern areas, including Balloch, Luss, Arden, and as far north as Port of Rosssdhu, are within a 30-minute drive of an A&E department. The southeastern edges of Croftamie and Callander also fall within this 30-minute radius. However, many communities in the central and northern parts of the park are located more than 30 minutes from the nearest A&E department.

Elderly Residential Care

With the National Park's population predominantly ageing, providing adequate care and services for the elderly is essential. These are provided in managed facilities, such as care homes, and also through support provided in homes. Within the park, there is one privately operated care home: South Peak Care Home near Arrochar. Additionally, the Falls of Dochart Care Home in Killin is managed by the Killin Charitable Trust. Outside the park's boundaries, there are several other private and public care homes that also serve local residents. The following list outlines the quality and condition of these care homes.

Overall, the quality and condition of elderly residential care within the National Park is high [table 10]. However, for the elderly residents living within the Perth and Kinross council boundary of the park, the three care homes located outside the park, Balhousie Dalnaglar Care Home, Wardside House, and Dalginross House are considered to be in adequate to weak condition as reported by the Care Commission.

Capacity of Healthcare Facilities

General Practices (GPs)

The size of patient lists across healthcare facilities plays a crucial role in determining the level of pressure on services within local communities. As patient lists grow, many healthcare providers face increasing strain, leading to longer wait times, reduced appointment availability, and overall stress on resources.

For the following section, see appendix, table 6.

Argyll and Bute:

As shown in table 6, Strachur Medical Practice within the park has seen its patient list grow by 15.7% over the past 5 years. Arrochar Surgery, located outside the park, has experienced a smaller increase of 3.9%. In contrast, Lochgoilhead Medical Centre and Riverbank Surgery, also outside the park, have seen a decline in their patient lists since 2020.

Perth and Kinross:

There are no general practices within the Perth and Kinross Council boundary of the park, though Comrie Medical Practice serves park residents. Over the past 5 years, the practice list has grown by 4.8%.

Stirling:

The data in table 6 shows that all general practices within the Stirling Council boundary of the park, including Aberfoyle, Drymen, and Killin, have seen an increase in patient list size over the last 5 years. Notably, Callander Medical Practice has experienced a growth of 12.9%.

West Dunbartonshire:

The general practices outside the park serving Balloch residents have seen changes in their patient list sizes between 2020 and 2025. Inchcruin Practice, Oakview Medical Practice, and Lennox Practice have all experienced moderate increases of less than 5%. However, Loch Lomond Surgery has seen a significant decrease in its patient list size, with a drop of 5.8%.

Elderly Residential Care

Information on the capacity of residential care is not currently available however this information is being sought, and we will obtain the necessary data from the relevant Local Authorities through engagement. We anticipate that the data will be input before the gate check.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Digital Scotland R100 Strategy

The Scottish Government released Scotland's Digital Strategy in 2021. This strategy aims to ensure that Scotland can fully harness the transformative power of technology. Improving superfast broadband coverage and maximising the availability of gigabit-capable broadband infrastructure are critical components, as digital connectivity is essential for economic growth and resilience.

The Reaching 100% (R100) programme aims to provide superfast broadband with speeds of at least 30 megabits per second (Mbps) for all homes and businesses in Scotland. Funded by the Scottish Government and BT, the programme has three components: over £600 million in R100 contracts, the Scottish Broadband Voucher Scheme (SBVS) for homes and businesses with sub-30mbps speeds not covered by the R100 contracts and ongoing commercial coverage efforts.

The Shared Rural Network

For the rural areas across Scotland where access to a mobile network is limited, the Shared Rural Network is a programme introduced by the UK Government alongside the four mobile network operators: EE, Vodafone, Three and Virgin Media O2 to deliver 4G coverage to 95% of the United Kingdom landmass by the end of 2025. In particular, the programme is stated to improve geographic coverage of National Parks to 74% from 41%, serving residents and millions of visitors annually.

Between 2020 and 2024, the National Park received approximately 36 applications for telecoms infrastructure through the Shared Rural Network. However, as the UK Government's goal is to achieve 95% geographical coverage for 4G by December 2025, it is unlikely there will be any new applications for the project within the National Park.

The Connected Nations Report 2024

Ofcom's goal is to ensure communications work for everyone by supporting reliable, widely available, and high-quality networks. The *Connected Nations Scotland 2024* report tracks progress in broadband and mobile service availability across Scotland and the UK, with updates on the rollout of full fibre, fixed wireless access, and 5G networks.

Over the past year, Scotland has seen significant improvements in both 4G mobile geographic coverage and the availability of full-fibre fixed networks. These developments are helping to expand connectivity options across a wider portion of the population and across more of the country's diverse geography.

Despite this progress, Scotland remains the least connected of the UK's four nations by several key measures. Connectivity challenges are particularly pronounced in rural and island communities, where limited infrastructure often results in slower speeds for both fixed and mobile services. This is particularly relevant for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, which encompasses a broad rural area with scattered communities, significant visitor numbers, and important public services that increasingly depend on reliable digital infrastructure.

Although 4G broadband and mobile coverage continues to be the most common for consumers, both outside and inside premises across Scotland, the availability of 5G services continues to grow steadily with 5G coverage outside of premises from at least one Mobile Network Operator (MNO) now at 91% for High Confidence measure.

Despite recent progress, Scotland remains the least connected of the UK's four nations across several key indicators. Connectivity challenges are particularly acute in rural and island communities, where limited infrastructure often leads to slower speeds for both fixed and mobile services.

While 4G broadband and mobile coverage remains the most widely available option for consumers both inside and outside premises, the availability of 5G services is steadily increasing. As of the latest figures, 5G coverage outside premises from at least one Mobile Network Operator (MNO) has reached 91% under the High Confidence measure.

As initiatives aimed at improving rural mobile connectivity continue to advance, there is likely to be an increasing need to expand 5G infrastructure within rural towns and villages to ensure these communities are not left behind in Scotland's digital development. However, this comes with challenges, particularly in integrating new mast infrastructure sensitively within the

protected and visually sensitive landscapes of the National Park. There are also ongoing difficulties in encouraging mast sharing among network operators, which can lead to duplication of infrastructure and further pressure on the landscape.

Broadband Access and Capacity

The predominantly rural nature of the landscape within the National Park poses issues to both broadband and mobile network access for those residents, visitors and businesses in the park. To highlight the broadband and mobile network capacity across the National Park, a series of maps have been produced by the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park using Ofcom 2025 data. This data focuses upon assessing the proportion of a postcode population who have access to broadband over different download speeds. The maps have been produced in relation to various degrees of broadband access (download speed) – Unstable (2 Mbps), Minimal (5 Mbps), Operational (10 Mbps), Satisfactory (30 Mbps).

Large areas of the Cowal Peninsula, including Strachur and the Rest and Be Thankful (A83) corridor, as well as parts of the north and northeast of the park – such as Killin, the Trossachs and Ben Lomond – have between 50% and 100% of premises receiving broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation. Figure 1, in the appendix maps this information.

In contrast, the southern and eastern parts of the Park, as well as the larger towns and villages, have widespread availability of superfast broadband. Between 75% and 100% of premises in the following towns and villages are served by superfast broadband: Balloch, Luss, Arrochar and Tarbet, Carrick Castle, Ardentinny, Tyndrum, Lochearnhead, Strathyre, Callander Aberfoyle, Gartmore and Drymen. In Crianlarich, no premises have access to superfast broadband. Figure 2, in the appendix maps this information.

Mobile Network Coverage and Capacity

Figure 3 illustrates mobile coverage 'not-spots' - postcode units where at least one property cannot receive a reliable voice service from any mobile network. This data highlights areas within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park that experience significant connectivity challenges. Notable 'not-spot' locations include Carrick Castle and extensive parts of the surrounding Cowal peninsula, the northeastern area of Succoth, Benmore, Inversnaid, Kinlochard, large parts of the Trossachs such as Stronachlachar and Brig O' Turk, and the northern side of Callander village. The information is sourced from Ofcom's

Connected Nations Report, which maps mobile network coverage across the UK. This is spatially represented in Figure 3 in the appendix.

Approved Telecommunication Masts in the National Park

As shown in Figure 4 in the appendix, several telecommunications mast applications have been approved across the National Park as of April 2025. In total, 94 applications have received approval, with the development status of these masts ranging from completed to not yet started. This reflects ongoing efforts to improve digital connectivity within the National Park.

UTILITIES

Electricity

SSEN Transmission Infrastructure

SSEN Transmission (SSEN-T) is a responsible organisation for operating, maintaining, upgrading and reinforcing the high-voltage electricity transmission networks. These networks transport electricity over long distances from power stations to substations, utilising steel towers, underground cables and overhead lines.

There are three electricity transmission grid supply points (GSP) within the National Park, one at Sloy (132kV), Killin (132kV) and St Fillans (132kV). There is also a transmission substation at Inveranan and a switching station at Sloy which are integral to the operation of the transmission network. In terms of network capacity, the GSP at Killin is constrained, meaning the network doesn't have the capacity to transport electricity required or produced from a new connection.

In terms of SSEN-T generation availability. Both GSPs at Sloy and Killin are constrained, meaning there is limited capacity for new electricity generation to be connected to the electricity grid. However, at St Fillans there is generation availability.

Both Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) and SSEN-T are currently upgrading the electricity network to meet net zero targets. SSEN-T is also expanding the national transmission grid in northern Scotland including Argyll and Bute, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and the Western Isles, to handle increased capacity and support new renewable energy generation. The outstanding and complete SSEN-T projects within the park are listed below:

- The Killin Visual Impact of Scottish Transmission Assets (VISTA) project was completed in 2023 and involved undergrounding 7.8km of OHL and removing 32 steel lattice towers.
- The Glen Falloch and Sloy VISTA project has been complete and is in its operational phase.
- The overhead line from Sloy to Windyhill require reconductoring and refurbishing due to deterioration. Planning permission for access tracks were granted in April 2023.
- Transformers to the south of the existing Sloy Substation are required, however, there have been delays due to onsite ground contamination. A planning application is due to be submitted in future but the timescale for submission is currently unknown.

SSEN Distribution Future Energy Scenarios Report 2024

The 2024 Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) report for Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) outlines projected changes in electricity demand and generation across the North of Scotland licence area, supporting long-term planning toward the UK's clean power and net zero targets. Under the Holistic Transition scenario, several major developments are expected by 2050.

Renewable energy capacity in the region is projected to reach nearly 12 GW, over three times the current level driven by the continued growth of onshore wind and solar PV. Fossil fuel generation is phased out entirely, with diesel and gas sites either decommissioned or converted to low-carbon alternatives such as biodiesel or hydrogen. Waste incineration is removed from the energy mix, while sewage gas remains in limited use.

Decarbonisation of heat is supported through a widespread rollout of heat pumps, and a core hydrogen network enables commercial-scale hydrogen production and distribution. Battery storage continues to expand, although growth shifts toward smaller-scale systems as the large-scale market reaches maturity. Meanwhile, the pace of new domestic and non-development slows, reflecting a more stable demand outlook.

Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution PLC (SHEPD) Network Development Report 2024

Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Distribution (SSEN-D) has published its 2024 Network Development Report (NDR) for the SHEPD licence area. This report outlines SSEN-D's long-term plans for its electricity distribution network over the next ten years, focusing on infrastructure at 11kV and above.

The NDR helps users and stakeholders understand where there are opportunities to connect to the network, where upgrades may be needed, and how the network will evolve. It covers:

- Areas of the network best suited for new connections and additional electricity distribution
- Parts of the network likely to need reinforcement to support new demands
- Information that supports the efficient, coordinated development and operation of the wider electricity system
- Expected needs for flexibility or energy efficiency services as alternatives to traditional network upgrades

In terms of planned interventions in the SHEPD licence area that may affect distribution networks within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, there are two interventions that are set to positively impact supply, in particular to those residing in Callander and Tyndrum.

The Braco GSP is located within the Perthshire and Stirlingshire region of the SHEPD licence area and supplies approximately 20,575 customers. The area partially covers the National Park, in particular, Callander. The primary substation in Crieff is due to have both the 7.5/15 MVA transformers replaced in the year 2026/2027. However, the size of the new transformers is still to be confirmed.

The Rannoch GSP is located within the Perthshire region of the SHEPD licence area and currently supplies approximately 506 customers. The area partially covers the National Park, particularly Tyndrum. The primary substation in Bridge of Gaur is due to have the single 0.5 MVA transformer replaced with a 1MVA unit in the year 2025/2026.

SSEN Distribution Infrastructure

SSEN-D is responsible for delivering electricity from the transmission network to homes and businesses across the north of Scotland. The distribution network transports lower voltage electricity through overhead lines, underground cables and service

lines. There is a SSEN-D grid supply point in the National Park, located at St Fillan's (33kV). In terms of generation availability, the GSP at St Fillan's is constrained meaning there is no room for more electricity generation in the St Fillans area.

SPEN Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure

There are two overhead SPEN Transmission lines that run through the park, a 132kV line from Dumbarton to Craggan Hill and a 132kV line from Glasgow to Cruachan via Inverarnan. SPEN Distribution is responsible for delivering electricity to those within a small area at the south of the National Park, particularly those who live in Balloch and on the Westside of Loch Lomond as far as Arden. As highlighted by [SP Energy Networks Distributed Generation Heat Map](#) for those living within the above-mentioned areas of the park, at least one factor in the network is close to its operational limit and so installation of most levels of distributed generation and local connection is highly unlikely.

Gas Network

Scottish Gas Networks (SGN)

In the National Park, only a small proportion of properties are connected to the gas grid. The areas with gas connections are primarily the larger settlements such as Balloch, Callander and Drymen, which are linked to the SGN low-pressure lines. Smaller villages such as Croftamie and Buchanan Castle also have connections to these low-pressure lines. Additionally, there are two SGN medium-pressure lines: one running from Croftamie to the southern edge of Drymen and the centre of Buchanan Castle, and another passing through the centre of Callander.

This limited connectivity to the gas grid is largely due to the National Park's geographic remoteness, low population density and the high costs of extending infrastructure into more rural or difficult-to-reach locations. This is in keeping with rural Scotland. As a result, many areas rely on alternative heating sources.

Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment

Scottish Water

The information below offers a high-level snapshot of Scottish Water's current treatment works capacity in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, intended for initial screening and development planning purposes. However, factors such as the

overall number and scale of proposed developments, along with their proximity to treatment facilities, may influence the ability to accommodate them, potentially necessitating future investment in growth. Scottish Water is obligated to identify and provide new strategic capacity to meet the demands of new housing developments, as well as the domestic needs of commercial and industrial sectors. Consequently, ongoing collaboration with Scottish Water will be crucial to gain a deeper understanding of upcoming developments (in terms of scale and location), which will inform their strategic plans and help identify areas for future investment.

Scottish Water's water and drainage operational areas have been provided as data for inclusion in the Evidence Report for the new Local Development Plan and will be made available through an interactive map layer in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs Local Development Plan viewer. While the map viewer is not currently publicly accessible, it will be available prior to submission of the Evidence Report to the Scottish Government.

Scottish Water's assessment of Water Treatment Works capacity across the National Park can be seen in Figure 5 in the appendix. This capacity information refers to the works capacity only. There is currently capacity available at the following water treatment works:

- Belmore WTW
- Blairinnans WTW
- Carron Valley WTW
- Loch Eck WTW

However, the following water treatment works are considered as potentially requiring future investment:

- Carrick Castle WTW
- Lochgoilhead WTW
- Tyndrum WTW
- Crianlarich WTW
- Killin WTW
- Balquhiddier WTW

- Lochearnhead WTW
- Brig O'Turk WTW
- Strathyre WTW
- Stronachlachar WTW
- Katrine Pier WTW
- Turret WTW
- Alexandria WTW

Scottish Water's assessment of Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) capacity across the National Park can be seen in figure 6 in the appendix. It is important to note that the capacity information relates to works capacity only. There is currently capacity available at the following waste-water treatment works:

- Aberfoyle WwTW
- Ardoch WwTW
- Arrochar Church Road ST
- Callander WwTW
- Gartocharn STW
- Killin WwTW
- Lochgoilhead WwTW

However, the following wastewater treatment works have been noted as potentially requiring future investment:

- Ardenfield North (Ardentinny) ST
- Ardenfield South ST
- Balmaha STW
- Brig O'turk STW
- Buchanan Castle WwTW
- Callander Trean ST
- Carrick Castle Sep

- Crianlarich WwTW
- Croftamie STW
- Drymen WwTW
- Gartmore WwTW
- Glen Loin Cres Sep
- Inversnaid WwTW
- Kilmun Alderburn Sep WwTW
- Kilmun Hillrig Sep WwTW
- Kilmun Lagganbhuie Sep WwTW
- Kinlochard WwTW
- Loch Katrine WwTW
- Lochearnhead WwTW
- Luss STW
- Portanstuck Sep
- St Fillans WwTW
- Strathyre WwTW
- Stronachlachar WwTW
- Strone Place ST
- Strone Sep WwTW
- Tyndrum STW

It is important to note that the final level of investment will be determined as we move forward into the proposed planning stage. As the LDP progresses towards adoption and there is more certainty regarding the scale and location of developments, the demand on water treatment infrastructure will become clearer

VISITOR INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Tourism Infrastructure Development Studies (STIDS)

In recent years the National Park Authority has made infrastructure upgrades and improvements a priority and has developed a team to manage this process – The Place Projects Team. As part of this process, the Place Team have commissioned Strategic

Tourism Infrastructure Development Studies (STIDs) for four areas of the Park. The STIDs were developed to identify areas of opportunity and to identify actions to strengthen tourism infrastructure and place quality. The visitor sites are in different ownership underlining the need for a partnership approach.

At the start of this new programme, it was recognised that the current visitor infrastructure in the park is in many places outdated and in need of significant upgrades. It struggled to meet peak demand, fails to adequately address user needs and does not fully support the local communities. Additionally, it lacks alignment with nature conservation and climate change adaptation goals, including the National Park Authority's Mission Zero initiative.

The overall vision for the Place Programme is that the National Park Authority and its partners will invest in high-quality facilities that strike a sustainable balance between local needs, amenities and visitor demand. A network of well-connected destinations will be developed to support sustainable capacity, with enhanced facilities that encourage sustainable travel, improve accessibility and protect nature, landscape and resident amenities, while enriching the visitor experience.

Each of the STIDs provide specific detail on the four areas of the National Park and highlight where improvements could be made which would enhance the quality of the place while improving the experience for both visitors and residents.

The four STIDs cover:

- West Loch Lomond
- East Loch Lomond
- Strathard and the Trossachs
- Callander

Many of the placemaking priority areas detailed in the section above are included within these STIDs and they have been taken into consideration during their preparation.

West Loch Lomond STID – This STID focuses on the West Loch Lomond area and specifically interventions at Arrochar and Tarbet which are both Placemaking priority areas. The proposal for Tarbet is to develop a visitor hub with improved accessibility by sustainable forms of transport. This is in line with the Placemaking priority guidance within the LDP and is currently in the process of being implemented. The proposal for Arrochar is similar and it is suggested that Arrochar could benefit from improved

visitor facilities and transport access. This work has not yet been started, however the outline brief included within the STID would accord with the Placemaking priorities set out in the LDP.

East Loch Lomond STID - This STID focuses on the area to the east of Loch Lomond and includes suggested interventions for Drymen which has been identified as a Placemaking priority area within the current LDP. The suggested improvements for Drymen are in line with those set out within the LDP and focus on improving a sense of place through enhancements to the Village green. The STID has also noted issues with traffic congestion and active travel access which are suggested areas for infrastructure upgrades. There are no timescales set for this piece of work currently but once it is underway it will fulfil the brief set within the LDP.

Strathard and The Trossachs STID – This STID focuses on the Strathard and Trossachs area of the National Park which includes Aberfoyle, Strathard, The Trossachs and Port of Menteith. Aberfoyle is also an area designated as a placemaking priority area and the proposal within the STID is in line with the suggested focus areas from the LDP.

Callander STID – This STID focuses specifically on the settlement of Callander and the surrounding area. The study provides an in-depth review of the area and proposes interventions which could improve the area for the local and visitor community. Callander has also been designated as a placemaking priority area within the current LDP and the suggested areas for improvement have been captured within the STID. The STID goes beyond the current LDP and includes suggested proposals.

In support of these STIDs and the broader Place Programme, the Park-Wide Delivery Route Map has been developed as a strategic tool to coordinate and guide multi-year public sector investment across the National Park. Created by the National Park Visitor Management Group (NPVMG), it aligns with the *National Park Partnership Plan 2024–2029* and reflects learning from the initial years of capital investment. The Route Map focuses on delivering high-impact improvements to public assets that enhance the visitor, community, and business experience, particularly in priority hubs and visitor areas.

The Park-Wide Delivery Route Map outlines clear local and Park-wide priorities, indicative timelines, and investment needs. It is designed to support coordinated planning and delivery and to facilitate engagement with government, funders, communities, and businesses. It should be read in conjunction with the *Place Programme Approach* and the *Partnership Plan*, and it includes an indicative extension to 2034.

TRANSPORT NETWORK

Many of the challenges surrounding travel are not unique to the National Park. However, the scale of visitor travel within the Park presents a unique opportunity to create a low-emission rural transport system that is both inclusive and attractive, meeting the needs of both visitors and residents. Large parts of the National Park remain inaccessible without a car and long-standing systemic constraints have made travel to many areas exclusive to car users. Tackling this lack of choice in rural public transport is a critical step toward achieving Net Zero status for the Park. As the National Park Authority is not the transportation authority, it is highly dependent on action by partners, including Regional Transport Partnerships, Local Authorities and transportation operators, with the National Park Authority depending on their collaboration to bring this vision to life.

It is important to recognise the issues and trends surrounding transport within the National Park as part of the Infrastructure First approach. While transport is a key factor in this approach, Topic Paper 6: Sustainable Transport will provide an in-depth examination of the current transport landscape within the National Park, covering existing infrastructure, its condition, capacity and any ongoing investment projects aimed at improving infrastructure, access and availability.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities play a vital role in supporting the well-being and resilience of residents within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, aligning with the Park's Infrastructure First approach by ensuring that development is supported by the necessary services and amenities. These facilities are essential to sustaining vibrant, inclusive communities and enabling long-term growth in a rural context. A more detailed exploration of community facilities within the National Park is provided in Topic Paper 8, under the Community Wealth Building section.

SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Information is being collated on existing Sports Facilities, and this will be added during the finalisation of the Topic Paper before submission to the Scottish Government.

Summary of Stakeholder Engagement

This section will be completed following the end of the engagement period and prior to inclusion in the final Evidence Report.

Summary of Implication for the Proposed Plan

The implications of the evidence for the Proposed Plan may be summarised as follows:

- As set out in the Development Strategy of the National Park Partnership Plan 2024–2029, the infrastructure investment priority areas should be reviewed and either reaffirmed or revised as part of the new Local Development Plan (LDP).
- The current Local Development Plan sets out development priorities, and the preparation of the new plan should include a review of these alongside an updated assessment of infrastructure capacity, including water, energy, and other key services.
- The current LDP and associated Developer Contributions Supplementary Guidance should be reviewed to assess the need, type, and scale of developer contributions required to support infrastructure delivery within the new Local Development Plan.
- The new Local Development Plan should continue to direct development towards areas with the most established infrastructure. While there have been challenges in upgrading infrastructure in existing towns and villages, the plan should clearly articulate where future infrastructure investment is needed to support sustainable growth.
- In preparing the Local Development Plan the National Park Authority shall maintain ongoing collaboration with the local authorities responsible for education and healthcare services within the National Park to determine the appropriate level of developer contributions for education and healthcare infrastructure and establish the criteria for when these contributions should be required.
- The new Local Development Plan should support the delivery of new telecommunications infrastructure that enhances digital connectivity, while ensuring alignment with National Park aims and safeguarding the area's natural heritage.
- The new Local Development Plan should review existing digital infrastructure policies, considering the rise in applications for development in wild land and remote rural areas where there is currently no digital signal improvement. Consideration should also be given to the potential expansion of 5G in towns, villages and settlements of the National Park.
- In preparing the Local Development Plan, we will continue to engage with Scottish Water on future development proposals to help identify where additional investment in water treatment and waste water treatment infrastructure may be required.

- The new Local Development Plan should review, in consultation with SEPA, known areas of constraint for private waste water drainage where additional advice from SEPA at application stage may be required.

Statements of Agreement / Dispute

This section will be completed following the end of the engagement period and prior to inclusion in the final Evidence Report.

DRAFT

Appendix

Education

Early Learning and Childcare:

Table 1: Existing Early Learning and Childcare Facilities that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including their capacity.

| Name of Childcare Facility | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Age (years) | Registered Capacity | Registered Children | Capacity (%) |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | | |
| Arrochar Primary Pre 5 Unit | Tarbet | Within the Park | 2-5 | 17 | 10 | 58.8% |
| Lochgoilhead Primary Pre 5 Unit | Lochgoilhead | Within the Park | 2-5 | 16 | 7 | 43.8% |
| Strachur Primary Pre 5 Unit | Strachur | Outside the Park | 2-5 | 18 | 8 | 44.4% |
| Perth and Kinross Council Area | | | | | | |
| Comrie Primary School | Comrie | Outside the Park | 3-5 | * | * | * |
| Stirling Council Area | | | | | | |
| Killin Nursery | Killin | Within the Park | 0-5 | 27 | 21 | 78% |
| Aberfoyle Nursery | Aberfoyle | Within the Park | 3-5 | 32 | 24 | 75% |
| Crianlarich Nursery | Crianlarich | Within the Park | 3-5 | 0 | 0 | 0% |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----|----|-----|------|
| Callander Nursery | Callander | Within the Park | 2-5 | 58 | 53 | 91% |
| Drymen Nursery | Drymen | Within the Park | 2-5 | 32 | 29 | 91% |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | | | | | |
| Balloch Nursery | Balloch | Outside the Park | 3-5 | 56 | 56 | 100% |
| Carousel Nursery | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 0-5 | 73 | N/A | N/A |
| Levenvale Nursery | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 3-5 | 80 | 80 | 100% |
| Gartocharn Nursery | Gartocharn | Within the Park | 0-5 | 30 | 37 | 81% |

**We acknowledge that we are engaging with the relevant local authorities to obtain additional data and information, and this section will be updated upon receipt of the data.*

Primary Schools:

Table 2: Existing Primary Schools that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including school roll, condition rating and capacity.

| Name of School | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Number of Pupils | Condition | Capacity |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | |
| Luss Primary School | Luss | Within the Park | 13 | B | 26% |
| Hermitage Primary School | Helensburgh | Outside the Park | 366 | B | 74% |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----|---|-------|
| Rhu Primary School | Rhu | Outside the Park | 172 | B | 68% |
| Garelohead Primary School | Garelohead | Outside the Park | 87 | B | 27% |
| Arrochar Primary School | Tarbet | Within the Park | 38 | B | 39% |
| Lochgoilhead Primary School | Lochgoilhead | Within the Park | 26 | B | 54% |
| Sandbank Primary School | Dunoon | Outside the Park | 100 | B | 51% |
| Strachur Primary School | Strachur | Within the Park | 20 | B | 27% |
| Strone Primary School | Strone | Within the Park | 12 | B | 10% |
| Perth and Kinross Council Area | | | | | |
| Comrie Primary School | Comrie | Outwith the Park | 108 | B | 54.8% |
| Stirling Council Area | | | | | |
| Gartmore Primary School | Gartmore | Within the Park | 33 | B | 75% |
| Callander Primary School | Callander | Within the Park | 259 | C | 102% |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|---|-------|
| Killin Primary School | Killin | Within the Park | 54 | B | 62.1% |
| Port of Menteith Primary | Port of Menteith | Within the Park | 10 | B | 22.7% |
| Strathyre Primary School | Strathyre | Within the Park | 32 | A | 49.2% |
| Drymen Primary School | Drymen | Within the Park | 117 | B | 89.3% |
| Aberfoyle Primary School | Aberfoyle | Within the Park | 65 | B | 74.7% |
| West Dunbartonshire Council | | | | | |
| Balloch Primary School | Balloch | Outside the Park | 286 | A | 66.8% |
| St Kessog's Primary School | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 153 | A | 71.5% |
| Levensale Primary School | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 183 | B | 52.1% |
| Gartocharn Primary School | Gartocharn | Within the Park | 85 | B | 67.5% |

Secondary Schools:

Table 3: Existing Secondary Schools that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including school roll, condition rating and capacity.

| Name of School | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Number of Pupils | Condition | Capacity |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | |
| Hermitage Academy | Helensburgh | Outside the Park | 1,313 | A | 74% |
| Dunoon Grammar School | Dunoon | Outside the Park | 756 | A | 74% |
| Perth and Kinross Council Area | | | | | |
| Crieff High School | Crieff | Outside the Park | 643 | B | 67% |
| Stirling Council Area | | | | | |
| McLaren High School | Callander | Within the Park | 641 | A | 79.1% |
| Balfron High School | Balfron | Outside the Park | 893 | A | 85% |
| St Modan's High School | Stirling | Outside the Park | 1005 | A | 95.7% |

| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|------|---|-------|
| Vale of Leven Academy | Vale of Leven | Outside the Park | 982 | A | 89.3% |
| Our Lady and Saint Patrick's High School | Dumbarton | Outside the Park | 1013 | A | 72.9% |

Additional Support Needs (ASN) Schools:

Table 4: Existing ASN Schools that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including school roll and condition rating.

| Name of School | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Number of Pupils | Condition |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Stirling Council Area | | | | |
| Trossachs House – Callander Primary School | Callander | Within the Park | 12 | C |
| Katrine House – McLaren High School | Callander | Within the Park | * | A |
| Etive House - St Modan's High School | Stirling | Outwith the Park | * | A |
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----|---|
| Parklands Primary School | Helensburgh | Outside the Park | 45 | B |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | | | |
| Choices School | Jamestown | Outside the Park | 25 | B |

**We acknowledge that we are engaging with the relevant local authorities to obtain additional data and information, and this section will be updated upon receipt of the data.*

Religious Schools:

Table 5: Existing Religious Schools that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including school roll, condition rating and capacity.

| Name of School | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Number of Pupils | Condition | Capacity |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Stirling Council Area | | | | | |
| St Modan's High School | Stirling | Outside the Park | 1005 | A | 95.7% |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | | | | |
| St Kessog's Primary School | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 153 | A | 71.5% |
| Our Lady and Saint Patrick's High School | Dumbarton | Outside the Park | 1013 | A | 72.9% |

School Roll Projections

Primary Schools

Table 6: Future School Roll Projections for Primary Schools in the Argyll and Bute Council boundary area of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| School | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034/35 |
| Luss Primary School | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Hermitage Primary School | 374 | 368 | 363 | 360 | 345 | 344 | 340 | 324 | 323 | 324 |
| Rhu Primary School | 164 | 161 | 170 | 169 | 167 | 160 | 158 | 151 | 147 | 141 |
| Garelohead Primary School | 73 | 72 | 76 | 71 | 67 | 63 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 64 |
| Arrochar Primary School | 37 | 37 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 29 |
| Lochgoilhead Primary School | 27 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Sandbank Primary School | 74 | 71 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 60 | 62 |
| Strachur Primary School | 27 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strone Primary School | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Table 7: Future School Roll Projections for Primary Schools in the Stirling Council boundary area of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Stirling Council Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| School | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034/35 |
| Aberfoyle Primary School | 68 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 50 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 37 |
| Callander Primary School | 243 | 239 | 232 | 209 | 203 | 193 | 187 | 188 | 174 | 176 |
| Crianlarich Primary School | 23 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| Drymen Primary School | 107 | 116 | 132 | 136 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 152 | 149 |
| Killin Primary School | 55 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 61 | 63 |
| Strathyre Primary School | 34 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 |

Secondary Schools

Table 8: Future School Roll Projections for Secondary Schools in the Argyll and Bute Council boundary area of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| School | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034/35 |
| Hermitage Academy | 1320 | 1341 | 1324 | 1294 | 1307 | 1279 | 1229 | 1207 | 1194 | 1166 |
| Dunoon Grammar School | 752 | 733 | 701 | 689 | 678 | 630 | 608 | 614 | 583 | 568 |

Healthcare

General Practices (GPs):

Table 9: Existing GPs that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including change in practice list size between January 2020 and January 2025.

| Name of General Practice Facility | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Practice List Size - 2020 | Practice List Size - 2025 | Difference between Practice List Size (2020-2025) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | | | | |
| Arrochar Surgery | Arrochar | Within the Park | 1105 | 1148 | +43 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------|------|------|
| Lochgoilhead Medical Centre | Lochgoilhead | Within the Park | 493 | 461 | -32 |
| Riverbank Surgery | Kilmun | Within the Park | 1559 | 1517 | -42 |
| Strachur Medical Practice | Strachur | Outside the Park | 888 | 1027 | +139 |
| Perth and Kinross Council Area | | | | | |
| Comrie Medical Practice | Comrie | Outside the Park | 2581 | 2705 | +124 |
| Stirling Council Area | | | | | |
| Aberfoyle Medical Centre | Aberfoyle | Within the Park | 2367 | 2382 | +15 |
| Callander Medical Practice | Callander | Within the Park | 4399 | 4593 | +194 |
| Drymen Medical Practice | Drymen | Within the Park | 1530 | 1556 | +26 |
| Killin Health Centre | Killin | Within the Park | 1507 | 1571 | +64 |
| Killlearn Health Centre | Killlearn | Outside the Park | 4478 | 4610 | +132 |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | | | | |
| Inchcruin Practice | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 3597 | 3730 | +133 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------------|------|------|------|
| Loch Lomond Surgery | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 8020 | 7555 | -465 |
| Oakview Medical Practice | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 9260 | 9463 | +203 |
| Lennox Practice | Alexandria | Outside the Park | 4834 | 5004 | +170 |

Pharmacies:

Table 10: Existing Pharmacies that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Name of Pharmacy | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | |
| Davidsons Chemist | Garelohead | Outside the Park |
| Boots | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Gordons Chemist | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Rowlands Pharmacy | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Boots | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Right Medicine Pharmacy | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Well Dunoon | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Perth and Kinross Council | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Davidsons Chemist | Comrie | Outside the Park |
| Stirling Council Area | | |
| Aberfoyle Pharmacy | Aberfoyle | Within the Park |
| Davidsons Chemist | Drymen | Within the Park |
| Davidsons Chemist | Killin | Within the Park |
| M Farren Pharmacy | Callander | Within the Park |
| Trossachs Pharmacy | Callander | Within the Park |
| Balfron Pharmacy | Balfron | Outside the Park |
| Killlearn Pharmacy Ltd | Killlearn | Outside the Park |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | |
| Well Pharmacy | Balloch | Within the Park |
| Boots | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Boots Pharmacy | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Gordons Chemist | Alexandria | Outside the Park |

Dentists:

Table 11: Existing Dentists that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Name of Dentist | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | |
| PDS Dental Clinic | Lochgoilhead | Within the Park |
| The Hollies Dental Practice | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| PDS Dental Clinic | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Argyll Smile Dental Care | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Clyde View Dental Practice | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Helensburgh Dental Practice | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| PDS Dental Clinic | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| SP Dental Care | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Perth and Kinross Council | | |
| Spring Grove Clinic | Comrie | Outside the Park |
| Infinityblu Dental Care | Crieff | Outside the Park |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Care Dental | Crieff | Outside the Park |
| Stirling Council Area | | |
| Infinityblu Dental Care | Callander | Within the Park |
| Drymen Dental Practice | Drymen | Within the Park |
| Killin Dental Practice | Killin | Within the Park |
| Cherrybank Dental Surgery | Balfron | Outside the Park |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | |
| APCO Dental Care | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Bridge Street Dental Practice | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Lomond Dental Care | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| The Old Post Office Dental Care | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Vale Smile Care Limited | Alexandria | Outside the Park |

Opticians:

Table 12: Existing Opticians that serve residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

| Name of Opticians | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Argyll and Bute Council Area | | |
| 20 20 Opticians | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Boots Opticians | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Helensburgh Eyecare | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| Specsavers | Helensburgh | Outside the Park |
| L and D Eyecare | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Stirling Opticians | Dunoon | Outside the Park |
| Perth and Kinross Council Area | | |
| P&A Eyecare | Crieff | Outside the Park |
| Stirling Council Area | | |
| Balfron Eyecare | Balfron | Outside the Park |
| Baird Optometrists | Callander | Within the Park |
| West Dunbartonshire Council Area | | |
| Gray Opticians | Alexandria | Outside the Park |
| Wilkie's Eyecare | Alexandria | Outside the Park |

Elderly Residential Care and Care Homes:

Table 13: Existing Care Homes that serve elderly residents of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, including quality and capacity.

| Name of Care Home Facility | Town/Village | Within or Outside the Park | Quality | Capacity |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| South Peak Care Home | Arrochar | Within the Park | Good/Very Good | * |
| Falls of Dochart Care Home | Killin | Within the Park | Excellent/Very Good | * |
| Ashdene House | Crieff | Outside the Park | Good | * |
| Ashdene Court | Crieff | Outside the Park | Good | * |
| Balhousie – Dalnaglar Care Home | Crieff | Outside the Park | Adequate | * |
| Richmond House | Crieff | Outside the Park | Good | * |
| Wardside House | Crieff | Outside the Park | Good/Adequate | * |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| Dalginross House | Comrie | Outside the Park | Adequate/Weak | * |
| Struan Lodge | Dunoon | Outside the Park | Very Good | * |
| Balquhidder House Care Home | Alexandria | Outside the Park | Good | * |
| Crosslet House Care Home | Dumbarton | Outside the Park | Very Good | * |

**We acknowledge that there is a data gap. However, we anticipate that the data will be input before the gate check.*

Digital

Broadband Access and Capacity:

Figure 1: Map showing the proportion of premises below Universal Service Obligation for broadband across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (% of premises)

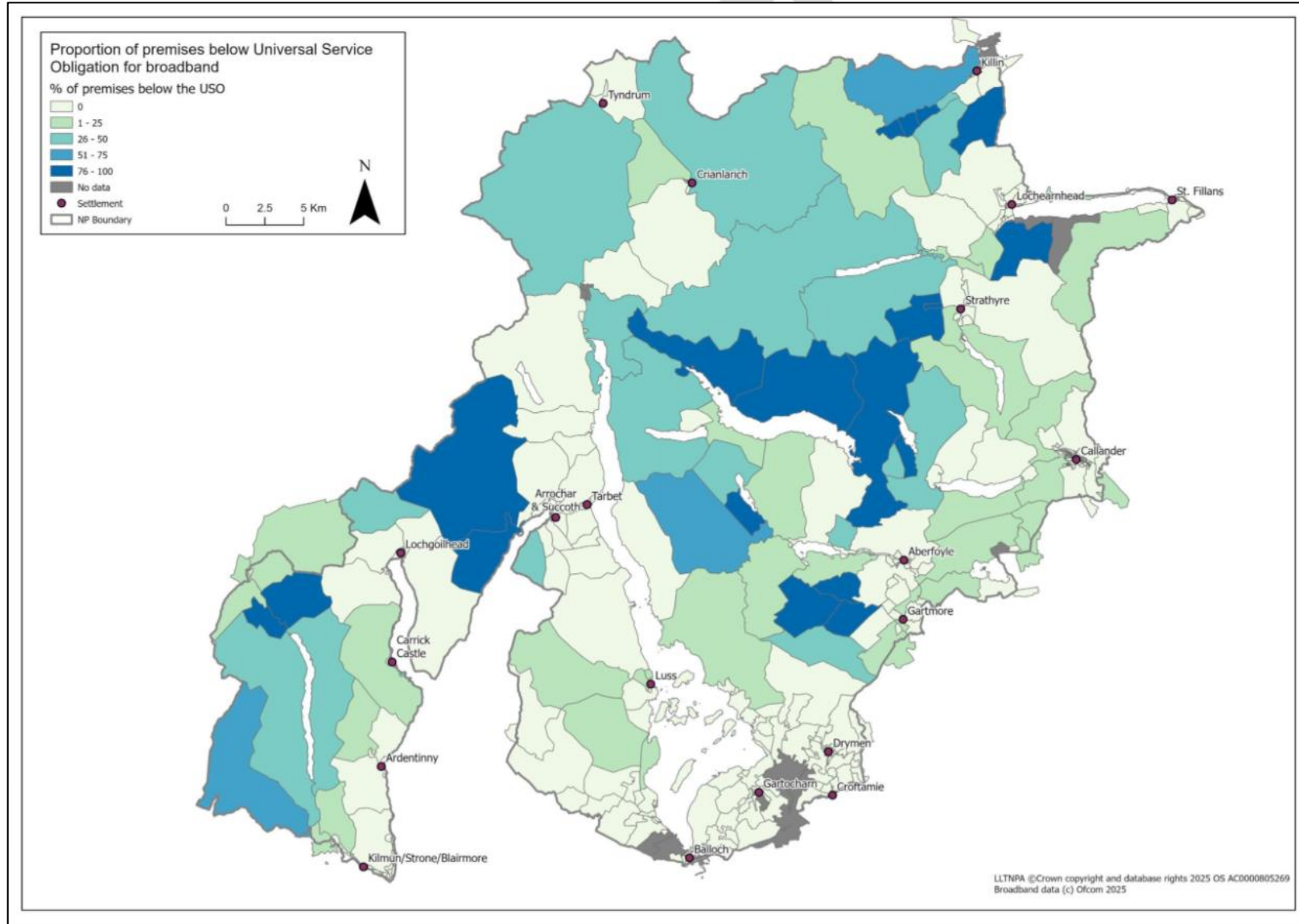
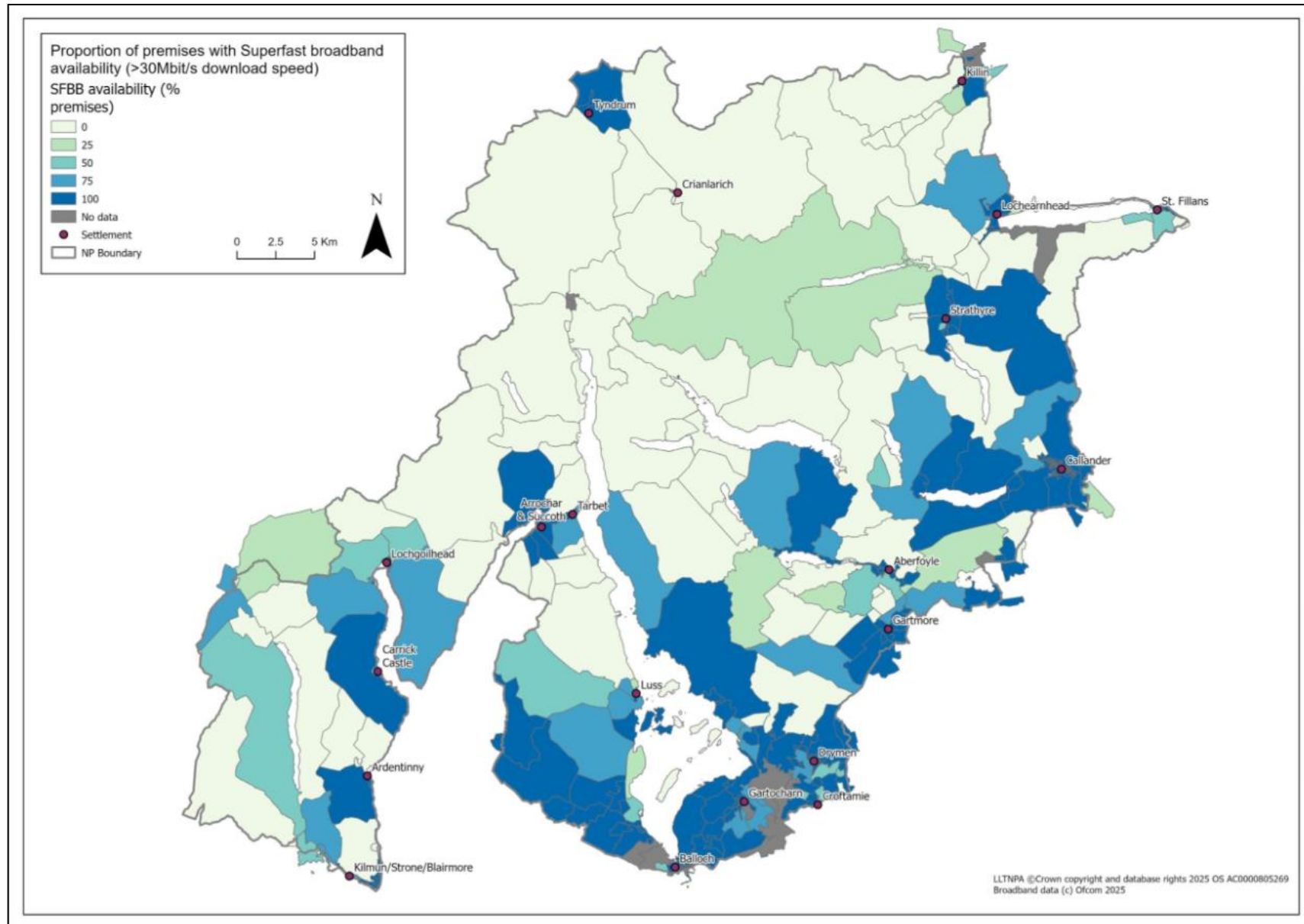
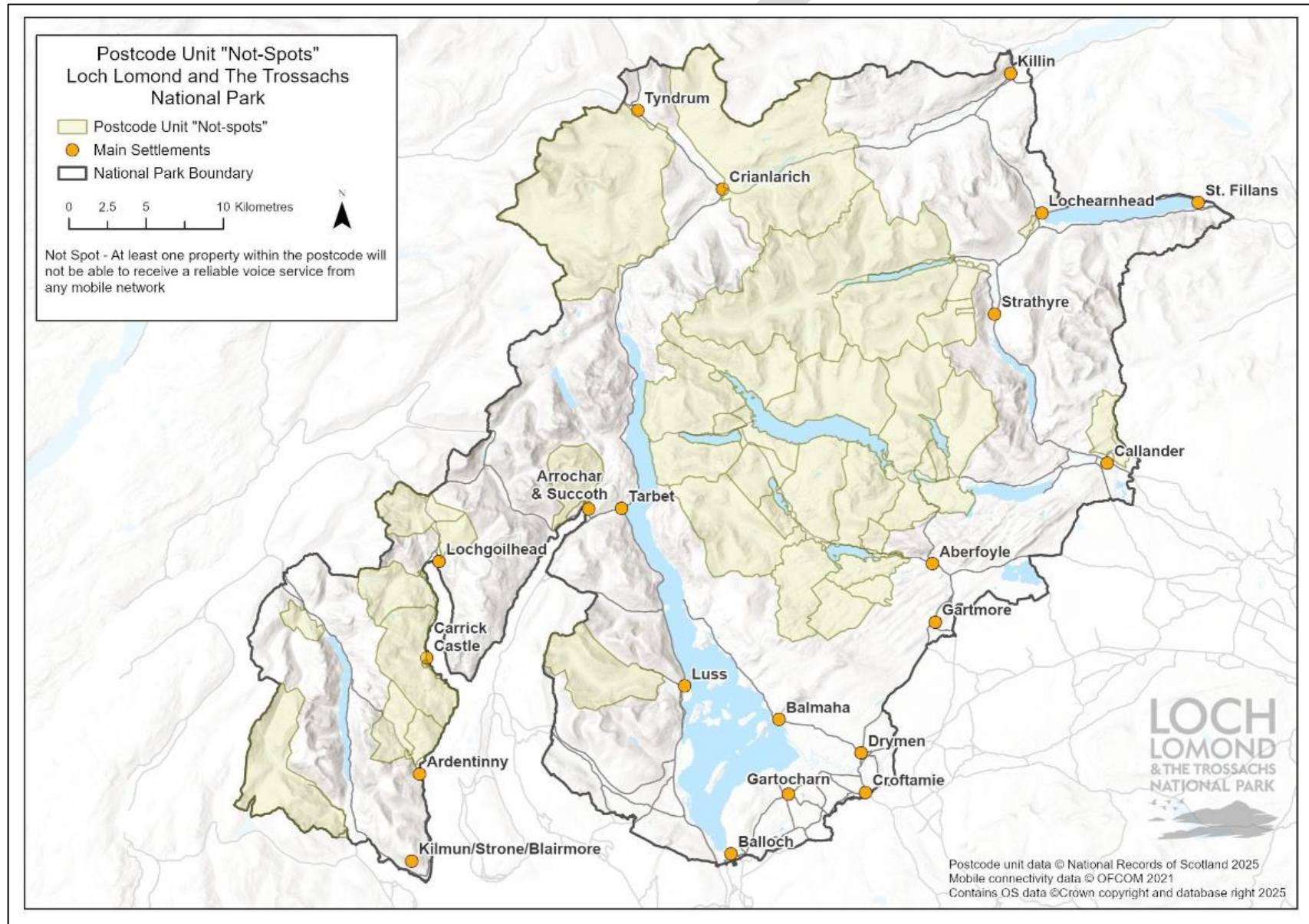


Figure 2: Map showing the proportion of premises with Superfast broadband availability (>30Mbit/s download speed) (% of premises)



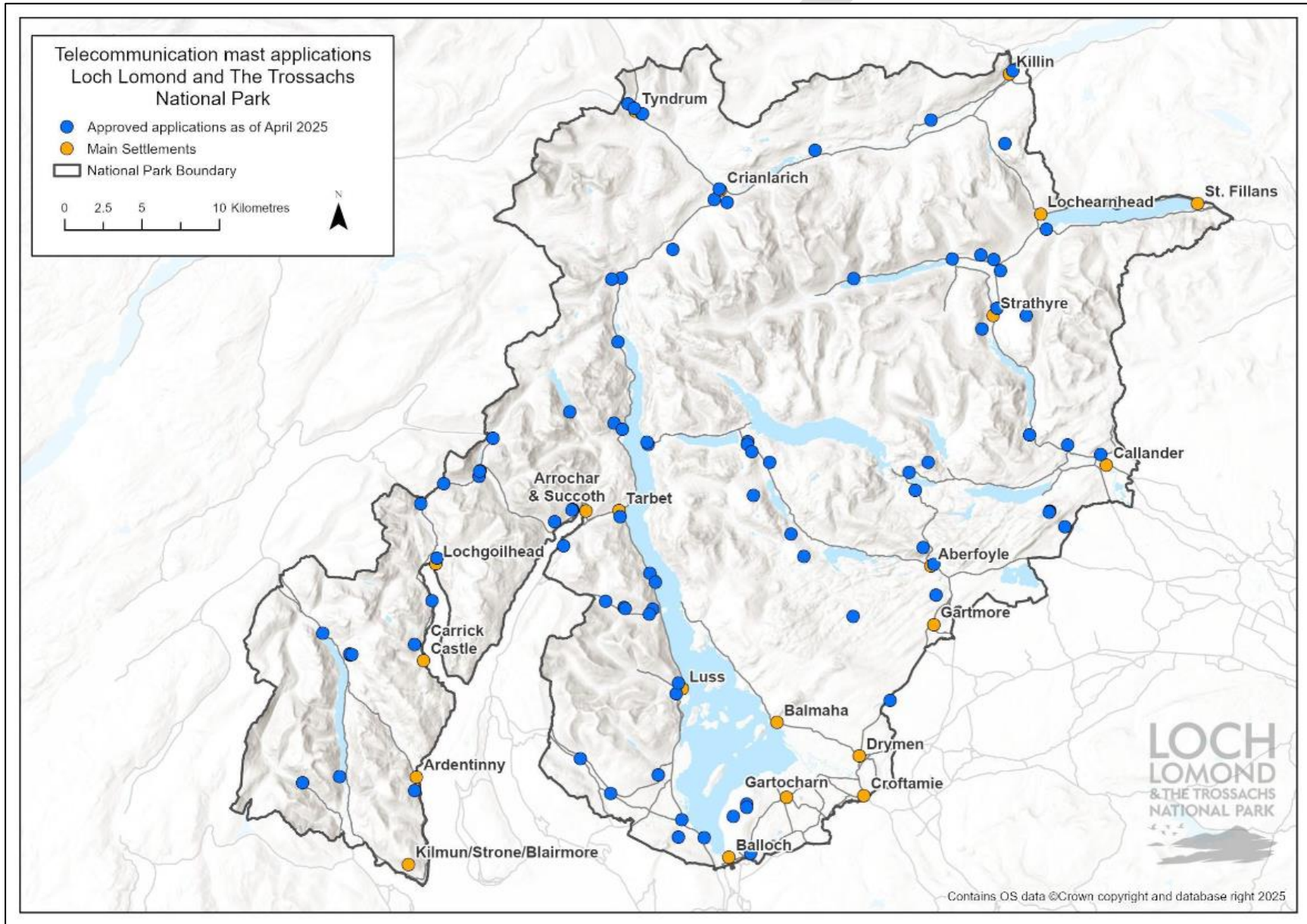
Mobile Network Coverage and Capacity:

Figure 3: Postcode Unit "Not-Spots" across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (at least one property within the postcode will not be able to receive a reliable voice service from and mobile network)



Approved Telecommunication Mast Applications

Figure 4: Approved Telecommunication Mast Applications across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park



Utilities

Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment:

Figure 5: Scottish Water, Water Treatment Works Capacity across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

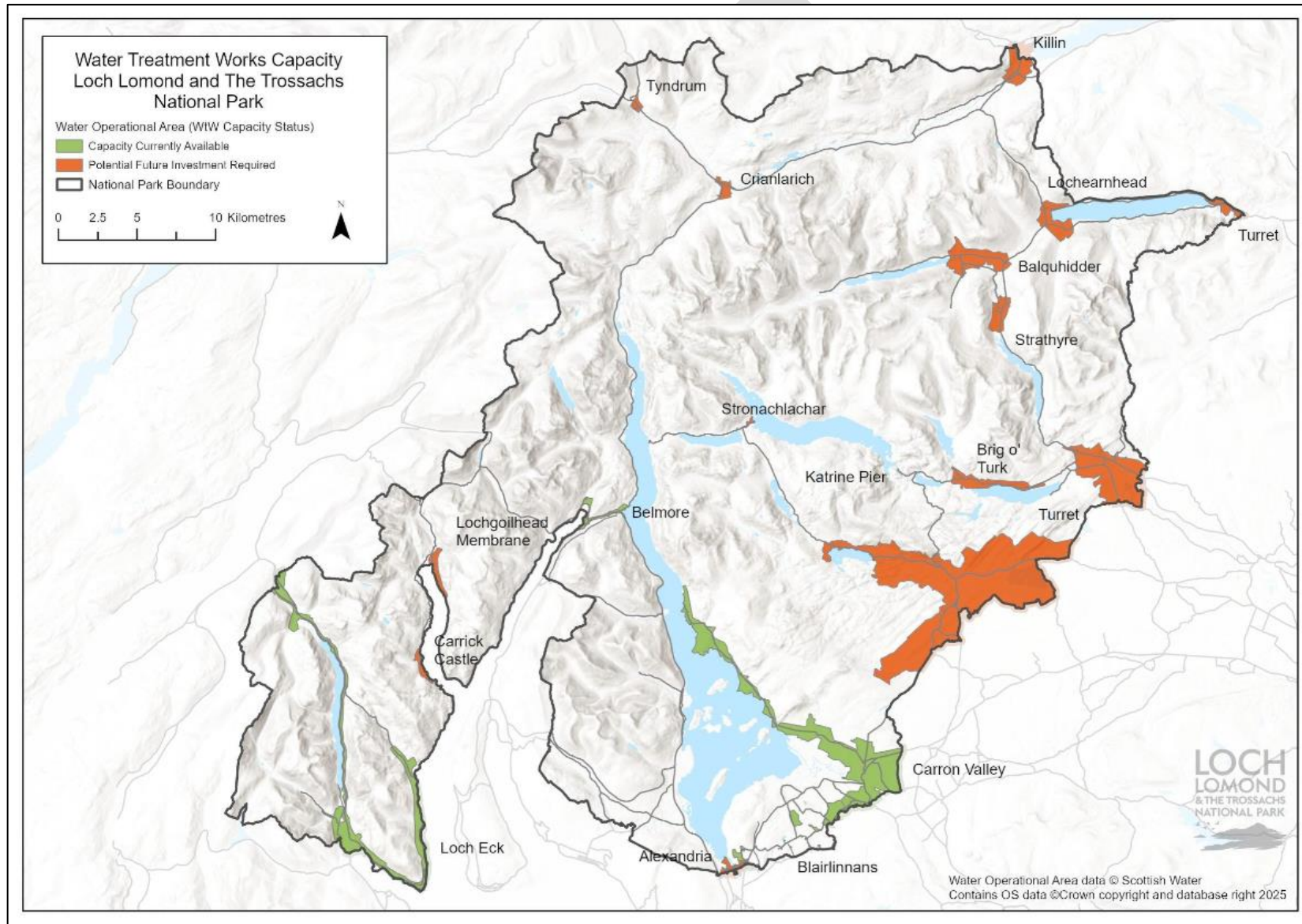


Figure 6: Scottish Water Wastewater Treatment Works Capacity across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

