

East Renfrewshire Council

Local Development Plan

June 2015



Director of Environment
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This is a certified true copy of the East Renfrewshire Local Development Plan as modified and approved by East Renfrewshire Council at its meeting on 24th June 2015 for Adoption on 25th June 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew J Cahill". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small dot above the letter 'i' in "Cahill".

Mr A Cahill
Director of Environment

Dated:- 25th June 2015

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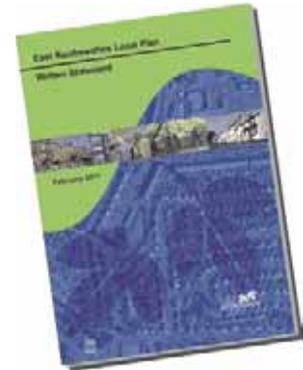
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1. FOREWORD

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. The Local Development Plan is a new form of Development Plan and will replace the current East Renfrewshire Adopted Local Plan (2011). To ensure the Local Development Plan remains able to respond to changing issues it will be refreshed every 5 years. The Plan will set the framework for the growth and development of East Renfrewshire up to 2025 and beyond and will cover both the urban and rural areas of the Council area. It provides a framework for the economic, social and environmental future of the area and for implementing the Council's broader aims and objectives. It will be supported by Supplementary Planning Guidance which will form part of the Local Development Plan.
- 1.1.2. The Plan is concerned primarily with land, development and infrastructure and the provision of high quality attractive buildings and places. The Plan will shape the investment plans and allocation of resources of the Council and other public, voluntary and private sector organisations. Together with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan, the Local Development Plan will form the Development Plan for this area against which planning applications are determined.
- 1.1.3. The economic context has changed in recent times and the Council is keen to respond to the challenges around the lack of inward investment, job creation, the decline in house building, improving the delivery of existing sites and the need for affordable housing, whilst ensuring the protection and promotion of East Renfrewshire's built and natural environment. Delivering an adequate supply of housing is a key issue facing East Renfrewshire and Scotland as a whole and is a key component of this first Local Development Plan.
- 1.1.4. It is important that everyone who has an interest in the future of East Renfrewshire is involved in the Local Development Plan process.
- 1.1.5. To assist the reader, where possible, technical language is avoided, and a glossary is available at the end of this document.



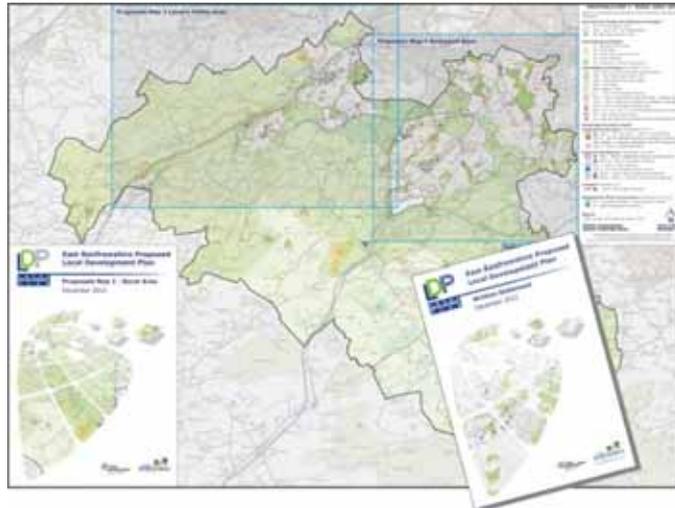
1.2. Structure of the Local Development Plan

1.2.1. The main matters covered within this document are:

- The development vision and strategy of the Plan up to 2025 and beyond;
- The identification of the main proposed land use changes; and
- The main core and development management policies for the assessment of new development proposals.

1.2.2. Each of the Policies within this Plan is supported by explanatory text. This supporting text includes information which is critical to the understanding and interpretation of the Policy or Proposal. All proposals are set out in the schedules shown in Chapter 8.

1.2.3. All of the policies in the Plan will be afforded equal weight in the determination of planning applications so the Local Development Plan must be carefully considered as a whole. Reference should also be made to appropriate Supplementary Planning Guidance.



1.3. Main Public Stages and Timetable for Producing the Local Development Plan

1.3.1. This Plan has been produced after extensive stakeholder engagement and wider consultation at all plan stages. This document draws from the responses that were received during earlier consultation on the Main Issues Report, Proposed Plan and Modifications stages, as well as reflecting evidence gathered and set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment, Action Programme, Monitoring Statement and other technical reports. Summary reports and all responses were made publically available at a variety of locations as shown in the Participation Statement.

- 1.3.2. The following table shows the key stages in the Local Development Plan process and when they occurred. Full details are set out in the Development Plan Scheme which is available to view at Council Offices, all local libraries and online.

Table 1: Main Public Stages and Timetable for Producing the Local Development Plan

Key Stages	Date	Complete
Production of Monitoring Statement and identification of Main Issues	January - May 2011	YES
Publish and consult upon Main Issues Report and Monitoring Statement – 16 weeks	5th October 2011 – 27th January 2012	YES
Report result of the consultation to the Main Issues Report to Council	27th June 2012	YES
Report to Council on proposed Spatial Strategy	12th September 2012	YES
Report to Council on Proposed Plan	12th December 2012	YES
Publish and consult upon Proposed Plan, Supplementary Planning Guidance, Proposed Action Programme, and Strategic Environmental Assessment – 12 weeks	February 2013	YES
Publish and consult upon Pre-examination modifications - 6 weeks	9 th October – 20 th November 2013	YES
Examination of Plan conducted by an Independent Reporter appointed by the Scottish Government	April 2014-January 2015	YES
Adoption of Local Development Plan	June 2015	YES

1.4. Policy Context

- 1.4.1. The policy context was documented in some detail in the Main Issues Report as it provided the basis for the identification of the main issues and for the identification of any gaps or limitations in the response of the Local Plan and Local Development Plan. In the interests of meeting the Scottish Government's agenda of preparing concise, map based documents, much of this detail is now placed in the Monitoring Statement, as explained in Appendix 1, which has been updated to accompany the Plan. However, it is considered appropriate and useful to provide a brief summary of the main policy documents.
- 1.4.2. National, regional and local policy documents will have a major influence on East Renfrewshire's Local Development Plan and provide a statutory framework to which its policies must adhere. The Local Development Plan therefore does not sit in isolation. It exists as part of a hierarchy of local, regional and national plans, as shown in figure 1.

1.4.3. There are a number of key influences that help shape the Local Development Plan. The following key documents are of particular relevance:

- The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006;
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008;
- Climate Change Act 2009;
- Circular 6/2013: Development Planning;
- Scottish Planning Policy (2010 and 2014); and
- Various Circulars and Planning Advice Notes.

1.4.4. In addition to the above provisions, the Local Development Plan requires to be consistent with the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan, approved by Scottish Ministers in May 2012, and with the National Planning Framework 3.

1.5. National Policy

1.5.1. The National Planning Framework 3 sets out the Scottish Government's strategy for the long-term development of Scotland's towns, cities and countryside. The National Planning Framework, Scottish Planning Policy, Circulars and Planning Advice Notes, provide thematically-based advice on topics such as green belts, employment, flood risk and housing. This series of documents also contains guidance on how Local Development Plans should be prepared. The full range of national planning policy documents can be viewed on the Scottish Government website at: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/built-environment/planning

1.5.2. Other key considerations include the Scottish Government's clearly stated overarching purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth; contributing to sustainable development; the emphasis on climate change and the need to reduce carbon emissions and an emphasis on the creation and maintenance of high quality places and developments.

1.5.3. Local Development Plans are required by national policy to provide a generous flexible supply of land to meet identified housing requirements across all tenures, which includes affordable housing. Broader objectives of creating sustainable mixed communities with well designed, energy efficient and good quality housing in sustainable locations, are also key considerations.



1.6. Regional Policy

- 1.6.1. The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan provides the geographical framework within which the Local Development Plan is formulated. The Strategic Development Plan covers land use and strategic infrastructure issues at the regional level across local Council area boundaries. The Strategic Development Plan sets out a vision and strategy for the development of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region up to 2035, and the Local Development Plan requires to be consistent with this.
- 1.6.2. The central aim of the Strategic Development Plan is to create a long term sustainable future for the city region looking to 2035 and is predicated on an optimistic recovery of the wider region's economy and a quicker return to past growth rates. The importance and role of the green belt and green network and opportunities for enhancement are key components of the Local Development Plan.
- 1.6.3. The Strategic Development Plan also identifies the housing requirement for both the private and affordable sectors based upon the findings of the Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2011). This needs assessment has been utilised to inform the scale, nature and distribution of housing for East Renfrewshire during the period 2008/09-2025 and comprises a requirement for 2500 private sector homes and 3200 affordable homes.

1.7. Other Council Strategies

- 1.7.1. The Local Development Plan is the spatial interpretation of the aims and aspirations of East Renfrewshire Council and strongly aligns with other key Council strategies and in particular the Community Plan, Corporate Statement, Single Outcome Agreement, emerging Place to Grow Strategy, Local Housing Strategy (2012-17) and Local Transport Strategy.
- 1.7.2. The Single Outcome Agreement sets out the most important priorities of our residents. It is the core strategic document for the East Renfrewshire Community Planning Partnership and consists of 11 local outcomes. The accompanying Outcome Delivery Plan focuses on the activities which will help deliver on Single Outcome Agreement outcomes. Table 3 (on page 13)

illustrates linkages between the Single Outcome Agreement and the 5 strategic objectives of the Local Development Plan.

1.8. Habitats Directive and Environmental Assessment

1.8.1. The requirement is that before the Council adopts its Local Development Plan it must consider whether:

- the Plan is likely to have a significant effect on Special Areas of Conservation designated under the Habitats Directive, or Special Protection Areas classified under the Birds Directive, and where this is the case:
- an appropriate assessment has been carried out of the likely impacts.

1.8.2. As a matter of Policy, Scottish Ministers have extended the requirement for assessment to Ramsar sites, listed under the international convention on the conservation of wetlands of international importance, and potential Special Protection Areas, before they are fully classified.

1.8.3. In the area covered by the Local Development Plan there are no Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas and there are no other internationally designated sites located outwith the East Renfrewshire area which are likely to be affected by its proposals.

1.8.4. Any future proposals within the Plan area that may have a potentially significant effect on the environmental resource will be assessed in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999.

1.8.5. As part of the requirements under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 the Council has undertaken a Strategic Environmental Assessment, which runs in tandem with the Local Development Plan process. This Strategic Environmental Assessment identifies and assesses significant environmental effects and has been a key influence on the Local Development Plan

1.9. Accompanying Documents

1.9.1. There are a number of accompanying documents as shown below. Their purpose and role is summarised in Appendix 1.

- Strategic Environmental Assessment;
- Action Programme;
- Monitoring Statement;
- Site Evaluation Assessment;
- Equalities and Human Rights Impacts Assessment;
- Publicity Strategy;
- Schedule of Land Ownership; and
- Framework for Assessing Unallocated Proposals, Technical Document.

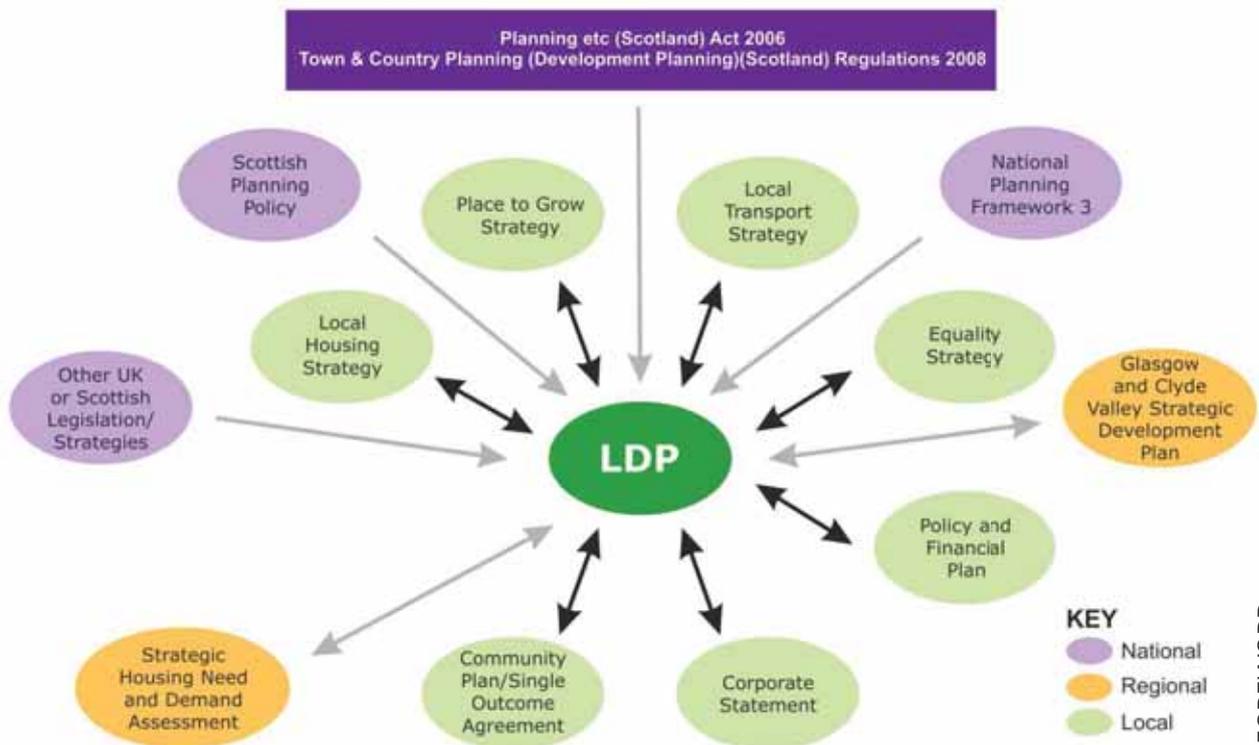
1.10. Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.10.1. A number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) have been produced alongside the Plan as detailed below:

- Affordable Housing;
- Management and Protection of the Built Heritage;
- Rural Development Guidance;
- Energy Efficient Design;
- Green Network and Environmental Management;
- Householder Design Guide;
- Daylight and Sunlight Design Guide;
- Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance
- Maidenhill master plan;
- Barrhead South master plan;
- Barrhead North master plan;
- Neilston Infill Development Strategy;
- Residential Street Design; and
- Dams to Darnley.

1.10.2. A series of other Supplementary Planning Guidance, master plans and development briefs will also be prepared as required. The Renewable Energy SPG was published in December 2012 and consulted upon alongside the Proposed LDP. This SPG will be reviewed to accord with the requirements of Scottish Planning Policy (2014) (Policy E1 Renewable Energy refers).

Figure 1: Links to Other Documents



2. STRATEGIC VISION AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. Outline

- 2.1.1. This section describes and sets out a strategy for how East Renfrewshire could change and adapt over the Plan period. The Strategic Development Plan provides the vision statement for the Plan up to the year 2035 in terms of the region's physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics; the principal land uses; the size and distribution of population; and infrastructure.
- 2.1.2. It is also recognised that the Plan needs to address certain global and national challenges, such as climate change and potential changes in the economy.
- 2.1.3. The Plan is therefore an integral part of a larger national and regional planning and economic context, however, the Plan's vision and strategy is based on a sound understanding of East Renfrewshire's unique character and the local planning issues and challenges it faces.

2.2. East Renfrewshire as a Place

- 2.2.1. Understanding East Renfrewshire is essential in developing a vision and strategy for managing change into the future. It is important to understand the context and the main attributes of the Council area in terms of its geography, economy, environment and social characteristics. Key facts and issues covering, for example, economic, housing, community facilities, transport and environmental issues are expanded in more detail in the Monitoring Statement that accompanies this document. These are crucial in establishing a suitable approach to development.
- 2.2.2. East Renfrewshire covers an area of approximately 67 miles² (174 km²) and exhibits a diverse range of environments. As shown in figure 2, the north of the area comprises the urban areas of Giffnock, Newton Mearns, Clarkston, Thornliebank and Barrhead. There is also an extensive rural hinterland to the south, within which the villages of Uplawmoor, Neilston, Waterfoot and Eaglesham are located.
- 2.2.3. East Renfrewshire is viewed as a desirable place to live within a high quality built and natural environment. There is a network of important local urban greenspaces across the Council area. The rural area also comprises a variety of natural landscapes which provide an attractive and complementary setting for the suburban area. Incomes are higher than the Scottish average with house prices being some of the highest in Scotland, although issues of affordability remain.

2.2.4. East Renfrewshire has a diverse population, with significant changes expected in future years, in particular an increasingly older population (over 65s). This has an impact on the type of housing and facilities that will require to be provided in future years. A growing demand for more accessible accommodation is already putting pressure on budgets and services. There also remains a need for additional private and affordable housing, further employment opportunities and new community facilities and services.

2.2.5. The Citizens Panel results consistently show that the most common reasons people choose to live in East Renfrewshire are:

- Good Reputation;
- Educational Opportunities;
- Safe and Clean Environment;
- Good Transport Links; and
- Always Lived Here.

2.2.6. In addition the following key priorities are also referred to:

- Good Levels of Health; and
- High Quality Houses and Public Spaces.

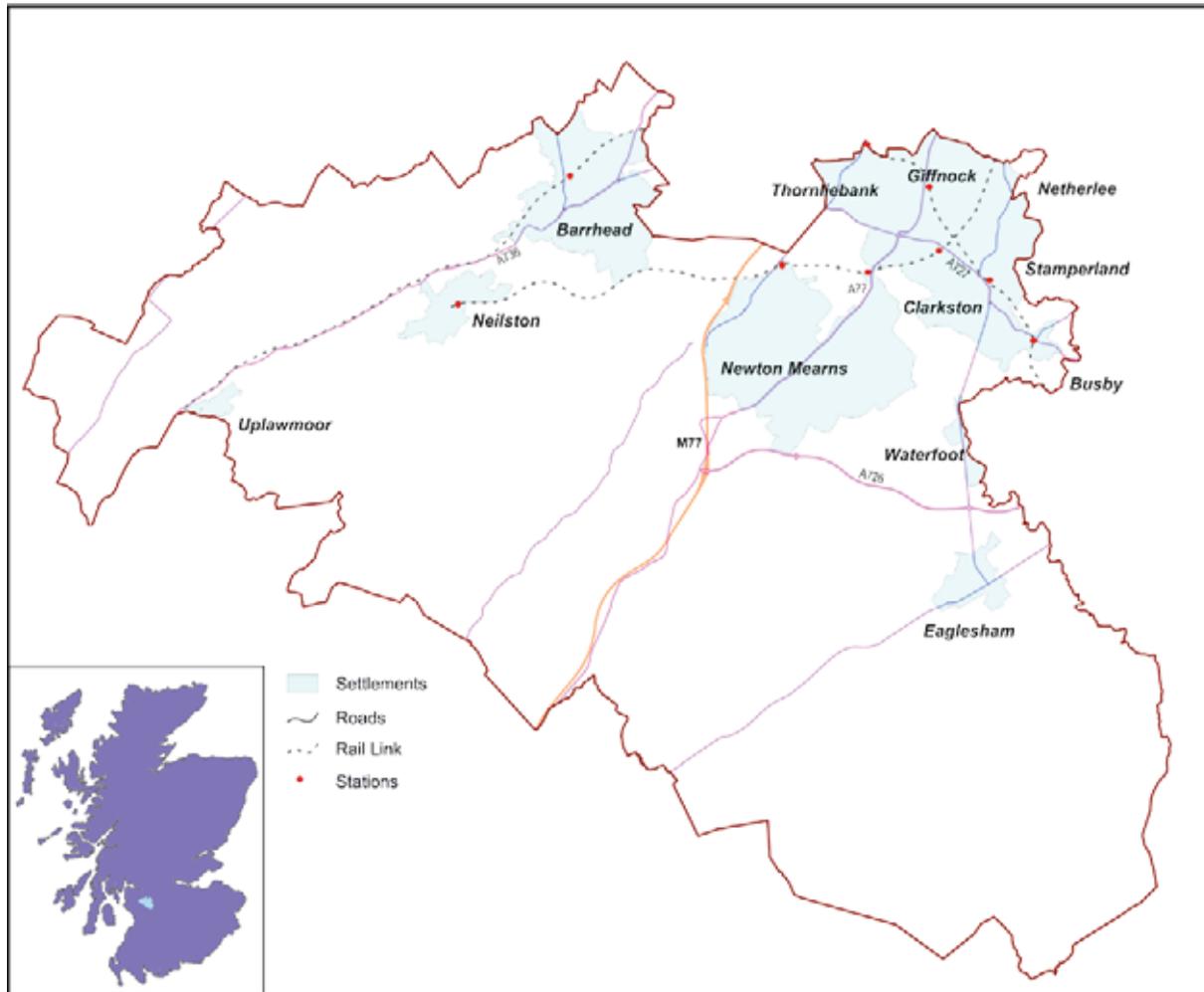


2.3. Vision

2.3.1. The vision of the Local Development Plan is:

East Renfrewshire is a modern, dynamic and ambitious area. In a period of significant change up to 2025 and beyond, the vision for the Plan is to maintain and build on the areas qualities and to ensure that East Renfrewshire remains a desirable place to live and work. By 2025 the area will have attracted significant investment, jobs and tourism, a range of house types and sizes to meet local needs has been provided, with improved public transport and an enhanced green network and leisure opportunities available to all.

Figure 2: Map of East Renfrewshire



2.4. Strategic Aim

2.4.1. The strategic aim of the Plan is:

“to foster a rich and diverse environment and promote and manage land use change for the benefit of the local community and economy in a manner which is sustainable”.

2.5. Objectives

2.5.1. Five key strategic objectives were identified that support this overall aim:

- Promote the principles of sustainable economic growth.
- Provide for local needs and equality of access to housing, jobs, facilities and services, particularly to assist in social inclusion.
- Protect and enhance heritage and environmental resources and seek to provide opportunities for improving physical well-being.
- Facilitate reducing the overall need to travel and the reliance on car use.
- To promote sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions.

2.5.2. The above strategic aim and objectives are supported by 4 key themes as shown in figure 3 and table 2.

Figure 3: Key Themes

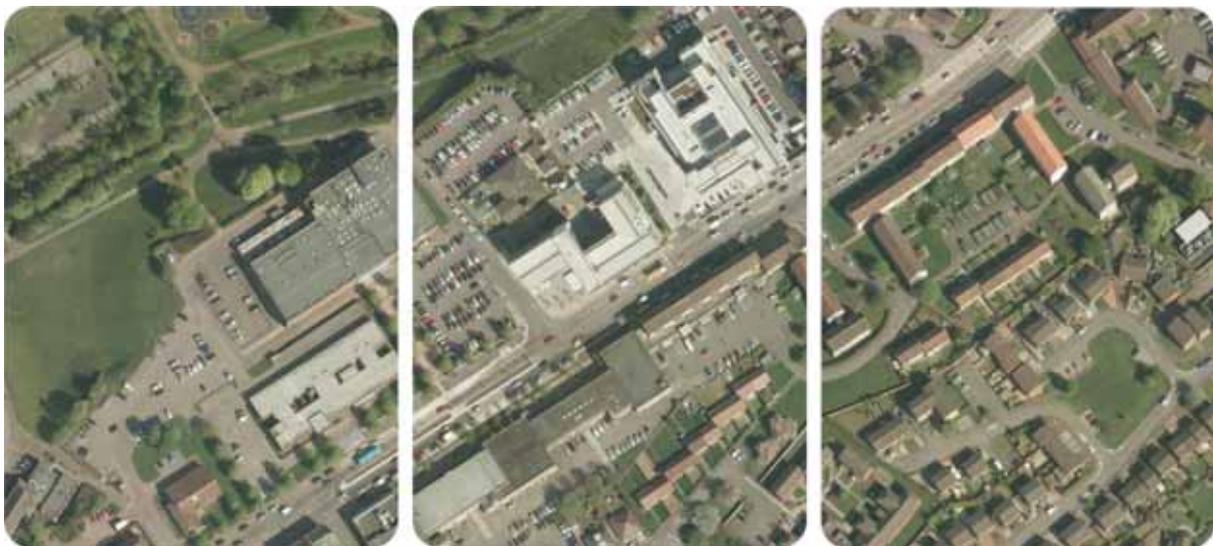


Table 2: Local Development Plan Themes

Theme	
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the impact of climate change • Reduce carbon emissions • Ensure the integration of transport and land use • Reduce the need to travel • Safeguard the most environmentally important and sensitive areas of green belt and countryside • Ensure any green belt releases provide a strong defensible green belt boundary • Provide a high quality green network and protect and provide access to important areas of open space • Design a high quality environment and deliver good place-making • Optimise the use of vacant and Brownfield land to deliver the growth agenda and targets as defined by the Strategic Development Plan • Retain a focus on the regeneration of urban areas
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver sustainable economic growth • Improve economic conditions and access to local employment • Boost local job opportunities • Diversify and grow the local economy • Address the issue of residents travelling outside East Renfrewshire to work (out-commuting) • Improve inward investment • Contribute to the wider Glasgow and Clyde Valley economy
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase housing choice and type across all tenures • Provide increased levels of affordable and particular needs housing for certain groups, for example older people • Develop sustainable prosperous communities who have good access to services and facilities • Meet future education needs for both primary and secondary age groups • Support and promote healthier lifestyles
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure growth is supported by all types of infrastructure • Development contributions and the Action Programme are key to delivering the Plan's aims and objectives • Recognise infrastructure capacity constraints • Provide a generous flexible land supply • Recognise viability and upfront development costs

Table 3: Linkages between the Local Development Plan and the Single Outcome Agreement

LDP Objective	Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) Outcomes
Promote the principles of sustainable economic growth.	SOA 1 Our economy is strong with a more competitive, more diverse business base.
Provide for local needs and equality of access to housing, jobs, facilities and services, particularly to assist in social inclusion.	SOA 1 Our economy is strong with a more competitive, more diverse business base. SOA 8 East Renfrewshire residents have easier access to key services via sustainable modes of transport. SOA10 There are high quality and affordable housing opportunities for our residents.
Protect and enhance heritage and environmental resources and seek to provide opportunities for improving physical well-being.	SOA 5 Our local people are healthier, more active and inequalities in health are reduced. SOA 9 Our local people live in an attractive natural and built environment that is sustainable and enhanced for future generations.
Facilitate reducing the overall need to travel and the reliance on car use.	SOA 5 Our local people are healthier, more active and inequalities in health are reduced. SOA 8 East Renfrewshire residents have easier access to key services via sustainable modes of transport.
To promote sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions.	SOA 5 Our local people are healthier, more active and inequalities in health are reduced. SOA 8 East Renfrewshire residents have easier access to key services via sustainable modes of transport.



3. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC POLICIES

3.1. Development Strategy

- 3.1.1. Scottish Planning Policy requires Development Plans to set out a settlement strategy to provide a long term context for development, taking into account a variety of factors. The following strategy is based upon delivering the strategic aim and objectives and building upon the 4 key themes referred to previously.
- 3.1.2. The Council's broad strategy is based upon an Urban Expansion growth approach, comprising two key strands:
1. Consolidation; and
 2. Controlled Urban Expansion.
- 3.1.3. This approach and the environmental, economic and social benefits are explained in the following paragraphs.
- 3.1.4. Climate change and its causes is one of the most significant challenges facing the planet. The Scottish Government's commitment to energy reduction and developing renewable energy is established in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and Scottish Planning Policy. This agenda underpins the overall strategy of the Local Development Plan. The role of the Plan in addressing this issue is principally in providing a land use framework that reduces the need for travel; encouraging active travel by sustainable modes including public transport; promoting land uses which do not contribute to flooding or habitat loss, and ensuring that the layout and design of development is undertaken in a manner that contributes to resource and energy conservation. The challenge of tackling climate change positively also brings with it opportunities. East Renfrewshire is well placed to harness renewable technologies which can provide energy, employment and inward investment.
- 3.1.5. The most significant way that the Local Development Plan can meet the requirements of Scottish Planning Policy and deliver its aims and objectives, is in influencing the location of new development. Strategic Policy 1 establishes the broad locational framework for future growth and development in East Renfrewshire up to 2025 and beyond, and ensures that future development is focused on sustainable locations to meet local needs in line with national policy and infrastructure requirements. The priority locations for new growth and development, as well as those areas where development will be resisted, are described in more detail in other policies of the Plan. The protection and enhancement of the environment is also a fundamental principle upon which the Local Development Plan is founded and underpins the development strategy.
- 3.1.6. The Plan, where possible, seeks to direct development to brownfield or vacant sites within the urban area, with a continued emphasis on regeneration and consolidation of existing communities. These are the most sustainable locations where a wide range of local facilities, services and jobs are located and infrastructure is in place. This broad approach can help to achieve

sustainable design principles, reuse vacant sites, respect the local character of the built and natural environment and provide for a mix of uses. It can also help adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Opportunities for the temporary greening of vacant and derelict sites will also continue to be promoted.

3.2. Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns

- 3.2.1. Directing planned growth to the most appropriate locations is a fundamental aim of the green belt. Scottish Planning Policy states that green belt boundaries should reflect a long term settlement strategy and ensure settlements are able to accommodate planned growth. Scottish Planning Policy is clear that the green belt should not be used to prevent development from happening; however, the release of any land from the green belt should be planned and should form part of the settlement strategy set out in the Development Plan.



- 3.2.2. The green belt is also central to the sustainable planning of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region and the Strategic Development Plan provides further context for the identification of green belt in the Local Development Plan.
- 3.2.3. The majority of the landscape surrounding East Renfrewshire is designated as green belt. This is in recognition of the importance and inherent sensitivity of this landscape as a setting for the urban area. The Council has undertaken a review of the green belt boundary to inform preparation of this Plan and to meet the housing requirements of the Strategic Development Plan. In reviewing the green belt boundaries, the Council has also considered a timescale beyond the length of the plan, i.e. beyond 2025. This ensures the revised green belt boundaries will endure, providing a defence to unplanned growth.

3.3. Areas for Change

- 3.3.1. East Renfrewshire faces significant housing challenges during the Plan period and beyond as demonstrated by the Strategic Development Plan and Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment. Improving the delivery of existing sites; examining new innovative approaches to affordable housing delivery without the need for public subsidy; meeting the needs of the older population; addressing the different housing needs across the Council area and providing a generous and flexible land supply as required by Scottish Planning Policy continue to be important issues.
- 3.3.2. In order to meet the requirements of the Strategic Development Plan it has been necessary to identify a number of new housing sites, including land in the green belt, due to the limited availability of alternative land within the urban area. The majority of vacant and derelict sites (over 90%) are longstanding proposals or have a current planning consent and are therefore already counted as part of the existing supplies, as evidenced in the Monitoring Statement. The green belt releases to meet the Strategic Development Plan housing requirements account for only a 1.2% reduction in the total area of the green belt.
- 3.3.3. A further key element of the strategy is therefore the identification of major areas for change. These Strategic Development Opportunities have been identified as capable of accommodating new housing, employment, community/leisure facilities and other development linked to public transport improvements up to 2025 and beyond. These areas will be the primary focus of growth with development and delivery controlled through a master planning, phasing and infrastructure requirement approach (see Policy M1). As stated previously, the Council will ensure that any sites released from the green belt provide a defensible green belt boundary to any further unplanned growth.
- 3.3.4. Growth will predominantly be delivered in 3 main areas:
- Urban Expansion at:
 - Malletsheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns Strategic Development Opportunity (Policy M2.1);
 - Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, Lyoncross Strategic Development Opportunity (Policy M2.2); and
 - A major regeneration proposal at Glasgow Road/Shanks Park, Barrhead Strategic Development Opportunity (Policy M3)
- 3.3.5. Elsewhere, in the rural settlements, development will be limited to infill developments only, which are compatible with local character and function, although some further limited growth has been identified for the village of Neilston (see Policy M8). A priority is to continue to work with local communities in the rural areas to help address their own needs.
- 3.3.6. Combining the key strands of Consolidation and Controlled Urban Expansion, the new housing sites promoted through the Plan, together with the established housing sites within the land supply, will provide a generous and flexible housing land supply to meet the requirements of Scottish Planning

Policy and the Strategic Development Plan. In addition, safeguarding existing employment locations and providing new economic and job opportunities in the growth areas, will assist in securing sustainable economic growth and address issues of out-commuting of the local workforce.

3.4. Phasing and Delivery

3.4.1. Central to the Plan's overall approach is ensuring that growth is managed, phased and flexible to react to the challenges facing East Renfrewshire over the Plan period including responding to changes in the economy and market forces and conditions. This is important as the current economic climate presents significant challenges. When investment in house building and job creation recovers the Local Development Plan will provide the framework and certainty that will attract investment to East Renfrewshire allowing the Council to guide and steer investment to preferred and agreed locations.

3.4.2. One of the key purposes of the Local Development Plan is also to ensure that any potential growth will not adversely impact upon the social, physical and environmental infrastructure of the area. This can only be achieved through partnership working between the Council and infrastructure providers. The Supplementary Planning Guidance on Development Contributions, the Action Programme and master planning are key to delivering the Plan's strategy ensuring that the requirement for schools, public transport, roads and greenspace are provided as an integral part of the development process.

3.5. Wider Objectives

3.5.1. The Plan's development strategy is about more than just growth and housing delivery, as it also seeks to deliver a variety and mix of uses which contribute to achieving environmental, social and economic benefits. It also addresses other factors that make places attractive and distinctive as well as sustainable and successful. It will help to shape the kind of place that East Renfrewshire will be in the future, balancing the needs of residents, businesses and future generations. These are described in the following sections.

3.6. Placemaking and Design

3.6.1. Placemaking and design is a further key strand of this Plan. The design policies ensure that new development is of the highest possible design quality and highlight the importance of adopting a design led approach to create imaginative, safe, attractive and functional development, that responds appropriately to its surroundings. New development should also be sensitive to surrounding areas and incorporate greenspaces and infrastructure as well as improve the quality of life for local communities. The use of master plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Network and Environmental Management, Energy Efficient Design and Householder Design Guide will further expand on these aims.

3.7. Green Network

- 3.7.1. Well planned and well designed green networks are a fundamental component of successful placemaking and help deliver better, more sustainable places. The green network comprises a local network of natural, semi-natural and man-made greenspace, active travel and recreational routes, watercourses, woodland and other habitats. They can provide a wide range of benefits for the urban environment including opportunities for physical activity, biodiversity, walking, cycling, sustainable urban drainage systems, and carbon storage. They also provide an attractive backdrop for new development and encourage economic investment.



- 3.7.2. The Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance sets out a strategic approach for delivering these aims within the context of the green network shown in the Strategic Development Plan referred to earlier. Green infrastructure should be taken into account at the outset of the design process.

3.8. Built Heritage

- 3.8.1. East Renfrewshire's built heritage is of particular value bringing many social, cultural and economic benefits to communities, whilst also contributing to sustainable development and regeneration. The Local Development Plan seeks to protect and enhance built heritage including listed buildings and conservation areas.



3.9. Transport and Accessibility

- 3.9.1. Issues of accessibility to jobs, community and social facilities by a range of transport modes are key elements of this Plan. There is a need to provide and maintain public transport to serve a growing and ageing population. The provision of improved public transport and pedestrian and cycling networks will result in positive impacts on people's health and well-being, as well as social cohesion, through increased activity and social interaction. The use of sustainable transport modes also helps to reduce the area's carbon emissions and in turn should result in less use of the private car. Accessibility issues have been taken into account in identifying preferred areas and sites for new development.

3.10. Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities

- 3.10.1. Growth will lead to an increased demand for school places and new community (including religious), leisure and educational facilities. It is necessary to ensure future needs are met by ensuring that new facilities are integrated and accessible to local communities, which will help to establish sustainable, healthy and well-connected communities.

3.11. Strategic Policies

- 3.11.1. The strategy will deliver sustainable economic growth, encourage brownfield redevelopment and regeneration, meet and address housing needs and deliver other significant economic, environmental and social benefits. In addition it will ensure growth is delivered under a planned and phased approach, whilst directing future development away from the most sensitive and environmentally important areas of the green belt. Larger parcels of land also offer the added advantage of enabling development to be environmentally led.
- 3.11.2. Taking forward the Plan's strategy, a number of strategic and development management policies have been formulated to provide direction and translate the vision, objectives and principles into courses of action. These policies are outlined in later chapters of this Plan.

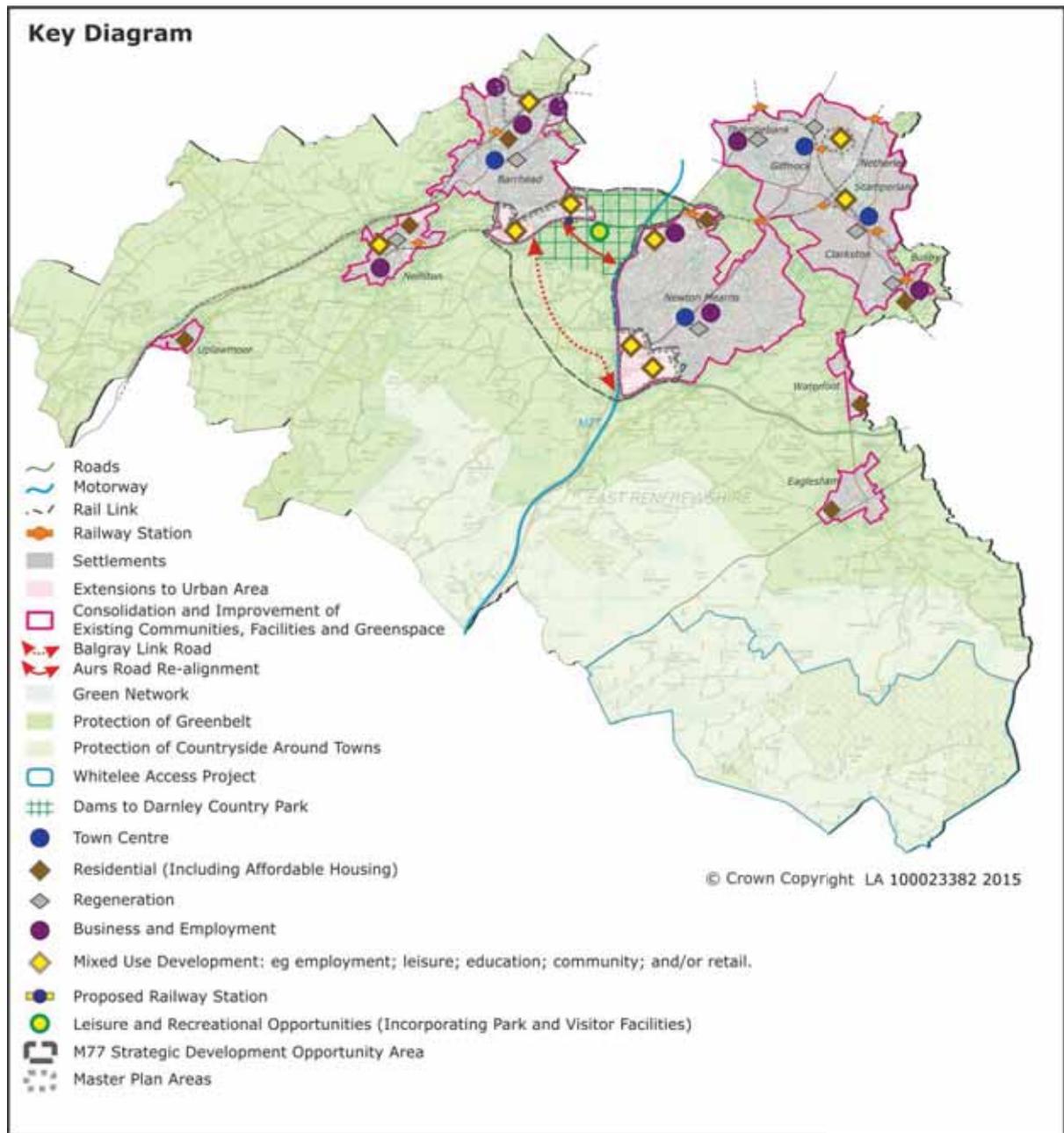
3.12. Strategic Policy 1: Development Strategy

- 3.12.1. The Council supports proposals that promote sustainable development, contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and are served by a choice of transport modes including public transport. Proposals will be supported where they provide positive economic, environmental and social benefits to the area and meet the needs of the community up to 2025 and beyond. All proposals are required to comply with the key aim and objectives of the Plan.
- 3.12.2. The Council supports a complementary two strand approach to development as follows:
1. Regeneration and consolidation of urban areas with an emphasis on developing Brownfield and vacant sites alongside the continued protection and enhancement of the green belt and countryside around towns and the green network;
 2. Controlled Growth to be master planned and directed to the following locations:
 - a. Urban Expansion:
 - i. Malletsheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns Strategic Development Opportunity (Policy M2.1);
 - ii. Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, Lyoncross Strategic Development Opportunity (Policy M2.2); and
 - b. A major regeneration proposal Strategic Development Opportunity at Glasgow Road/Shanks Park, Barrhead (Policy M3).

3.13. Key Diagram

3.13.1. The key diagram shows the development strategy for East Renfrewshire up to 2025 and beyond, including how the area is anticipated to change. It identifies regeneration areas and urban extensions. It also summarises the area’s spatial context, showing features such as roads and rail routes, town centres, and the broad extent of the existing urban areas and settlements. A detailed OS based Proposals Map that accompanies the Plan shows in detail particular site allocations.

Figure 4: Key Diagram



3.14. Assessment of Development Proposals

- 3.14.1. Strategic Policy 2 provides key tests for assessing new development proposals. Small scale proposals, such as householder applications and shop front alterations, are exempted from this policy. All other proposals not specifically provided for in the Local Development Plan will require to be assessed against this Policy.



- 3.14.2. The criteria in Strategic Policy 2 are expanded upon in the Local Development Plan Site Evaluation and Strategic Environmental Assessment frameworks which have been key in the selection of preferred sites. The criteria are also expanded upon in the Framework for Assessing Unallocated Proposals. This has been produced as a technical document to support the Plan and provides a framework to assess the suitability of individual development proposals on non-allocated sites.

3.15. Strategic Policy 2: Assessment of Development Proposals

3.15.1. Proposals for new development, other than smaller scale proposals (such as applications for single houses, householder or shop frontage alterations), will be assessed against relevant criteria below as well as Policy D1:

1. Application of a sequential approach which gives priority to the use of Brownfield sites within the urban area then to Greenfield land within the urban area and finally to land adjacent to the urban area. Sites within the green belt will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that a suitable site does not exist within the urban area;
2. Provision of a mix of house types, sizes and tenures to meet housing needs and accord with the Council's Local Housing Strategy and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment;
3. Resulting positive community and economic benefits;
4. The impact on the landscape character as informed by the Glasgow and Clyde Valley and the East Renfrewshire Landscape Character Assessments, the character and amenity of communities, individual properties and existing land uses;
5. The impact on existing and planned infrastructure;
6. The impact upon existing community, leisure and educational facilities;
7. The transport impact of the development on both the trunk and local road network and the rail network, taking into account the need for a transport assessment and the scope for green transport and travel plans;
8. The impact on the built and natural environment, including the green belt and green network taking into account the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment and the requirement for proposals to provide a defensible green belt boundary and links to the green network;
9. The impact on air, soil, including peat and water quality and avoiding areas where development could be at significant risk from flooding and/or could increase flood risk elsewhere;
10. The potential for remedial or compensatory environmental measures including temporary greening;
11. The contribution to energy reduction and sustainable development.
12. The impact on health and well being;
13. The cumulative impact of the development;
14. The impact of proposals on other proposals or designations (including the Town and Neighbourhood Centres in Schedule 14) set out in the Local Development Plan;
15. The suitability of proposals when assessed against any relevant Adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance.

3.16. Infrastructure and Development Contributions

- 3.16.1. The development strategy must be demonstrated to be deliverable over the lifetime of the Plan. The strategy's effectiveness is dependent upon continued and successful implementation. The Council has identified strategic infrastructure priorities such as affordable housing, education, transport infrastructure and green infrastructure.
- 3.16.2. The Council prepared Supplementary Planning Guidance on Development Contributions (2012) which expanded upon Strategic Policy 2 of the Adopted Local Plan (2011). Revised Supplementary Planning Guidance was prepared in 2014 and once Adopted will form part of the Local Development Plan. This Supplementary Planning Guidance and the Action Programme are key to achieving the Plan's objectives. The Supplementary Planning Guidance provides a transparent and fair way of collecting development contributions required to support and spread the burden of the infrastructure needs arising from a development subject to the required tests set out in Circular 3/2012: Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements. The Guidance will be used to guide negotiations with developers on the infrastructure needs of specific sites and provides information on the securing of requirements by planning condition or section 75 or other legal agreement.
- 3.16.3. It will not be possible to deliver all essential infrastructure through development contributions. Therefore some infrastructure will be delivered through other funding sources including from public sources.
- 3.16.4. Through the Action Programme and master plans we will take into consideration the investment and operational plans of infrastructure providers and work with our key partners and other relevant organisations to secure infrastructure in order to deliver the objectives of the Plan. The master plan areas, identified under Policies M2, M2.1, M2.2 and M3 will be subject to Strategic Policy 3, however, due to the scale of proposals other significant further contributions will be required. These will be determined through the preparation of each master plan.
- 3.16.5. Strategic Policy 3 is considered to set a realistic and achievable framework that will maximise provision to meet identified needs without threatening the viability of sites.

3.17. Strategic Policy 3: Development Contributions

- 3.17.1. The Council wishes to secure community infrastructure and environmental benefits arising from new developments to mitigate their impacts.
- 3.17.2. New developments that individually or cumulatively generate a requirement for new or enhanced infrastructure or services will be expected to deliver, or contribute towards the provision of, supporting services and facilities. Developer contributions will be agreed in accordance with the five tests of Circular 3/2012 - Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements. Planning permission will only be granted for new development where the identified level and range of supporting infrastructure or services to meet the needs of the new development is already available or will be available in accordance with an agreed timescale.
- 3.17.3. The master plans for the areas for change are required to identify the infrastructure requirements and development contributions required to support development. The master plans should identify how the infrastructure or services will be delivered to support the proposed development.
- 3.17.4. For all proposals viability will be a key consideration when determining the suitable level of development contributions.
- 3.17.5. Further detailed information and guidance is provided in the Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance.



4. KEY AREAS FOR CHANGE AND SETTLEMENT STRATEGIES

4.1. Delivery

- 4.1.1. To deliver the vision and development strategy set out in earlier chapters, significant change and development is being promoted in particular parts of East Renfrewshire. The areas subject to major change are defined in Strategic Policy 1 and the vision and objectives for each will follow. These Strategic Development Opportunities will be master planned to provide a long term supply of land up to and beyond 2025. Central to delivering the overall benefits is cross funding and the Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- 4.1.2. The master planned approach ensures that development is carried out in a sustainable way and will deliver significant environmental, social and economic benefits to East Renfrewshire in a coordinated and planned way. A detailed infrastructure requirement schedule will be completed for each master planned area.
- 4.1.3. Development briefs will also be prepared for smaller individual sites. Master plans and development briefs will be prepared as Supplementary Planning Guidance and when Adopted will form part of the Local Development Plan.

4.2. Policy M1: Master Plans

- 4.2.1. The Council will support appropriate development within master planned areas and will prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance to set the planning context for the development of these major sites and to bring forward their implementation.
- 4.2.2. Development within the master planned areas as defined on the Proposals Map will be acceptable where it conforms with the master plan and is in accordance with Strategic Policies 1, 2 and 3 and Policy D1. A phasing and delivery strategy will be required for all proposals. Any application should relate to the master planned area as a whole or if less should not in any way prejudice the implementation of the whole development.

4.3. M77 Master Plan Strategic Development Opportunity

4.3.1. The focus for urban expansion under controlled growth set out in Strategic Policy 1 is the M77 area. This area spans junctions 4 and 5 of the motorway, including the urban edges of Barrhead and Newton Mearns and the area of green belt between both settlements, much of which is within the Dams to Darnley Country Park. Within this wider area, two urban expansion areas have been identified in Strategic Policy 1. Master plans will be prepared for these two areas as set out under Policies M2.1 and M2.2. The growth proposed in these areas has been informed by:

- The supply of good quality, well-contained development sites that form natural extensions to the urban area. Development sites have been directed to areas of less environmental quality and sensitivity and will provide long term defensible green belt boundaries;
- Access to the strategic transport options;
- The ability to bring significant environmental, social and economic benefits to both Barrhead and Newton Mearns; and
- The potential to enhance Dams to Darnley Country Park, which is one of the area's most important leisure facilities.

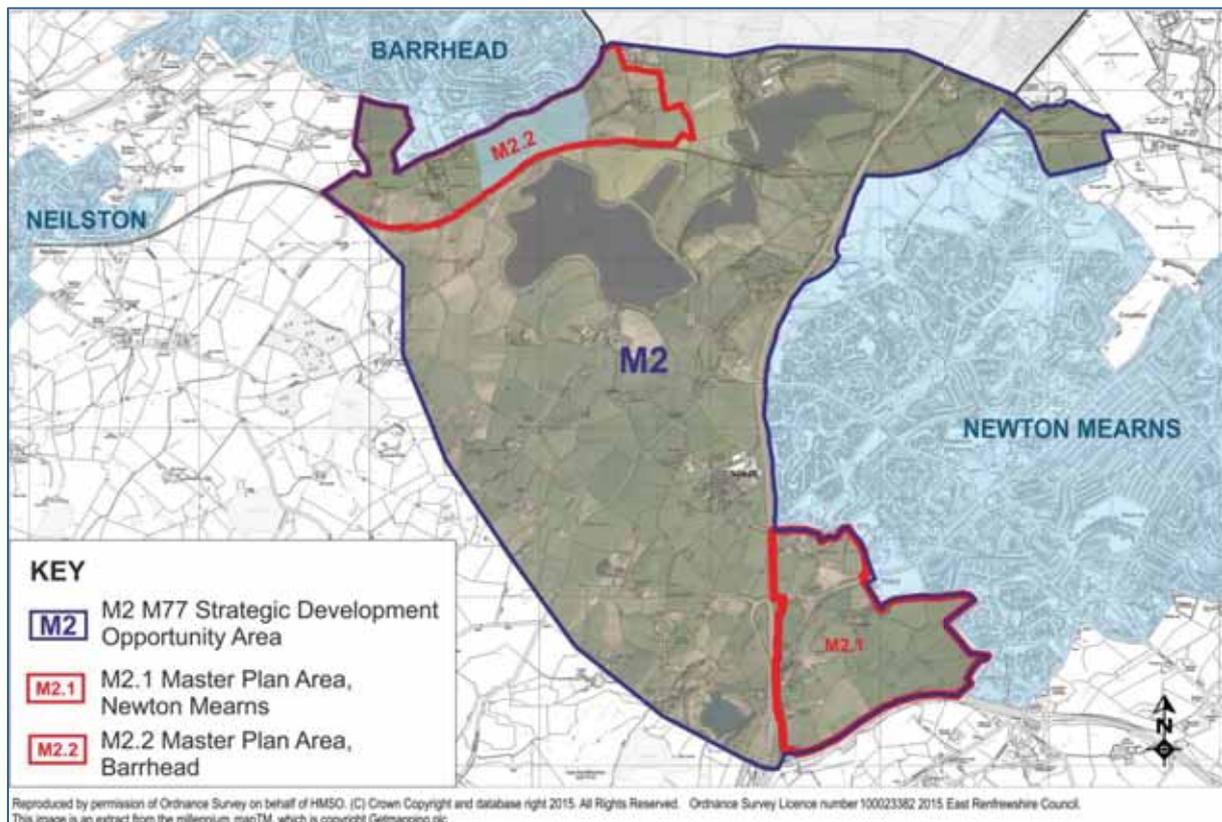
4.3.2. Although the areas adjacent to Newton Mearns and Barrhead are identified as separate master planned areas, they are viewed as complementary and able to provide cross benefits that will assist with the overall delivery of the Plan's Strategy.

4.3.3. That part of the M77 area not contained within the urban expansion areas will remain as green belt other than for two sites at Hillfield and Barcapel, Newton Mearns which are allocated as part of the housing land supply.

4.4. Policy M2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity

- 4.4.1. The Council will support the master planned growth of Barrhead and Newton Mearns as defined on the Proposals Map in accordance with Policy M1 and Policies M2.1 and M2.2. Any future proposals within the master planned areas not specifically identified under these policies will be required to contribute to the overall aims set out under Policies M2.1 and M2.2.
- 4.4.2. Land not within the two master planned areas is designated green belt other than two sites at Hillfield and Barcapel, Newton Mearns which are allocated as part of the housing land supply.

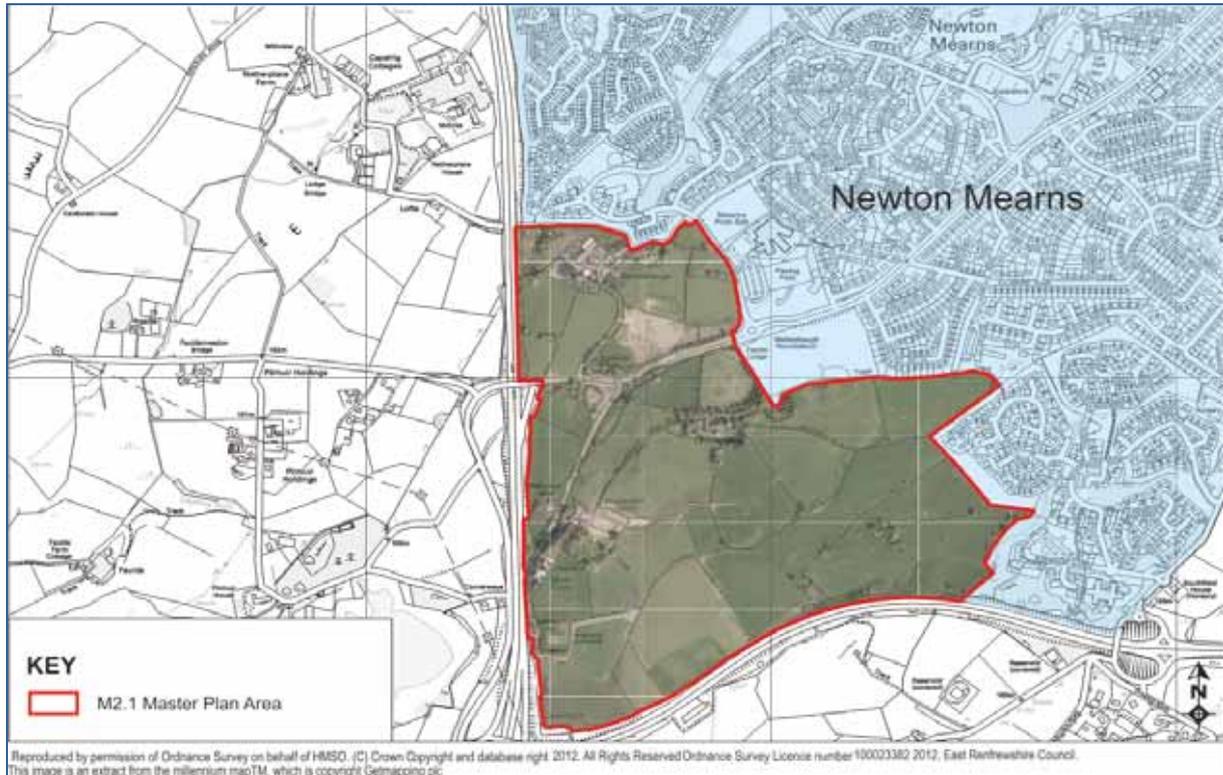
Figure 5: Policy M2, M77 Strategic Development Opportunity



4.5. Policy M2.1: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity - Malletsheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns

- 4.5.1. Development within the area west of Newton Mearns as defined on the Proposals Map will be permitted in accordance with Policy M1 and M2, to be defined further through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan.
- 4.5.2. The master plan will be prepared by the Council in partnership with landowners, developers and key agencies and will be adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Council will not consider any applications favourably prior to the adoption of the master plan (M2.1) to ensure a co-ordinated approach to delivery.
- 4.5.3. The whole area will be removed from the green belt and identified as a master planned area on the Proposals Map. The detailed phasing and delivery of sites will be determined through the preparation of the master plan.
- 4.5.4. In addition the master plan will have to address the following requirements:
- Integration of Maidenhill/Malletsheugh as a sustainable urban expansion with Newton Mearns accommodating:
 - Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable;
 - A high quality environment that will attract a variety of employment generating uses including high tech businesses and the potential for live/work units to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local job and improve inward investment opportunities;
 - Neighbourhood scale retail;
 - Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility) and
 - Education facilities - On site provision of a non-denominational primary school and associated pre-five provision required as an early priority. The requirement for a denominational primary school is provided under Proposal D13.22, South Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions.
 - Approximately 1060 homes to be phased 450 homes by 2025 and 610 homes post 2025;
 - Provision for a sustainable transport strategy comprising:
 - Public transport upgrades;
 - Upgrades to Aurs Road,; and
 - Investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns including, in the long term, the 'Balgray Link' route.
 - Enhancement of the Dams to Darnley Country Park by improving access, tourism activity and by encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites.

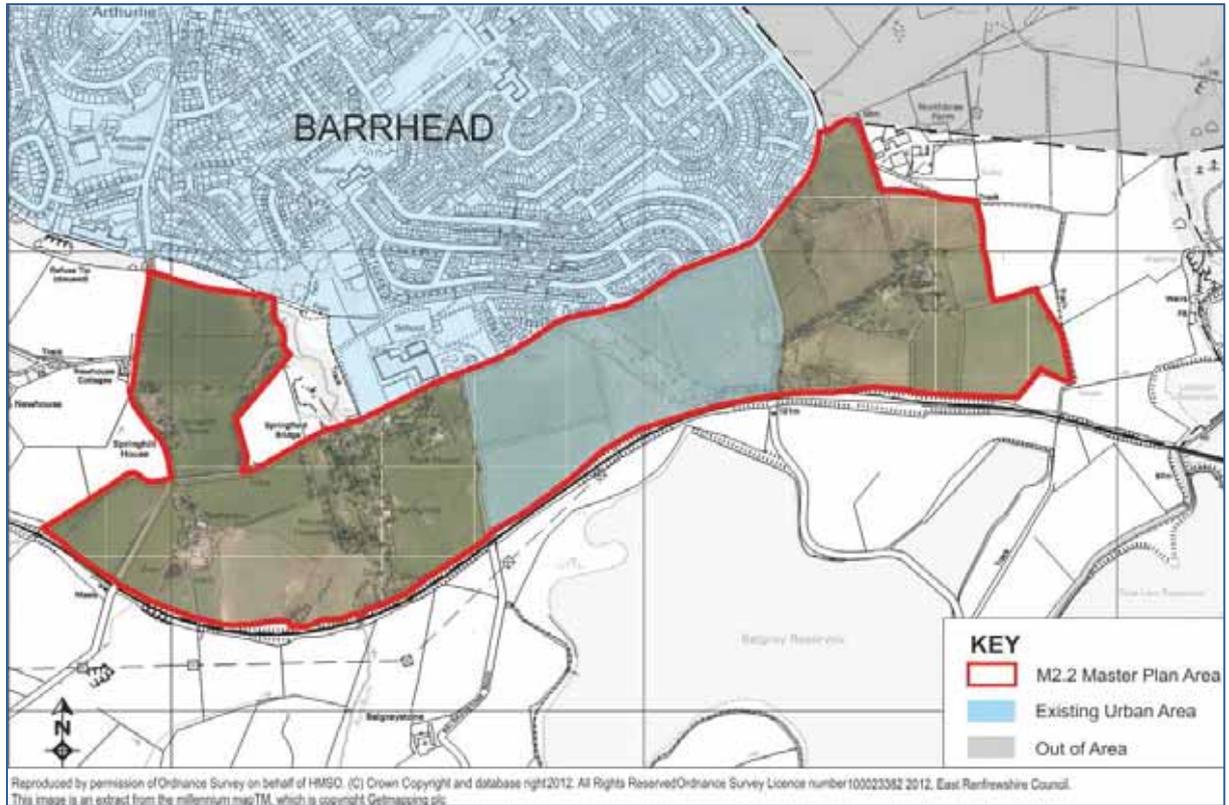
Figure 6: Policy M2.1, M77 Strategic Development Opportunity – Malletsheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns



4.6. Policy M2.2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity - Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, LyonCross

- 4.6.1. Development within the area South of Barrhead as defined on the Proposals Map will be permitted in accordance with Policy M1 and M2, to be defined further through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan.
- 4.6.2. The master plan will be prepared by the Council in partnership with landowners, developers and key agencies and will be adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Council will not consider any applications favourably prior to the adoption of the master plan (M2.2) to ensure a co-ordinated approach to delivery.
- 4.6.3. The whole area will be removed from the green belt and identified as a master planned area on the Proposals Map. The detailed phasing and delivery of sites will be determined through the preparation of the master plan.
- 4.6.4. In addition the master plan will have to address the following requirements:
- Integration of areas at Springhill, Springfield and Lyon Cross as a sustainable urban expansion with Barrhead accommodating:
 - Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable;
 - A high quality environment that will attract a variety of employment generating uses including high tech businesses and the potential for live/work units to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local job and improve inward investment opportunities;
 - Neighbourhood scale retail;
 - Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility); and
 - Education facilities – Provision of pre-five education facility required as an early priority. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions.
 - Approximately 1050 homes to be phased 470 homes by 2025 and 580 homes post 2025;
 - Provision for a sustainable transport strategy comprising:
 - Public transport upgrades;
 - Provision of a new rail station at Springfield is investigated and land safeguarded;
 - Upgrades to Aurs Road,; and
 - Investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns including, in the long term, the 'Balgray Link' route.
 - Enhancement of the Dams to Darnley Country Park by improving access, tourism activity and by encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites.

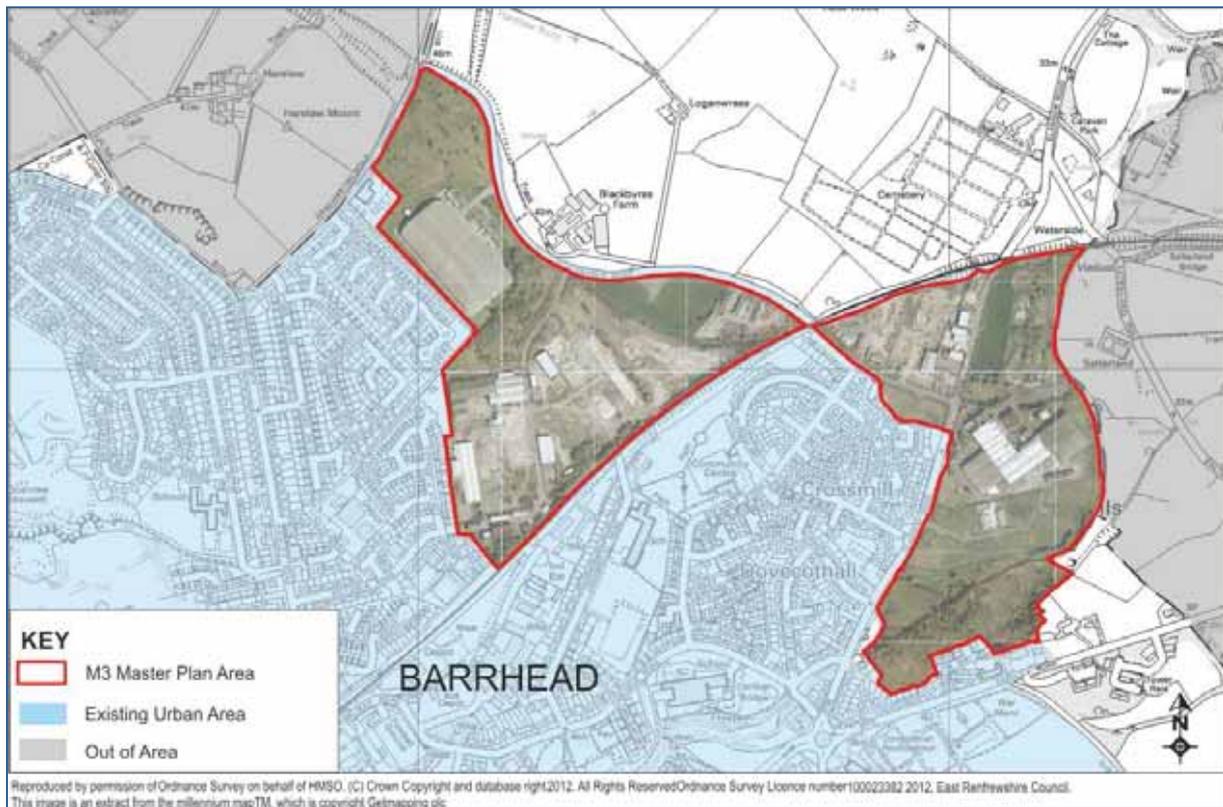
Figure 7: Policy M2.2, M77 Strategic Development Opportunity – Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, LyonCross



4.7. Shanks/Glasgow Road Barrhead

4.7.1. The Shanks/Glasgow Road master plan area is located immediately to the north of Barrhead town centre. It is centred around the former Shanks industrial park, Blackbyres Road, and Glasgow Road. Glasgow Road is a strategic location linking Barrhead to Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Glasgow, whilst the Shanks area contains a significant area of derelict and contaminated land.

Figure 8: Policy M3, Shanks/Glasgow Road



4.8. Policy M3: Strategic Development Opportunity – Shanks/Glasgow Road Barrhead

4.8.1. Development within Shanks/Glasgow Road area of Barrhead as defined on the Proposals Map will be permitted in accordance with Policy M1, to be defined further through the preparation of a master plan.

4.8.2. The master plan will be prepared by the Council in partnership with landowners, developers and key agencies and will be adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Council will not consider any applications favourably prior to the adoption the master plan to ensure a co-ordinated approach to delivery.

- Former Shanks industrial site:
 - Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable phased to deliver approximately 400 housing units by 2025;
 - Implementation of an appropriate remediation strategy to address any contamination of the Shanks site;
 - Promotion of temporary and advanced greening of Shanks to improve the environmental quality of derelict and contaminated sites and bring them back into productive use; and
 - Community/leisure facilities.
- Glasgow Road:
 - Concentration of employment generating uses to the east of Glasgow Road, centred around the former Nestle factory site and the Bowerwalls business area to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local jobs and improve inward investment opportunities;
 - Community/leisure facilities;
 - Release of smaller scale sites along Glasgow Road for housing development opportunities:
 - Blackbyres Court – 15 housing units phased by 2025; and
 - North Darnley Road – 60 housing units phased beyond 2025.
- Grahamston Road/Blackbyres Road:
 - Redevelopment for employment use with limited enabling residential development of approximately 35 units. The residential development offers potential for “live-work” units. Exceptionally, development in this area will be permitted to progress prior to the adoption of the master plan subject to there being no prejudice to providing improved connections to the surrounding road network.
- Provision for a sustainable linked transport strategy comprising:
 - Public transport upgrades; and
 - Improved connections to surrounding road network.

4.9. Braidbar Quarry

4.9.1. Braidbar Quarry lies to the north east of Giffnock town centre and is currently open space with associated woodland areas and sports facilities. The remediation of the site remains a priority for the Council and options, including housing and other uses, will continue to be investigated.

4.10. Policy M4: Braidbar Quarry

4.10.1. The site will be retained as protected open space under Policy D5 and identified as a longer term development opportunity on the Proposals Map until an appropriate remediation strategy can be implemented. Appropriate development will be supported in accordance with Policy M1, to be defined further through the preparation of a comprehensive development brief. The Development brief will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Figure 9: Policy M4, Braidbar Quarry



4.11. Drumby Crescent

4.11.1. The site comprises the former Isobel Mair School and Williamwood High School playing fields. The site was previously allocated for residential development in the 2011 Adopted Local Plan. The Council is now seeking to promote a mixed use development opportunity comprising market and affordable housing and health care/community use, alongside the retention of the existing park and ride facility. The Council, in partnership with the local NHS Board, is aiming to bring forward a modern health facility to serve Clarkston and the wider Eastwood area.

4.12. Policy M5: Drumby Crescent

4.12.1. The Council will support proposals for the development of a mixed use healthcare centre and housing development of the site, alongside the retention of the existing park and ride facility as shown on the Proposals Map. Appropriate development will be supported in accordance with Policy M1, to be defined further through the preparation of a comprehensive development brief. The Development brief will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Figure 10: Policy M5, Drumby Crescent



4.13. Regeneration Areas

4.13.1. As stated under Strategic Policy 1 a key strand of this Local Development Plan is the continued emphasis on regeneration and consolidation of existing communities. The Council's priorities will be focused on the following areas:

4.14. Policy M6: Regeneration Areas

4.14.1. The Council will continue to support the regeneration and environmental enhancement and public realm improvements in the following locations:

- M6.1 Barrhead Town Centre;
- M6.2 Giffnock Town Centre;
- M6.3 Clarkston Town Centre;
- M6.4 Newton Mearns Town Centre;
- M6.5 Neilston Neighbourhood Centre;
- M6.6 Thornliebank Neighbourhood Centre;
- M6.7 Busby Neighbourhood Centre.

4.14.2. The proposed plan's schedules contain details of various proposals that have been identified for a number of these locations. Appropriate complementary uses and any future proposals for these locations will also be supported when considered to be in accordance with other policies of the plan.

4.15. Rural Settlement Strategies

4.15.1. Each rural settlement provides a centre for services which support the local community. It is therefore important their role and vitality is reinforced.

4.15.2. A detailed analysis of each of the 4 rural settlements, namely Neilston, Waterfoot, Eaglesham and Uplawmoor has been undertaken. The results and conclusions are set out in the Monitoring Statement. Development in the rural settlements will be more limited in scale to reflect local character and function, although some further limited growth has been identified for the village of Neilston (see Policy M8) which could assist with delivering the Infill Development Strategy.

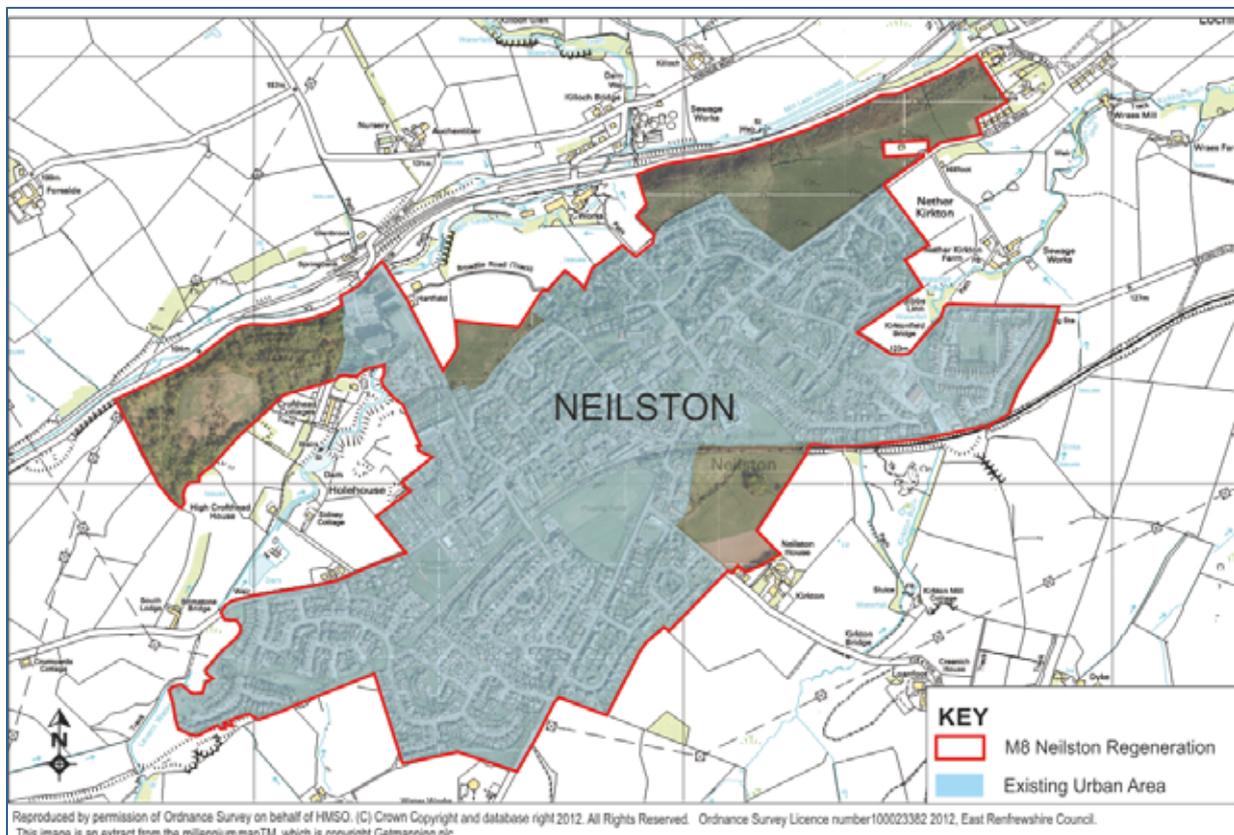
4.16. Policy M7: Rural Settlements

4.16.1. Development in the rural settlements will be limited to infill development only, compatible with the character and amenity of the area and will focus on meeting locally identified needs and to reinforce their roles and functions.

4.17. Neilston Village Regeneration

- 4.17.1. Neilston is a large village located approximately 2 miles from the larger settlement of Barrhead. It has good road and rail links to surrounding areas with Glasgow City Centre a short train journey away. The village has an industrial past as evidenced by Crofthead Mill. Access to open space is very high with Cowdenhall Woodland, Neilston Pad and the countryside providing good leisure opportunities.
- 4.17.2. The Neilston Renaissance Town Charter was prepared by the Town Team in 2010 and illustrates the long-term vision for the settlement. This includes limited infill development and a range of other proposals. An Infill Development Strategy has been prepared as Supplementary Planning Guidance to expand upon the land use aspirations of the Charter and once Adopted will form part of the Local Development Plan.
- 4.17.3. The Local Development Plan also seeks to promote additional development opportunities for Neilston, to aid the village’s long term sustainability. A number of green belt sites are identified and are subject to phased and controlled release in accordance with Policy SG3 to ensure they do not take the focus away from the aspirations of the Infill Development Strategy and to ensure the Council’s housing requirements are satisfied. Cross funding and the Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance could assist with providing infrastructure improvements and assist with delivering the infill strategy.

Figure 11: Policy M8, Neilston Village Regeneration



4.18. Policy M8: Neilston Village Regeneration

- 4.18.1. Development within the village of Neilston as defined on the Proposals Map will be permitted in accordance with Policy M1 to be defined further through the preparation of an Infill Development Strategy.
- 4.18.2. The Infill Development Strategy will be prepared by the Council in partnership with the Neilston Town Team, landowners, developers and key agencies and will be adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- 4.18.3. The following proposals will be supported in accordance with the Infill Development Strategy:
- Environmental improvements to public realm areas in the village centre;
 - Infill development opportunities compatible with the Charter and the character and amenity of the village;
 - Community/leisure facilities;
 - Restoration of Crofthead Mill (Policy D11 and Schedule 5) with the potential for a mixed use development of housing and employment focussed on the mill buildings (200 units phased post 2025);
 - Cowdenhall access / woodland management improvements associated with the restoration of Crofthead Mill;
 - Improved park and ride at Neilston Train Station (Policy SG10 and Schedule17); and
 - Relocation of Neilston Juniors Football Club to Kingston Playing Field with the redevelopment of the Brig o' Lea football ground for residential development of approximately 35 homes phased by 2025. The possibility of incorporating the new stadium within a wider sports/community hub at Kingston playing field will be explored. Depending on the scale of proposals, there may be some limited scope for enabling residential development.
- 4.18.4. The Council is also supportive of residential development at the following locations as shown on the Proposals Map and Schedule 10 and in accordance with Policy SG3:
- Neilston Road – 60 homes phased by 2025 and 90 homes phased post 2025 as safeguarded for longer term development. Requirement to provide appropriate open space and landscaping within the east of the site to prevent coalescence;
 - Kirkton Road – 78 homes phased post 2025 as safeguarded for longer term development; and
 - Holehouse Brae – 65 homes phased post 2025 as safeguarded for longer term development.
- 4.18.5. The outer boundaries to the above developments should provide a robust green belt boundary which provides a defence to further development.

5. PLACEMAKING AND DESIGN

5.1. Guidance

- 5.1.1. The vision, strategy and objectives of this Plan aim to ensure that East Renfrewshire has a successful urban environment which provides a sense of place and community. There is considerable scope for new development to improve the character and quality of place, by promoting buildings, spaces and infrastructure which is high quality, integrated and lasting. Establishing high standards of design in new development is key to successful placemaking and creates opportunities to enhance the existing built environment, contribute to the green network, improve local distinctiveness and make areas more attractive, accessible, sustainable and safe.
- 5.1.2. Principles of good urban design are not just applicable to the quality of individual buildings, but to the arrangement of buildings in their environment, how they relate to their context, the spaces they create and also to the way an area functions. The design of new development should be informed by local characteristics including topography, setting and landscape features and The Scottish Government's 'Designing Places' and 'Designing Streets'. The Council intends to prepare future Supplementary Planning Guidance on this subject.
- 5.1.3. The Council requires the submission of a Design Statement for national and major developments. Design statements must also be submitted in cases where a local development relates to a site within a conservation area or Category A listed building. Design statements are not required where development involves the alteration or extension of an existing building, however, relevant supporting information may be appropriate where design is a key factor. The format and detail of a design statement should follow the advice contained in Planning Advice Note 68: Design Statements.



5.2. Policy D1: Detailed Guidance for all Development

5.2.1. Proposals for development should be well designed, sympathetic to the local area and demonstrate that the following criteria have been considered, and, where appropriate, met. In some cases, where the criteria have not been met, a written justification will be required to assist with assessment.

1. The development should not result in a significant loss of character or amenity to the surrounding area;
2. The proposal should be of a size, scale, massing and density that is in keeping with the buildings in the locality and should respect local architecture, building form, design, and materials;
3. The amenity of neighbouring properties should not be adversely affected by unreasonably restricting their sunlight or privacy. Additional guidance on this issue is available in the Daylight and Sunlight Design Guide Supplementary Planning Guidance;
4. The development should not impact adversely on landscape character or the green network, involve a significant loss of trees or other important landscape, greenspace or biodiversity features;
5. Developments should incorporate green infrastructure including access, landscaping, greenspace, water management and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems at the outset of the design process. Where appropriate, new tree or shrub planting should be incorporated using native species. The physical area of any development covered by impermeable surfaces should be kept to a minimum to assist with flood risk management. Further guidance is contained within the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance;
6. Development should create safe and secure environments that reduce the scope for anti-social behaviour and fear of crime;
7. Developments must be designed to meet disability needs and include provision for disabled access within public areas;
8. The Council will not accept 'backland' development, that is, development without a road frontage;
9. Parking and access requirements of the Council should be met in all development and appropriate mitigation measures should be introduced to minimise the impact of new development. Development should take account of the principles set out in 'Designing Streets';
10. Development should minimise the extent of light pollution caused by street and communal lighting and any floodlighting associated with the development;
11. Developments should include provision for the recycling, storage, collection and composting of waste materials;
12. Where possible, all waste material arising from construction of the development should be retained on-site for use as part of the new development;
13. Where applicable, new development should take into account the legacy of former mining activity;

14. Development should enhance the opportunity for and access to sustainable transportation, including provision for bus infrastructure, and particularly walking and cycle opportunities including cycle parking and provision of facilities such as showers/lockers, all where appropriate. The Council will not support development on railway solums or other development that would remove opportunities to enhance pedestrian and cycle access unless mitigation measures have been demonstrated;
15. The Council requires the submission of a design statement for national and major developments. Design statements must also be submitted in cases where a local development relates to a site within a conservation area or Category A listed building in line with Planning Advice Note 68: Design Statements.
16. Where applicable, developers should explore opportunities for the provision of digital infrastructure to new homes and business premises as an integral part of development.

5.3. General Urban Areas

- 5.3.1. This policy applies to the predominantly residential built-up area. It seeks to resist proposals, both large and small, which would be out of keeping with and detrimental to the surrounding area. However, proposals that complement or even enhance an area will be supported in principle, provided other policies of the Plan can be satisfied.

5.4. Policy D2: General Urban Areas

- 5.4.1. Development will be supported within the general urban areas, as defined on the Proposals Map, where compatible with the character and amenity of the locality and surrounding land uses and where it complies with other appropriate policies of the Plan.

5.5. Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns

- 5.5.1. As referred to under Strategic Policy 1 the purpose of the green belt policy is to direct planned growth to the most appropriate locations and support regeneration; protect and enhance the quality, character, landscape setting and identity of towns and cities; and to protect and give access to open space within and around towns and cities. Policy D3 seeks to restrict development in the green belt and countryside around towns to appropriate uses. Non-conforming proposals will only be considered favourably in exceptional or mitigating circumstances and where the terms of Strategic Policy 2 can be satisfied.

5.6. Policy D3: Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns

- 5.6.1. Development in the green belt and countryside around towns as defined in the Proposals Map, will be strictly controlled and limited to that which is required and is appropriate for a rural location and which respects the character of the area.
- 5.6.2. Where planning permission is sought for development proposals, within the green belt or countryside around towns and these are related to agriculture, forestry, outdoor recreation, renewable energy and other uses appropriate to the rural area, the Council will consider them sympathetically subject to compliance with other relevant policies of the Plan. Any decision will, however, take into consideration the impact the proposals will have on the function of the green belt and countryside around towns and the viability of important agricultural land. Development must be sympathetic in scale and design to the rural location and landscape.
- 5.6.3. Further detailed information and guidance is provided in the Rural Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.7. Green Network and the Natural Environment

- 5.7.1. Well planned and well designed green networks are a fundamental component of successful placemaking and help deliver better, more sustainable places. They can provide a wide range of benefits to the urban environment including opportunities for physical activity, biodiversity, walking, cycling, sustainable urban drainage systems and carbon storage. They also provide an attractive backdrop for new development and encourage economic investment.
- 5.7.2. The Central Scotland Green Network of which East Renfrewshire is a part, is identified in National Planning Framework 3 as a national development. It recognises the role of the green network in delivering environmental, economic and social benefits and highlights the planning system as a key method of delivery.
- 5.7.3. The East Renfrewshire green network, as shown in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance and on the Proposals Map, is a local network of natural, semi natural and manmade greenspace, active travel and recreational routes, watercourses, woodland and other habitats. It is centred around the urban area and provides connectivity to the surrounding green belt and countryside around towns and links habitat through the protection of a network of sites.
- 5.7.4. Outwith the green network the natural environment remains equally important and provides an array of assets which help slow the effects of climate change, encourage health and wellbeing and provide an attractive environment for people to live, work and visit.

- 5.7.5. The Council will protect key components of the natural environment which meet the aims and objectives of this Plan and will support proposals which enhance these assets.

5.8. Policy D4: Green Network

- 5.8.1. The Council will protect, promote and enhance the wildlife, recreational, landscape and access value of the green networks shown on the Proposals Map.
- 5.8.2. Proposals for development that are likely to destroy or impact adversely on the character or function of the green network will be discouraged.
- 5.8.3. Where proposals are likely to adversely impact upon the green network, appropriate mitigation will be required.
- 5.8.4. The provision of the green network will be a core component of any master plan.
- 5.8.5. Further detailed information and guidance, which all proposals require to reflect, is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Guidance.

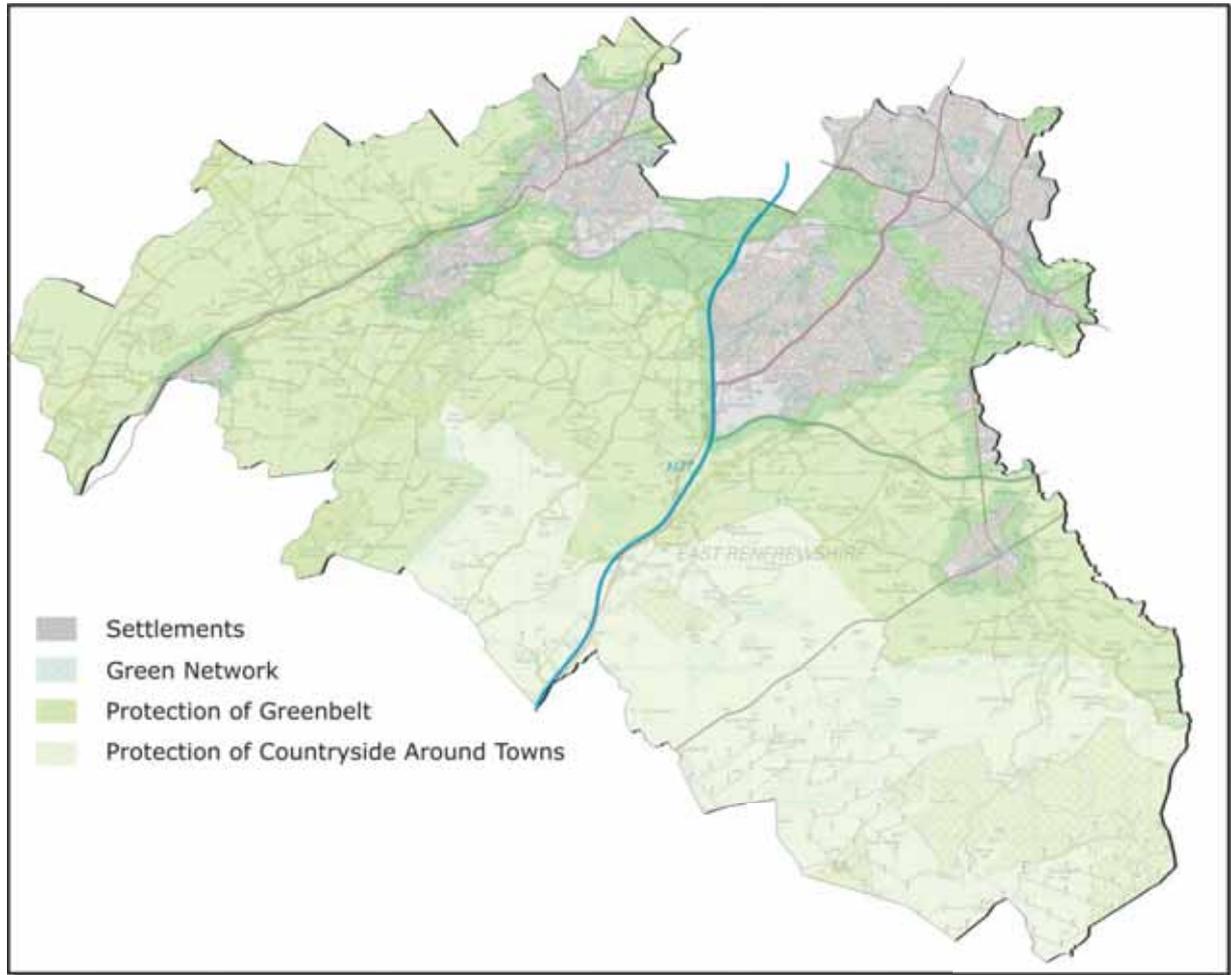
5.9. Policy D5: Protection of Urban Greenspace

5.9.1. Urban greenspace, including outdoor sports facilities, identified on the Proposals Map, will be safeguarded. Proposals which would result in the loss of urban greenspace will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- There is no significant adverse impact on the landscape character and amenity of the site and surrounding area;
- There will be no loss of public access;
- There will be no or limited impact on nature conservation and any loss would be mitigated through enhanced provision elsewhere in the vicinity;
- The proposed loss would result in a community use, the benefit of which would outweigh the loss of urban greenspace.
- Additionally, for outdoor sports facilities, the following will have to be demonstrated:
 - The proposal is ancillary to the principal use of the site as an outdoor sports facility;
 - The proposal involves only a minor part of the outdoor sports facility and would not affect its use and potential for sport and training;
 - The outdoor sports facility would be replaced either by a new facility of comparable or greater benefit for sport in a location that is convenient for users, or by the upgrading of an existing outdoor sports facility to provide a facility of better quality on the same site or at another location that is convenient for users and maintains or improves the overall playing capacity in the area; or
 - The relevant strategy, prepared in consultation with Sportscotland, shows that there is a clear excess of provision to meet current and anticipated demand in the area, and that the site would be developed without detriment to the overall quality of provision.

5.9.2. Further detailed information and guidance is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Figure 12: Green Network



5.10. Policy D6: Protection of Local Urban Greenspace

- 5.10.1. Areas of local urban greenspace, not identified on the Proposals Map will be safeguarded. The criteria used within Policy D5 will be utilised to assess the impact of development proposals on these areas.
- 5.10.2. Further detailed information and guidance is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.11. Policy D7: Green Infrastructure and Open Space Provision within New Development

- 5.11.1. New development proposals should incorporate a range of green infrastructure including open space provision, multi use access, sustainable urban drainage, wildlife habitat and landscaping. This infrastructure should not only form an integral part of the proposed scheme but should complement its surrounding environment.
- 5.11.2. Further detailed information and guidance is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.12. Policy D8: Natural Features

- 5.12.1. There will be a strong presumption against development where it would compromise the overall integrity of Local Biodiversity Sites, Tree Preservation Orders and ancient and long established woodland sites. Development that affects a site of special scientific interest will only be permitted where:
- The objectives of designation and the overall integrity of the area will not be compromised; or
 - Any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance.

The location of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Biodiversity Sites and Tree Preservation Orders are identified on the Proposals Map and referred to under Schedule 1.

- 5.12.2. Planning permission will not be granted for development that is likely to have an adverse effect on protected species unless it can be justified in accordance with the relevant protected species legislation.
- 5.12.3. Further detailed information and guidance is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Guidance, including criteria against which development proposals within or in close proximity to the natural features outlined above will be assessed.
- 5.12.4. Through Dams to Darnley Country Park the Council will promote the designation of a Local Nature Reserve at Waulkmill Glen as shown on the Proposals Map. This will be undertaken in partnership with Glasgow City Council and in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage.

5.13. Outdoor Access

- 5.13.1. The Council places great importance on the health and wellbeing of its residents and acknowledges the key role that outdoor access and informal recreation opportunities have to play in encouraging regular exercise and social inclusion.
- 5.13.2. A considerable amount of work has already been undertaken to create and support access and recreational opportunities within both the urban and rural areas. The Council's Core Paths Plan promotes a network of key routes across East Renfrewshire which complements other local walking and cycling provision.
- 5.13.3. In addition, Dams to Darnley Country Park and the Whitelee Access Project provide a range of walking, cycling and orienteering routes together with a well established events programmes run by the Countryside Ranger Service, which aim to increase activity levels and environmental knowledge and understanding amongst the public and school children. At Rouken Glen Park the plans and projects coming forward may require the submission of a flood risk assessment, depending on their nature and location.

5.14. Policy D9: Protection of Outdoor Access

- 5.14.1. There will be a strong presumption against proposals which have an adverse impact upon outdoor access including core paths, rights of way as shown on the Proposals Map and referred to under Schedule 1 and other important access provision unless a satisfactory alternative route is provided.
- 5.14.2. Further detailed information and guidance is set out in the Green Network and Environmental Management Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.15. Policy D10: Environmental Projects

- 5.15.1. The Council will continue to support Dams to Darnley Country Park (D10.1) and Whitelee Access Project (D10.2), as shown on the Proposals Map and Schedule 1, and the implementation of agreed priorities set out in the relevant management/ access plans for each project.
- 5.15.2. The Council will also support and promote plans and projects at Rouken Glen Park (D10.3) as shown on the Proposals Map and Schedule 1, as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund.
- 5.15.3. The Council will seek improvements to Dams to Darnley Country Park through Policies M2 and Policy M2.1 and M2.2. Future Supplementary Planning Guidance will be prepared for the Country Park to reflect the aspirations of Policies M2, M2.1 and 2.2.



5.16. Management and Protection of the Built Heritage

- 5.16.1. In seeking to achieve a high-quality built environment the Council will ensure that the area's historic environment is sustainably managed, enhanced and protected.
- 5.16.2. East Renfrewshire's built heritage is of particular value bringing many social, cultural and economic benefits to communities, whilst also contributing to sustainable development and regeneration through adaption and reuse of buildings.
- 5.16.3. The Netherlee Article 4 Direction Area affords control over certain building works which it was considered could affect the character of the area. As a result of recent changes to the planning legislation, it is proposed that the most effective way to ensure that Netherlee continues to be protected from inappropriate development is to designate it as a conservation area and revoke the now outdated Article 4 Direction
- 5.16.4. In addition, the Council proposes a new conservation area designation in Crookfur, specifically to cover the Crookfur Cottage Homes designed by Sir Basil Spence. Conservation area appraisals will be carried out for these areas before any formal designation is sought.
- 5.16.5. The Local Development Plan seeks to protect and enhance built heritage including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments.

5.17. Policy D11: Management and Protection of the Built Heritage

- 5.17.1. The Council will safeguard the special character of conservation areas and the Netherlee Article 4 Direction Area; sites included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes; scheduled monuments and archaeological sites; and listed buildings and their settings. Development likely to adversely affect these assets will be resisted.
- 5.17.2. Further detailed information and guidance is provided in the Management and Protection of the Built Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- 5.17.3. The Council will seek to secure the implementation of the environmental protection projects shown on the Proposals Map and listed in Schedule 5.

**5.18. Policy D12: New Conservation Areas**

- 5.18.1. The Council will promote the designation of the following new conservation areas as shown on the Proposals map and Schedule 6:
- Netherlee Conservation Area - D12.1
 - Crookfur Cottage Homes Conservation Area – D12.2
- 5.18.2. Further guidance and control will be set out in a conservation area appraisal which will be prepared for each area.

5.19. Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities

- 5.19.1. The Strategic Policies aim to ensure that the provision of community (including religious), leisure and educational facilities keeps pace with development and that the range and availability of facilities are suited to the different needs of the whole community. The Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance, the Action Programme, master plans and development briefs will be key to delivering new facilities resulting from development proposals. The Plan also seeks to protect existing community, leisure and educational uses across the Council area and ensure new facilities are in locations accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.
- 5.19.2. Any increased pressure on the school estate which results in additional requirements, and future needs, for both secondary and primary provision and/or extensions, will continue to be monitored through the Action Programme and review of the Local Development Plan. Options will also continue to be explored for a new primary school in Newton Mearns and potential extensions to secondary schools in the Eastwood area post 2025.
- 5.19.3. Schedule 7 sets out proposals for new community, leisure and educational facilities. The requirements for the master planned areas are also referred to under Policies M2, M2.1, M2.2, M3 and Policy M8. Options to provide new religious facilities will also continue to be investigated.

5.20. Policy D13: Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities

- 5.20.1. The Council will safeguard and, where appropriate, undertake improvements to existing facilities. New facilities should be located where they are accessible by a range of transport modes. The provision of community, leisure and educational facilities will be a core component of any master plan.
- 5.20.2. Proposals which would result in the loss of existing community/leisure/educational facilities will only be supported where it can be clearly shown that:
- Appropriate alternative local provision of at least equivalent suitability and accessibility will be provided; or
 - That the existing use is no longer required/viable; or
 - There is no demand and the facility is incapable of being made viable or adapted for other community, leisure or educational uses.
- 5.20.3. The Council will support the implementation of the projects listed in Schedule 7.

5.21. Alterations to and Redevelopment of Existing Dwellinghouses

5.21.1. The policy provides the framework for assessing developments that do not meet the requirements of the Householder Permitted Development Rights contained in The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2011. Householders should check this legislation prior to submitting an application for planning permission.

5.21.2. In addition to the criteria listed in Policy D1 Detailed Guidance for all Development, proposals for

- alterations and extensions to existing residential properties,
- the development of outbuildings or garages,
- the sub-division of the curtilage of a dwellinghouse for a new house(s), and
- the redevelopment of existing buildings,

will be assessed against the following criteria.

5.22. Policy D14: Extensions to Existing Buildings and Erection of Outbuildings and Garages

- Any extensions must complement the existing character of the property, particularly in terms of style, form and materials.
- The size, scale and height of any development must be appropriate to the existing building.
- In most circumstances, pitched roofs utilising slates or tiles to match the existing house will be the appropriate roof type. Alternatives, such as flat roofs or green roofs, will be considered on a site specific basis.
- Side extensions should not create an unbroken or terraced appearance.
- The development should avoid over-development of the site by major loss of existing garden space.
- Dormer windows should not in general dominate the existing roof, nor rise above or break the existing ridgeline or hip of the roof, and should be finished in materials to match existing roof finishes.

The above are broad requirements and these are further defined in the Householder Design Guide Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.23. Policy D15: Sub-division of the Curtilage of a Dwellinghouse for a New Dwellinghouse and Replacement of an Existing House with a New House

- The proposed plot should reflect the established pattern of development and should be of a size and shape capable of accommodating a dwellinghouse. There should also be sufficient land to provide garden ground that is of a scale and character compatible with the locality.
- Any new house must reflect the scale and character of the surrounding residences and the established pattern of development in the area. It should be designed to contribute to the visual character of the area.
- Existing building lines should be respected.
- Development should provide safe vehicular access and parking in accordance with the Council's roads and parking standards.

5.24. Advertisements

- 5.24.1. The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (Scotland) Regulations 1984 allow planning authorities to exercise control over the display of advertisements but only in the interests of amenity and public safety.



5.25. Policy D16: Advertisements

5.25.1. In exercising this control, the Council will assess applications for the display of advertisements against the following guidelines:

5.25.2. Amenity

- The siting and design of advertisements are important considerations. If an advertisement is proposed to be attached to a building, then it must respect the design of the building and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. This means that the advertisement must be of a suitable size, be in proportion to and be suitably positioned on the building. It must not visually dominate the building.
- Signs which lie outwith the boundaries of the premises or land to which they relate are generally not acceptable. A potential exception to this is when there is clear evidence of overriding concerns of public safety and convenience. In these circumstances, the signs must be of the minimum size required to serve their purpose.
- Advertisement signs should not detract from the character, appearance or amenity of the rural area, conservation areas, the Netherlee Article 4 Direction area and other predominantly residential areas. Consent will not be granted in these circumstances.
- Advertisement hoardings should not compromise the amenity of the area. Where the erection of a hoarding would result in an environmental improvement to the area, perhaps by screening a vacant site or a construction site, this may be considered favourably, but if consent is granted it will be for a time limited period.
- Where a building has a direct frontage onto a road or footpath, consent will not normally be granted for more than one projecting sign on the face of the building.

5.25.3. Public Safety

Public safety is a paramount consideration and advertisements must not compromise the safety of pedestrians or drivers. The following points should be considered:

- Advertisements should not obscure traffic signs or signals;
- Advertisements should not create potential confusion with traffic signs or signals;
- Advertisements should not impede the visibility or distract the attention of drivers or pedestrians at any access road, junction or point where special care is needed.

5.26. Telecommunications

- 5.26.1. The Scottish Government is seeking to encourage the efficient development of telecommunications infrastructure whilst minimising the impact on the environment. Scottish Planning Policy states clearly that it is not necessary for planning authorities to treat radio frequency emissions as a material consideration in assessing planning applications.

5.27. Policy D17: Telecommunications

- 5.27.1. Development will be acceptable where:

- The developer can demonstrate that all discounted alternatives, including sharing of existing installations, have been fully investigated;
- The developer can demonstrate that the smallest suitable equipment commensurate with technological requirements, is being installed;
- A solution has been proposed in order to minimise any possible visual or physical impact on the surrounding built and natural environment;
- The development does not prejudice traffic safety or pedestrian safety.

- 5.27.2. In addition, where applicable, Telecoms operators should provide a written statement that indicates how they arrived at the selected application site. They will be required to provide written evidence that demonstrates proof of search for alternative sites and why these alternatives have been discounted. They should explain the alternative design solutions that have been considered for the application site, address the cumulative effects of the proposal in combination with existing equipment in the area, and explain how the proposed equipment fits into the wider network

- 5.27.3. Applications should be accompanied by a declaration that the equipment and installation is designed to be in full compliance with the appropriate International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines.

5.28. Airport Safeguarding

- 5.28.1. All of East Renfrewshire lies within safeguarded areas for the operations of airports. Accordingly in line with Circular 2/2003 the Council is required to take into account the potential impact of proposals on the safe operation of nearby airports.

5.29. Policy D18: Airport Safeguarding

- 5.29.1. The Council supports the requirement to protect safeguarded areas for Glasgow and Prestwick Airports and will consult BAA or NATS as appropriate on proposals in line with Circular 2/2003 to ensure that development proposals do not adversely impact on the safe and efficient operation of the airports. Proposals which interfere with visual and electronic navigational aids of airports and/or increase bird hazard risk will be resisted unless accompanied by agreed mitigation measures, including a hazard management plan.

6. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

6.1. Purpose

6.1.1. The central purpose of the Scottish Government is to increase sustainable economic growth. This key purpose is reflected in the Local Development Plan within the development strategy set out in Strategic Policy 1. As stated under this policy the Plan aims to direct development to sustainable locations that can be accessed by a variety of transport modes, create a competitive and dynamic local economy that is sustainable, innovative and inclusive and to meet housing needs across all tenures.

MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

6.2. Housing Supply Delivery and Distribution

6.2.1. Scottish Planning Policy states that it is the role of Local Development Plans to deliver the scale of house completions required across all tenures in the period from now until 2025. Local Development Plans are required to ensure that a 5 year effective housing land supply is maintained at all times throughout the plan period and to allocate land on a range of sites which is effective up to year 10 from the predicted year of adoption ensuring a continuous generous supply at all times.



- 6.2.2. To accord with Scottish Planning Policy and the Strategic Development Plan there is a need to plan for housing growth in East Renfrewshire. The Housing Requirement for East Renfrewshire is set out in Schedule 11A of the Strategic Development Plan (Table 4 refers) and is a combination of the private sector requirement (2500) and the affordable housing requirement including backlog need (3200). Strategy Support Measure 10 'Housing Development and Local Flexibility' of the Strategic Development Plan is also important, as it allows Local Development Plans to identify private sector sites where they could address housing needs in the affordable sector provided that such proposals do not compromise the fundamental strategy of the Strategic Development Plan or Local Development Plan.
- 6.2.3. In meeting long-term housing targets, it is recognised that there is an overall shortage within the housing land supply to meet the Strategic Development Plan requirements by 2025. Whilst the emphasis of the Plans strategy is on the use of brownfield sites, there is insufficient supply from such sources to meet the Strategic Development Plan requirements. There is therefore a need for green belt release over the plan period as referred to under Strategic Policy 1.
- 6.2.4. There is no guarantee that sites promoted through the Local Development Plan will be built in the timescales anticipated. It is therefore important that mechanisms are in place to ensure land comes forward for development in a planned way, in order to provide a consistent supply of land over the Plan period, to ensure that any infrastructure requirements or upgrades are delivered and to ensure that a 5-year effective land supply is maintained at all times. The phasing of sites is therefore a critical element of the Plan's approach. Policy SG3 includes a phasing mechanism which will be used to govern the timing of release of sites. The Plan period has been divided into two phasing periods:
- Phase 1: 2012-25; and
 - Phase 2: post 2025.
- 6.2.5. A detailed assessment of the Strategic Development Plan Housing Requirements and the current housing land supply within East Renfrewshire has been undertaken to identify a realistic and achievable housing land supply target for the Plan. This process also provided an opportunity to review the Housing Supply Targets set out in the Local Housing Strategy (2012-17). The justification and explanation of how the target has been arrived at is set out in the Monitoring Statement and summarised in Table 4. The analysis clearly states that it is unlikely that the affordable housing requirements of the Strategic Development Plan, including backlog need (3200 units), could be met in full, resulting in a reduction in the setting of affordable targets. This reduction can largely be attributed to the significant reduction in public subsidy levels. This means that 'developer led' affordable housing will have an increasingly important role in addressing affordable housing needs in the area over the life of the Plan. To meet the affordable targets shown in table 4, and to meet the requirements of Scottish Planning

Policy, a target in excess of the Strategic Development Plan private sector requirements has been set.

- 6.2.6. The Monitoring Statement clearly demonstrates that the Plan will provide in excess of the Strategic Development Plan requirements for the private sector and the All Tenure target of 4100 units. To provide further flexibility and generosity to the supply an additional 1821 units are programmed post 2025 and safeguarded for longer term development (Schedule 11 refers). No allowance has been made for windfall and small sites which may come forward in the Plan period which will add to the supply once gaining consent. This would effectively add further flexibility and generosity to the supply.

Table 4: Housing Requirements and Targets 2008/09-2025

	Strategic Development Plan Requirements	Housing Supply Target	Local Development Plan Potential Housing Supply *
Private	2500	3200	3220
Affordable	3200	900	1020
Total	5700	4100	4240

Notes:

- * *The housing supply figures are based upon a theoretical exercise where potential affordable housing contributions, i.e. 25% requirement, from sites without a planning consent have been made. However, until consent is granted on any particular site, it is not always possible to confirm the tenure of affordable housing that will be delivered i.e. social rented or private tenures such as shared equity and therefore the supply figures may be subject to change once the 25% affordable requirement is applied, although the total supply remains unchanged. The land supply and tenure of sites will be kept under review through the annual Housing Land Audit and Local Development Plan review process.*

- 6.2.7. The Council's approach to meeting housing needs is therefore to identify sufficient locations to meet the targets shown in Table 4, including allowing a degree of flexibility. Established housing sites shown in Schedules 8 and 9 and the new sites in Schedules 10 and 11 will contribute to meeting these targets. Phase 1 sites will be shown as formal allocations in the Plan. Sites in Phase 2 will be identified as meeting longer term development needs and are regarded as safeguarded locations which are likely to be required for development after 2025. Sites over and above the target are promoted through the Plan to assist with the delivery of the required number of housing completions, provide flexibility and generosity to the supply and allow for the reality that some Brownfield sites will take longer to come forward.

6.3. Policy SG1: Housing Supply

- 6.3.1. The Council has identified sufficient land for a minimum of 4100 homes and associated infrastructure to be delivered in East Renfrewshire between 2009 and 2025 to comply with the Strategic Development Plan requirements. Sites listed under Schedules 8 to 11 (including past completions 2008/09-2012) will contribute towards meeting these targets.
- 6.3.2. The land supply will be monitored annually through the Housing Land Audit, Housing Trajectory and the Action Programme. At all times a 5 year continuous effective land supply will be maintained.
- 6.3.3. The Council will support housing development on the established housing sites as shown on the Proposals Map and listed under Schedule 8. All proposals will require to comply with the terms of Policy SG5 Affordable Housing and Strategic Policy 3.
- 6.3.4. Sites listed under Schedule 9 and as shown on the Proposals Map are allocated exclusively for affordable housing, including housing for particular needs. Proposals for private housing on these sites will not be supported.
- 6.3.5. The council will prioritise the early delivery of sites within the established land supply. If the audit identifies a shortfall in the five year effective housing land supply, the council will support housing proposals which:
- are capable of delivering completions in the next five years;
 - can address infrastructure constraints;
 - are in a sustainable location as guided by Diagram 4 of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan.

6.4. Policy SG2: Distribution of New Housing

- 6.4.1. The Council will support the additions to the established housing land supply as shown on the Proposals Map and as listed in Schedules 10 and 11 and the master plan areas under Policies M2 to M8. All proposals will require to comply with the terms of Policy SG5 Affordable Housing and Strategic Policy 3.

6.5. Policy SG3: Phasing of New Housing Development

- 6.5.1. The new allocations of land for housing development listed in Schedules 10 and 11 will be subject to phased release to ensure that a 5 year continuous effective land supply is maintained at all times.
- 6.5.2. The locations listed in Schedules 10 and 11 will be removed from the green belt. Sites contributing to Phase 1 will be shown as formal allocations in the Plan. Sites safeguarded in Phase 2 will be identified as meeting longer term development needs.
- 6.5.3. Phase 2 safeguarded locations will be released before 2025 where required to maintain a 5 year land supply or where levels of affordable housing significantly in advance of the 25% requirement are being promoted.

6.6. Housing Mix In New Developments

- 6.6.1. The Council's Local Housing Strategy aims to ensure that new housing delivered across all tenures, includes properties suitably designed and of a size and type to meet the needs of a range of households within the area, including older people and those with a disability. This is an important factor in delivering mixed and inclusive communities.
- 6.6.2. East Renfrewshire has a diverse, growing population, with significant changes expected in future years. The Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment estimates that East Renfrewshire will continue to see new household formation, which could mean a reduction in the average household size. The Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment highlights the increasing trend for people living on their own, and in part reflects the increasing ageing population.
- 6.6.3. The requirements of households for housing and support to meet their needs can be wide ranging, especially when considering those who have particular needs. Those which are significant in East Renfrewshire include older people, those with a disability, young people with complex needs and ethnic minorities. As a result it is important that new developments include homes built to adaptable and accessible standards, while recognising that Scottish Building Standards mean that all new houses are now built to cater for a variety of particular needs.
- 6.6.4. Individual site characteristics, housing needs, character of the area and scale of proposal will dictate the mix required on each site. Information will be provided in master plans and development briefs, as required.

6.7. Policy SG4: Housing Mix in New Developments

- 6.7.1. All new housing proposals should include in their design a mix of house types, sizes and tenures to accord with the Council's Local Housing Strategy and the Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment. The design should include smaller house types and an element of accessible and adaptable properties to meet the needs of our ageing population and households with particular needs. This mix is in addition to affordable housing contributions.

6.8. Affordable Housing

- 6.8.1. Within East Renfrewshire there has been an affordability issue in the housing market for many years. The Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment identified East Renfrewshire as an area of ongoing significant pressure for affordable housing with a projected shortfall clearly demonstrated. Estimates of current and future need show that the most significant levels of unmet need, particularly for social rented housing will be within the Eastwood area. This is described in detail in the Monitoring Statement.
- 6.8.2. Policy SG5 aims to address this situation by requiring private sector housing developments to make provision for an element of affordable housing, thereby increasing the supply of affordable housing throughout East Renfrewshire. It seeks to improve housing choice and deliver affordable housing in compliance with Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2010: Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits.
- 6.8.3. The Policy is considered to set a realistic and achievable framework that will maximise provision to meet identified local housing need without threatening the viability of sites or delivery of affordable and private housing in general. As indicated under Strategic Policy 1 and the Monitoring Statement, the Council will continue to investigate innovative solutions that deliver affordable housing without the need for public subsidy. Potential applicants for planning permission affected by Policy SG5 are encouraged to contact the Council for discussions at the earliest opportunity.

6.9. Policy SG5: Affordable Housing

- 6.9.1. Throughout East Renfrewshire, where planning permission is sought for residential developments of 4 or more dwellings, including conversions, the Council will require provision to be made for a minimum 25% affordable housing contribution. This contribution may be made on site; or by means of a commuted sum payment; or off site. The affordable housing should be well integrated into the overall development. For all proposals viability will be a key consideration when determining the suitable level of contributions. All proposals will require to comply with Strategic Policy 2 and Policy D1.
- 6.9.2. Further detailed information and guidance is provided in the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance.

6.10. Economic Development

- 6.10.1. A key requirement of the Plan is to facilitate economic development of the right type and in the right location to support the Council's priorities as referred to under Strategic Policy 1. The Council proposes to support sustainable growth by ensuring that there is a good supply of effective and marketable sites for employment generating uses in the Local Development Plan. Protecting and safeguarding the existing business and employment locations, providing significant opportunities for mixed use development at master planned areas in Barrhead and Newton Mearns, and enabling businesses to grow and expand through a positive and flexible policy framework, are key components of the strategy. The significant economic benefits arising from the master planned areas are referred to under Policies M2, M2.1, M2.2 and M3.
- 6.10.2. The Plan aims to support the local economy ensuring continued access to local work opportunities. Seeking higher skilled and higher value jobs close to where people live will also help to reduce out-commuting of the workforce and attract inward investment. In addition the quality and accessibility of existing employment areas should be enhanced. Given the unique skills and knowledge base within East Renfrewshire, the Council will continue to promote the development of innovative local workspaces, live/work units, good quality office developments and incubation space.
- 6.10.3. Proposals for non-employment generating uses on allocated employment sites may be supported but only where they offer community benefits which outweigh the loss of economic activity. In considering the loss of existing employment sites the Council will take account of prevailing economic conditions. During economic downturns the retention of employment sites to aid long term recovery will be important despite evidence of any perceived lack of short term demand.
- 6.10.4. Opportunities to grow the local economy have been identified in a number of areas. These include the potential to expand leisure and tourism at a range of locations such as Dams to Darnley Country Park, Rouken Glen Park and Whitelee Wind Farm. Allied to this, green technologies offer growth potential for further wind and renewable energy growth. The sustainability of the rural economy is also important, and the Council will seek to support appropriate development in the rural areas subject to compliance with Policy SG6.
- 6.10.5. Overall, the strategy will allow the Plan to remain flexible and able to respond to economic recovery and ensure that the local economy remains competitive over the life of the Plan.

6.11. Policy SG6: Economic Development

6.11.1. The Council will support a flexible approach to sustainable economic growth to meet the development needs of established and emerging employment sectors.

1. The Council seeks to safeguard business and employment areas listed in Schedule 12. In association with the local business community and other relevant agencies the Council will seek to enhance the quality of existing employment areas.

Proposals for non-employment generating development including housing on the safeguarded business and employment areas will not be supported, except where:

- there is no current or likely future demand for employment uses on the land;
 - it can be demonstrated that the site or premises are not reasonably capable of being used or redeveloped for employment purposes; or
 - where development would bring wider economic, environmental, community or amenity benefits.
2. The Council will support the development of employment generating uses at the locations listed in Schedule 13. New employment areas will be a core component of the master plans.
 3. The Council will encourage the relocation of inappropriately sited industrial and business uses to the safeguarded Business / Employment Areas listed in Schedule 12.
 4. New tourism related developments will be supported provided they can satisfy the requirements of Strategic Policy 2 and other policies of the Plan.



6.12. Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses

- 6.12.1. Town and neighbourhood centres make an important contribution to sustainable economic growth and provide a source of employment and services for local communities. Town centres play an important economic and social role, however, are subject to many social and economic pressures and changes. Healthy town centres provide a focus for communities. Not only do they have a retail function but they also offer a range of other services and facilities. Homes have a role to play in ensuring that town centres remain successful places. New residential development of an appropriate scale will be supported where proposals do not result in a significant loss of retail frontage or floor space and complement the shopping function. It is important, therefore, that town centres can adapt to change while not jeopardising their function providing retail shops and services for local communities. The Plan also aims to protect the neighbourhood centres, which provide a complementary service to the town centres and fulfil an important local retailing function.
- 6.12.2. The Plan seeks to resist the introduction of non Class 1 uses to protect the retail character and function of the town and neighbourhood centres and ensure their continued viability. Proposals for change of use away from retail are considered against a flexible framework shown in Policy SG9 that recognises change of use can add to the vitality and vibrancy of a centre. Proposals for new retail and commercial development outwith a town or neighbourhood centre, requires to be assessed against Policy SG7.
- 6.12.3. The Plan aims to ensure that town and neighbourhood centres continue to perform their role in the face of competition from neighbouring centres including Silverburn. Important initiatives include the designation of the Clarkston and Giffnock Business Improvement Districts, and the ongoing activities under the Barrhead Regeneration project. The potential to apply the Business Improvement District model to the other town centres will be explored.



6.13. Policy SG7: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses

- 6.13.1. The town and neighbourhood centres, as shown on the Proposals Map and listed in Schedule 14, will be the focus for new retail (Class 1 use), leisure, community, residential, and other relevant, complementary uses in accordance with the sequential approach to site selection. Proposals will be supported where of an appropriate scale and design quality, in order to contribute to the quality of the environment and the role and function of the centre.
- 6.13.2. Proposals for change of use away from retail within these centres require to comply with Policy SG9.
- 6.13.3. Proposals for new retail (Class 1 use) and leisure development outwith the town and neighbourhood centres will be assessed against Strategic Policy 2 and the following criteria:
- A sequential approach to site selection has been followed. Proposals must demonstrate why more sequentially preferable sites have been discounted as unsuitable or unavailable;
 - There will be no significant individual or cumulative adverse impact on the vitality and viability of any town and neighbourhood centre;
 - The proposal will help to meet identifiable qualitative and quantitative deficiencies in existing provision; and
 - The proposal is of scale which is commensurate with the size of the local community.

6.14. Policy SG8: New Development and Business Improvement Districts

- 6.14.1. The Council will support new retail and complementary development at the locations shown on the Proposals Map and as listed in Schedule 15. Proposals will be supported where of an appropriate scale and design quality, in order to contribute to the quality of the environment and the role and function of the centre.
- 6.14.2. The Council will also continue to support the Business Improvement Districts at Clarkston and Giffnock and support the establishment of Business Improvement Districts for the other town centres as shown on the Proposals Map and Schedule 16. The Council will also support the establishment of a Rural Business Improvement District and a Tourism Business Improvement District.

6.15. Policy SG9: Protecting the Retail Function of the Town and Neighbourhood Centres

6.15.1. The Council seeks to protect the predominantly retail function (i.e. Class 1 use) of the town and neighbourhood centres. Proposals for change of use away from retail (Class 1 use) to non-retail at ground floor level within these centres will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that they comply with all of the criteria listed below:

- It can be documented through appropriate marketing from a professionally qualified agent that the premises have lain vacant or been marketed for not less than 6 months and that there is no reasonable prospect of Class 1 use being resumed.
- In any single continuous retail frontage the proposed use should not result in:
 - more than two non Class 1 use units adjacent to each other; or
 - the proportion of non Class 1 uses exceeding 40% of the total number of units.
- Avoiding the concentration of similar uses, whose cumulative impact would adversely alter the overall retail function, environmental quality, affect the amenity of local residents, or result in bad neighbour development.
- That a suitable ground floor window display is provided to avoid the creation of a 'dead frontage'.

6.16. Sustainable Transport Network

6.16.1. As stated under Strategic Policy 1 the Local Development Plan seeks to direct development to sustainable locations that are accessible by a range of modes of transport and which minimise the need to travel. The development of East Renfrewshire requires to be supported by a comprehensive transport system in order to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth and meet the needs of a growing economy and increasing demand for travel. New housing and employment developments require to be served by public transport services and walking and cycling infrastructure to ensure that a range of sustainable and healthy travel choices are available to people who live, work and visit East Renfrewshire. This approach will need to reflect the themes and messages from the national, regional and local transport strategies.



- 6.16.2. In turn this will assist in the growth of the economy, ensuring that jobs, shops and services are accessible to all, leading to a reduced reliance on the car for travel and will assist in reducing carbon emissions.
- 6.16.3. There are opportunities for enhancing public transport and levels of public transport usage within East Renfrewshire. Opportunities for increasing connectivity by use of public transport, and by walking and cycling will continue to be promoted. New and improved footpaths and cycleways will be provided in conjunction with proposed development. 'Designing Places' and 'Designing Streets' should be reflected in all new proposals with pedestrians and cyclists given priority within developments.
- 6.16.4. The master planned areas also provide key opportunities for improving the transport network and public transport provision across the Council area. These are shown under Policies M2, M2.1, M2.2 and M3.
- 6.16.5. Proposals for new developments that have significant transport implications will be required to include a transport assessment.



6.17. Policy SG10: Sustainable Transport Network

- 6.17.1. The Council will support a sustainable and integrated transport system that supports the economy and meets the development needs of the area through to 2025 and beyond, by facilitating efficient movement of people and goods within the area. Opportunities for improving the walking and cycling network, public transport and the health benefits of proposals will be key components of the master plans.
- 6.17.2. The Council seeks to direct new developments to locations which promote a choice between transport modes to reduce the overall need to travel and reliance on the private car.
- 6.17.3. Proposals should:
- Ensure the required upgrades to infrastructure resulting from development are provided (Strategic Policy 3);
 - Safeguard the existing and proposed transportation infrastructure from development that could prejudice its ability to function. In particular the Glasgow Southern Orbital and M77 will be reserved as transport corridors;
 - Ensure new development is designed to prioritise accessibility, safety and sustainable modes of travel through a choice of walking, cycling and public transport and are integrated as part of the green and core path networks (see Policy D4);
 - Ensure walking and cycling enhancements by improving community links and utilising and maximising the existing networks;
 - Ensure that opportunities to promote walking and cycling along linear routes are not lost, the solums of any former railway lines with such potential will be safeguarded for this purpose;
 - Ensure new transport infrastructure is compatible with local environment, amenity and public safety;
 - Ensure new development, where appropriate, identifies land capacity and road layouts to provide public transport infrastructure and services; and
 - Prioritise improvements to public transport including the need for enhancements to bus and rail infrastructure and services to maintain or increase patronage within the area.
- 6.17.4. Major proposals require to be accompanied by transport assessments and/or travel plans to assess impact upon the road and rail network and on public transport.
- 6.17.5. The Council will support the implementation of the key infrastructure projects listed in Schedule 17.

7. MANAGING THE WIDER ENVIRONMENT

7.1. Renewable Energy

- 7.1.1. The Scottish Government's commitment to energy reduction and developing the renewables agenda as a major component of its policy, is established in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 7.1.2. The Scottish Government has set targets to meet the equivalent of 100% of electricity demand from renewables by 2020; 30% overall energy demand from renewables by 2020; and 11% heat demand from renewables by 2020. It also seeks to significantly increase recycling and reduce waste to landfill.
- 7.1.3. Whilst wind energy is likely to make the most substantial contribution to renewable energy targets, Scottish Planning Policy (2014) advises that the Planning System should support the development of a diverse range of electricity generation from renewable energy technologies at appropriate locations. It also advises that development plans should seek to ensure an area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources is achieved in line with national climate change targets, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impact considerations.
- 7.1.4. The 2010 Scottish Planning Policy guidelines for a spatial framework for onshore wind farms have been superseded by the terms of Scottish Planning Policy (2014). The council's proposed supplementary guidance on renewable energy, including its proposed spatial framework, was published in December 2012 and consulted on between February and May 2013, and does not comply with the new guidelines. Scottish Planning Policy (2014) sets out a new approach to the spatial framework based on 3 groups – (1) areas where wind farms will not be acceptable, (2) areas of significant protection where wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances, and (3) areas beyond groups (1) and (2) where wind farms are likely to be acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria. The spatial framework will include national and international designations (e.g. sites of special scientific interest and sites in the inventory of gardens and designed landscapes), nationally important mapped environmental interests (e.g. carbon rich soils), and community separation distances as group (2) areas. The Scottish Planning Policy (2014) indicates that the spatial framework is to be complemented by a more detailed and exacting development management process where the merits of an individual proposal will be carefully considered against the full range of environmental, community, and cumulative impacts.

- 7.1.5. Policy E1 Renewable Energy sets out the overall approach to the assessment of proposed renewable energy infrastructure developments. It also deals with the preparation of statutory supplementary guidance, which will provide further detailed information and guidance on renewable energy, including wind energy, biomass, combined heat and power, ground source heating, and devices which can be mounted on existing buildings. The supplementary guidance will contain the spatial framework for wind energy and the policy considerations for assessing all proposed developments, as well as offering advice on methods of energy reduction in relation to both new and existing development.
- 7.1.6. In addition, East Renfrewshire Council recognises the impact that the location, siting, orientation, design, materials and insulation can have on the energy efficiency of buildings. The Energy Efficient Design Supplementary Planning Guidance has been prepared to offer advice to homeowners, developers and businesses on how to achieve a higher level of energy efficiency and gain benefits through doing so.



7.2. Policy E1: Renewable Energy

- 7.2.1. The council will support renewable energy infrastructure developments, including micro-renewable energy technologies on individual properties, wind turbine developments, hydro electric, biomass and energy from waste technologies in appropriate locations. The assessment of applications for such developments will be based on the principles set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014), in particular, the considerations set out at paragraph 169 and additionally, for onshore wind developments, the terms of Table 1: Spatial Frameworks. Where appropriate, the applicant will be required to submit satisfactory mitigation measures to alleviate any adverse environmental impacts.
- 7.2.2. The council will prepare statutory supplementary guidance which accords with the Scottish Planning Policy (2014), and which contains the full spatial framework for onshore wind energy, sets policy considerations against which all proposals for renewable energy infrastructure developments will be assessed, and provides further detailed information and guidance on renewable energy technologies.

7.3. Policy E2: Energy Efficiency

- 7.3.1. All new buildings must be designed so that at least 10% of the carbon dioxide emissions reductions standard, set by Scottish Building Standards, is met by the installation and operation of low and zero carbon generating technologies. This percentage will increase to 15% by the beginning of 2015, and may be changed again during the lifetime of this plan following any reviews of Scottish Building Standards.
- 7.3.2. Other solutions will be considered where:
- an applicant is able to demonstrate that there are significant technical constraints in using on-site low and zero-carbon generating technologies; or
 - where there is likely to be an adverse impact on the historic environment; or
 - where development of the following types is proposed: extensions to existing buildings, buildings which have an intended life of less than two years, stand-alone ancillary buildings with an area of less than 50 sq.m, or buildings which will not be heated or cooled other than for the purposes of frost protection.
- 7.3.3. Further detailed information and guidance is provided in the Energy Efficient Design Supplementary Planning Guidance.

7.4. Water Environment

Flooding, water and drainage

- 7.4.1. On a national level, population growth and climate change are likely to mean that we will all need the water environment – rivers, lochs, and groundwater – to be healthy and well managed. At a local level, the Council is responsible for the protection and improvement of the water environment. It can pro-actively support water management and assist with flood risk management through appropriate land use planning policies. Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Scottish Water as key agencies have contributed to the preparation of this Local Development Plan.
- 7.4.2. The Water Framework Directive became law in Scotland through the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003, which sets out new arrangements in Scotland to prevent deterioration of the water environment and, where possible, aims to restore surface waters and groundwater to ‘good’ ecological status by 2015.
- 7.4.3. River basin planning is a system that promotes sustainable water use in a way which protects and improves the water environment and protects it from any further deterioration. Local authorities can support river basin management planning by taking a pro-active approach in their land use planning policies. River basin management plans are a material consideration in development planning.



- 7.4.4. The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 introduced a co-ordinated, plan-led approach to the management of flood risk in Scotland. It places a statutory duty on local authorities to reduce flood risk overall from all sources. East Renfrewshire lies within two flood risk management areas and the Council will contribute actively to the Clyde and Loch Lomond District. Each district will prepare a flood risk management strategy and local flood risk management plans. These may raise potential issues for development and will inform development decisions.
- 7.4.5. The Council will refer to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map (Scotland). It will also consider the evolving flood risk management plan for the Clyde and Loch Lomond District. Developers should also be mindful that other local features may have an impact on their site and that the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's indicative plans contain only high level information. Consideration should also be given to other features such as proximity to culverts and small watercourses.
- 7.4.6. Scottish Planning Policy distinguishes between areas of low to medium flood risk and medium to high risk with recommendations on development restrictions for both categories. The recommendations vary between built-up areas and undeveloped and sparsely developed areas. The Local Development Plan will adhere to the risk framework set out in Scottish Planning Policy when considering development proposals affected by flooding issues.
- 7.4.7. The policies of the Council in respect of the water environment follow below. They will seek to prevent flooding, to safeguard areas that are at risk from flooding and to promote sustainable urban drainage.

7.5. Policy E3: Water Environment

- 7.5.1. There will be a strong presumption against development that is likely to have an adverse effect on the water environment. Development should not compromise the objectives of the Water Framework Directive. In assessing proposals, the Council will take into account the River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District.

7.6. Policy E4: Flooding

- 7.6.1. At all times, avoidance will be the first principle of flood risk management. Development which could be at significant risk from flooding, and/or could increase flood risk elsewhere will be resisted. A flood risk assessment taking account of climate change will be required for any development within the Scottish Environment Protection Agency functional flood plain.
- 7.6.2. Development that will reduce the likely incidences of flooding or vulnerability to flooding will be supported subject to compliance with other policies of the Plan.
- 7.6.3. There will be a presumption against development within functional flood plains. The functional flood plain equates to the 'medium to high risk' category. Water attenuation areas are designed to reduce the incidence of flooding in other locations and there will be a presumption against development within these areas. The Council will resist development within areas that are at risk of flooding, in accordance with the risk framework contained in Scottish Planning Policy.
- 7.6.4. Infrastructure developments may be permitted in areas of flood risk in the circumstances, and subject to the requirements, set out in the flood risk framework in Scottish Planning Policy.



7.7. Surface Water Drainage and Water Quality

- 7.7.1. The adoption of sustainable urban drainage systems makes an important contribution to limiting surface water run-off and limiting off-site flood risk and helps to improve the water quality and manage the water environment generally. Scottish Water supports the principle of sustainable urban drainage systems as part of a design which will be required to meet the specifications as detailed in the current edition of Sewers for Scotland.

7.8. Policy E5: Surface Water Drainage and Water Quality

- 7.8.1. Sustainable urban drainage systems will require to be incorporated into all new development, with the exception of smaller scale proposals (such as applications for single houses, householder or shop frontage alterations). It should also form a major part of all master planning exercises. This will moderate surface water run-off from the site and mitigate any impacts on water quality.
- 7.8.2. There will be a general presumption against the culverting of watercourses as part of new development. Culverts may be acceptable as part of a grant aided flood prevention scheme or where they are necessary to carry water under a road or railway. Advice on culverts can be accessed on the Scottish Environment Protection Agency website www.sepa.org.uk
- 7.8.3. The Council will encourage the adoption of an ecological approach to surface water management through habitat creation or enhancement by, for example, forming wetlands or ponds and opening up culverted watercourses. Invasive non-native species should not be introduced and their removal is encouraged. New planting must be with native species. The physical area of any development covered by impermeable surfaces, should be kept to a minimum to assist with flood risk management.

Waste Water Treatment**7.9. Policy E6: Waste Water Treatment**

- 7.9.1. Connection to the public sewerage system is required for all new development proposals. The only exceptions are:
- In rural areas where no public sewerage system exists and connection into a public sewerage system is not physically or economically viable;
 - If a development cannot connect to an available public drainage infrastructure directly, possibly through a lack of capacity or through the timing of completion of works, planning permission may be granted on the basis that the development will be served by a private treatment plant on a temporary basis but will be required to connect to the public drainage infrastructure when capacity becomes available;
 - Proposed development should be effectively served by the foul sewerage network and where possible discharge to the public system. A private system will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances and, in this instance, Scottish Environment Protection Agency's guidelines and policies must be adhered to.
- 7.9.2. In all circumstances the proposals should not pose or add to an environmental risk as a result of cumulative development.

7.10. Waste Management

- 7.10.1. The Scottish Government launched Scotland's first Zero Waste Plan in 2010. The Zero Waste Plan sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society. This vision describes a Scotland where all waste is seen as a resource; through application of a waste hierarchy which ensures prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery before considering waste disposal.
- 7.10.2. The Zero Waste Plan sets out its vision for a zero waste society by focusing on a waste hierarchy with a target of 70% recycling and a maximum 5% to landfill for all Scotland's waste by 2025. Much of the wider agenda lies outwith the scope of planning however the Government has produced Annex B to the Zero Waste Plan outlining the role of planning in the aspiration towards a zero waste society.

The Local Development Plan has a part to play in minimising the impact that new and emerging waste facilities have on the public and the environment, ensuring that land provision supports the move towards sustainable waste management.

7.11. Policy E7: Waste Management

- 7.11.1. Existing waste management facilities, listed in Schedule 18 and shown on the Proposals Map shall be safeguarded for waste management use and any development on, or adjacent to, these sites, which would adversely affect the operation of the use concerned, will not be considered favourably.
- 7.11.2. Proposals for new and extended waste management facilities will be considered against the following criteria:
- Accord with the objectives of the Scottish Government's current Zero Waste Plan;
 - Can be accommodated within the business/employment areas identified under Policy SG6 and Schedule 12, as identified on the Proposals Map; or where they can be located beside an existing (or on the site of a previous) waste management facility; or are on contaminated or Brownfield land, where they are consistent with other policies of the Plan;
 - Include amongst other elements, decommissioning, site restoration arrangements and environmental improvements, implemented following cessation of the use. Where appropriate, planning permission will only be granted following securing of a financial bond and/or conclusion of a section 75 obligation;
 - In the case of small scale waste management facilities, located close to the source of waste arisings which can be accommodated without detriment to residential or environmental amenity, not be in proximity to a potentially conflicting use and provide potential to provide a local energy source.

7.12. Minerals

- 7.12.1. Scottish Planning Policy states that local development plans should safeguard all workable mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value and ensure that these are not sterilised by other development, and requires plans to set out the factors that specific proposals will need to address. The approved Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan sets out a strategy on minerals, and defines broad search areas for new workable reserves. While no search areas were identified within East Renfrewshire, the Council will take into account the potential benefits of protecting known mineral deposits when considering development proposals that could affect such deposits. Where proposals for mineral extraction are put forward, the Council will apply the criteria listed in Policy E8 below.

7.13 Policy E8: Minerals

- 7.13.1 Proposals which would sterilise workable mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value will not be supported, unless there are significant benefits which outweigh those of protecting the resources for the future.

- 7.13.2 Proposals for new and/or extended mineral extraction require to comply with Strategic Policy 2 and Policy D1 and will be assessed against Strategy Support Measure 9 of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan and the accompanying Background Report 10: Minerals Search Areas, and against the following criteria:

- disturbance, disruption and noise, blasting and vibration, and potential pollution of land, air and water;
- impacts on local communities, individual houses, sensitive receptors and economic sectors important to the local economy;
- benefits to the local and national economy;
- cumulative impact with other mineral and landfill sites in the area;
- effects on natural heritage, habitats and the historic environment;
- landscape and visual impacts, including cumulative effects;
- transport impacts; and
- restoration and aftercare (including any benefits in terms of the remediation of existing areas of dereliction or instability).

A financial bond or legal agreement may be required to ensure appropriate decommissioning and site restoration arrangements are secured.

8. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SCHEDULES

8.1. Placemaking and Design

Schedule 1: Natural Environment and Projects

Site Ref	Location	Description
D8.1	Waulkmill Glen	Local Nature Reserve
D8.2	Council area wide	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
D8.3	Council area wide	Tree Preservation Orders
D8.4	Council area wide	Local Biodiversity Sites
D9.1	Council area wide	Core Paths Plan
D9.2	Council area wide	Rights of Way
D10.1	Dams to Darnley Country Park	Implementation of priorities set out in management/access plans.
D10.2	Whitelee Access Project	Implementation of priorities set out in management/access plans.
D10.3	Rouken Glen, Giffnock	Promote plans and projects as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Schedule 2: Conservation Areas and Article 4 Direction Area

Site Ref	Location
D11.1	Busby Conservation Area
D11.2	Eaglesham Conservation Area
D11.3	Giffnock Conservation Area
D11.4	Lower Whitecraigs Conservation Area
D11.5	Upper Whitecraigs Conservation Area
D11.6	Netherlee Article 4 Direction Area

Schedule 3: Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Site Ref	Location
D11.7	Greenbank House Garden, Clarkston
D11.8	Rouken Glen Park, Giffnock

Schedule 4: Scheduled Monuments

Site Ref	Location	Description
D11.9	Arthurlie Cross, Springhill Road, Barrhead	Crosses and Carved stones
D11.10	Duncarnock Fort, South of Barrhead	Hillfort, Prehistoric domestic and defensive
D11.11	Polnoon Castle, near Eaglesham	Remains, Secular
D11.12	Cairn 330m South West of North Kirktonmuir, near Eaglesham	Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary
D11.13	Dells Wood, Cairn 250m East of Bonnyton	Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary
D11.14	Dunwan Hill, Fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive
D11.15	Hut Circle and enclosure, 540m West South West of Middleton	Prehistoric domestic and defensive
D11.16	Hut Circle 965m West North West of Bannerbank	Prehistoric domestic and defensive
D11.17	Cairn 930m East of Moyne, near Neilston	Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary
D11.18	Cairn 420m North of East Revoch, near Eaglesham	Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary
D11.19	Cup-marked stone 485m North of East Revoch, near Eaglesham	Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary

Schedule 5: Environmental Protection Projects

Site Ref	Location	Proposal
D11.20	Crofthead Mill, Neilston	Restoration of listed building and associated enabling development
D11.21	Caldwell House, Uplawmoor	Limited Development to secure listed building restoration

Schedule 6: New Conservation Areas

Site Ref	Location	Proposal
D12.1	Netherlee	New conservation area
D12.2	Crookfur Cottage Homes	New conservation area

Schedule 7: New and Improved Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities

Ref	Location	Description
BARRHEAD		
D13.1	St Marks Primary School, Barrhead	Extension
D13.2	Barrhead High School	Replacement school and associated greenspace enhancement
D13.3	Barrhead South Expansion Area	Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility). Details to be determined through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan shown by Policy M2.2.
D13.4	Barrhead South Expansion Area	Education facilities – Provision of pre-five education facility required as an early priority. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions. Details to be determined through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan shown by Policy M2.2.
D13.5 *	Barrhead to Pollok	Levern Walkway route
D13.6 *	Centenary Park/Carlubar Park, Barrhead	Consolidation and enhancement of existing greenspaces, including further improvements
D13.7	Cowan Park, Barrhead	Improvements to include community sports hub and further park and recreational improvements
D13.8	St Luke's High School, Barrhead	All weather pitch
CLARKSTON		
D13.9	Busby Glen/Overlee Park, Clarkston	Extension of White Cart Walkway
D13.10	Drumby Crescent, Clarkston	New healthcare centre (Policy M5)
EAGLESHAM		
D13.11	Eaglesham-Darvel	Long distance/cycling walking route
GIFFNOCK		
D13.12	Huntly Park, Giffnock	Improvement of soccer facilities and new build pavilion
D13.13	Rouken Glen	Park improvement works
D13.14	St Ninians High School, Giffnock	New synthetic grass pitch

Ref	Location	Description
NEILSTON		
D13.15	Cowdenhall adj. to Crofthead Mill, Neilston	Access/woodland planting/management of Cowdenhall
D13.16	Kingston Playing Field, Neilston	Community/sports hub
D13.17	Neilston Library	Redevelopment
NEWTON MEARNS		
D13.18	Maidenhill, Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns, Expansion Area	Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility). Details to be determined through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan shown by Policy M2.1.
D13.19	Maidenhill, Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns, Expansion Area	Education facilities - On site provision of 2 primary schools (non-denominational & denominational) and associated pre-five provision required as an early priority. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions. Details to be determined through the preparation of a comprehensive master plan shown by Policy M2.1.
D13.20	Crookfur Playing Field, Newton Mearns	Extension to pavilion
D13.21 *	Broomburn Drive, Newton Mearns	New health centre/nursery school
D13.22	South Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns	The provision of a new denominational Primary School, subject to the requirement for a robust and defensible green belt boundary.
THORNLIEBANK		
D13.23	Thornliebank Library	Relocation
D13.13	Rouken Glen	Park improvement works
UPLAWMOOR		
D13.24	Uplawmoor Primary School	Conversion of former janitor's house for Information Technology/Library provision.

Notes:-

* Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

8.2. Sustainable Economic Growth

Schedule 8: Housing Sites

Site Ref	Location	HMA	Type	Notional/Remaining Capacity #	Phase 1 Delivery by 2025 (Allocated land / Sites)		Phase 2 Delivery Post 2025 (safeguarded land / sites)	Notes
					2012-20	2020-25		
SG1.1	Barnes Street/ Cogan Street/Robertson Street, Barrhead	LV	BF	50	0	50	0	*
SG1.2	Chappellfield, Barrhead	LV	BF	120	20	100	0	*
SG1.3	Dealston Road, Barrhead	LV	BF	43	43	0	0	
SG1.4	Dunterlie Park, Carlibar Road, Barrhead	LV	GF	48	0	12	36	*
SG1.5	Glen Street / Carlibar Road, Barrhead	LV	GF	15	0	8	7	*
SG1.6	Glen Street/Walton Street, Barrhead	LV	BF	60	0	10	50	*
SG1.7	Kelburn Street / Neilston Road, Barrhead	LV	BF	58	58	0	0	
SG1.8	Montford House, Barrhead	LV	GF	8	8	0	0	

SG1.9	Oakbank Drive / Fenwick Drive, Barrhead	LV	GF	6	3	3	0	0
SG1.10	Paisley Road, Barrhead	LV	BF	7	4	3	0	
SG1.11	Robertson Street / Cross Arthurlie Street, Barrhead	LV	BF	20	0	20	0	
SG1.12	82-84 Cross Arthurlie St, Barrhead	LV	BF	9	4	5	0	
SG1.13	Main Street, Busby	EW	BF	16	0	16	0	
SG1.14	Drumby Crescent Playing Fields, Clarkston	EW	GF	40	0	40	0	
SG1.15	Williamwood High School, Clarkston	EW	BF	53	53	0	0	
SG1.16	Bonnyton Dr - Polnoon 1	EW	GF	114 (7)	114 (7)	0	0	
SG1.17	St. Roddams Lane	EW	GF	4	2	2	0	
SG1.18	Burnfield Road, Giffnock	EW	BF	20	0	20	0	
SG1.19	Crawford Court, Milverton Road, Giffnock	EW	BF	20	20	0	0	
SG1.20	Fenwick Road/ Burnfield Road/Dalmeny Ave, Giffnock	EW	BF	45	0	0	45	
SG1.21	Robslee Drive, Giffnock	EW	BF	60	10	50	0	*** excluding flood risk area

SG1.22	Crofthead Mill, Neilston	LV	BF	200	0	0	0	0	200	*
SG1.23	Station Yard, Neilston	LV	BF	10	0	0	10	0	0	
SG1.24	Ayr Road, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	44 (14)	44 (14)	0	0	0	0	
SG1.25	Broom Road/Mearns Road, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	11	0	0	11	0	0	
SG1.26	Broom Road East/Waterfoot Rd, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	153	101	52	0	0	0	
SG1.27	Broompark Drive, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	12	0	12	0	0	0	
SG1.28	Broom Park Drive/Windsor Avenue, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	8	4	4	0	0	0	**
SG1.29	Capeirig Road, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	32	32	0	0	0	0	
SG1.30	Capelrig Road (Hillcrest), Newton Mearns	EW	GF	11	11	0	0	0	0	
SG1.31	Craigie Dr, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	17	17	0	0	0	0	
SG1.32	Greenlaw, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	166	166	0	0	0	0	
SG1.33	Patterton Farm, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	5	0	5	0	0	0	
SG1.34	School Road (1-5), Newton Mearns	EW	BF	9	4	5	5	0	0	
SG1.35	42 Stewarton Rd, Newton Mearns	EW	BF	18	18	0	0	0	0	

SG1.36	Pollick avenue, Uplawmoor	LV	GF	9	5	4	0	
SG1.37	Uplawmoor east, Uplawmoor	LV	GF	39	39	0	0	
Total				1560	780	442	338	

Schedule 9: Affordable Housing and Housing for Particular Needs

Site Ref	Location	HMA	Type	Notional/Remaining Capacity #	Phase 1 Delivery by 2025 (Allocated land / Sites)	Phase 2 Delivery Post 2025 (safeguarded land / sites)	Notes
				2012-20	2020-25		
SG1.38	Easterton Avenue, Busby	EW	GF	20	20	0	****
SG1.39	Darnley Road, Barrhead	LV	BF	8	8	0	
SG1.40	Barrhead Road, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	20	20	0	
Total				48	48	0	

Notes Schedules 8 and 9:

Data in brackets indicate known social rented delivery on sites with planning consent

Further information on programming is available within the Monitoring Statement and the Action Programme.

Schedules exclude sites in the Housing Land Audit nearing completion. Detailed information on all sites contributing to the supply targets is set out in the Monitoring Statement.

* Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

** A substantial part of the area has an annual flood probability of 0.5 percent (1 in 200 years) or greater. Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment and should provide an area of urban greenspace at least equal to that of the former playing field that forms the southern part of the site.

*** Part of the site has an annual flood probability of 0.5 percent (1 in 200 years) or greater. Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

****Green belt release exclusively for affordable housing and ancillary purposes. The green belt designation will be retained until an appropriate affordable housing development is implemented.

Schedule 10: Distribution, Capacity and Phasing of Additions to the Housing Land Supply

Site Ref	Location	HMA	Type	Notional Capacity/Remaining Capacity	Phase 1 Delivery by 2025 (Allocated land / Sites) 2012-20	Phase 2 Delivery Post 2025 (safeguarded land / sites)	Notes
SG2.1	Neilston Juniors, Neilston	LV	GF	35	0	0	
SG2.2	Holehouse Brae, Neilston	LV	GF	65	0	65	
SG2.3	Neilston Road, Neilston	LV	GF	150	30	90	
SG2.4	North Kirkton Road, Neilston	LV	GF	78	0	78	
SG2.5	Greenlaw Business Park, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	158	0	0	*
Total				486	30	233	

Schedule 11: Distribution, Capacity and Phasing of Additions to the Housing Land Supply – Master Planned Sites

Site Ref	Location	HMA	Type	Notional Capacity/ Remaining Capacity	Phase 1 Delivery by 2025 (Allocated land / Sites) 2012-20	Phase 2 Delivery Post 2025 (safeguarded land / sites) 2020-25	Notes
M2	M77 SDO	EW/ LV	GF	2336	636	510	M2.1 M2.2 SG2.6 SG2.7
SG2.6 SG2.7	Hillfield/ Barcapel	EW	GF	212	212	0	
SG2.6	Hillfield, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	95	95	0	**
SG2.7	Barcapel, Newton Mearns	EW	GF	117	117	0	**
M2.1	Malletsheugh/Maidenhill, Newton Mearns SDO	EW	GF	1060	240	210	****
SG2.8	Malletsheugh East , Newton Mearns	EW	GF	160			
SG2.9	Malletsheugh West , Newton Mearns	EW	GF	100			
SG2.10	Maidenhill Newton Mearns	EW	GF	800			
M2.2	Barrhead South SDO	LV	GF	1050	170	300	****
SG2.11	Lyoncross, Barrhead	LV	GF	170			
SG2.12	Springfield Road, Springhill Road, Barrhead	LV	GF	300			
SG2.13	Springfield Road, Balgraystone Road Barrhead	LV	GF	100			
SG2.14	Springhill Road, Barrhead	LV	GF	200			
SG2.15	Springfield Road, Aurs Road Barrhead	LV	GF	280			****

Site Ref	Location	HMA	Type	Notional Capacity #	Phase 1 Delivery by 2025 (Allocated land / Sites)		Phase 2 Delivery Post 2025 (safeguarded land / sites)	Notes
					2012-20	2020-25		
M3	Shanks/ Glasgow Road Barrhead	LV	BF/ GF	510	230	220	60	
SG2.16	Shanks Park, Barrhead	LV	BF	400	180	220	0	*** *****
SG2.17	Blackbyres Court, Barrhead	LV	BF	15	15	0	0	
SG2.18	N Darnley Road, Barrhead	LV	GF	60	0	0	60	
SG2.19	Grahamston Road/Blackbyres Road, Barrhead	LV	BF	35	35	0	0	Enabling residential development (potential for live-work units)
Total				2832	852	730	1250	

Notes Schedules 10 and 11:

Notional capacity unless unit numbers known through granting of detailed planning consent

Data in brackets indicate known social rented delivery on sites with planning consent

* Site secured under the former Supplementary Planning Guidance on Unallocated Housing Sites and subject to delivery within a specified period. If planning permission lapses the continued suitability of these sites will be reviewed through the next revision to the Plan.

** Housing site only

*** Reprogramming of housing delivery of existing site within the Adopted Local Plan

**** Flood risk assessments required throughout the areas of Malletsheugh/Maidenhill, Newton Mearns SDO and Barrhead South SDO.

**** Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

HMA Housing Market Area

BF – Brownfield

GF- Greenfield

8.3. Economic Development

Schedule 12: Safeguarded Business and Employment Areas

Site Ref	Location
SG6.1 *	Field Road, Busby
SG6.2	Blackbyres Road, Barrhead
SG6.3 *	Glasgow Road East, Barrhead (Policy M3)
SG6.4	Glasgow Road West, Barrhead (Policy M3)
SG6.5 **	Grahamston Road/Blackbyres Road, Barrhead (Policy M3)
SG6.6	Muriel Street, Barrhead
SG6.7	Barrhead South, Barrhead (Policy M2.2)
SG6.8	Burnfield Road, Giffnock
SG6.9	Crofthead Mill, Neilston
SG6.10	Greenlaw Business Park, Newton Mearns
SG6.11	Kirkhill House, Newton Mearns
SG6.12	Maidenhill, Newton Mearns (Policy M2.1)
SG6.13 *	Netherplace Works, Newton Mearns (Policy M2)
SG6.14 *	Spiersbridge Business Park, Thornliebank

Schedule 13: Business Proposals

Site Ref	Location
SG6.15	Centenary Park , Barrhead
SG6.16 **	Grahamston Road/Blackbyres Road, Barrhead (Policy M3)
SG6.17 *	Glasgow Road East, Barrhead (Policy M3)
SG6.18	Barrhead South, Barrhead (Policy M2.2)
SG6.19	Crofthead Mill, Neilston
SG6.20	Greenlaw Business Park, Newton Mearns
SG6.21	Maidenhill, Newton Mearns (Policy M2.1)
SG6.22 *	Netherplace Works, Newton Mearns (Policy M2)
SG6.23 *	Spiersbridge Business Park, Thornliebank

Notes:

- * Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.
- ** Enabling residential development (potential for live-work units)

Schedule 14: Town and Neighbourhood Centres

Site Ref	Location
TOWN CENTRES	
SG7.1 *	Barrhead
SG7.2	Clarkston
SG7.3	Giffnock
SG7.4	Newton Mearns
NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES	
SG7.5	Aurs Drive, Barrhead
SG7.6	Newton Avenue, Barrhead
SG7.7	Main Street, Busby
SG7.8	Seres Road / Cathkin Drive, Clarkston
SG7.9	Seres Road / Vardar Avenue, Clarkston
SG7.10	Sheddens, Eaglesham Road, Clarkston
SG7.11	Stamperland Crescent, Clarkston
SG7.12	Glasgow Road, Eaglesham
SG7.13	Braidholm Road, Giffnock
SG7.14	Eastwoodmains Road, Giffnock
SG7.15	Fenwick Place, Giffnock
SG7.16 *	Fenwick Road, Merrylee, Giffnock
SG7.17	Orchard Park Avenue, Giffnock
SG7.18	Main Street, Neilston
SG7.19	Clarkston Road / McLaren Place, Netherlee
SG7.20	Clarkston Road / Muirend, Netherlee
SG7.21	Clarkston Road / Netherburn Ave, Netherlee
SG7.22	Ayr Road, Newton Mearns
SG7.23	Broom Road East, Newton Mearns
SG7.24	Greenlaw, Newton Mearns
SG7.25	Harvie Avenue, Newton Mearns
SG7.26	Mearns Road, Newton Mearns
SG7.27	Carnwadric Road/Kennishead Road, Thornliebank
SG7.28	Main Street, Thornliebank

Notes:

* Development proposals will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

Schedule 15: New Shopping Development

Site Ref	Location	Description
SG8.1	Barrhead South Expansion Area	Retail development
SG8.2	Cross Arthurlie Street, Barrhead	Retail development
SG8.3	Oakbank Drive, Barrhead	Retail development
SG8.4	Former Station Yard, Clarkston Road, Clarkston	Town centre development
SG8.5	Greenlaw, Newton Mearns	Retail development
SG8.6	Maidenhill/Malletsheugh Expansion Area	Retail development
SG8.7	Mearns Cross, Newton Mearns	Town centre development and retail provision

Schedule 16: Business Improvement Districts

Site Ref	Location	Description
SG8.8	Barrhead Town Centre	Establishment of Business Improvement District
SG8.9	Clarkston Town Centre	Existing Business Improvement District
SG8.10	Giffnock Town Centre	Existing Business Improvement District
SG8.11	Newton Mearns Town Centre	Establishment of Business Improvement District

8.4. Transport

Schedule 17: Sustainable Transport

Site Ref	Location	Description
SG10.1*	Council area Wide	Creation of core path network/cycling walking facilities linked to the green network (Policy D4) and wider transport network including promotion of cycling/walking and Safer Streets and Smarter Choices, Smarter Places Schemes.
SG10.2*	Council area Wide	Public transport upgrades including promotion of Sustrans and Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) funded schemes.
SG10.3	Balgray Link - Balgraystone Road, Barrhead to J5/M77	Investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns (long term) (Policy M2, M2.1 and M2.2)
SG10.4	Springfield, Barrhead	New rail station (Policy M2.2)
SG10.5 **	Glen Street, Barrhead	Realignment and new relief road – phase 2
SG10.6	Blackbyres Road / Glasgow Road, Barrhead	Improved connections to surrounding road network (Policy M3)
SG10.7	Blackbyres Road / Grahamston Road, Barrhead	Construction of roundabout
SG10.8	Aurs Road , Newton Mearns	Realignment and local improvements (Policy M2, M2.1 and M2.2)
SG10.9	Crookfur Road / M77, Newton Mearns	Junction 4 enhancement
SG10.10	M77 / GSO, Newton Mearns	Potential for motorway service area
SG10.11	Newton Mearns Town Centre, Newton Mearns	Car parking and traffic improvements

Notes

*Not shown on the Proposals Map

** Subject to assessments of flood risk and residential noise impact.

8.5. Managing the Wider Environment

Schedule 18: Waste Management Facilities

Site Ref	Location	Description
E7.1	Carlibar Road, Barrhead	Waste transfer station and the household waste recycling centre
E7.2	Greenhags, Newton Mearns	Waste transfer station and the household waste recycling centre
E7.3	East Capellie, Neilston	Landfill operation

APPENDIX 1: ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a statutory requirement and is a systematic approach to the identification of the significant environmental effects of development planning policies and proposals. In the preparation of this Plan, an environmental report has been prepared which has been a fundamental consideration in identifying the environmental impacts of policies and site specific proposals and in the consideration of all alternative options.

Action Programme

An Action Programme accompanies the Local Development Plan setting out the main actions required to implement and monitor the Plan's key policies, proposals and strategy. It is essential that a range of organisations work together to align priorities and ensure that the objectives and policies in the development plan can be delivered.

Monitoring Statement

The Monitoring Statement reflects the most up to date evidence base on which to predicate this plan. The Monitoring Statement presents background survey information and analysis on the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area allowing the Local Development Plan to be more focused and succinct. Regular monitoring will be important in identifying the impact of changing circumstances on policy effectiveness. It will also allow the Council to adjust the nature and application of policies where appropriate and, if necessary, bring forward alternative approaches or guidance.

Site Evaluation

In addition to the Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Council has developed a site evaluation methodology based on principles of sustainable development, in order to objectively assess site specific land use proposals. The methodology applied is fully documented in the introduction to the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Site Evaluation and builds upon Strategic Policy 2.

Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment

An Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment assesses the impact of policies and functions of the Local Development Plan on particular identified equality groups, identifying negative and positive impacts.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Provision is made under Section 22 of the Planning etc Scotland Act 2006 for the preparation of supplementary guidance in connection with a Local Development Plan.

Supplementary Planning Guidance has been prepared to support the Local Development Plan and provide more guidance on specific policy areas. These documents have been subject to public consultation alongside the Local Development Plan. A number of other SPG, master plans and development briefs will also be prepared. Once Adopted each Supplementary Planning Guidance will form part of the Local Development Plan.

The Development Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) was reviewed and updated during 2014. The Renewable Energy SPG was published in December 2012 and consulted upon alongside the Proposed LDP. This SPG will be reviewed to accord with the requirements of Scottish Planning Policy (2014) (Policy E1 Renewable Energy refers).

Publicity Strategy

The Participation Strategy sets out how the Council will consult with all stakeholders and promote the Proposed Plan. An Action Plan accompanies this document. In addition the range of consultation that has taken place over previous stages of Plan Preparation is shown.

Schedule of Council Land Ownership

A schedule of land owned by the Council and affected by any of the policies, proposals, or views relating to specific build developments on specific sites within the Plan will be published alongside the Local Development Plan.

Framework for Assessing Unallocated Proposals Technical Document

The criteria in Strategic Policy 2 are expanded upon in the Local Development Plan Framework for Assessing Unallocated Proposals. This was produced as a technical document to support the Local Development Plan and provides a framework to assess the suitability of individual development proposals on non-allocated sites.

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

Term	Description
Affordable Housing	Housing that is of a reasonable quality and is affordable to local people on modest incomes.
Amenity Housing	Housing which has been specifically designed to meet the needs of older people.
Article 4 Direction Order	An order approved by the Scottish Executive under article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992. This requires that works that are normally exempt from the need to obtain planning permission should obtain formal consent.
Areas for Change	Areas capable of accommodating new housing, employment, community/leisure facilities and other development linked to public transport improvements up to 2025 and beyond.
Backland Development	New housing constructed on a site which does not have a road frontage.
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is about the variety of life, protecting and enhancing a diverse range of plants, birds animals and the habitats upon which they rely (source: Scottish Natural Heritage).
Biomass	Biomass, as a renewable energy source, is biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms. As an energy source, biomass can be used directly or converted into energy products such as bio-fuel.
Brownfield	Normally sites which have previously been developed or used for some purpose which has ceased. They may encompass re-use of existing buildings by conversion; demolition and new build; clearance of vacant or derelict land and new build; infill and various other forms of intensification. It excludes private and public gardens, sports and recreation grounds, woodlands, amenity open spaces and any other land that falls under the definition of Greenfield land.
Business Improvement District	A defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax or fee in order to fund improvements within the district's boundaries.
Carbon Emissions	Carbon emissions are what are given off every time fossil fuels are burnt such as gas, coal or oil. Carbon Dioxide is released into the atmosphere, which is causing an increase in the planet's temperature and therefore causing global warming.
Carbon Sinks	These include tree planting, biomass, peat bogs and enhancements to the green network including temporary greening.
Central Scotland Green Network	National-scale project identified by Scottish Government through National Planning Framework 3 defined as 'A strategic network of woodland and other habitats, active travel routes, greenspace links, watercourses and waterways, providing an enhanced setting for development and other land uses and improved opportunities for outdoor recreation and cultural activity'.
Class 1 - Shops	From the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997.
Climate Change	Climate change is the long-term shift in weather patterns (such as precipitation, temperatures, cloud cover etc.) in a specific region or globally. This can be caused by solar radiation, continental drift and changes in greenhouse gas concentrations.
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Carbon Dioxide is a greenhouse gas that is given off through the burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil.
Consolidation	Opportunities for making better use of existing urban infrastructure by encouraging development within existing urban areas

Term	Description
Combined Heat and Power	Combined Heat and Power is a system that involves the recovery of waste energy in order to produce electricity and thermal energy in a single integrated structure.
Comparison Retail	Other shopping not classified as convenience shopping, which the purchaser will compare on the basis of price and quality before a purchase is made, e.g. clothes, fashion, gift merchandise, electrical goods, and furniture.
Conservation Area	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
Convenience Retail	Broadly defined as food shopping, drinks, tobacco, newspapers, magazines and confectionery, purchased regularly for relatively immediate consumption.
Countryside Around Towns	The wider rural area beyond the outer edge of the Green Belt which, although not generally subject to the same level of development pressure, requires to be protected from inappropriate development. In East Renfrewshire, the Countryside around Towns area covers the higher ground generally south of Eaglesham.
Design Statement	A document that briefly explains and illustrates the design principles and design concept of the proposed development in terms of layout, landscape, scale and mix, details and materials and maintenance as described in Planning Advice Note 68 – Design Statements.
Development Brief	A document which sets out the local authority's guidelines and requirements for development of a site.
Development Contributions	Financial contributions for infrastructure and other community benefits that may be sought by the Council from applicants seeking planning permission for development.
Development Management	The process of dealing with planning applications and ensuring that new development proposals conform to the policies, regulations and standards defined by the local planning authority's Development Plan as well as Government guidance and legislation.
Development Plan	The statutory Development Plan currently comprises a two tier system of Strategic Development Plans and Local Development Plans under the "Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006".
Development Strategy	The expression of the strategy as site specific land use proposals.
Eastwood	This covers the area which was in Eastwood District prior to local government reorganisation in 1996. (Busby, Clarkston, Stamperland, Eaglesham, Giffnock, Netherlee, Newton Mearns, Thornliebank)
Effective Housing Land Supply	That part of the established housing land supply which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period under consideration, and will therefore be available for the construction of housing.
Employment Generating Uses	Development that will provide new jobs and economic development opportunities.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A process by which information about the significant environmental effects of a project is collated, impacts predicted and mitigation identified before a decision is given on whether the development should go ahead (The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) regulations 2011)
Equalities and Human Rights Impacts Assessment	An Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment assesses the impact of a Council's policies, procedures and functions on diverse groups.

Term	Description
Established housing land supply	The total housing land supply - including both unconstrained and constrained sites. This will include the effective housing land supply, plus the remaining capacity for sites under construction, sites with planning consent, sites in adopted Local Development Plans and where appropriate other buildings and land with agreed potential for housing development.
Examination	If representations have been made to the planning authority about the plan and any matters of dispute have not been resolved, the planning authority must submit the plan to the Scottish Ministers for its formal examination. Ministers will appoint a person, or persons (normally Scottish Government Reporters), to carry out the examination. The arrangements for the examination are made by the Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals.
Flood Risk Management Plan	A requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009. A new range of plans to be prepared by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Local Authorities and others in partnership, to foster sustainable flood management in areas identified by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency as being potentially vulnerable to flooding.
Generous Land Supply	Identification of sufficient supply of land to meet identified housing requirements across all tenures, including affordable housing
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley	Refers to the City of Glasgow and the 7 adjoining local authority areas.
Green Belt	A policy designation used to protect the countryside around urban areas from development pressure and urban sprawl. It assists in maintaining the identity and landscape setting of urban areas. It also assists urban regeneration and traffic reduction by focusing development within existing urban areas. The green belt may also provide opportunities for outdoor recreation.
Green Infrastructure	Green infrastructure includes Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, open space, landscaping, biodiversity, footpaths, cycleways and habitat connectivity.
Green Network	The system of Greenspaces within the urban area and links between them, from the inner city through the suburbs and out into the open countryside.
Green Technologies	A means of energy production that is less harmful to the environment than more traditional ways of generating energy, such as burning fossil fuels.
Greenfield	Sites which have never been previously developed or used for an urban use, or land that has been brought into active or beneficial use for agriculture or forestry i.e. fully restored derelict land.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Gases that act as a shield that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include Methane and Carbon Dioxide.
Greenspace	Those parts of the urban area which are generally not developed with buildings, hardstandings and other structures. They include areas of open space, parklands, woodlands, watercourses, playing fields and other open land.
Green Transport Plan	A Plan prepared by owners and operators of existing or proposed developments to set out proposals for delivery of more sustainable travel patterns. It may include both passenger travel and business, commercial and freight traffic.
Hectare	Unit of land area equal to 10000 square meters, 107639 square feet, 11959 square yards, or 2.47 acres.
Housing for Particular Needs	Term adopted by The Scottish Government in reference to a wide range of housing, including affordable, amenity, sheltered, etc.

Term	Description
Housing Land Audit	The annual survey of housing land which records progress on housing land developed and in development. The survey records on site - units complete and occupied, complete but unoccupied and under construction.
Housing land requirement	The amount of land required to be allocated for housing to meet the identified housing requirement of the Strategic Development Plan.
Housing Market Area	This is a geographical area which is relatively self-contained in terms of reflecting people's choice of location for a new home i.e. a large percentage of people settling in the area will have sought a house only in that area. Within East Renfrewshire, the area is split into two distinct Housing Market Areas, these being the former Eastwood area and the Levern Valley area.
Housing Supply Target	Identified by the Local Housing Strategy in response to the outcomes of the Housing Need and Demand Assessment and reflected in the Local Development Plan.
Infrastructure	Includes transport, community and utility services, such as water and electricity, required to support development.
Key Agencies	Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland, Transport Scotland, Scottish Water, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Enterprise (only in its area of jurisdiction), Regional Transport Partnerships (only in relevant areas of jurisdiction), Health Boards.
Landfill	Areas of land in which waste is deposited.
Levern Valley	This covers the area which was in Renfrew District prior to Local Government reorganisation in 1996 (Barrhead, Neilston and Uplawmoor).
Listed Building	A building included on the Scottish Executive's list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which is afforded statutory protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.
Local Biodiversity Site	A site generally identified by the local authority which warrants special protection because of its local importance for flora or fauna.
Local Development Plan	The collection of local development documents produced by the local planning authority which collectively form the spatial planning strategy for its area.
Local Housing Strategy	Refers to the housing issues and priorities for East Renfrewshire, and provides a strategic framework for future investment and management.
Local Transport Strategy	Local Transport Strategies set out how local authorities intend to meet national objectives at a local level and detail actions which will achieve local objectives.
Low and Zero-Carbon Generating Technologies	Low-carbon technologies usually use some electricity when used to generate renewable heat or electricity. Low-carbon systems include ground source heat pumps and Combined Heat & Power systems. Zero-carbon (Renewable energy) generating technologies generate clean, green energy that come from renewable energy sources such as the sun or wind.
Main Issues Report	Sets out the authority's general proposals for development in the area, for example where development should and should not occur within an area and discussion on how to address the main policy issues affecting it.
Master Plan	A planning tool that provides detailed guidance for the comprehensive development of a specific area.

Term	Description
Micro Renewables	Micro-renewable refers to renewable energy sources that can be set up within households. Technologies include wind, solar thermal, photovoltaic, heat pumps and biomass technologies. These various micro-renewable technologies can be used individually or in combination to provide renewable energy in all seasons.
Monitoring Statement	A document outlining the background work that has been completed or reviewed to identify the 'Main Issues'
National Planning Framework 3	The Scottish Government's strategy for the long-term development of Scotland's towns, cities and countryside
Neighbourhood Centre	A shopping centre, normally predominantly convenience shops, serving a local catchment.
Shared Equity	The owner pays for the majority share in a property with the Registered Social Landlord, local authority or Scottish Government holding the remaining share under a shared equity arrangement. Unlike shared ownership, the owner pays no rent and owns the property outright.
Outcome Delivery Plan	It is one of the council's key documents. It sets out how departments and services will contribute to delivering on our local outcomes and vision. The Outcome Delivery Plan focuses on the activities being carried out by departments which will help deliver on Single Outcome Agreement outcomes. This is the core strategic document for East Renfrewshire's Community Planning Partners and sets 11 outcomes which both the Council and its partners are working to achieve).
Planning Advice Note	Planning Advice Notes are prepared by the Government and provide advice on good practice and other relevant information.
Policy	Statement of the Council's attitude towards the use, treatment or development of land. Policies indicate the way in which land use and change is to be managed. There may be more than one policy relating to an area.
Proposal	Represents a particular course of action (i.e. development or change) planned for a specific location, which is likely to be implemented during the life of the Local Plan.
Proposals Map	That part of the local plan which illustrates on an Ordnance Survey base, the effect or extent of policies and proposals contained in the Written Statement.
Proposed Plan	The Proposed Plan is the Local Development Plan in the form intended for adoption.
Renewable Energy	The generation of energy using renewable sources, most commonly including technologies such as wind power, hydro-electric and biomass schemes.
Retail Use	Defined as use which falls within Class 1 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997.
Right of Way	Under the terms of the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 this is a right of passage, open to the public, which follows a relatively well-defined route leading from one public place to another. The right of way may be a vehicular route, drove road or footpath.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Scotland's environmental regulator. Its main role is to protect and improve Scotland's environment.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	The statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters. These should be taken into account by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans and in Development Management.
Scottish Water	Scottish Water is a statutory corporation in Scotland that provides

Term	Description
	water and sewerage services.
Section 75 Obligation	Planning obligations made under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, and regulating the future use of the land. Such obligations are registered in the land register and are legally binding on future owners of the land.
Sequential Approach	A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example, brownfield land before greenfield sites and town centres before out of centre.
Single Continuous Retail Frontage	A continuous frontage of retail and commercial properties within the Town and Neighbourhood Centres as listed in Schedule 14, usually extending between two road junctions, and including the retail and commercial properties on both the major and minor roads. It is not split by small access points or lanes.
Single Outcome Agreement	The Single Outcome Agreement is an agreement between the Community Planning Partnership and the Scottish Government on the Outcomes which are collectively desired to achieve. It includes an Action Plan to demonstrate how it will achieve these Outcomes on the ground, and a set of Performance Indicators to measure progress over time.
Site Evaluation	This is the consistent approach to the evaluation of the potential of sites as development opportunities for inclusion in the Local Development Plan. It includes a systematic approach to ranking sites.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site identified by Scottish Natural Heritage as requiring special protection because of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features under the Wildlife and Countryside Acts.
Social Rented Housing	Housing provided at an affordable rent and usually managed locally by the Council, a Registered Social Landlord such as a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative or other housing body regulated by The Scottish Housing Regulator (formerly Communities Scotland).
Strategic Development Opportunities	The most significant projects identified in the Plan at the M77 Corridor, Newton Mearns/Barrhead; Shanks Park, Barrhead;
Strategic Development Plan	The approved Plan that has replaced the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Structure Plan, covering the eight authorities of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	A Strategic Environmental Assessment is a system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes. It is sometimes referred to as Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment.
Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment	This work was undertaken by a Housing Market Partnership and identifies housing needs and demands across the functional housing market area in order to provide robust evidence on which to base planning and housing policy interventions.
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	The Strathclyde Partnership for Transport is a public body which is responsible for planning and co-ordinating regional transport, and especially the public transport system, in the Strathclyde area of western Scotland.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	The Council will produce Supplementary Planning Guidance to provide further detail on certain policies and proposals in the Plan.
Sustainable Development	The most widely accepted definition of this concept is 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.
Sustainable Economic Growth	The Government's Economic Strategy defines "Sustainable economic growth" as "building a dynamic and growing economy that will provide prosperity and opportunities for all, while ensuring that future

Term	Description
	generations can enjoy a better quality of life too.”
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	These are designed within developments to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges. Examples include attenuation ponds and permeable surfaces.
Temporary Greening	The temporary greening of land that is awaiting development in order to avoid leaving land lying vacant, and to improve the attractiveness of the land for the local community.
Town Centre	A centre which provides a range of facilities and services and which fulfils a function as a focus for both the community and public transport. (It excludes retail parks, neighbourhood centres and small parades of shops).
Transport Assessment	A study to assess the transport affects of a development proposal. The scope and content of the Assessment is determined by the scale, travel intensity and travel characteristics of the proposal. It should set out the likely effect of the proposal, particularly on reducing the level of car use, and should indicate how these measures relate to any specific targets in the development plan or in the Local Transport Strategy.
Tree Preservation Order	A Tree Preservation Order is made by the local planning authority to protect specific trees or a particular woodland from deliberate damage and destruction. In such areas, work to trees, such as topping, lopping or felling, can only be carried out with the consent of the Council.
Waste Water Treatment Works	Waste Water Treatment Works can also be referred to as sewage plants. This is where contaminants are removed from wastewater and household sewage.
Urban Expansion	Outward expansion of urban areas into the countryside.
Vitality and Viability	Vitality is a reflection of how busy a centre is at different times and in different parts. Viability is a measure of its capacity to attract ongoing investment for maintenance, improvement and adaptation to changing needs.
Viable	Able to operate or exist successfully. This may include the use of external funding such as grants and subsidies.
Windfall sites	Non-allocated sites that come forward for development and contribute to the land supply.
Zero Waste Plan	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society. This vision describes a Scotland where all waste is seen as a resource; Waste is minimised; valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.

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ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਲੀਫਲੈਟ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਇਥੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

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