

Local Development Plan



Housing Land Audit 2024



Table of Contents

1 Purpose of Housing Land Audit.....	3
2 Summary	4
3 Preparation of the Audit.....	5
Monitoring Allocated Sites	5
Monitoring Windfall.....	6
Collaboration with Relevant Stakeholders.....	6
4 Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Context.....	8
The National Park Partnership Plan 2024-2029	8
The Local Development Plan	8
Local Authority Boundaries and Population Distribution	9
5 The Audit Year	10
Housing Land Supply	10
Progress Towards Meeting the LHLR.....	11
The Total Capacity of ‘Constrained’ and ‘Undeliverable’ Land.....	13
Completions Against the Deliverable Housing Land Pipeline and the Accuracy of Programming.....	14
Completions And Programmed Delivery on Small Sites.....	15
Appendix I: Definitions.....	16
Appendix II: Programming of LDP sites 2025-2034.....	20
Appendix III: Last year’s programming for LDP sites.....	24

1 Purpose of Housing Land Audit

The National Park has a statutory duty to show we can meet our housing target of 75 new homes a year. We must demonstrate a deliverable land supply that meets this requirement over a 10-year period, in line with the Local Housing Land Requirement.

The Housing Land Audit (HLA) supports NPF4 Policy 16 on Quality Homes and Policy 17 on Rural Homes, evidencing a deliverable housing land pipeline and the effective housing land supply. It also accords with Local Development Planning Guidance that underpins decisions on housing delivery and land allocations. The HLA is a core monitoring component of the Local Development Plan (LDP) and informs the Delivery Programme.

The Housing Land Audit 2024 assesses the housing land supply in the Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park and looks ahead over a 10-year period. It is produced annually and provides a snapshot of housing completions, land available for development, and a projection of when and where future developments are likely to be built.

The Scottish Government's Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits guidance has been replaced by the new Housing Land Audit Guidance (January 2025). As the updated guidance only came into effect in 2025, the 2024 Housing Land Audit was prepared in line with the previous version. However, where data permitted, the 2024 Audit incorporates aspects of the new approach, including the use of the revised Housing Land Audit spreadsheet and the extension of the delivery timeline from five to ten years.

Future Housing Land Audits for the National Park will follow the updated audit period of April to March, as outlined in the new guidance, while the 2024 Audit has been completed on a calendar-year basis to align with the existing data structure.

What this Housing Land Audit will cover:

1

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

2

Affordable housing- the proportion of affordable housing expected to be delivered on LDP sites from the beginning of 2025 until the end of 2029.

3

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

2 Summary

The Housing Land Audit provides an annual overview of housing provision and land supply within the National Park, outlining key definitions, methodology, and analysis. The current Local Development Plan sets a target of 75 new homes per year, with affordable housing remaining central to addressing the Park's ageing and declining population. Work is now underway on a new Local Development Plan, prepared under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

Further details are available in our [Development Plan Scheme](#).

As outlined above, this year's Audit programmes allocated sites over a ten-year period, with projected delivery extending to 2034. Previous audits only required the National Park to maintain a five-year effective housing land supply, so some discrepancies are expected as we transition to the new guidance and prepare the next Local Development Plan. While the current supply equates to 7.6 years – slightly below the ten-year requirement – the forthcoming Local Development Plan will address this by reviewing the capacity and viability of the current allocated sites and potentially allocating new sites to ensure a sufficient and sustainable housing land supply to meet future needs and targets.

In 2024, 18 new homes were completed within the National Park. The early completion of Croftamie H1 – originally programmed for 2025 – 2026 – accounted for the majority of this year's output and reflects steady progress. Some sites, including Arrochar H1 (Cobbler's Rest) and Balmaha H1 (Forestry Commission site), have experienced delays due to infrastructure and land ownership challenges, but these issues are being addressed to support future completions. Overall, 2024 showed encouraging progress across the housing pipeline, with further delivery expected as constraints are resolved.

3 Preparation of the Audit

The Housing Land Audit follows NPF4 and national guidance, which set out good practice and common definitions of deliverable sites. Housing completion data is recorded quarterly, with 31 March as the baseline and reporting from 1 April to 31 March. This annual cycle ensures consistency, comparability, and a robust national evidence base.

Table 1: Audit preparation process

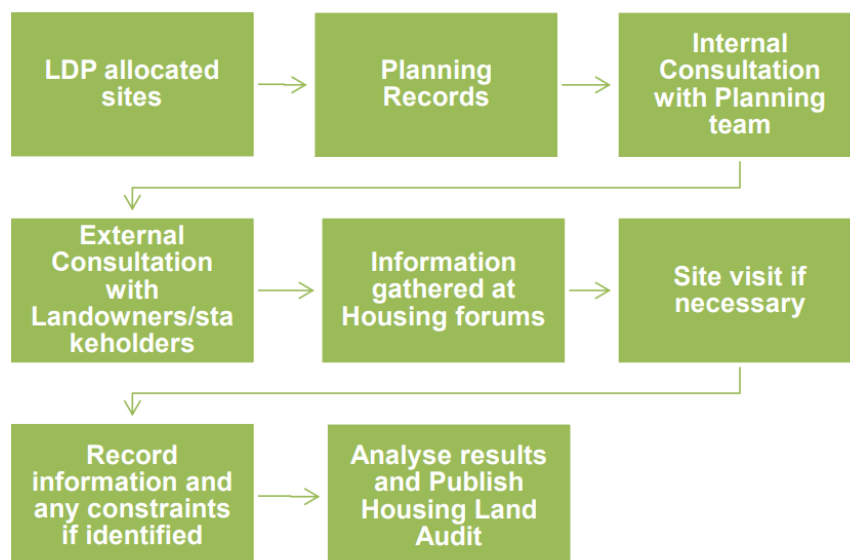
Steps	When
Regular Monitoring	Monthly
Internal consultation with Development Management staff	Every 6 months
External consultation	Yearly
Publication of Housing Land Audit	Yearly

Monitoring Allocated Sites

Since the adoption of the current Local Development Plan the National Park Authority has made monitoring the approval and completion rates of allocated housing sites a key priority.

A range of methods have been used to ensure this process is carried out effectively and efficiently. Officers maintain regular liaison with Local Authorities and attend the Strategic Housing Forum to share information, identify delivery issues early, and coordinate with partners.

Figure 1: LDP methodology



Planning approvals and site progress is monitored through the Uniform system, supported by regular communication with Development Management colleagues to confirm the status of applications, conditions, and starts on site. The Authority also contacts landowners and developers directly, primarily by email, to gather up-to-date information on delivery timescales.

To verify progress on the ground, officers also undertake site visits to confirm the number of units completed and the status of active developments.

All Local Development Plan housing sites are also monitored through the Delivery Programme, which is updated annually using partner feedback and then published on the National Park Authority's website to provide a transparent and accessible record of housing delivery across the National Park.

For more information please read [Delivery Programme 2025](#).

Monitoring Windfall

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

Collaboration with Relevant Stakeholders

The 2025 Housing Land Audit (HLA) Guidance places strong emphasis on the importance of early and proportionate engagement with stakeholders, encouraging the use of template spreadsheets and tailored approaches to reflect the needs of island and rural authorities. Within Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park, the Authority acts as the planning authority but is not the housing authority. As a result, we rely on close and effective collaboration with the four housing authorities whose administrative areas overlap the National Park. This partnership approach is essential to ensure that accurate housing data is gathered and that the Housing Land Audit reflects the most up-to-date understanding of housing delivery and requirements across The Park.

Over the past year, engagement on housing matters has primarily taken place through the preparation of the Evidence Report for the next Local Development Plan. The Authority is now in the final stages of completing this report, which includes a dedicated Housing Topic Paper covering housing issues across the National Park, alongside a supplementary Population and Housing Background Paper providing more detailed analysis of population projections and housing need. Both papers have been the subject

of extensive consultation, and the feedback received has helped refine their final content while also directly informing this Housing Land Audit.

As part of the Evidence Report preparation, the National Park Authority has engaged with a wide range of key stakeholders, including the four housing authorities, Homes for Scotland, Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership, and both social and private housing providers. Their input has been invaluable in shaping the evidence base, strengthening the understanding of housing need and demand, and supporting the identification of future housing land requirements for the next LDP.

This collaborative approach reflects the HLA Guidance's emphasis on early, proportionate, and meaningful stakeholder involvement and has strengthened the accuracy and transparency of the 2025 Audit.

4 Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Context

The National Park Partnership Plan 2024-2029

The National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) sets the policies and actions for how the National Park Authority and partners manage the area, ensuring that the four statutory aims of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 are met through sustainable development. It also provides the strategic direction for the Local Development Plan.

The current NPPP calls for a major shift in how people live, work and experience The Park. Its “Designing a Greener Way of Living” chapter highlights the need for development to play a stronger role in tackling the climate and nature crises while supporting resilient communities.

A central issue is the Park’s housing challenge. The NPPP identifies:

- A lower proportion of young and working-age people than the national average
- High affordability pressures, with most households unable to buy at average prices
- One of the highest cost housing markets in Scotland

To address this, Objective 2: *Meeting Housing Needs* sets out actions to:

- Expand the supply of affordable and workforce housing
- Improve use of existing homes, including reducing loss to second and holiday use
- Ensure sufficient land is allocated for housing in the next LDP, informed by Local Place Plans and rural economic needs

Progress will be monitored through delivery of affordable homes, bringing properties back into local use, and tracking second and short-term lets. In line with National Planning Framework 4, the Park must plan for at least 30 new homes per year, with scope to exceed this where evidence demonstrates local need.

Overall, the NPPP aims to strengthen housing opportunities, retain and attract working-age residents, and support a thriving, sustainable National Park.

The Local Development Plan

This plan was formally adopted in December 2016 and sets a housing target of 75 homes per year. It is recognised that this is an ambitious target given past completion rates, yet growing the housing supply and providing a greater diversity of types and sizes is considered a crucial part of the strategy toward addressing our ageing population and projected long-term population decline.

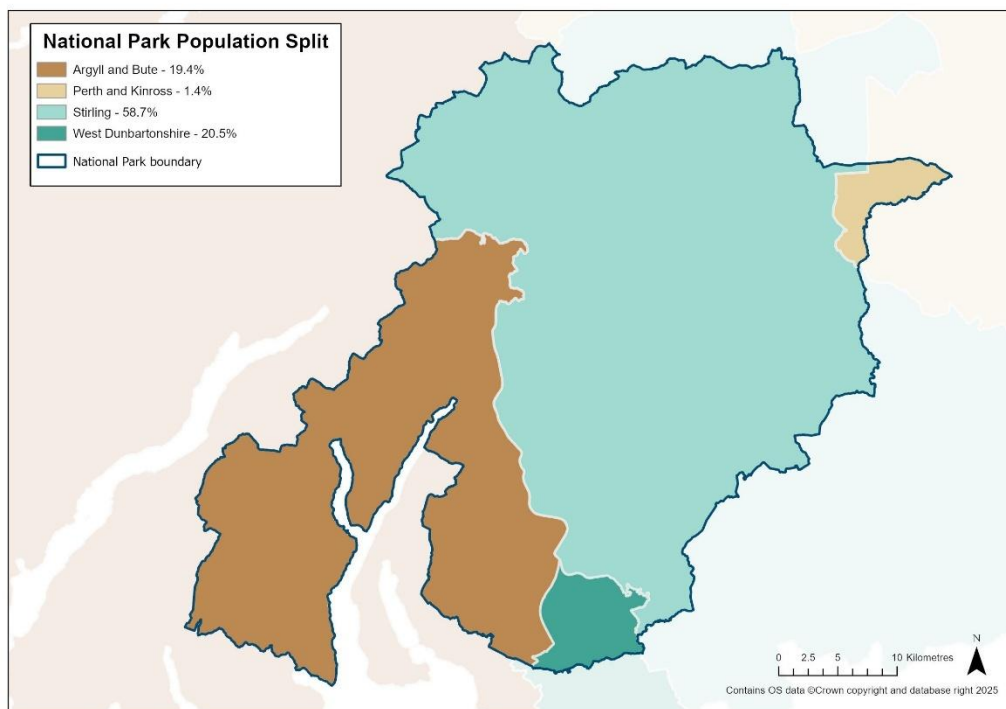
The housing target is informed by a range of factors including an analysis of the various housing needs assessments that cover the area. The Housing Land Audit will be monitoring progress on allocated housing sites and will inform future Local Development Plans.

Local Authority Boundaries and Population Distribution

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

To allow for a clearer interpretation of some of the figures provided in this audit, Map 1 below illustrates the proportion of land each council area covers in the National Park as well as the estimated population size in these respective sections of The Park (based on the 2022 census figure). This helps to understand why Perth and Kinross council area within the National Park has lower level of completions and allocations. Figures have been split into council areas to provide the councils with statistics that can contribute to the Housing Needs and Demands Assessments.

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



5 The Audit Year

Housing Land Supply

NPF4 identifies a Minimum All Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) of 30 homes over each year. The current Local Development Plan annual housing land target set is 75 new homes per year. This is ambitious and aspirational and is designed to offer flexibility in delivering rural housing.

The Housing Land Audit is a tool for monitoring the overall housing land supply and estimated delivery timescales. Table 2 summarises the National Park's Housing Land Supply from 2025-2029. This table was developed using our programming table for the 2025-2034 (Appendix 2).

Table 2: Housing Land supply 2025 -2034

Housing Land Supply 2025-2034		
a)	10-year Housing Target supply - 75 homes per annum over 5 years (10*75)	750
b)	Future annual windfall assumption 15 units (x10 years)	150
c)	10-year housing land supply programmed output on identified housing sites 2025-2034	316
d)	Windfall with existing permission	102
e)	10-year effective land supply programming – =b+c+d	568
f)	Years of effective housing land supply (10-year requirement) = (e/a) *10	7.6

In 2024 the following figures were extracted from planning records:

- 18 housing units were completed comprising:
- 4 Open market units and 14 Affordable units (Croftamie H1 allocated housing site)
- 89% of the completed approved units were in a settlement

The method used to calculate completions is consistent with previous audits. Windfall completions are captured where a completion certificate has been submitted, although it is recognised that this method may understate actual delivery as not all applicants submit certificates.

Analysis of Allocated and Windfall Delivery

Table 3 illustrates the breakdown of completed housing units by site type in 2024, compared with the period 2017–2023. Over the longer term, the majority of new homes have been delivered on allocated sites.

Additionally, from 2017-2024, 42.7% of the overall housing completions in the National Park are windfall developments. This equals an annual average of 15 windfall completions across the National Park.

Table 3: Completions by location 2017 - 2024

Completions by location		
Type of Housing Completion	2017 – 2023	2024
Windfall	115 (44%)	4 (17%)
LDP Allocated Sites	148 (56%)	14 (83%)

Delivery of Affordable Housing

In terms of actual completions, allocated sites have delivered a greater share, particularly when it comes to affordable housing. Affordable housing makes 54% of the overall development across the National Park from 2017- 2024.

Table 4: Completions by tenure 2017 - 2024

Completions by Tenure		
Type of Housing	2017 – 2023	2024
Affordable	137 (52%)	14 (78%)
Open Market	126 (48%)	4 (22%)

Affordable housing delivery has been a strength, averaging 63% of completions between 2017 and 2024 and totalling 162 affordable units, surpassing the LDP’s targets. However, the increasing reliance on windfall sites, combined with delays or stalled progress on allocated sites, highlights a potential risk to The Park’s spatial strategy and long-term housing land supply.

Progress Towards Meeting the LHLR

The Local Development Plan sets a Local Housing Land Requirement (LHLR) of 75 units per annum. From 2017–2024, a total of 281 units have been completed (Table 5), against a target of 600 units over the same period. This represents an average of 36 completions per year and 38% progress towards meeting the overall LHLR target.

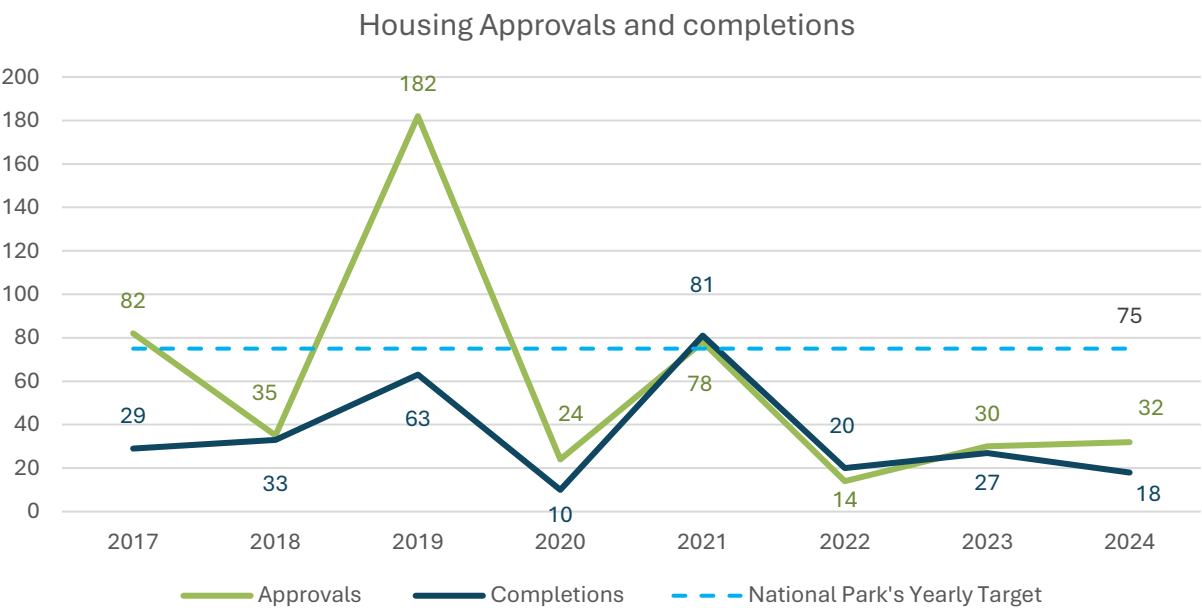
Table 5: Housing Completions in the National Park 2017 - 2024

Year	Completions	Year	Completions
2024	18	2020	10
2023	27	2019	63
2022	20	2018	33
2021	81	2017	29
TOTALS: 281			

Figure 3 shows a further investigation into this result, comparing the Housing Approvals and Completions from 2017-2024. This comparison shows that, the housing approvals have exceeded Local Development Plan targets, in 2017, 2019 and 2021. However, the actual completions have mostly lagged behind, with only around 59% of overall approvals being completed from 2017-2024.

This figure also shows that the average annual approval number is 60. This number is nearly twice the number annual average completions (36) from 2017-2024.

Figure 2: Housing Approvals and Completions 2017 - 2024



The Total Capacity of ‘Constrained’ and ‘Undeliverable’ Land

Table 6 highlights those sites where constraints are not anticipated to be overcome within the Local Development Plan period. However, this does not preclude the sites from coming forward earlier if constraints are resolved, but at the time of publishing this audit, this is not foreseen.

The total capacity of land programmed as “deliverable” for the next 10 years is 254 and the total capacity of land programmed as “deliverable with constraints” for the next 10-years is 62 units.

On the other hand, the [Delivery Programme 2025](#) outlines a continuing programme of work and commitment by a range of partners and stakeholders to support the resolution of infrastructure and physical constraints. Physical constraints are most likely to be resolved through the determination of the relevant planning application and developer contributions are important in this regard. In many cases, it will be once planning permission has been approved that infrastructure or service providers have the certainty required to provide the necessary infrastructure. All sites will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the next Local Development Plan, using site assessment.

Table 6: Breakdown of constraints by site

Nature of Constraint	Arrochar H3 Church Road	Arrochar VE1 Ben Arthur	Crianlarich H1 Willowbrae	Gartocharn H2 France Farm	Gartmore H1 Park Avenue	Tarbet H1 Land South of A83	Carrick Castle H1
Physical							
Contamination							
Deficit Funding							
Marketability							
Infrastructure							
Land use							

Table 7 below shows the breakdown of constraints for each of the allocated sites. Please note that some sites can have more than one constraint so the total number of units for a particular site may be counted against several constraints.

Table 7: Type of constraint and no of units affected

Constraint	No of sites	total units	% of units of total remaining capacity	% of all LDP housing sites not yet completed
Ownership	2	16	4%	9%
Physical	4	28	7%	18%
Contamination	1	16	4%	5%
Deficit Funding	4	34	9%	18%
Marketability	3	30	8%	14%
Infrastructure	1	16	4%	5%
Land Use	1	8	2%	5%

It is important to note that we are now in the process of preparing our Evidence Report for the new Local Development Plan. All the remaining sites and capacity will then be reassessed for deliverability during the call for sites process.

Completions Against the Deliverable Housing Land Pipeline and the Accuracy of Programming

Programming provides an indicative forecast of expected housing completions and is a key element of the Housing Land Audit. While it is designed to be as realistic as possible, it is recognised that delivery rates are influenced by a range of factors, including market conditions, site constraints and developer priorities, and will not always align exactly with forecasts.

To establish accurate programming over the relevant period, the National Park Authority engages proactively with the four Local Housing Authorities to assess the likelihood and timing of site development. This understanding is informed through active participation in Strategic Housing Forums and by regularly reviewing the Strategic Housing Investment

Programmes (SHIPs) published annually, ensuring that site trajectories reflect the most up-to-date delivery intelligence available.

A review of 2024 housing completions against the previous year's programmed output highlights the potential for variance. In total, 18 units were completed in 2024, none of which had been forecast for that year within the 2023 programming pipeline (Appendix 3). Delivery included:

- Croftamie H1 – 14 units completed one year ahead of the programmed schedule.
- Windfall sites – 4 additional units delivered on sites not included within the programmed pipeline.

This outcome illustrates the inherent unpredictability of programming, with earlier than expected completions on allocated sites and unanticipated windfall contributions influencing annual delivery totals. While this divergence does not undermine the role of programming in assessing overall supply, it highlights the importance of regularly reviewing site trajectories and engaging with developers and landowners to understand changing delivery timescales.

Completions And Programmed Delivery on Small Sites

Most new housing in the National Park is delivered on small sites, reflecting its rural character. Small sites are defined as those with up to four homes, including single dwellings, and are often windfall developments that are not allocated in the Local Development Plan. In contrast, all LDP housing allocations are larger sites of more than four homes.

Where small windfall sites have planning permission and are under construction or ready to commence, they contribute to meeting the housing land requirement. Their progress is monitored through Development Management and reported in the Housing Land Audit, which sets out expected delivery up to 2034.

Currently, there are 240 small sites identified, with 112 homes completed and a further 128 anticipated for delivery by 2034.

Appendix I: Definitions

Effective land supply

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

Affordable home / affordable housing

Good quality homes that are affordable to people on low incomes. This can include social rented, mid-market rented, shared-ownership, shared-equity, housing sold at discount (including plots for self-build), self-build plots and low-cost housing without subsidy.

Completion

A house (or flat) which has been built and is capable of being occupied.

Constrained site

Land that has one or more factors constraining delivery and where there is no current commitment to overcoming these constraints. Development cannot be delivered at this stage.

Deliverable land

Land that is free from constraints or there is a commitment to overcome constraints, and development is able to be delivered in the period identified for the site within the deliverable housing land pipeline.

Deliverable (with constraints)

Land that has one or more constraints, where there is a commitment to overcome constraints, and development can be delivered in the period identified for the site within the deliverable housing land pipeline.

Deliverable housing land pipeline

The expected sequencing of the Local Housing Land Requirement over the short (1-3 years), medium (4-6 years) and long-term (7-10 years), set out in the Local Development Plan Delivery Programme.

Delivery Programme

A document, approved by full council, which sets out how the local development plan will be delivered.

Evidence Report

A supporting document to the local development plan. An Evidence Report summarises the evidence base for those proposals and policies set out in the development plan and demonstrates that appropriate consultation has been undertaken and regard given to the views of the community.

Housing Land Audit (HLA)

The annual Housing Land Audit will monitor the delivery of housing land including past completions and future programming. It will inform the pipeline and actions to be taken in the Delivery Programme.

Local Development Plan (LDP)

A local development plan is a plan in which it is set out, for land in the part of the district to which it relates:

- a spatial strategy, being a detailed statement of the planning authority's policies and proposals as to the development and use of the land.
- such other matters as may be prescribed; and,
- any other matter which the planning authority considers it appropriate to include.

It forms part of the statutory development plan.

Local Housing Land Requirement (LHLR)

The amount of land required for housing, as identified by the Local Development Plan. The Local Housing Land Requirement (LHLR) is expected to exceed the 10-year Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) set out in the National Planning Framework.

Local Housing Strategy (LHS)

Local Housing Strategies were introduced as part of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 to widen the strategic and enabling role for local authorities in relation to housing in their area. The LHS sets out the outcomes the Council and its partners want to achieve, and the actions they will take, to address housing need and demand in their area.

Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement

There is a statutory requirement for the National Planning Framework to contain targets for the use of land in different areas of Scotland for housing. To meet this, the National

Planning Framework includes a Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) for each planning authority in Scotland. The MATHLR is the minimum amount of land, by reference to the number of housing units, that is to be provided by each planning authority in Scotland for a 10-year period, as set out in NPF4 Annex E. The MATHLR is expected to be exceeded in the local development plan's Local Housing Land Requirement.

National Planning Framework (NPF)

Scotland's fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4) is a long-term plan looking to 2045 that guides spatial development, sets out national planning policies, designates national developments and highlights regional spatial priorities.

It is part of the development plan and so influences planning decisions across Scotland.

Undeliverable

Land that is considered incapable of becoming deliverable.

Total capacity of the 10-year total effective land supply

The total capacity is the part of the established housing land supply that is free or expected to be free of development constraints and will be available for the construction of housing in the next 10 years. For example, if a site of 120 units is delivering 20 units per annum, the 10-year effective land supply is 100 units, and the 10-year effective land supply total **capacity** is 120 units.

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

Established housing land supply

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

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

Allocated sites (LDP sites)

Sites identified for housing in the Local Development Plan 2017-202.

Constrained

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

Windfall

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

Programming

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

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

Appendix II: Programming of LDP sites 2025-2034

Table 9 outlines the programming for the LDP allocated sites for the period 2025 to 2034. It presents our planning across three timeframes: short term (1 to 3 years), medium term (4 to 6 years), and long term (7 to 10 years). The table also details the capacity of sites allocated under the current LDP, the capacity established by the most recent planning applications, and the progress made on delivery.

This may result in some variations from last year's programming, reflecting both the completion of certain sites and changes in planning permissions.

For example, the LDP Allocated Supply column shows the original capacity established by the LDP, while the Total Established Supply reflects the capacity set by the latest planning applications. In some cases, such as *Drymen H1 and LT1*, the previous application was for 88 units; however, following its expiry, a new application for 65 units was submitted in November 2024.

Another example is *St Fillans H1*, where planning permission has recently been granted for 18 homes. One unit from a separate application has already been built, bringing the total established supply to 19 units, with 1 completed and 18 remaining.

Additionally, sites facing constraints present delivery challenges. As outlined in the constraints section, some of these sites may not be delivered within the plan period. For instance, at *Carrick Castle*, 3 out of 8 units have been completed, with the remaining 5 unable to be delivered due to constraints.

Table 8: Programming of LDP sites 2025-2034

Council	LDP Ref	Site Name	Town/village	Housing Market Sub-Areas	LDP allocated capacity	Total established supply	Units Built total	Remaining capacity	Short-term			Medium-term			Long-term				10-year effective housing land supply LDP
									2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Argyll and Bute	Arrochar H1	Cobble r's Rest	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
	Arrochar H3	Church Road	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Arrochar VE1	Ben Arthur	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	visitor experience (8.3Ha)	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	16
	Carrick Castle H1	Former Hotel	Carrick Castle	A1	8	8	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
	Kilmun H1	Flats, Plots 1-3 Former Nursing Home	Kilmun	A1	11	11	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Lochgoilhead H1	Donich Park	Lochgoilhead	A1	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6

	Luss H1	Land North of Hawthorn Cottage	Luss	A2	10	10	0	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Strone H2	High Road	Strone	A1	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
	Tarbet H1	Land South of A83	Tarbet	A2	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	10
Perth & Kinross	St Fillans H1	Station Road	St Fillans	S4	16	19	1	18	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	18
Stirling	Balmah a H1	Forestry Commission site	Balmah a	S1	15	22	0	22	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	Callander H3	Church fields	Callander	S3	30	30	0	30	0	00	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Callander MU2	Claish Farm	Callander	S3	90	90	50	40	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Crianlarich H1	Willow brae	Crianlarich	S4	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Drymen H1 & LT1	Stirling Road	Drymen	S1	66	65	0	65	0	0	0	16	16	16	17	0	0	0	65
	Drymen H2	Laurelfelds	Drymen	S1	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Drymen MU1	Former Salmon Leap	Drymen	S1	4	12	0	12	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	12

	Gartmore H1	Park Avenue	Gartmore	S2	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Lochearnhead H1	Former Holiday Centre	Lochearnhead	S4	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
West Dunbartonshire	Gartocharn H1	Burnbrae Farm	Gartocharn	S1	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
	Gartocharn H2	France Farm	Gartocharn	S1	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total					344	357	61	316	0	3	30	84	58	48	48	5	6	24	316

Appendix III: Last year's programming for LDP sites

Table 9: Programming of LDP sites 2024-2028

Council	LDP Ref	Site Name	Town/ Village	Housing Market Sub-Areas	Total established supply	Units Built total	Remaining capacity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	5-year effective housing land supply LDP	2029	Total Post 2030
Argyll and Bute	Arrochar H1	Cobbler's Rest	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0
	Arrochar H3	Church Road	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6
	Arrochar VE1	Ben Arthur	Arrochar and Succoth	A2	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Carrick Castle H1	Former Hotel	Carrick Castle	A1	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	5
	Kilmun H1	Flats, Plots 1-3 Former Nursing Home	Kilmun	A1	11	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

	Lochgoilhead H1	Donich Park	Lochgoilhead	A1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	Luss H1	Land North of Hawthorn Cottage	Luss	A2	10	0	10	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0
	Strone H2	High Road	Strone	A1	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Tarbet H1	Land South of A83	Tarbet	A2	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Perth & Kinross	St Fillans H1	Station Road	St Fillans	S4	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0
Stirling	Balmaham H1	Forestry Commission site	Balmaham	S1	22	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	0
	Callander H3	Churchfields	Callander	S3	30	0	30	0	0	10	10	10	30	0	10
	Callander MU2	Claish Farm	Callander	S3	90	50	90	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
	Crianlarich H1	Willowbrae	Crianlarich	S4	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Croftamie H1	Buchanan	Croftamie	S1	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0

		Crescent													
	Drymen H1 & LT1	Stirling Road	Drymen	S1	88	0	88	0	0	0	44	44	88	0	0
	Drymen H2	Laurelfields	Drymen	S1	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0
	Drymen MU1	Former Salmon Leap	Drymen	S1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Gartmore H1	Park Avenue	Gartmore	S2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Lochearnhead H1	Former Holiday Centre	Lochearnhead	S4	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
West Dunbartonshire	Gartocharn H1	Burnbrae Farm	Gartocharn	S1	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Gartocharn H2	France Farm	Gartocharn	S1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total					22	403	61	392	0	14	10	82	155	261	65