

1 COVER NOTE

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

or

SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

PART 2

A SEA Environmental Report is attached for the plan, programme or strategy (PPS) entitled:

[Local Development Plan 2](#)

The Responsible Authority is: **East Renfrewshire Council**

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

☒ The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005

PART 4

Contact Name: **Andrew Bennie**

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PART 5

Signature:

Andrew Bennie

Date: October 2021

2 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 East Renfrewshire Council has published its Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2). This LDP sets out the spatial framework for East Renfrewshire up to the 2031 and once adopted will guide development and regeneration throughout the Authority area.
- 2.1.2 This Environmental Report (ER) forms part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the LDP2. The ER highlights any adverse impacts that land use change and development, brought about by the policies and proposals contained within LDP2, may have on the environment.
- 2.1.3 The Strategic Environmental Assessment process has helped to inform the LDP and as a result its policies and proposals are considered to have environmental focus.

2.2 Consultation Period and Contact Details for Providing Comments

- 2.2.1 As required under Section 16 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, copies of this report were sent to the Consultation Authorities, an advert placed in a local newspaper and it was made available on the Council's website. In addition copies were made available in the main council offices and in all local libraries.
- 2.2.2 The consultation period for this Environmental Report and the Proposed LDP2 ran from 21 October 2019 for a period of 8 weeks.

2.3 Summary of Assessment Findings

- 2.3.1 The LDP contains policies and proposals which support brownfield development through a compact strategy of consolidation and regeneration. A comprehensive set of policies have been put in place which promote sustainable places and communities, inclusive economic growth and low carbon places.
- 2.3.2 The LDP aims to consolidate and regenerate existing urban areas, and provides measures to protect retail uses within town centres. This has positive impacts on the local economy, job creation, access by sustainable means and reduces the need to travel.
- 2.3.3 The LDP acknowledges potential negative impacts which may arise from the development proposals and provides measures to mitigate against these. The concept of master planning is one such measure. Master planning of an area enables negative impacts of individual proposal sites to be avoided mainly through design layout.
- 2.3.4 Policies on green networks and infrastructure, sustainable transport and sustainable placemaking and design will lessen the impact that development has on the landscape, climate and water environment. They will also assist with the Council's health and well-being agenda, promoting a pleasant living environment and access to the outdoors.

2.4 Monitoring

- 2.4.1 The Council as the responsible Authority is required to monitor the significant environmental impacts of implementing the LDP. The Monitoring Statement sets out how the Council proposes to undertake the monitoring of all topics covered by the LDP including:
 - Development management
 - Vacant and derelict land
 - Housing land supply
 - Industrial land
 - Economic trends
 - Retail monitoring

- Environmental baseline

2.4.2 This is discussed further in Section 10.

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Context

- 3.1.1 East Renfrewshire Council has produced a Local Development Plan (LDP2) for the whole of its area under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. The LDP sets out policies and proposals for the use, development and protection of land within East Renfrewshire. The LDP replaces the current adopted Local Development Plan (June 2015) and sets out a local interpretation of the requirements of both national and regional policies.
- 3.1.2 To supplement the LDP there will be a number of Supplementary Guidance (SG) documents. These will provide additional technical guidance for some of the policies set out in the LDP. These SG will be subject to their own SEA.
- 3.1.3 Figure 1 identifies the boundaries and geographical extent of East Renfrewshire along with its main settlements and transport routes.

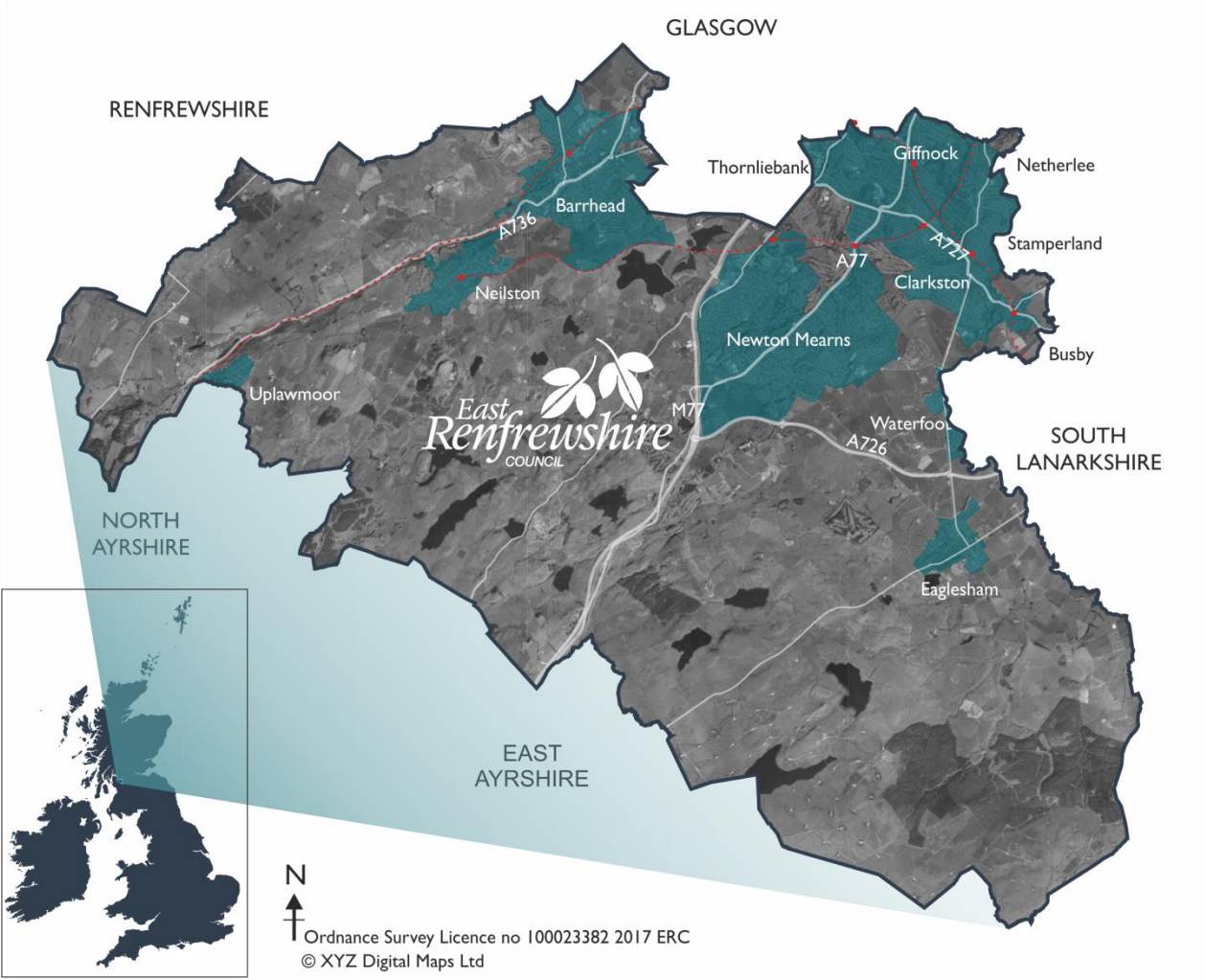
3.2 Statutory and Administrative Context

- 3.2.1 There is a statutory requirement for the Local Development Plan to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The SEA is an integral part of the Local Development Plan process and provides a systematic assessment, which ensures that environmental considerations are taken on board at an early stage in plan preparation process and that development takes place in the right location with minimal environmental impact.
- 3.2.2 At key stages the Consultation Authorities and the public were able to comment on the environmental assessment as well as the Proposed Plan. All comments have been considered and taken into account. Table 1 identifies the comments received to date.

3.3 Purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 3.3.1 The SEA is a systematic method for considering the likely environmental effects of certain plans and programmes. The SEA aims to:
 - Integrate environmental decision making into plan/programme preparation and decision making;
 - Improve plans and programmes and enhance environmental protection;
 - Increase public participation in environmental decision making; and
 - Facilitate openness and transparency of decision-making.

Figure 1: Boundaries and Geographical Extent of East Renfrewshire



3.4 Purpose of Environmental Report

3.4.1 The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- Provide information on the East Renfrewshire LDP2 and its SEA process;
- Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives;
- Provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer views on any aspect of this Environmental Report.

3.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment Activities to Date

3.5.1 A Scoping Report was submitted to the Consultation Authorities in April 2016.

3.5.2 The State of the Environment Report has been updated and published in May 2019: www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/sea.

3.5.3 The Environmental Report for the MIR was prepared and published in November 2016.

3.5.4 The Environmental Report based on the proposed Local Development Plan was subject to 8 week consultation period which commenced on 21 October 2019.

3.5.5 Where the outcome of the reporters examination has proposed changes to wording or sites within the Local Development Plan this report has been updated to reflect those changes. Worthy of note are the following alterations:

- Strengthening of the Proposed LDP2's approach towards meeting net zero objectives through amendments to the spatial objectives and 'Policy E1: Sustainable Design' and to reflect the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019.
- Inclusion of an additional requirement within 'Policy D3: Green Belt and Countryside around Towns' to cross refer to 'Policy SG1: Housing Supply, Delivery and Phasing' to acknowledge that where there is a shortfall in the 5 year effective housing land supply, release of green belt or countryside for housing may be appropriate.
- Requirement for flexibility in 'Policy D11: Electric Charging infrastructure' to provide active and passive provision to allow for the circumstances of each site, changes in levels of electric vehicle ownership and possible changes in technology.
- Inclusion of references to unstable land within Policy E10 as follows: 'Policy E10: Vacant, Derelict, Contaminated and Unstable Land'.
- Site specific proposals:
 - Retention of master plan approach including a remediation strategy at Braidbar Quarry, Giffnock (Policy M4) cognisant of the requirement for appropriate solutions to meet education needs and address other constraints.
 - Retention of residential proposal SG1.23 (as modified SG1.21) at Broompark Drive, Newton Mearns with a capacity of 5 units and amendment to the Proposals Map to clarify that housing, urban greenspace and green network allocations apply to the whole site.
 - Retention of residential proposal SG1.15 at Robslee Drive, Giffnock. Adjustment to the site boundary to align with the site shown in the site evaluation report. Inclusion of further text regarding the requirement for a flood risk assessment which may limit the future capacity of the site.
 - Deletion of residential proposal SG1.16 (Crofthead Mill, Neilston) from Schedule 15. Continued recognition within LDP2 of the potential for a mixed use development of employment and community use and that housing may also be acceptable as part of a mixed use development, subject to the submission of a flood risk assessment.
 - Deletion of residential proposal SG1.17 (Neilston Juniors, Neilston) from schedule 15 and linked proposal D12.8 (Kingston Playing Field, Neilston) from schedule 8 (community facilities) in accordance with the Councils recommendation.

- 3.5.6 Table 1 summarises the points raised during consultation and the Council's response and how and where they have been taken on board.
- 3.5.7 Following the adoption of the Local Development Plan, East Renfrewshire Council shall issue a post adoption statement for the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Table 1: Consultation Exercise, Points Raised and Responses**Stage: Scoping**

SNH Comments	
We note the use of a matrix approach to undertake the assessment and policies... We note it is intended to use numbers to show the environmental objectives. It would be useful if the environmental objectives could also be included rather than a corresponding number. If this is not possible then we would find it useful if each page could state the environmental objectives.	We have amended the matrix to accommodate this.

Historic Environment Scotland	
It is important that the assessment of alternatives is carried out to the same level of detail as preferred options, particularly as alternative sites could be brought into the plan at either the proposed plan stage or examination.	All alternatives have been assessed and the results are shown in the assessment matrix (Appendix 3) and discussed in Section 7.
The environmental objectives identified in the historic environment are appropriate and should adequately test the policies and proposals subject to assessment.	Noted.
Note that a matrix approach is to be utilised in both setting the framework for assessment and reporting its findings. I would emphasise the need to clearly explain the reasoning behind assessment findings and mitigation recommendations for significant effects..... Furthermore, it is good practice to score the environmental effects of policies and proposals both prior to mitigation and following its application.	The matrix in Appendix 3 provides scoring both before and after mitigation. The mitigation is given underneath each Policy and Proposal.
In Appendix 1: Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies, it would be relevant to note Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland. This sets out the 10 year vision for Scotland's historic environment and how its cultural, social, environmental and economic value contribute to the nation and its people.	We have added this guidance to Appendix 1 and the LDP2 will aim to protect the historic environment.

SEPA	
Some of the PPS included have themselves been subject to SEA. Where this is the case you may find it useful to prepare a summary of the key SEA findings that may be relevant to the Local Development Plan 2	Due to time constraints this has not been possible but will be considered at proposed plan stage.
Reference made to the "Water Environment (Controlled Activities)(Scotland) Act 2003". This should be replaced with the "Water Environment (Controlled Activities)(Scotland) Regulation 2011 (as amended)(CAR)", This applies regulatory control activities which may affect Scotland's water environment.	We have updated the reference.
The National Waste Plan 2003 has been superseded by the Zero Waste Plan 2010 and therefore should be removed from the list.	We have removed this from Appendix 1
East Renfrewshire's State of the Environment Report is to provide information regarding the environmental	The State of the Environment Report was updated prior to the Environmental

SEPA	
issues in the authority. The latest available version of this (dated December 2014) appears to generally highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit although you may wish to consider if this needs to be updated for the assessment.	Assessment being undertaken for the MIR. The State of Environment Report is available to view at www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/sea
Whilst there are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared in East Renfrewshire Council's area the Glasgow AQMA follows the northern extent of the council boundary. You may wish to consider the cross boundary implication of this in terms of your assessment.	Considered within the cumulative assessment.
Note that waste has been listed as an environmental topic in itself rather than under "material assets". Whilst we are satisfied that our interests, in terms of waste issues, will be covered by the SEA you should satisfy yourselves that you have given adequate consideration to other aspects which could fall under the "material assets" topic (eg. existing land use, environmental infrastructure etc.).	Noted.
Welcome the intention to assess any reasonable alternatives identified during the preparation of the plan as part of the SEA process. Please note that findings of the assessment should inform the choice of the preferred option and this should be documented in the Environmental Report.	Noted.
Welcome the proposed assessment matrix approach with scoring.. However it should be noted including a commentary section within the matrices in order to state, where necessary, the reasons for the effects cited and the score given would help to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results.	The matrix (Appendix 3) includes a comments section with further detail on the assessment scoring provided in section 7 of the report.
It is helpful if the assessment matrix directly links to the assessment result with proposed mitigation measures.	The assessment identifies mitigation but due to resource constraints does not include alternative scoring to show what impact applying the proposed mitigation measures. Mitigation is also discussed in Section 7 of the report
Recommend that the wording of the SEA objectives 1, 16, 23 and 25 be revised as follows to improve the clarity of the objective: 1 – Maintain and improve air quality and reduce emissions of key pollutants. 16 – Maintain and improve soil quality and prevent any further degradation of soils. 23 – protect and enhance the state of the water environment. Please note that the water environment includes rivers, lochs, streams, reservoirs, wetlands, aquifers, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters. 25 – Safeguard the functional floodplain and manage and reduce flood risk.	The wording has been amended as per your recommendations.
We would draw your attention to the joint SEA and Development Plan site assessment pro forma which sets out the issues which we require to be addressed in more detail.	Noted.
We would encourage you to be very clear in the Environmental Report about mitigation measures which are proposed as a result of the assessment. These	Discussed in Appendix 3 of this report.

SEPA	
should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).	
The environment report should identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA	Discussed in Section 9 of this report.
Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification of the plan itself, then it would be extremely helpful to set out the proposed mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required (3) who will be required to implement them.	We have included the mitigation within Appendix 3 alongside the assessment and have included a hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).

Stage: Main Issues Report

SNH Comments	
The report provides a comprehensive assessment of the potential environmental impacts relating the MIR and overall we are satisfied with the level of assessment. We have however provided some additional suggestion as to how the SEA might be improved... particularly in aligning the suggested mitigation with proposed plan.	Noted, we will consider each point as set out below.
We welcome the detailed assessment including mitigation for option 2A sites and overall we are satisfied with the level of assessment. We note the assessment findings, which identify that even with mitigation there are likely to be negative impacts relating to the topics of landscape and biodiversity for the greenfield release sites. We agree with these findings.	Noted and thank you.
We recommend that as part of the updated environmental report, when a development option is to be taken forward into the proposed plan allocation and requires mitigation, the SEA identifies specific actions/requirement for the plan. To be most effective we consider the SEA recommends a set of development site requirements for each site in the proposed plan based the identified mitigation in the SEA.	We have set out mitigation suggestions within Appendix 3 of this report.
It would also be useful if this suggested approach is taken forward that a table be included showing all the recommendations and if the plan has accepted them or not.	Appendix 3 includes information on proposed mitigation.

Historic Environment Scotland	
The assessment provided is clear and concise and sets out the findings of the assessment of the contents of the Main Issues Report and the reasonable alternatives to the preferred options. Subject to the comments contained in Annex B of this response we are content with the assessment provided.	Noted, we will consider each point as set out below.
Preparation and updating of the State of the Environment Report to underpin the assessment is welcomed.	Noted and thank you.
The approach to the assessment is clearly set out ... and is a sound methodology for the assessment	Noted and thank you.
The assessment summaries in relation to the main issues in Section 7 are particularly welcomed. In terms of the spatial strategy the assessment would have benefited from a more detailed approach regarding reasonable alternatives.	Noted.
We note the inclusion of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) as a relevant national policy. However, the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) was 2016 has now been published and replaces SHEP.	We have updated this reference to reflect the new guidance.
The assessment matrix within the environmental report and site evaluation background report have considered sites from a historic environment point of view. However, we consider the assessment would have benefited from a clearer presentation of the detailed assessment of preferred sites and their reasonable	All sites were assessed to the same level of detail to provide the scoring and suggested mitigation options given within the matrix. We provided a written explanation for the preferred option sites along with maps showing areas

alternatives. The preferred site options (detailed Assessment - Option 2A sites) have been reported in greater detail than the reasonable alternative sites. It is therefore not clear whether the reasonable alternative sites have been assessed to the same level of detail as the preferred options.	noted within the assessment, such as potential flooding areas, conservation areas, local biodiversity sites etc. This proved to be time consuming and each site required around 4 pages. In the interest of proportionality we decided to only provide the written explanation for the scoring for the preferred option sites.
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SEPA	
We welcome the inclusion of Table 2 within the ER which summarises comments from the consultation authorities at scoping stage and how these were taken into consideration. We are satisfied that in general our comments have been taken in to account and that an adequate assessment of the option for LDP2, as set out within the Main Issues Report, has been carried out.	Noted and thank you
Whilst the overall comments within the Assessment Matrix are helpful, it may have been useful, for clarity, to also provide some commentary to explain the score received for each Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or against the Environmental Objectives.	Noted.
We also note that where existing policies or proposals are to be carried forward they have not formed part of the assessment but the full suite of policies and proposals will be assessed at the Proposed Plan stage once the final wording and list of proposals for LDP2 is agreed. Whilst we are generally satisfied with this approach it may have been useful, in line with Planning Advice Note 1/2010, to consider the full range of sites which are proposed to form part of LDP2 at this stage as, since the adoption of LDP1, there may have been changes to the information available for assessment e.g. updated SEPA flood maps.	Noted. The full range of sites have been assessed within this environmental report against the most up-to-date data we hold.
In terms of the site assessment, our review of the preferred sites has identified that flood risk assessments will be required for MIR02, MIR03, MIR05, MIR06, MIR08 and MIR12. We note, and welcome, that the outcome of the assessment, as summarised in Appendix 3, also reflects these findings.	We used the most recent available SEPA flood maps in our assessment.

Stage: Environmental Report for Proposed LDP2

SNH Comments	
Content that the SEA provides a comprehensive assessment	Noted and welcomed.
Monitoring Strategy: useful to set out specific indicators relating to the SEA Objectives which could be displayed in simple table	The Council notes the comments. Section 2.4 and Chapter 10 of the report sets out the monitoring undertaken to support and inform the Environmental Report and the LDP. Monitoring data is also presented in the State of the Environment Report which informs the Environmental Report. The Council is of the opinion that this adequately covers monitoring requirements. It is not proposed to modify the Environmental Report further.
Identified policies and proposals where the assessment could more accurately represent the potential significant environmental impacts.	See below.
Cumulative Impact Pg. 71: is unclear it should be clearly shown	The assessment matrix requires proposals to be assessed against all environmental criteria and the cumulative impact to be taken into account.
Strategy Pg. 75: specific monitoring measures using indicators are required	See above.
Strategy 3.2 Levern Link road: requires mitigation measures in response to significant impacts to landscape objs. 9, 10 and 12	Mitigation information has been added to the comments section of the matrix.
Policy M2 Barrhead South: requires specific mitigation measures relating to biodiversity	The matrix has been updated. The comments section clearly identifies mitigation measures for the master plan area.
Policy SG6.4 Dams to Darnley Aurs Rd: no mitigation measures identified	Proposal numbered incorrectly. Should have read SG6.3. Comments section has been updated to set out mitigation requirements.
Policy SG6.8 Spiersbridge Business Park: requires specific mitigation measures against identified impacts	Proposal numbered incorrectly. Should have read SG6.7. The matrix has been updated to reflect mitigation.
Policy SG8 digital Communications: needs to identify potential for landscape impacts and identify mitigation measures	The matrix has been updated to reflect landscape mitigation.
Policy SG9 Tourism & Economy: symbols in the matrix require updating	The matrix has been updated to reflect brownfield and landscape mitigation.
Housing Schedule: Show the assessment of the LDP1 housing sites with mitigation measures.	The existing housing land supply was assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Adopted LDP1. We have reviewed the sites which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. We consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy SG1.

Historic Environment Scotland	
Generally content with SEA	Comments noted and welcomed.
The assessment of Housing Impact from the LDP1 should be included	The existing housing land supply was assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Adopted LDP1. We have reviewed the sites which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. We consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy SG1.
Query where the ER states that "the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings. Note that the proposed mitigation for this is to encourage "sourcing of more sustainable alternatives and incorporate advice into Guidance". Our recent report on the current provision, challenges and opportunities for Scotland's Traditional Building Materials may be beneficial here.	The Environmental Report was referring to the use of energy efficient and sustainable materials whilst recognising that materials should be appropriate to the character and appearance of a listed building. This is/will be covered in more detail under Policy E1 and the future Low and Zero Carbon SG. The scoring reflects the environmental impact arising from non-locally sourced materials. The matrix now shows an updated score to reflect mitigation i.e. if materials were sourced locally.

SEPA	
Satisfied with the Environmental Report	Comments noted and welcomed.
Unclear in the matrix which of the rows relate to the site allocations and whether an assessment of all sites has been included.	An assessment of policies and proposals have been set out in the matrix. The Council agrees that this could have been clearer and will reflect this in future reports.
Welcome the inclusion of the chapter outlining how the SEA has influenced the proposed LDP2.	Comments noted and welcomed.

4 EAST RENFREWSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2 AND ITS CONTEXT

The Strategic Environmental Assessment legislation requires that the Environmental Report includes “an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme”. The purpose of this section is to explain the nature, content and timescale of the plan.

4.1 Key Facts about the Local Development Plan 2

Name of the Responsible Authority	East Renfrewshire Council
Title of Plan/programme	Local Development Plan 2
Legislative Requirement	The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006
Plan Subject	Land Use Planning
Period covered by plan	2021-2031
Frequency of updates	5 Years
Plan area	East Renfrewshire Council Administrative Area
Plan purpose	See Section 4.3
Contact point	Mr Andrew Bennie 07918 445335 ldp@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

4.2 Description of the LDP and Purpose

- 4.2.1 The Local Development Plan2 (LDP2) is a land use planning document that sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the use and development of land across East Renfrewshire up to 2031.
- 4.2.2 The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (Clydeplan) provides the geographical framework within which the LDP is formulated. Clydeplan covers land use and strategic infrastructure issues at the regional levels across local authority boundaries. It sets out a vision and strategy for the development of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley and the LDP requires to be consistent with this.

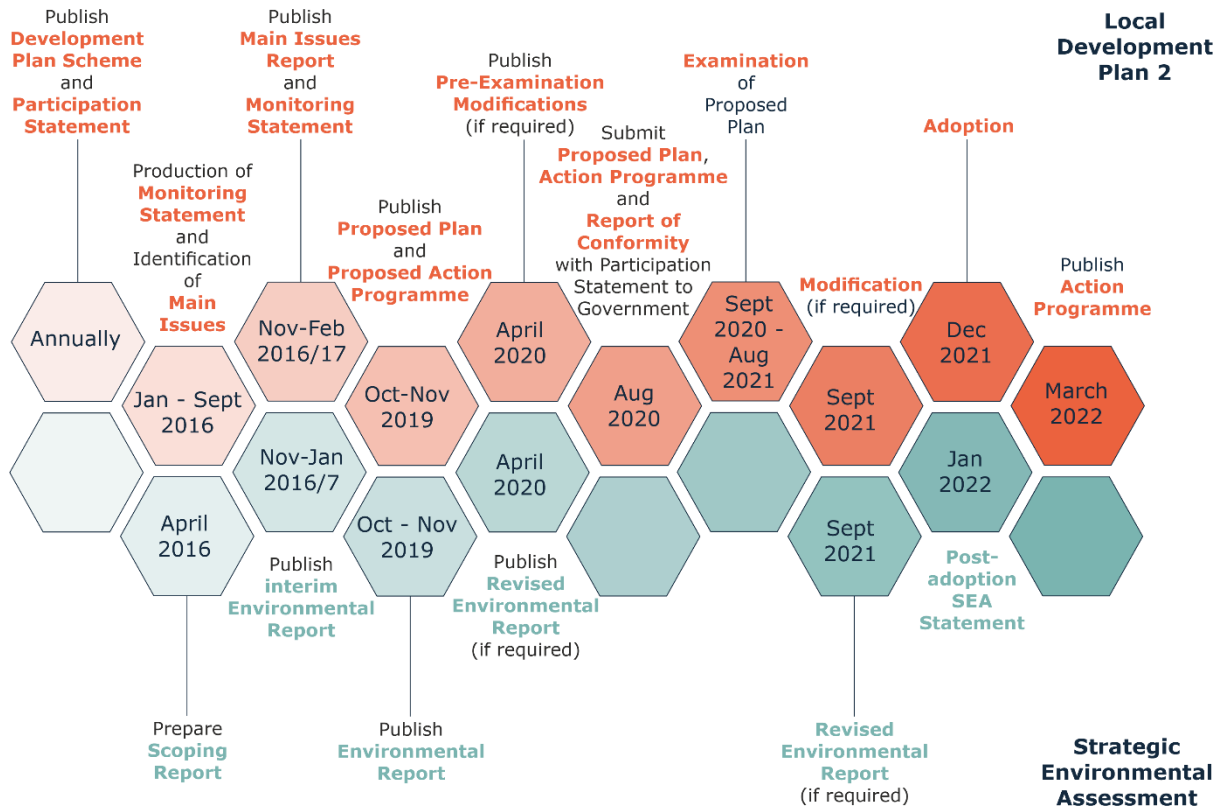
4.3 Format and Scope of the LDP

- 4.3.1 The current Local Development Plan (LDP1) was adopted in June 2015. LDP1 set out the current Aim, Vision and Development Strategy for the area. This set the context for the Plan's direction and provided the framework for assessing future development proposals.
- 4.3.2 LDP1 set out a Development Strategy comprising of two key strands, regeneration and consolidation of urban areas and controlled urban expansion with growth predominantly delivered in 3 areas:
- Maidenhill, Newton Mearns;
 - Barrhead South; and
 - Shanks/Glasgow Road, Barrhead
- 4.3.3 LDP2 builds upon the strategy of LDP1 and seeks to provide a mix and range of housing, improved connectivity, new infrastructure, jobs and investment and a move towards a low carbon place and economy. This will be achieved by refreshing the policies contained within LDP1 and will ensure the Local Development Plan remains up to date, reflects Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), the current strategic approach set out in Clydeplan and in particular the revised housing requirements identified within.
- 4.3.4 In developing the LDPLDP, we have recognised that it must continue to build upon the success and momentum created by LDP1 with a continued focus upon deliverability and

effectiveness of sites. The LDPLDP provides a progressive and visionary planning strategy that sets out in a clear way what we want our area to be like in 2031. It will deliver a strategy of consolidation and regeneration.

- 4.3.5 The timetable for the production of the LDP and the main stages of the SEA are shown in Figure 2.

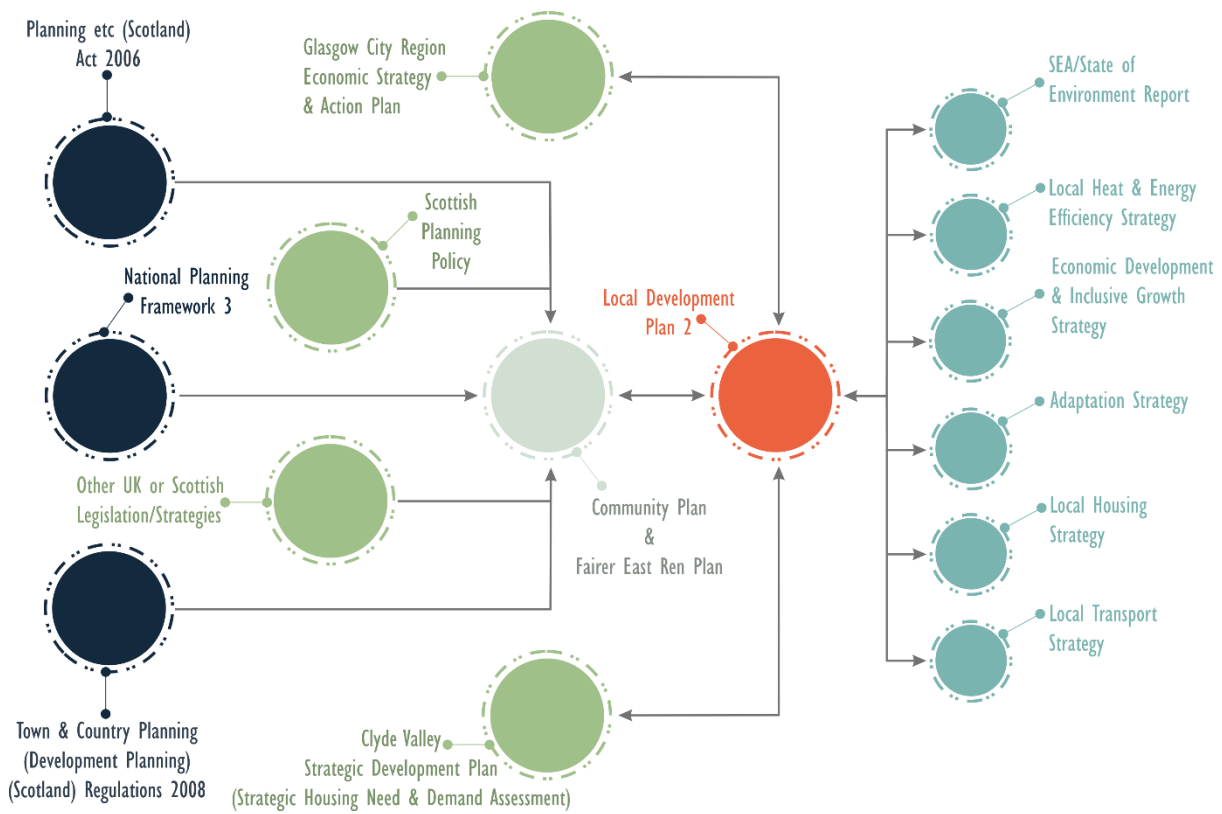
Figure 2: Timetable and Main Stages for Producing the LDP2 and SEA



4.4 Relationship with Other Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

- 4.4.1 A specific requirement of the SEA legislation is to identify the LDP's relationship with other plans, programmes and strategies (PPS). Appendix 1 shows the relevant PPS and includes European, national, strategic, local and community plans and programmes.
- 4.4.2 A summary of the key environmental aims and objectives of each PPS and the way in which they have been taken into account in the preparation of the LDP is provided in Appendix 2.
- 4.4.3 A summary of the relationship of the relevant PPS affecting or being affected by the LDP is given in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Plans, Programmes and Strategies



4.5 Summary of the Key SEA Findings from Hierarchy of Plans Programmes and Strategies

National Planning Framework 3 & Scottish Planning Policy (2014)

- 4.5.1 National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) is a long term spatial plan for Scotland. It sets out where, from a national perspective, key development and infrastructure improvements should take place.
- 4.5.2 NPF3 aims to ensure Scotland becomes:
- 4.5.3 **A low carbon place** – which emphasises the importance of energy efficiency and renewable heat. Many effects were considered to be a local scale where the development of energy generation and distribution was considered to require careful planning to avoid adverse impacts on **biodiversity, soil, water, landscape** and **cultural heritage**. Overall this section of the NPF3 was considered to make a significant contribution to meeting Scotland's targets for **reducing greenhouse gas emissions**.
- 4.5.4 **A natural place to invest** – is considered to have environmental benefits with continued protection having positive impacts on biodiversity, landscapes and wider ecosystems including soils, water and air. Enhancements for tourism, including the completion of a national cycle and walking network, will provide opportunities for enjoying the environment benefiting people and health. However, careful management is noted as being required in order to mitigate potential negative impacts on more sensitive areas to avoid disturbance of habitats and species. The impacts of paths and tracks on soil and the **landscape** will also require careful consideration. To offset the greenhouse gas emissions from increased international travel, the NP3 places an emphasis for the requirement of sustainable transport options for visitors.
- 4.5.5 **A successful, sustainable place** - A continuing support for providing a generous supply of land for housing could have environmental impacts, however these impacts can be minimised at a local level by choosing development sites in the right locations. Reducing development on greenfield land will benefit soil, water and landscape, whilst improvements to the quality of built fabric could generally support **conservation** and **enhancement of historic townscapes**. Linking development with public transport networks, walking and cycling routes will help to **reduce climate change emissions** from transport. Retention of the Central Scotland Green Network as a national development should deliver **positive environmental impacts**, particularly **people** and **health**.
- 4.5.6 **A connected place** – it is anticipated that this section of the NPF3 will result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality by minimising travel distance and increasing digital connections. Making use of existing infrastructure will have positive effects on material assets. Improving links between cities could have localised impacts on **population, air, soil, water, landscape** and **cultural heritage**, but these are anticipated to be largely confined to the construction phase and should be addressed through future transport and development planning. The creation of “scenic routes” and improvements to access in rural areas will benefit people and the economy but will require careful planning and design to avoid impacts on **landscapes** and **natural areas**.
- 4.5.7 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014) sets out Scottish Ministers' policy on how the planning system should operate across all types of development. SPP is considered to have mixed effects on the environment as it tries to balance opportunities for development to support sustainable economic growth with environmental protection and promotion of high quality development. The following outline the main sections of SPP and anticipated environmental impacts:
- 4.5.8 **Part 1 Cross cutting policies** – All of the policies within this section are considered to have positive or neutral environmental effects. The sustainable economic growth policy is expected to be neutral on its own, but could bring about positive impacts on for **climatic factors** through its support of the low carbon economy. The policies on climate change, sustainable development and placemaking could have positive effects across most of all of

the environmental topic areas, with significant benefits for **climatic factor**, **population** and **health**, **cultural heritage** and **landscape**.

- 4.5.9 **Part 2 Buildings** – The housing policy is considered to be generally neutral in terms of environmental effects, and positive in relation to **population** and **health**. It is noted within the SEA that whilst housing development in general has the potential to generate environmental effects on **soil**, **water**, **biodiversity**, **cultural heritage** and **landscape**, these effects do not emerge until the site selection and development stages, and SPP focuses on facilitating sustainable site selection and good quality design to minimise these effects. The emphasis SPP places on the importance of accessible location and development patterns is considered to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, as such locations minimise reliance on the car. Positive impacts on **cultural heritage**, with secondary benefits for **landscape** and **communities** were identified through the cultural heritage policy.
- 4.5.10 **Part 3 Natural resources** – the policy on valuing the natural environment and landscape identified significant positive effects on **biodiversity** and **landscape**. Similarly, policy proposals for improving green infrastructure were identified as having significant positive effects on **people**, **health** and **biodiversity** and to a lesser extent **water**, **soil** and **air quality**. Possible negative environmental effects on **biodiversity**, **population** and **health**, **air**, **soil**, **landscape** and **cultural heritage** could arise from the policy of extracting resources.
- 4.5.11 **Part 4 Movement** – the emphasis on low carbon options and reducing the need to travel was assessed as having positive effects particularly in relation to climatic factors and air quality. The environmental effects are more mixed in considering the new infrastructure that may be required.
- 4.5.12 **Part 5 Utilities** – this section updates the approach to preparing spatial frameworks for onshore wind. This will provide mainly positive environmental benefits however impacts on the wider environment will still need to be considered at application stage for biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape, water and soil. Effects of development on communities will also require further assessment. The effects of increased biomass energy are noted as requiring monitoring to avoid exacerbating existing air quality challenges. Enabling digital communication is expected to generate generally neutral or low level effects on the environment. The potential for localised effects is acknowledged for biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscapes. The policy for flooding is considered to have positive environmental effects, particularly on population and human health, material assets and biodiversity. The final policy in this section on managing waste was considered to be generally positive. However it was noted that some localised issues arising from the development of new facilities and infrastructure would be anticipated and that these issues would be resolved through the planning process.

East Renfrewshire Community Plan

- 4.5.13 No Strategic Environmental Assessment could be found.

Clyde Plan – Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan 2017

- 4.5.14 **Successful, sustainable place** – focuses primarily on future distribution, scales and patterns of built development. Positive environmental impacts expected from this strategy for the environment as a whole and particularly people and health. Reducing development on greenfield land will benefit soil, water and landscape whilst improvements to the quality of the built fabric could generally support conservation and enhancement of historic townscapes. Linking development with public transport networks, walking and cycling routes will help to reduce climate change emissions from transport. The allowance for a generous supply of land could have environmental impacts, but these can be minimised.
- 4.5.15 **Low carbon place** – focuses on low and zero carbon generating technologies development. This policy is expected to make a significant contribution to meeting

targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. There is some potential for air quality to be affected by increased biomass and careful planning will be required to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, landscape and cultural heritage.

4.5.16 **Natural, resilient place** – Focuses on helping to protect and enhance the natural and cultural assets and facilitating their sustainable use. Continuing environmental protection will benefit biodiversity, landscapes, as well as water and air. Proposals for enhancing tourism and recreation, including completion of a national cycle and walking network, will benefit people and health, and provide opportunities for enjoying the environment. Careful visitor management may be required where recreation is being encouraged in more sensitive areas, to avoid disturbance of species and habitats, and reduce the impacts of paths and tracks on soil and wider landscapes. An emphasis on sustainable transport options for visitors will help to offset the greenhouse gas emissions arising from increased international travel.

4.5.17 **Connected place** – focuses on supporting better transport and digital connectivity. It will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality, by minimising travel distance. Positive effects on material assets will be achieved by making best use of existing infrastructure. Improving links between cities could have localised impacts on population, air, soil, water, landscape and cultural heritage.

Local Transport Strategy

4.5.18 The nine key objectives of the local transport strategy are:

- Reduce the need to travel and stimulate sustainable economic development in the local area;
- Reduce car dependency and stimulate modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport;
- Enhance access to jobs and services by a variety of modes of transport for all members of society;
- Reduce the negative environmental impacts of transport;
- Reduce congestion on all transport modes and services;
- Improve safety and security on transport networks and services;
- Enhance integration and efficiency of transport networks, infrastructure and services;
- Promote awareness of alternatives to the private car; and
- Maintain roads and other transport infrastructure in a condition that ensures it is fit for purpose.

4.5.19 The SEA identified potential significant negative impacts on **biodiversity**, water quality and the **natural landscape**. It also identified potential insignificant negative impacts on **geological features**, the **historic environment**, the **built environment**, **material assets** and **sustainable resources**.

4.5.20 Significant positive impacts were predicted for **human health and wellbeing**, **air quality** and **sustainable transport**. Other positive impacts not considered to be significant included **noise** and **vibration**, **access to open air** and **greenspaces**, **environmental quality** and **greenhouse gas emissions**.

4.5.21 As a result of the SEA a number of environmentally focused policies have been included within the LTS.

- E1: Take environmental issues into consideration when developing and implementing transport strategies and schemes through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment as appropriate.
- EM1: Seek to protect biodiversity within designated and important habitats as well as the wider environment.

- EM2: Provide compensation and creation of additional habitats where negative effects are unavoidable.
- EM3: Use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) and/or similar stormwater treatment to minimise adverse effects on surface and groundwater quality.
- EM4: Ensure sympathetic design and compatibility of infrastructure with local townscape character.
- EM5: Minimise the negative effect on landscape character by the use of measures such as visual screening, planting and the integration of schemes with the surrounding landscape.
- CC1: Support the Scottish Government in establishing a carbon balance sheet for transport.
- CC2: Promote the importance of local action in facilitating a global impact on climate change.
- CC3: Promote awareness of the environmental impact of transport and how this can be reduced.
- CC4: Support the inclusion of transport within the EU emissions trading scheme.
- CC5: Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels.
- CC6: Support compliance with the Renewal Transport Fuels Obligation.
- CC7: Continue to promote the use of alternative fuels by using them within the Council's own vehicle fleet.
- CC8: Consider stricter adherence to speed limits on local roads as a mechanism to reduce emissions paying heed to the research being undertaken by the Scottish Government.
- CC9: Encourage a decoupling of economic growth and increased travel.
- CC10: Support local economic development.
- AQ1: Encourage a modal shift from road transport to more sustainable modes of transport.
- AQ2: Attempt to minimise local air quality problems from buses.
- AQ3: Take air quality implications into account when implementing transport schemes.
- AQ4: Protect existing good air quality wherever possible.
- AQ5: Continue to monitor air quality levels in relation to transport and take action if necessary.
- AQ6: Seek to ensure that national air quality thresholds are not exceeded in East Renfrewshire as a result of transport.
- AQ7: Monitor the situation at Sheddens Roundabout, Clarkston and take action to reduce air pollution levels if necessary.
- WQ1: Take water quality into account when developing and implementing transport schemes.
- WQ2: Implement SUDs as appropriate to manage surface run off and pollution from transport facilities.
- N1: Minimise disturbance as a result of transport related noise wherever possible.
- N2: Take noise pollution into account when developing transport schemes.
- N3: Continue to monitor the implications of strategic noise mapping and take action as appropriate.

- LP1: Continue to review and extend the provision of white light streetlights as appropriate and in accordance with Policy L6.
- LP2: Reduce the occurrence of light pollution wherever possible.
- VL1: Take the visual and landscape impacts of transport schemes into account and attempt to minimise these impacts when developing and implementing transport schemes.
- NE1: Take the natural environment into account when developing transport schemes.
- NE2: Minimise the land designated as being of particular environmental significance lost to transport developments.
- NE3: Attempt to maintain and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity when developing and implementing transport schemes.
- NE4: Take soil and geology issues into account when developing and implementing transport schemes.
- HB1: Take into consideration impacts on the historic and built environment when developing and implementing transport schemes.
- HB2: Minimise transport related impacts on the historic and built environment wherever possible.

Local Housing Strategy (2012-2017)

4.5.22 A screening and scoping report were produced which determined that the LHS would have no or minimal environmental effect.

5 CURENT STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Relevant Aspects of the Current State of the Environment

- 5.1.1 The findings from the analysis of the State of the Environment Report are summarised in Table 2. These link to the objectives which are being used as basis for assessment of the LDP. The full State of Environment Report, published in June 2019 can be found on the Council's website www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/sea.

5.2 The Likely Evolution of the Environment without the Local Development Plan 2

- 5.2.1 The SEA process involves an assessment of the environmental impact of plan implementation and additionally an assessment of the evolution of the environment without the LDP. Effectively, this requires consideration of the evolution of the environment in the absence of planning control and to summarise that the consequence of this would be inappropriate development in inappropriate locations dictated by market forces.
- 5.2.2 Some specific consequences would include the following:
- The loss of the greenspace resource (both urban greenspace and green belt) to inappropriate development;
 - Unplanned development could lead to the physical and visual coalescence of settlements;
 - New development would be less integrated to existing public transport infrastructure, thus leading to the erosion of sustainable transport patterns;
 - Retail/commercial/leisure development may emerge at edge or out of town centre locations to the detriment of the vitality and viability of existing town centres;
 - Continuing an increasing dependence on car borne travel;
 - Poor take up of development on brownfield sites and areas of weak demand so perpetuating problems in blighted areas;
 - Increased air pollution in the absence of land use and transport planning;
 - Increased water pollution in the absence of SUDs;
 - New development affecting flood plains and other water environments;
 - The loss of significant environmental resources, both natural and built; and
 - The proliferation of poor quality development including the use of inappropriate building materials.
- 5.2.3 It would be reasonable to emphasise that the principal purpose of the LDP is to afford protection to the environment, an aspiration which is fully aligned with the aspirations of the European Directive, and subsequent Scots law, on Strategic Environmental Assessments.

Table 2: Analysis of Baseline Data

Air Quality/Climatic Factors		
Maintain and improve air quality and reduce emissions of key pollutants		The level of air pollution in East Renfrewshire is low.
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions		Measures are being put in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and East Renfrewshire hosts a number of windfarms. Studies into district heating have been made which could make further carbon dioxide savings. Further work to encourage residents to travel by sustainable means would also benefit the environment.
Reduce energy use and ensure sustainable use of energy		East Renfrewshire has produced supplementary planning guidance to support and guide renewable energy technologies. There are a number of windfarms in operation in East Renfrewshire and there is limited capacity for further turbines within the Authority.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (specified) species and habitats		There is evidence of work to improve SSSIs and habitat restoration within the Authority. Further work could be done to progress the Habitat Action Plans and monitor the effectiveness of the LBS designations.
Ensure sustainable use of agricultural and forestry resources		There is not enough data to draw a conclusion as to the sustainable use of forestry and agricultural resources. A large area of conifer plantation was felled between 2012 and 2014 at Whitelee Windfarm.
Ensure groundwater dependant terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE) are not adversely affected		This is a relatively new dataset and objective. There is not enough historical data or monitoring to draw a conclusion as to whether the objective is being met.
Cultural Heritage		
Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment		There is no data on the status of scheduled monument or archaeological sites. Therefore it is not possible to conclude if there has been restoration of such sites or if conditions have deteriorated.
Protect, enhance & where necessary restore the built environment and regenerate degraded environments		Proposals for two new conservation areas show commitment to protecting the built environment.
Landscape		
Protect enhance and create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity		A review of the green network and its accessibility is currently underway. This will inform where improvements are needed.
Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape		There has been a loss in green belt from urban expansion identified in LDP1. A defensible green belt is required to prevent future urban sprawl.
Promote adequate protection of infrastructure, property, material resources and land		Further baseline is required.
Promote sustainable use of material resources		Further information and updated survey data is required to identify the impact on forestry resources. There is also no information on quarrying activity within the authority.
Promote sustainable use of land including use of brownfield land		There are a number of longstanding vacant and derelict sites within the urban area which need to be brought back into use.
Population and Human Health		
Provide environmental conditions promoting human health and well-being (including increasing		Residents have a longer life expectancy than the Scottish average. Attendance at indoor sports centres has increased, while attendance at pool has decreased.

opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)		
Minimise and detrimental impact of activity on human health		There are restrictions in place to minimise the impact of noise associated with construction.
Soil and Geology		
Maintain and improve soil quality and prevent any further degradation of soils		Sites with the potential to be contaminated have not been investigated. Where these sites come under development there is no collective resource showing where remedial works have been undertaken and the soil quality improved.
Protect, enhance and where necessary restore geological features		Works have been undertaken at Rouken Glen Park to clear vegetation from exposures of fossil-rich orchard beds.
Protect and prevent impact on carbon rich soils (e.g. peat)		The dataset on carbon rich soils is relatively new and we do not have trend data. However, at Whitelee it is identified that an area has been lost to the new mountain bike trails. Scottish Power Renewables are working towards enhancing the structural diversity of the existing moorland whilst maintain the integrity of the blanket bog complex that dominate the soils at Whitelee.
Transport		
Reduce the need to travel		The higher percentage of private vehicle ownership and the statistics showing the high percentage of travel to work by car suggests that there is a need to travel.
Promote sustainable transport modes		Although there is provision for active travel and use of sustainable transport, further work can be done to improve and link up facilities to encourage residents to make use of the facilities and reduce the number of journeys made by private vehicle. The Active Travel Plan should assist in the delivery of these aspirations.
Waste		
Reduce waste and promote the sustainable use of waste including recycling and composting		The volume of household waste produced remained fairly static while the percentage recycled has increased.
Prevent or reduce the volume of waste peat or forestry waste		We currently do not hold any information to identify if this objective is being met.
Water		
Protect and enhance the state of the water environment		Water quality degraded in 4 rivers from 2013 to 2014. The Council has plans to improve conditions of the Levern Water at Barrhead.
Ensure sustainable use of water resources		Three of East Renfrewshire's lochs are drinking water storage. One of these, Lochgoin, is noted as having poor status.
Safeguard the functional floodplain and manage and reduce flood risk		Historically there has been development in some of the areas identified in SEPA's flood potential maps, however the LDP has policies in place to ensure the potential for flooding is considered in future development proposals.

6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Under the SEA Legislation an Environmental Report is required to identify, describe and evaluate the likely effects on the environment of implementation of –

(a) the plan or programme; and

(b) reasonable alternatives

Taking into account the objective and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 The main tool used in undertaking the assessment was the State of the Environment Report published in June 2019. This is available to view on the Council's website at www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/sea.
- 6.2.2 The method of assessment is based on a recognised approach utilising negative, positive and neutral rankings in a matrix in Appendix 3. The process of assessment was undertaken rigorously and consistently. For the purpose of transparency a brief comment is given in the matrix with a more detailed explanation of the scoring given in the detailed assessments presented in Section 7.
- 6.2.3 The indications used within the Appendix 3 matrix are as shown below.
- 6.2.4 The mitigation is also listed in the matrix and identifies if it is intended to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for the perceived significant negative impacts.

+	The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a positive environmental impact
-	The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a negative environmental impact
+/-	The Aim, Policy or Proposal has both a positive and negative environmental impact
0	The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a neutral impact i.e. both positive and negative environmental impacts relatively equal
?	The impact of the Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal on the environment is unknown or unclear
Y	Mitigation will be required
A	The mitigation is intended to avoid the perceived significant negative impacts
Rd	The mitigation is intended to reduce the perceived significant negative impacts
Rm	The mitigation is intended to remediate the perceived significant negative environmental impact
C	The mitigation is intended to compensate for the perceived significant negative environmental impacts
()	Adjusted Scoring following mitigation

7 ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Detailed Assessments

- 7.1.1 This section aims to provide a detailed summary of the assessment of the LDP objectives, policies and proposals. It provides more detailed information to supplement the assessment matrix given in Appendix 3.
- 7.1.2 Many of the big ideas and changes were introduced and addressed through the preparation of LDP1 and its supporting Environmental Report, including establishing a new longer term Development Strategy to manage the future growth of the area.
- 7.1.3 Key LDP proposals have been carried forward from LDP1. These key proposals were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and have now been considered against the updated baseline data as part of the SEA process. The results are shown in the assessment matrix in Appendix 3. Where they do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously, we have considered the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant and have not included them in the matrix.

7.2 Section 1: Local Development Plan 2 Vision and Objectives

- 7.2.1 The Council's vision is set out in the Community Plan:

“East Renfrewshire is an attractive and thriving place to grow up, work, visit, raise a family and enjoy later life.”

- 7.2.2 The strategy, policies and proposals of this LDP work together to deliver this vision.
- 7.2.3 The LDP promotes a pattern of development to meet the vision and objectives of the Council's Community Plan through a compact strategy of consolidation and regeneration of the urban areas, focused upon delivering the 3 spatial objectives of:

- ***Creating Sustainable Places and Communities***

- To apply a placemaking approach to deliver safer, accessible, well designed sustainable places and environments that support healthy lifestyles and contribute to well-being.
- To safeguard and enhance the historic, built and natural environment.
- To protect the green belt and protect and enhance landscape character and setting.
- To safeguard and promote the provision of greenspaces, green networks (including multifunctional green infrastructure), biodiversity and habitat networks as well as soil, water and air quality.
- To locate development on sites which can be accessed sustainably and contribute to the active travel network; reducing the proportion of journeys made by private car by making sustainable transport such as walking, cycling and public transport more attractive and accessible.
- To safeguard and encourage the provision of accessible community, cultural, leisure, health, sport and educational facilities.
- To encourage social inclusion through promoting equal opportunities to learning and community engagement for all sectors of the community.

- **Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth**

- To encourage inward investment, employability, business development, tourism, diversification and sustainable and inclusive growth of the economy.
- To recognise that East Renfrewshire forms part of the wider Glasgow and Clyde Valley Region and has a significant role in accommodating and providing economic, population and household growth at the regional and local levels.
- To ensure that all development is capable of being served by physical, social and environmental infrastructure or that additional capacity will be provided.
- To provide new homes across all tenures which meet the needs of the local community.
- To improve the provision of and access to digital infrastructure and networks.
- To strengthen the role of town and neighbourhood centres as active, attractive and accessible places and to support their vitality and viability, in accordance with the town centre first principle.

- **Promoting a Net Zero Carbon Place**

- To prioritise the reuse of existing buildings and the use of vacant and brownfield land.
- To promote sustainable design to provide for energy conservation and generation, ensuring a reduction in carbon emissions and the move towards a net zero carbon place and economy.
- To achieve the area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources, in line with national climate change targets.
- To reduce emissions through prioritisation of net zero carbon and sustainable transport.
- To minimise the risk of flooding.
- To minimise the impacts on the water environment.
- To facilitate the sustainable use of waste and minerals.

7.2.4 The objectives provide a strong focus on placemaking, reducing the need to travel, reducing carbon emissions, enhancing the natural and built environment and improving the health and well-being of our communities. They are underpinned by the environmental principle of sustainability and are considered to have a positive impact across all of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) objectives. They are assessed in Appendix 3. The Reporters findings sought to strengthen the Proposed LDP2's approach towards meeting net zero objectives through amendments to spatial objective 3. This will have a positive impact across the SEA objectives.

7.2.5 **Objective 1: Creating Sustainable Places and Communities**

7.2.6 This objective aims to create safer, better designed and more accessible places for people to live and work. It will help to support healthy lifestyles and the wellbeing of our residents.

7.2.7 This environmentally focused objective of the LDP will have a positive environmental impact as it will afford the protection of designated nature sites and species and the built and historic environments. Enhancement of heritage will impact positively on the historic and built environment ensuring that the delivery of the LDP protects and enhances listed buildings, ancient monuments and protects the integrity of designated conservation areas.

7.2.8 Improving access to greenspaces and the integration of multi-functional green networks will have positive impacts on physical health and well-being. Promoting green travel by means of walking and cycling will also positively impact upon air quality, providing further positive benefits for human health. Its impact on the environment is a positive one.

7.2.9 **Objective 2: Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth**

7.2.10 This objective states the Council's support of sustainable and inclusive economic growth within the area. This objective will deliver housing, employment and community facilities in sustainable locations and will help strengthen the role of town and neighbourhood centres for the benefit of the local population and economy.

7.2.11 It will help reduce the need to travel and the reliance on car use by providing infrastructure and services locally. Improved access to high quality digital infrastructure and provision of local job opportunities will have positive impacts on the local population and economy. This will help reduction in car usage and the need to travel which will have a positive impact on the environment by reducing pollution levels, leading to improved air quality as well as positive impacts on human health, the water environment, flora and fauna and climate.

7.2.12 In bringing forward new development the Objective will have a potentially negative impact as a result of the land use change, in some instances from greenfield. This will be mitigated through master planning of larger scale releases including the Strategic Development Opportunities and through the preparation of development briefs. A suite of LDP policies which support the incorporation of green network at the forefront of development, will help to lessen the landscape impact and support sustainable travel and human health. An increase in waste can be mitigated by way of reduction by ensuring new development incorporates space for the Council's 4 bin policy, encouraging residents to recycle, thus reducing the overall volume of waste going to landfill. Policy E11 addresses waste management requirements.

7.2.13 **Objective 3: Promoting a Net Zero Carbon Place**

7.2.14 This objective promotes both sustainable development and a reduction in carbon emissions. This includes the redevelopment and remediation of vacant and brownfield land which will impact positively on the urban landscape, the water environment and reduce the need for development out-with the urban area.

7.2.15 This compliments the LDP strategy of consolidation and regeneration. Remediation of any contamination that may be present as a result of previous uses will be required through the planning process and will have positive impacts on soil and water.

7.2.16 A reduction in carbon emissions can be achieved in a number of ways ranging from high quality development such as well insulated housing that makes the best use of natural daylight to reduced reliance on private transport, the use of renewable energy.

7.2.17 The provision of robust green infrastructure in new and existing development will support active travel, sustainable urban drainage, biodiversity and will contribute to the creation of successful places. This Objective delivers positive outcomes across a range of environmental indicators including air and climate, biodiversity, human health and the water environment.

7.3 Section 2: Managing and Enabling Growth

Managing and Enabling Growth Policies and Schedules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy 1: Development Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy 2: Development Contributions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy 3: City Deal
Schedule 1: City Deal Proposals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M1: Master Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M2.1: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity – Maidenhill/ Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M2.2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity - Barrhead South – Springfield, Springfield, LyonCross
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M3: Barrhead North Strategic Development Opportunity – Shanks/Glasgow Road Barrhead
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M4: Braidbar Quarry, Giffnock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M5: Locality Plans
Schedule 2: Locality Plans

7.3.1 The Development Strategy provides the framework for managing change and shaping how the area will develop in the future. The LDP focusses future development on sustainable locations, safeguarding and maintaining the green belt and countryside and making efficient use of land and buildings in urban areas.

7.3.2 The contribution made by the Development Strategy to the placemaking objectives is particularly important. As well as protection of the natural and built environment, the LDP seeks to raise the quality of new development through requirements for new proposals to allow ease of movement as part of a clear movement hierarchy and active travel network in accordance with Designing Streets principles, to be energy efficient, incorporate integrated green infrastructure and provide a positive sense of place and identity.

7.3.3 There are a number of strategic and development management policies contained within this section, which set out the Council's approach to delivering sustainable development across East Renfrewshire.

7.3.4 As referred to above, the LDP promotes an approach of consolidation and regeneration which focusses development in the urban areas and enhancing existing places.

7.3.5 **Strategic Policy 1: Development Strategy**

7.3.6 Strategic Policy 1 sets out the Council's spatial approach to development. It promotes regeneration, consolidation and environmental enhancement of the urban areas through the provision of an efficient and sustainable use of land; buildings and infrastructure that encourages the re-use of brownfield and vacant sites; the incorporation of multi-functional green network; and the protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment.

7.3.7 This will have a positive impact on Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS), Ancient Woodland, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), greenspace and projects promoting biodiversity. It should also have a positive impact on the landscape as it assists in the protection of agricultural land and regeneration of the urban area.

7.3.8 Strategic Policy 1 promotes continued master planned development in 3 Strategic Development Opportunities (SDO's) at Maidenhill/ Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns, Barrhead North and Barrhead South. This controlled urban expansion was promoted

through LDP1 and development within the SDO's commenced during the period of that plan.

- 7.3.9 The LDP does not promote any new housing sites but rolls forward a number of sites included in LDP1, including the SDO's. This approach will provide high quality, sustainable housing close to local services and amenities and will provide positive benefits to health and well-being.
- 7.3.10 These development sites were the subject of detailed assessment through LDP1 and were considered against the updated baseline data. The results do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously. It is therefore considered that the SEA for LDP1 is still relevant.
- 7.3.11 It is noted in Appendix 3 that new development promoted through this Policy may impact on human health. Construction hours will be controlled through the development management process and the impact of new development on a greenfield site will be addressed through the provision of robust green infrastructure, which will be set out in master plans and development briefs. This will help provide an attractive environment, active travel opportunities and improved human health.
- 7.3.12 A number of the sites identified for urban growth encompass Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS). The LDP therefore has the potential to negatively impact LBS. The LDP aims to mitigate this negative impact through the master plans which have been prepared for these areas. They promote careful design which helps prevent development from adversely impacting the LBS. In the case of Barrhead South, where development has been planned within an LBS, an environmental impact assessment has concluded that there are other areas of the SDO which would benefit from protection and therefore the mitigation in this instance is through compensation.
- 7.3.13 There are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) areas present in any of the 3 growth areas with the exception of a small area of woodland. This master plan for this area takes this into account to ensure the trees covered by TPOs will not be negatively impacted by development.
- 7.3.14 Some of the other proposal sites identified for development do fall within TPO areas. There is therefore the potential for the trees protected by these TPO areas to be negatively affected by these proposals. The LDP mitigates this impact through Policy D7.
- 7.3.15 None of the 3 expansion areas impact on areas of Ancient Woodland.
- 7.3.16 Barrhead South expansion area encroaches onto land which falls within the boundary of Dams to Darnley Country Park. There are a number of projects promoting biodiversity ongoing in the park. Development in this area could therefore impose a negative impact on projects, species and habitats identified in the Dams to Darnley Park's Management Plan or the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The LDP will mitigate this negative impact through the master plan which has been prepared to guide development in this area.
- 7.3.17 The 3 expansion areas will lead to the loss of areas characterised as farmland. Likewise some of the other proposal sites identified for development will also result in the loss of farmland. Loss of agricultural land will have a negative environmental impact for which there is not mitigation. The LDP will lessen the impact through the incorporation of greenspace and green networks within development areas. There is emphasis on the development of brownfield and vacant land which aims to prevent further loss of agricultural land.
- 7.3.18 Any contamination associated with brownfield sites will be assessed through the development management process and where considered necessary, remedial measures will be employed to ensure that sites are fit for purpose. Remediation will result in a positive environmental impact as it will improve soil condition and bring sites back into use having both environmental and amenity benefits. Any impacts on the water

environment from contamination will also be assessed and remediated potentially improving water quality.

7.3.19 Strategic Policy 1 will enable the phased release of sites to allow efficient use and co-ordinated delivery of a range of local infrastructure to ensure that development does not adversely impact existing facilities.

7.3.20 Brownfield sites are predominantly within existing urban areas which have better existing connections to sustainable transport. An increased level of traffic is often associated with the introduction of development to an area. The LDP will mitigate against the negative environmental impact that is brought about by increased traffic. Sustainable travel plans will help mitigate and have positive impacts on both the environment (particularly air quality) and health and wellbeing.

7.3.21 The impact on the built environment will be considered through this policy. The policy will have a positive impact on the built heritage through the requirement to protect conservation area status and enhance listed buildings, scheduled monuments etc.

7.3.22 **Strategic Policy 2: Development Contributions**

7.3.23 The Council wishes to secure community infrastructure and environmental benefits to mitigate against environmental or social impacts arising from new development.

7.3.24 The delivery of the infrastructure would be dealt with through other policies within the LDP (with particular reference to Strategic Policy 1).

7.3.25 We have reviewed the Policies which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. For Strategic Policy 2 this did not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously and the results are shown in Appendix 3.

7.3.26 Strategic Policy 2 is concerned with securing infrastructure and benefits and therefore has positive or neutral environmental impacts. We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant and have not provided further detailed assessment. No mitigation was previously required.

7.3.27 Adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance is in place and will be refreshed to support the LDP2.

7.3.28 **Strategic Policy 3: City Deal**

7.3.29 Strategic Policy 3 is introduced in LDP to reflect the significance of the City Deal initiative. Whilst the overall Policy has largely positive impacts upon the environment and has a positive impact upon population and human health and transport, there are negative impacts which have been highlighted through the assessment.

7.3.30 Transport infrastructure is a key City Deal project which aims to enhance the local and strategic road network. This will have a negative impact upon air quality and pollution through increased car usage. However, this will be mitigated through sustainable and active travel options including a new railway station, and new walking and cycle routes. The project also opens up opportunities for access to services, facilities and local employment.

7.3.31 Projects which form part of this initiative, as shown in Schedule 1, were identified and assessed during the preparation of LDP1 and are recommended to be carried forward to the LDP. We have reviewed the sites which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in the assessment matrix and do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.

- 7.3.32 We consider the SEA for the adopted LDP1 and the Supplementary Planning Guidance: Dams to Darnley June 2015 to still be relevant and have not provided further detailed assessment.
- 7.3.33 In certain cases projects may also be mentioned under other Policies and Schedules contained within the LDP.
- 7.3.34 **Areas for Change- Spatial Delivery of Growth**
- 7.3.35 To deliver the Development Strategy as defined in Strategic Policy 1, significant change and development is being promoted in particular parts of East Renfrewshire. Master plans have been prepared as Supplementary Planning Guidance to set the planning context for the 3 key master plan areas promoted through LDP1 namely: Maidenhill; Barrhead South; and Barrhead North. These sites provide a long term supply of land for development up to and beyond 2029 and remain a core strategic component of the LDP. In addition the City Deal proposals will assist with delivering the strategic infrastructure required to support these proposals.
- 7.3.36 **Policy M1: Master Plans**
- 7.3.37 This Policy is a statement of the Council's commitment to prepare master plans or development briefs to set the planning context for the development of major sites, alongside the delivery strategy.
- 7.3.38 We have reviewed those Policies which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The emphasis of Policy M1 has not altered substantially and we therefore consider the SEA for the adopted LDP1, which includes the Supplementary Planning Guidance: Maidenhill Master Plan (June 2015), Barrhead South Master Plan (June 2015) and Barrhead North Master Plan (June 2015) to still be relevant for Policy M1.
- 7.3.39 Whilst delivery of the Strategic Development Opportunities is embedded within the adopted master plans for each area, the LDP includes new text in Policies M2.1, M2.2, M3 and M4 which provides additional emphasis on the provision of an enhanced and multi-functional green network. This aims to support improved open space and active travel opportunities as part of the new development.
- 7.3.40 **Policy M2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity**
- 7.3.41 This Policy supports the planned urban growth of Barrhead and Newton Mearns in accordance with adopted master plans.
- 7.3.42 We have reviewed the policies which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. For Policy M2 this did not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.
- 7.3.43 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy M2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity.
- 7.3.44 **Policy M2.1: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity – Maidenhill/ Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns**
- 7.3.45 This Policy supports development in the areas of Maidenhill/Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns Strategic Development Opportunity in accordance with stipulated principles of development set out in the master plan.
- 7.3.46 We have reviewed the policies and sites which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in Appendix 3 and do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.
- 7.3.47 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy M2.1: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity - Maidenhill/Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns and have

not provided further detailed assessment, other than to carry forward any mitigation requirements previously identified.

- 7.3.48 Residential development has commenced on a number of sites located within this SDO, alongside associated infrastructure including Maidenhill Primary School. The residential programming is reflected in Schedule 15 of the LDP and the associated Action Programme.

7.3.49 **Policy M2.2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity - Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, Lyoncross**

- 7.3.50 This Policy supports development in the area of Barrhead South Strategic Development Opportunity in accordance with stipulated principles of development set out in the master plan.

- 7.3.51 We have reviewed the policies and sites which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in Appendix 3 and do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.

- 7.3.52 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy M2.2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity- Barrhead South- Springhill, Springfield, Lyoncross and have not provided further detailed assessment, other than to carry forward any mitigation requirements previously identified.

- 7.3.53 Residential development has commenced on a number of sites located within this SDO. The residential programming is reflected in Schedule 15 of the LDP and the associated Action Programme.

7.3.54 **Policy M3: Barrhead North Strategic Development Opportunity -Shanks/Glasgow Road, Barrhead**

- 7.3.55 This Policy supports development in the area of Shanks/ Glasgow Road, Barrhead Strategic Development Opportunity in accordance with stipulated principles of development set out in the master plan.

- 7.3.56 We have reviewed the policies and sites which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in Appendix 3 and do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.

- 7.3.57 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy M3: Strategic Development Opportunity - Shanks/ Glasgow Road, Barrhead and have not provided further detailed assessment, other than to carry forward any mitigation requirements previously identified.

- 7.3.58 Residential development has commenced on a number of sites located within this SDO. The residential programming is reflected in Schedule 15 of the LDP and the associated Action Programme.

7.3.59 **Policy M4: Braidbar Quarry, Giffnock**

- 7.3.60 This Policy supports the retention of this area of open space under Policy D5 and as a longer term development opportunity, until an appropriate comprehensive remediation strategy covering the entire site can be put in place.

- 7.3.61 We have reviewed the policies which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in Appendix 3 and do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously.

- 7.3.62 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy M4 and have not provided further detailed assessment, other than to carry forward any mitigation requirements previously identified.
- 7.3.63 Whilst the overall aim of the Policy remains intact it is prudent to highlight a number of minor changes which encourage the provision of an enhanced and multi-functional green network as part of any future development proposals and which also provide early notice of the continued protection of greenspace at Huntly Park from future development.
- 7.3.64 These enhancements will have a positive environmental impact on biodiversity, landscape, human health, air quality, access and recreational values that the green network affords.
- 7.3.65 A development brief will be prepared to guide future proposals.
- 7.3.66 **Policy M5: Locality Plans**
- 7.3.67 The locality plans as listed in Schedule 2 have been written/are being prepared as a separate process to the LDP under the Community Empowerment Act 2015.
- 7.3.68 This SEA is therefore unable to influence the outcome of the already prepared plans.
- 7.3.69 Any development requiring planning permission will be subjected to the proposals in this LDP which is aligned with the outcome of this SEA.
- 7.3.70 The locality plan areas have therefore not been considered any further within this assessment.

7.4 Section 3: Creating Sustainable Places and Communities

Creating Sustainable Places and Communities: Policies and Schedules	
•	Policy D1: Placemaking and Design
•	Policy D1.1: Extensions and alterations to existing buildings for residential purposes
•	Policy D1.2: Residential Sub-Division and Replacement
•	Policy D2: General Urban Areas
•	Policy D3: Green Belt and Countryside around Towns (CAT)
•	Policy D3.1: Conversion of Rural Buildings
•	Policy D3.2: Replacement Dwelling(s)
•	Policy D3.3: New Build Housing
•	Policy D4: Green Networks and Infrastructure
	Schedule 3: Green Networks and Projects
•	Policy D5: Protection of Urban Greenspace
•	Policy D6: Open Space Requirements in New Development
	Schedule 4: Open Space Requirements
•	Policy D7: Natural Environment Features
	Schedule 5: Natural Environment Features
•	Policy D8: Sustainable Transport Networks
•	Policy D9: Access
•	Policy D10: Transport Impact
•	Policy D11: Electric Charging Infrastructure
	Schedule 6: Sustainable Transport Networks and Access Projects
	Schedule 7: Environmental Projects
•	Policy D12: Community and Education Facilities and Infrastructure
•	Policy D13: Outdoor Sports Facilities
	Schedule 8: Community Facilities
	Schedule 9: Education Facilities

• Policy D14: Management and Protection of the Built Heritage
• Policy D15: Listed Buildings
• Policy D16: Conservation Areas
Schedule 10: Conservation Areas
• Policy D17: Gardens and Designed Landscapes
Schedule 11: Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes
• Policy D18: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites
Schedule 12: Scheduled Monuments
• Policy D19: Proposed Conservation Areas
Schedule 13: Proposed Conservation Areas
• Policy D20: Environmental Protection Projects
Schedule 14: Environmental Protection Projects
• Policy D21: Advertisements
• Policy D22: Airport Safeguarding

- 7.4.1 To reflect Spatial Objective 1 the LDP sets out key policies for placemaking and design; green belt and rural areas; built and natural environment; sustainable transport; community; education and sports facilities; and green networks, infrastructure and open space.
- 7.4.2 The LDP has a strong focus on raising the quality and standards of design in new development and application of Designing Streets principles to contribute to successful placemaking.
- 7.4.3 Policies D1 and E1 set out criteria which development proposals must also accord with in order to achieve the six qualities of successful places. They apply to all forms of development and are applicable within urban and rural areas. A Placemaking and Design Supplementary Guidance will be prepared to provide further detail and guidance.
- 7.4.4 The creation of high quality places and neighbourhoods that people find attractive, accessible and want to live in provides positive impacts in terms of transport, population and human health, and landscape. The requirement to consider green infrastructure at the outset of development will have a positive impact on surface flooding and open space and bring them to the forefront of the development process. There is also a requirement for Built Heritage issues to be fully referenced in the Supplementary Guidance. This will provide a positive impact upon cultural heritage.
- 7.4.5 **Policy D1: Placemaking and Design**
- 7.4.6 Development proposals for the urban and rural area will be assessed against a range of criteria contained within Policy D1 which promote well designed sustainable development. These contribute to the 6 qualities of a successful place as outlined in SPP and the Scottish Government's Policy Statement Designing Streets.
- 7.4.7 Policy D1 will be supplemented by Placemaking and Design Supplementary Guidance and revised Householder Design Guidance and Daylight and Sunlight Supplementary Guidance (SG).
- 7.4.8 The criteria that form Policy D1 are considered to be environmentally focused and therefore will have mostly positive environmental impacts with protection afforded to landscape character, the green network, trees, green space and other biodiversity features.
- 7.4.9 Consideration of green infrastructure at the outset of development will have a positive impact on surface flooding, open space, active travel and vegetation and will bring them to the forefront of the development process.
- 7.4.10 This Policy also considers the impact of development on the character and setting of an area. It promotes permeable, legible places through a clear sustainable movement

hierarchy which will support a range of active travel, ease of movement and connectivity to surrounding areas.

- 7.4.11 Identification of opportunities for sustainable transportation, with particular focus on pedestrian and cycle opportunities promotes health and well-being but also assists in the reduction of private transport use and deterioration of air quality and contribution to greenhouse gasses.
- 7.4.12 The LDP aims to create high quality places and neighbourhoods that people find attractive, accessible and want to live in. The assessment therefore scores positively for transport, population and human health, and landscape.
- 7.4.13 Increased household and commercial waste arising as a result of development may have a negative environmental impact. This will be addressed through Policy E11: Waste Management.
- 7.4.14 **Policy D1.1: Extensions and alterations to existing buildings for residential purposes**
- 7.4.15 It is considered that given the nature of this Policy it would not have a significant environmental impact. Permission for development of this nature will be assessed fully under other umbrella Policies, including Policy D1 which have been the subject of SEA. It is therefore not considered that an SEA of Policy D1.1 is required.
- 7.4.16 **Policy D1.2: Residential Sub-Division and Replacement**
- 7.4.17 It is considered that given the nature of this Policy it would not have a significant environmental impact. Permission for development of this nature will be assessed fully under other umbrella Policies, including Policy D1 which have been the subject of SEA. It is therefore not considered that an SEA of Policy D1.2 is required.
- 7.4.18 **Policy D2: General Urban Areas**
- 7.4.19 An increase in the extent of the urban area has occurred as a result of new development which has occurred during the period of LDP1.
- 7.4.20 This Policy seeks to resist proposals which would be out of keeping with and detrimental to the surrounding area. However other proposals that complement or even enhance an area will be supported in principle provided other policies of the LDP can be satisfied.
- 7.4.21 We have reviewed the policies which were subjected to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in the assessment matrix and for Policy D2 do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously. No mitigation requirements were previously identified.
- 7.4.22 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy D2 and have not provided further detailed assessment.
- 7.4.23 **Policy D3: Green Belt and Countryside around Towns (CAT)**
- 7.4.24 Revisions to the green belt have been made to reflect minor cartographical changes and new development which has occurred during the period of LDP1.
- 7.4.25 This Policy aims to safeguard the green belt and countryside around towns (CAT) from development which is not considered appropriate for a rural location or does not respect the character of the area.
- 7.4.26 This Policy is primarily concerned with protecting the character of the rural area and impact that any development will have on the local setting and therefore has a positive impact on the landscape character.
- 7.4.27 Whilst it is not specifically aimed at the protection of the flora and fauna that inhabit areas of the green belt, a secondary result of the restrictions placed on development in the

green belt, has a positive impact as it affords a level of protection to the flora and fauna that exist within its boundaries.

7.4.28 Likewise the restrictions will help to preserve existing land use and prevent the loss of agricultural land and deterioration of soil and water quality.

7.4.29 We have reviewed the Policies which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. The results are shown in Appendix 3 and for Policy D3 do not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously. No mitigation requirements were previously identified. Although the reporters recommendations included an amendment to Policy D3 to cross refer to Policy SG1 on Housing delivery this is not viewed as resulting in any significant environmental impact or change to the previous findings.

7.4.30 We therefore consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy D3 and have not provided further detailed assessment.

7.4.31 **Policy D3.1: Conversion of Rural Buildings**

7.4.32 It is considered that given the nature of this Policy it would not have a significant environmental impact. Permission for development of this nature will be assessed fully under other umbrella Policies, including Policy D3 which have been the subject of SEA. It is therefore not considered that an SEA of Policy D3.1 is required.

7.4.33 **Policy D3.2: Replacement Dwelling(s)**

7.4.34 It is considered that given the nature of this Policy it would not have a significant environmental impact. Permission for development of this nature will be assessed fully under other umbrella Policies, including Policy D3 which have been the subject of SEA. It is therefore not considered that an SEA of Policy D3.2 is required.

7.4.35 **Policy D3.3: New Build Housing**

7.4.36 It is considered that given the nature of this Policy it would not have a significant environmental impact. Permission for development of this nature will be assessed fully under other umbrella Policies, including Policy D3 which have been the subject of SEA. It is therefore not considered that an SEA of Policy D3.3 is required.

7.4.37 **Policy D4: Green Networks and Infrastructure**

7.4.38 This Policy seeks to protect, promote and enhance a multi-functional and accessible green network and recognises it as a fundamental component of successful placemaking and healthy living. It seeks the provision of multi-functional green networks within new development and recognises that this should be the core component of any master plan or development brief.

7.4.39 Opportunities for enhancing the green network will continue to be developed and key projects are detailed in Schedule 3 of the LDP. Where required these have been assessed and the results shown in Appendix 3. A number of proposals listed in Schedule 3 display positive environmental impacts through the implementation of a range of work which will improve landscape, biodiversity and designated sites, active travel opportunities and as a consequence, population health.

7.4.40 In some instances proposals could have potential impact on geology, biodiversity and flooding but in all cases this will be addressed through appropriate mitigation. This is outlined in Appendix 3.

7.4.41 Additionally, linkages to blue networks such as rivers are beneficial in creating integrated habitat networks, improving biodiversity and flood management.

- 7.4.42 This Policy is a key environmental policy for the LDP and builds upon the first green network policy included in LDP1. A revised Green Network SG will be prepared and together with Policy D4 will ensure the green network's integrity is protected from development through the development management process and is supported by open space requirements set out in Policy D6 and Schedule 4.
- 7.4.43 Policy D4 is environmentally focused ensuring the provision of green infrastructure is at the forefront of development with examples being:
- Open space;
 - Landscaping;
 - Biodiversity ;
 - SUDs;
 - Habitat connectivity; and
 - Access.
- 7.4.44 The Policy promotes interconnectivity with the green network and aims to prevent isolated pockets of open space and encourages use of the network promoting journeys by sustainable means.
- 7.4.45 It has a positive impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, human health, air quality, access and recreation that the green network provides. The green network comprises land of natural, semi natural and manmade greenspace, active travel and recreational routes, watercourses, woodland and other habitats. These areas promote the linkage of wildlife sites and corridors, landscape features, watercourses and areas of open space.
- 7.4.46 The Policy is focused on urban areas and provides connectivity to the surrounding green belt. The continued protection of urban greenspaces (Policy D5) is considered to have a positive impact on the environment and human health. It will ensure that the health and wellbeing of residents will not be adversely affected as a result of the removal and isolation of greenspace but instead improved by its availability. This will have positive effects on health issues such as obesity and high blood pressure.
- 7.4.47 Other positive impacts include the promotion of health and well-being as these natural sites provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and active travel. Protection from development will ensure the natural landscape is not adversely impacted.
- 7.4.48 This Policy is assessed as having a wholly positive environmental impact.
- 7.4.49 **Policy D5: Protection of Urban Greenspace**
- 7.4.50 This policy aims to safeguard and support a multi-functional network of urban greenspaces, including outdoor sports facilities. Loss of the urban greenspaces will be resisted unless proposals satisfy the criteria set out in the Policy. Proposals for outdoor sports will be assessed against Policy D13.
- 7.4.51 The protection of these open areas is a wholly positive environmental policy and is considered to contribute positively to carbon reduction, biodiversity, landscape, soil, population and transport.
- 7.4.52 Its alliance to Policy D4 provides a strong basis for the retention of greenspace and the wider green networks in perpetuity.
- 7.4.53 **Policy D6: Open Space Requirements in New Development**
- 7.4.54 This Policy sets out the requirements for open space provision within a development that is to be designed to be accessible for activities such as play, sitting, informal sports and community gatherings. This is shown in Schedule 4.
- 7.4.55 This policy sits alongside Policies D4 and D5 and supports the LDP's wider placemaking agenda and compliments Designing Streets principles.

7.4.56 This is a key environmental policy of the LDP and has a positive environmental impact. Schedule 4 of the LDP has been considered as part of the assessment of Policy D6.

7.4.57 Policy D7: Natural Environment Features

7.4.58 The primary focus of this Policy is to protect the following types of designated sites, which are set out in Schedule 5 of the LDP

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)
- Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS)
- Waulkmill Local Nature Reserve

7.4.59 This Policy has a positive impact on sites designated for their importance to science and nature. Such sites include designations for their flora, fauna, habitats, ancient woodland and geology. Their protection has a positive impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, human health, air quality, access and recreation.

7.4.60 Whilst designated sites are not impacted greatly by development identified through the LDP, other green network and sustainable transport projects could have an impact and will be assessed against the Policy. Schedule 5 of the LDP has been considered as part of the assessment of Policy D7.

7.4.61 This Policy has a positive environmental impact.

7.4.62 Policy D8: Sustainable Transport Networks

7.4.63 This Policy promotes a sustainable and integrated transport network, seeks to reduce the reliance on car use and the overall need to travel, through the promotion of sustainable locations for development. It also seeks to maintain and improve connectivity within East Renfrewshire and linkages to the wider Clydeside region.

7.4.64 The LDP directs development to sustainable locations close to services and facilities and a variety of modes of transport including bus and/or train. This potentially provides opportunities for improvements in these areas and will support the LDP's wider agenda of creating healthy active communities.

7.4.65 Through the promotion of a sustainable transport hierarchy, which supports a reduction in car usage and increase in active travel, there will be a positive impact on health and wellbeing, air quality and climate.

7.4.66 This Policy will ensure that new developments include provision for a sustainable and integrated transport network. Improved access to a high quality digital infrastructure will also help reduce the need to travel and is particularly important for communities in rural areas. In turn this will have positive impacts upon the climate and air quality.

7.4.67 Travel by sustainable means, and the creation of a robust green network to support it, will have a positive impact on the environment reducing the impact on air quality including the reduction of greenhouse gasses. Other positive impacts are to human health and biodiversity.

7.4.68 Monitoring of baseline data will assess the impact that this policy has on air quality from road transport.

7.4.69 Individual proposals are contained within Schedules 6 and where required are considered in Appendix 3. They have a positive environmental impact, however mitigation is identified which seeks to address issues relating to biodiversity and designated sites, increased car vehicle use and landscape.

7.4.70 These impacts could be expected given the nature of the proposals which seek the construction of new access opportunities and increased movement of people to, for instance Dams to Darnley Country Park.

7.4.71 Notwithstanding their overall aim is to improve opportunities for active travel thus potentially leading to a reduction in car usage and improvement in population health as a result of increased activity and a reduction in issues such as high blood pressure and obesity.

7.4.72 Schedule 7 of the LDP was been considered as part of the SEA of LDP1. We have reviewed the Projects which were the subject of detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. For Schedule 7 this did not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed previously and consider this SEA to still be relevant. We have not provided further detailed assessment.

7.4.73 Policy D9: Access

7.4.74 The aim of Policy D9 is to protect the existing and proposed outdoor access routes from being adversely impacted by development. It will also support proposals which enhance, extend and create new integrated walking and cycling routes.

7.4.75 Existing infrastructure will continue to be protected and new development will either provide new or contribute towards existing opportunities.

7.4.76 This will ensure that the health and wellbeing of residents will not be adversely affected as a result of the removal and isolation of such access routes but instead improved by the availability of routes. This will have positive effects on health issues such as obesity and high blood pressure.

7.4.77 This Policy supports sustainable travel as a means of getting around the authority, by reducing the reliance on the private vehicle. It looks to promote an integrated active travel network which reduces residents' reliance on cars. This will benefit health and well-being, air quality and reduction in greenhouse gasses.

7.4.78 This has a positive environmental impact.

7.4.79 Policy D10: Transport Impact

7.4.80 This Policy requires compliance with the principles of Designing Streets and seeks to ensure that there will be no significant adverse impact on road safety, active travel provision, public transport and residential amenity.

7.4.81 Whilst this Policy has a positive environmental impact, through the continued prioritisation of active travel and the health and well-being and air quality benefits this could bring, there may be negative impacts resulting from road improvement implementation as a result of this Policy. Strategic Policy 2 will however seek to address impacts on infrastructure through appropriate mitigation and enhancements to walking and cycling routes.

7.4.82 Policy D11: Electric Charging Infrastructure

7.4.83 The Policy seeks to promote the growth of electric vehicle charging network which will assist with carbon reduction objectives and improving health and well-being. Although the reporters recommendations included an amendment to Policy D11 to provide flexibility over the delivery of charging infrastructure this is not viewed as resulting in any significant environmental impact or change to the previous findings.

7.4.84 This has a positive environmental impact.

7.4.85 Policy D12: Community and Education Facilities and Infrastructure

7.4.86 This Policy is aimed at safeguarding and improving community, leisure, health, sport and educational facilities and ensuring that there is sufficient provision to meet the growing population. Schedules 8 and 9 set out a range of projects which seek to address these needs.

- 7.4.87 The rise in pupil numbers is pressurising many educational establishments and a long term approach to planning for education is highlighted in the LDP. This increase in pupil numbers, combined with the requirement to increase nursery provision, is reflected through a number of proposals for nursery and family centre provision and extensions, set out in Schedule 9.
- 7.4.88 Policy D12 will seek to deliver proposals in sustainable locations which will have a positive impact by reducing the need to travel, the reliance on car use and use of brownfield land where possible.
- 7.4.89 By continuing to support sustainable growth, the LDP will help sustain existing communities and services/facilities and contribute towards creating a better environment for people to live and work. The provision of new services and facilities within new housing areas will further enhance quality of life and will have a positive impact upon the population and human health.
- 7.4.90 Existing facilities will continue to be protected and new development will either provide new or contribute towards existing facilities. This will have positive effects on health issues such as obesity and high blood pressure.
- 7.4.91 Schedules 8 and 9 set out community and education proposals and where required these are assessed in Appendix 3. A number of proposals were the subject of SEA through LDP1 and the Dams to Darnley SPG. We have reviewed these Proposals and considered them against the updated baseline data. Where this did not indicate any significant changes from what was assessed we consider the previous SEA's to be relevant and have not provided further detailed assessment.
- 7.4.92 In addition, a number of proposals have planning permission and consequently have not been SEA'd.
- 7.4.93 For those included in Appendix 3, a range of mitigation has been identified, although much of what is proposed will be located on brownfield sites and therefore impact is considered to be acceptable, subject to mitigation. Where proposals are of a significant scale, including Eastwood Leisure Centre and Neilston Village Centre, it is expected that a master plan will be prepared to inform the proposal and maximise its positive impact on the wider environment. These will be subject to their own SEA.
- 7.4.94 **Policy D13: Outdoor Sports Facilities**
- 7.4.95 This Policy seeks to protect existing sports facilities but will consider the provision of limited enabling development to support required infrastructure and upgrades to existing facilities.
- 7.4.96 This Policy has positive effects on health issues such as obesity and high blood pressure and contributes to the wider environment through the protection of open space.
- 7.4.97 Some mitigation is proposed to address potential impact on biodiversity, human health from increased noise and flood risk.
- 7.4.98 **Policy D14: Management and Protection of the Built Heritage**
- 7.4.99 This Policy seeks the positive management of the historic built environment. It aims to ensure that it will be sustainably managed, enhanced and protected whilst supporting appropriate and sensitively managed development that respects and promotes the distinctive local heritage of the area.
- 7.4.100 The LDP recognises that a number of historic buildings are at risk and supports appropriate viable uses and the sensitive introduction of energy efficiency measures.
- 7.4.101 Further guidance and information will be set out in the Placemaking and Design Supplementary Guidance.

- 7.4.102 Policy D14 has been assessed as having a positive impact on built heritage and landscape. A secondary positive impact is that on human health as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 7.4.103 One negative impact is the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings.
- 7.4.104 **Policy D15: Listed Buildings**
- 7.4.105 This Policy aims to protect listed buildings and resists demolition and works which may have an adverse impact on the special interest of a listed building or its setting.
- 7.4.106 Policy D15 has been assessed as having a positive environmental impact on built heritage and landscape. A secondary positive impact is that on human health as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 7.4.107 One negative impact is the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings.
- 7.4.108 **Policy D16: Conservation Areas**
- 7.4.109 The Policy aims to protect the 5 conservation areas listed in Schedule 10 which are assessed as part of this wider Policy. They have been assessed as having a positive environmental impact on built heritage and landscape. A secondary positive impact is on human health as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 7.4.110 This Policy has a positive environmental impact, although the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings may have an adverse impact.
- 7.4.111 **Policy D17: Gardens and Designed Landscapes**
- 7.4.112 The Policy aims to protect the gardens and designed landscapes listed in Schedule 11 which are assessed as part of this wider Policy. The Policy resists development which may have an adverse impact on their character and setting.
- 7.4.113 The Policy has been assessed as having a positive environmental impact on built heritage and landscape. A secondary positive impact is that on human health as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 7.4.114 **Policy D18: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites**
- 7.4.115 The Policy aims to preserve scheduled ancient monuments listed in Schedule 12 (which are assessed as part of this wider Policy) and other nationally important archaeological resources in situ and within an appropriate setting. This will protect against development which will have an adverse effect on them.
- 7.4.116 Policy D18 has been assessed as having a positive environmental impact on built heritage and landscape. A secondary positive impact is on human health, as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 7.4.117 **Policy D19: Proposed Conservation Areas**
- 7.4.118 This Policy promotes the designation of the 2 proposed conservation areas listed in Schedule 13. One area, known as Netherlee is currently an Article 4 Area but due to changes in legislation it is considered that its designation as a conservation area will allow the Council to continue to protect the built heritage and character. The other designation will ensure the protection of Crookfur Cottage Homes.

7.4.119 Schedule 13 has been assessed as part of this wider Policy which will result in a positive environmental impact through protection of the built heritage.

7.4.120 **Policy D20: Environmental Protection Projects**

7.4.121 This Policy pledges the Council's commitment to support the restoration of Crofthead Mill as set out within Schedule 14 and assessed in Appendix 3. The reporters recommendations recognised potential for a mixed use development of employment and community use and that housing may also be acceptable as part of a mixed use development, subject to the submission of a flood risk assessment. This has been reflected in the matrix.

7.4.122 **Policy D21: Advertisements**

7.4.123 This Policy relates to the amenity and public safety for the sitting of advertising boards. It was considered that this policy would not have a significant environmental impact and so no further assessment has been undertaken.

7.4.124 **Policy D22: Airport Safeguarding**

7.4.125 This Policy sets out the Council's support to protect the safeguarded areas for Glasgow and Prestwick Airports. This policy is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact and so no further assessment has been undertaken.

7.5 Section 4: Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth Policies
• Policy SG1: Housing Supply, Delivery and Phasing
• Policy SG2: Housing Mix
• Policy SG3: Specialist Residential and Supported Accommodation
• Policy SG4: Affordable Housing
• Schedule 15: Housing Sites
• Schedule 16: Affordable Housing and Housing for Particular Needs
• Policy SG5: Economic Development
• Schedule 17: Safeguarded Business and Employment Areas
• Policy SG6: Business Proposals
• Schedule 18: Business Proposals
• Policy SG7: Local Employment and Skills
• Policy SG8: Digital Communications Infrastructure
• Policy SG9: Tourism and Visitor Economy
• Policy SG10: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses
• Policy SG11: Town And Neighbourhood Centre Proposals
• Schedule 19: Network of Town and Neighbourhood Centres
• Schedule 20: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Proposals
• Schedule 21: Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)

7.5.1 Economic growth should be sustained, inclusive and sustainable in order to deliver homes, business, jobs, infrastructure and thriving connected local places, and to help create a successful and sustainable economic future for East Renfrewshire.

7.5.2 East Renfrewshire is a highly desirable place to live and with the population expected to increase in the coming years, the Council will face great challenges including meeting the needs of our elderly residents and an increase in the number of households.

- 7.5.3 Provision of infrastructure to support growing communities, including schools, nurseries and leisure facilities has been identified throughout the LDP and is supported by a range of City Deal proposals and other infrastructure programmes, to significantly enhance connectivity and economic development opportunities.
- 7.5.4 Key policies and proposals support inclusive economic growth and aim to help reduce the out-commuting of the workforce by providing more skilled employment opportunities within the area and providing more affordable housing options for local people.
- 7.5.5 The LDP provides sites and land that will allow employment growth and contribute to a balanced economy over the plan period. Transport infrastructure, including improvements to the green network, communities and visitors will be better able to access leisure and tourist opportunities by a range of sustainable transport options.
- 7.5.6 The policies contained within this section of the LDP will deliver housing, employment and community facilities in sustainable locations and will help strengthen the role of town and neighbourhood centres for the benefit of the local population and economy.
- 7.5.7 This will help reduce the need to travel and the reliance on car use by providing infrastructure and services locally. Improved access to a high quality digital infrastructure and provision of local job opportunities will have positive impacts on the local population and economy. This will help reduction in car usage and the need to travel which will have a positive impact on the environment by reducing pollution levels, leading to improved air quality as well as positive impacts on human health, the water environment, flora and fauna and climate.

7.5.8 **Policy SG1: Housing Supply, Delivery and Phasing**

- 7.5.9 Policy SG1, alongside Strategic Policy 1, set out the Council's overall housing requirement over the LDP period. The LDP has carried forward those sites identified in LDP1 as well as windfall sites granted planning permission during that plan period. No new housing sites are being brought forward through the LDP. The housing sites are set out in Schedule 15.
- 7.5.10 The Policy is not considered to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.
- 7.5.11 As not all sites will be brownfield, master plans are in place for the Strategic Development Opportunities and will ensure that these developments are serviced by sustainable transport. Focusing housing proposals within existing urban areas where possible ensures that housing is close to local facilities, which positively impacts on quality of life for older populations and reducing the reliance on private car. A number of separate sustainable transport and green network proposals are contained elsewhere in the LDP and support ease of movement and active travel. Provision for open space is set out in Policy D6 and Schedule 4. Potential increase in waste is noted and will be addressed through Policy E11. Flood risk assessments will be sought where required.
- 7.5.12 The existing housing land supply was assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Adopted LDP1. We have reviewed the sites which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. We consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Policy SG1.

7.5.13 **Policy SG2: Housing Mix**

- 7.5.14 This Policy requires residential proposals to provide a mix and choice of dwelling types, sizes and tenures to meet housing needs, including for people with a disability, older people, families and individuals, to widen housing choice and contribute towards the creation of sustainable mixed communities. The different types of housing are required to be well integrated through the development. It was considered that this policy would not have a significant environmental impact and so no further assessment has been undertaken.

7.5.15 Policy SG3: Specialist Residential and Supported Accommodation

7.5.16 This Policy supports independent living for our older residents and those with particular needs. The Policy will support proposals in the urban area and close to services and facilities. It has a positive environmental impact for human health and will assist in the reduction of car usage, provide energy efficient accommodation and locate development on brownfield sites.

7.5.17 Policy SG4: Affordable Housing

7.5.18 This Policy will be supported by revised Supplementary Guidance (SG) on Affordable Housing.

7.5.19 The provision of affordable housing scores positively for population and human health due to its aim to provide housing that is affordable to local people on modest incomes. A range of mitigation has been included however and seeks to address potential impact of development including noise, waste and flooding.

7.5.20 The intention of this Policy is to increase the delivery of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of the population, which will have a positive effect. This scored positively for its impact upon population and human health. A number of sites for affordable housing and housing for particular needs are listed in Schedule 16 and are supported through this Policy. The existing housing land supply was assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Adopted LDP1. We have reviewed the sites which were subject to detailed assessment through LDP1 and considered them against the updated baseline data. We consider the SEA for LDP1 to still be relevant for Schedule 16.

7.5.21 Policy SG5: Economic Development

7.5.22 This Policy will support the development of a strong and competitive local economy and the creation of a skilled workforce. It meets the aims of objective 2 and supports sustainable and inclusive economic growth within the area. A range of criteria are set out in this Policy in support of this and a number of established business and employment areas are listed in Schedule 17. The areas identified in Schedule 17 have been assessed as part of the wider Policy.

7.5.23 This together with Policies SG7, SG8, SG9, SG10 and SG11 will help reduce the need to travel and the reliance on car use by providing infrastructure and services locally. Improved access to a high quality digital infrastructure and provision of local job opportunities will have positive impacts on the local population and economy. This will help reduction in car usage and the need to travel which will have a positive impact on the environment by reducing pollution levels, leading to improved air quality as well as positive impacts on human health, the water environment, flora and fauna and climate.

7.5.24 Whilst the impact on the environment is a positive one, new development will result in an increase in waste. This can be mitigated by way of reduction by ensuring new development incorporates recycling thus reducing the overall volume of waste going to landfill. Policy E11 addresses waste management requirements. In addition, mitigation is identified in relation to noise, biodiversity, travel and potential flood risk.

7.5.25 Policy SG6: Business Proposals

7.5.26 This Policy supports a range of employment generating uses on sites listed in Schedule 18. Where required, the impact of these proposals is outlined in Appendix 3.

7.5.27 Policy SG7: Local Employment and Skills

7.5.28 This Policy has not been assessed as there are unlikely to be any significant environmental impacts.

7.5.29 Policy SG8: Digital Communications Infrastructure

7.5.30 This Policy has mostly positive environmental impacts. Consideration and mitigation will be required to ensure compatibility with the surrounding area and the impact of new infrastructure on the local population.

7.5.31 Policy SG9: Tourism and the Visitor Economy

7.5.32 The LDP aims to establish the area as a key day visitor destination and increase the number of visitors as well as the number of overnight stays. The Council will aim to provide high quality visitor experiences (and maximise the economic benefits they can bring) and will continue to protect existing visitor facilities whilst promoting a sustainable expansion and enhancement of this sector.

7.5.33 By maintaining and improving facilities and transport infrastructure, including improvements to the green network, communities and visitors will be better able to access leisure and tourist opportunities by a range of sustainable transport options.

7.5.34 Raising the standards of design in all new development including improvements to the public realm across our town centres, urban areas and open spaces will also help to enhance the visitor experience of the area and encourage repeat visits.

7.5.35 This Policy has the potential to deliver positive environmental impacts in terms of population, cultural heritage and landscape. Where opportunities are proposed on brownfield land, the scoring for landscape is considered to have a positive impact. However, as it is possible that not all sites will be brownfield or within the urban area the landscape could also be negatively affected. Other impacts include increased car usage through increased visits to the area.

7.5.36 Policy SG10: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses

7.5.37 This Policy identifies town and neighbourhood centres listed in Schedule 19 as the preferred location for retail, leisure, entertainment, office, residential and community and cultural uses.

7.5.38 The Policy promotes a sequential town centre first approach to assess proposals for uses which generate significant footfall and will seek to increase the diversity of uses in the town centres to include uses such as residential, leisure or employment to generate footfall and promote vitality. In addition, the improvement of the design and layout of centres will be sought.

7.5.39 The Policy supports the Business Improvement Districts as listed in Schedule 21. The areas identified in Schedules 19 and 21 are assessed under the wider Policy and have no significant environmental impacts.

7.5.40 Policy SG11: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Proposals

7.5.41 A number of town and neighbourhood centre proposals are listed in Schedule 20. These include the inclusion of new neighbourhood centres in Barrhead and Newton Mearns which have been previously assessed through LDP1. In addition Town Centre Strategies and Action Programmes will be prepared to guide future action. These proposals focus on urban locations and are unlikely to have significant environmental impacts. Mitigation has been included to address potential impact on air quality, increased travel and waste.

7.5.42 Policy SG12: Business Improvement Districts

7.5.43 This Policy supports the Business Improvement Districts as listed in Schedule 21. There are not considered to be any significant environmental impacts.

7.6 Section 5: Promoting a Net Zero Carbon Place

Promoting a Net Zero Carbon Place Policies
• Policy E1: Sustainable Design
• Policy E2: Renewable Energy
• Policy E3: Protecting Air Quality
• Policy E4: Protecting Soil Quality
• Policy E5: Noise Impacts
• Policy E6: Water Environment
• Policy E7: Flooding
• Policy E8: Water Management
• Policy E9: Waste Water Treatment
• Policy E10: Vacant, Derelict, Contaminated and Unstable Land
• Policy E11: Waste Management
• Schedule 22: Waste Management Facilities
• Policy E12: Minerals

- 7.6.1 The LDP promotes sustainable patterns of development that contribute towards reducing the areas carbon footprint, energy consumption and facilitating the transition to a low carbon economy and low carbon living. A low carbon place which is resilient to the effects of climate change will ensure East Renfrewshire continues to be an attractive place to live, work and visit.
- 7.6.2 Delivering a low carbon future is central to the LDP's Development Strategy. The overall aim is to ensure any negative impacts upon the environment are avoided or mitigated. The LDP seeks to protect and enhance urban and natural environments so that they are capable of being adapted to meet the expected impacts and challenges of climate change.
- 7.6.3 Policies are included within this section of the LDP which support sustainable design and ensure that the area's potential to accommodate renewable energy technologies is realised and optimised, giving careful consideration to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impacts of proposals.
- 7.6.4 This section of the LDP also sets out a range of policies which contribute to tackling climate change through encouraging sustainable site selection; sustainable travel; integrated green infrastructure; reducing waste and pollution; encouraging recycling; promoting sustainable drainage and flood management; and the regeneration of vacant and derelict land. The LDP also seeks to protect and enhance soils (including peat and carbon rich soils), air and water quality as a key element of this approach.
- 7.6.5 Supplementary Guidance on Low and Zero Carbon Delivery that will cover Sustainable Design and Renewable Energy proposals will be prepared to provide further detail and guidance on these issues.
- 7.6.6 **Policy E1: Sustainable Design**
- 7.6.7 The aim of this Policy is to support sustainable design and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. It requires consideration of a number of criteria which address the sustainable use of land, buildings and infrastructure, energy efficient design and construction and zero carbon generating technology.

7.6.8 This Policy has a strong environmental intention and will help reduce carbon emissions, impact positively on climate change and air quality and minimise the detrimental impact of activity on human health. The Reporters findings sought to strengthen the Proposed LDP2's approach towards meeting net zero objectives through amendments to spatial objective 3 and 'Policy E1: Sustainable Design' and to reflect the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019. This will have a positive impact across the SEA objectives.

7.6.9 'It has a positive environmental impact.

7.6.10 **Policy E2: Renewable Energy**

7.6.11 This Policy sets out the Council's support for renewable energy proposals in the form of new build development, infrastructure or the retrofitting of projects. A range of technologies will be supported and it is expected that all proposals adjacent to existing or proposed heat networks should be capable of connecting to the heat network.

7.6.12 All proposals will be assessed using paragraph 169 of Scottish Planning Policy and the Supplementary Guidance on Low and Zero Carbon Delivery.

7.6.13 Renewable energy technology will have a mostly positive impact on carbon reduction. Applications will require to be accompanied by satisfactory mitigation measures to alleviate any adverse environmental impacts, including potentially visual, landscape, soil, water, biodiversity, and noise.

7.6.14 **Policy E3: Protecting Air Quality**

7.6.15 This Policy aims to minimise impacts of new developments and associated road traffic on air quality and will have a positive environmental impact on air quality and human health.

7.6.16 **Policy E4: Protecting Soil Quality**

7.6.17 This Policy aims to minimise adverse impacts on soil, including the unnecessary disturbance of peat or other carbon rich soils. This will have a positive environmental impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, human health and air quality.

7.6.18 Two new SEA environmental objectives have been included which seek to protect carbon rich soils, including peat.

7.6.19 **Policy E5: Noise Impact**

7.6.20 This Policy aims to minimise impacts of noise arising from new development and will have a positive environmental impact on human health.

7.6.21 **Policy E6: Water Environment**

7.6.22 This Policy pledges the Council's commitment to the water environment. The Policy states that proposals should seek to maximise opportunities to enhance the water environment in terms of its ecological status, green networks and biodiversity.

7.6.23 Proposals that are likely to have a detrimental impact on the water environment will not be supported.

7.6.24 The Policy is seen to have a positive environmental impact on the water environment as well as biodiversity, landscape and human health. This Policy has not been assessed further as there are unlikely to be any significant environmental impacts.

7.6.25 **Policy E7: Flooding**

- 7.6.26 This Policy will restrict development (including land raising) on areas of land liable to flooding, or where it will increase the flood risk elsewhere. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required for any development within the functional flood plain and this is referenced in the LDP.
- 7.6.27 The Policy seeks to safeguard the storage capacity of the functional flood plain and protect land with the potential to manage flood risk. The green network contributes to this and river naturalisation works being undertaken by the Council will also assist and are referred to elsewhere in the SEA. The incorporation of green and blue infrastructure in new development will have a positive impact in terms of water management, biodiversity, health and well-being and landscape.
- 7.6.28 The Policy is seen to have a positive environmental impact both on the water environment, biodiversity, landscape and population health.

7.6.29 **Policy E8: Water Management**

- 7.6.30 This Policy requires the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage into all new developments. This will mitigate any impacts on water quality as surface water runoff will be moderated on site. The surface area to be covered by impermeable surfaces is to be kept to a minimal.
- 7.6.31 This Policy supports the adoption of an ecological approach to surface water management through habitat creation or enhancement and the incorporation of green and blue networks within new development. This will have positive impacts for both the water environment and biodiversity. This approach will be discussed further in the Green Network Supplementary Guidance and the preparation of master plans and development briefs for larger sites should ensure a holistic approach is taken to water management across development sites.

7.6.32 **Policy E9: Waste Water Treatment**

- 7.6.33 This Policy requires new developments to connect to the public sewerage system with the exceptions outlined in the policy. This will ensure that the cumulative effect of new developments does not have any adverse impact on the environment.
- 7.6.34 Where it is not possible to connect to the public sewerage system, the development is required to be served by a private system which is subject to the guidelines and Policies set out by SEPA. The will ensure development does not have any significant negative environmental impacts.

7.6.35 **Policy E10: Vacant, Derelict, Contaminated and Unstable Land**

- 7.6.36 The remediation and redevelopment of vacant and derelict land and buildings is a priority for the Council and is a key theme in the overall Development Strategy. The LDP focusses future development on sustainable locations, safeguarding and maintaining the green belt and countryside and making efficient use of land and buildings in urban areas.
- 7.6.37 This Policy requires proposals to optimise the remediation and redevelopment of vacant and derelict land and contaminated land and buildings where appropriate.
- 7.6.38 Any contamination associated with brownfield sites will be assessed through the development management process and where considered necessary remedial measures will be employed to ensure that sites are fit for purpose. Remediation will result in a positive environmental impact as it will improve soil condition and bring sites back into use having both environmental and amenity benefits. Any impacts on the water environment from contamination will also be assessed and remediated potentially improving water quality.
- 7.6.39 This Policy has a positive environmental impact. The Reporters recommendations included the addition of the consideration of unstable land to Policy E10. It is not viewed

that this change will alter the findings of this report and the policy will still result in a positive environmental impact.

7.6.40 Policy E11: Waste Management

7.6.41 This Policy safeguards existing waste management facilities and prevents any development on or adjacent to existing sites which would adversely affect their operation.

7.6.42 The Policy should ensure that new facilities are not developed on greenfield sites. Waste should not degrade soil or water quality or introduce contamination to non-contaminated sites.

7.6.43 The future decommission and restoration of such sites must be implemented following cessation of the use. This should ensure sites are returned back to usable land and do not impact the long-term landscape.

7.6.44 This Policy has positive environmental impact. The Waste Management Facilities contained within Schedule 22 of the LDP are assessed as part of this wider Policy.

7.6.45 Policy E12: Minerals

7.6.46 The intent behind this Policy is to safeguard areas of workable mineral resources.

7.6.47 Where proposals for new or extended mineral extraction are sought, the Policy aims to ensure proposals are assessed against a number of criteria which consider the impact to the natural environment, landscape, built and historic environment.

7.6.48 In addition the Policy sets out provision to ensure that the restoration and after care of the site are put in place at the onset to ensure the site is brought back into usable land.

7.6.49 This Policy has positive environmental impact.

8 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

- 8.1.1 The assessment of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects is widely acknowledged to be a complex task and in many cases is an unrealistic assessment based on assumption.
- 8.1.2 The LDP addresses potential impacts through a range of mitigation, including master planning, development briefs and the inclusion of a comprehensive suite of policies which are underpinned by the principles of sustainable development and carbon reduction.

9 HOW HAS THE SEA INFLUENCED LDP2?

9.1.1 The protection and enhancement of the environment is a fundamental principle upon which the Adopted LDP1 was founded and underpinned the Development Strategy. This approach has been carried forward in developing LDP2. The environmental principles contained within this Environmental Report have been fully integrated into the development of the LDP.

9.1.2 To ensure the LDP has an environmental focus the following environmental matters have been addressed:

- Strengthening of LDP Objectives to provide more environmental focus;
- Increased emphasis on placemaking and design and creating sustainable places;
- Incorporation of Designing Streets principles throughout the LDP;
- Continued emphasis on the regeneration of brownfield sites and directing development to the urban areas;
- Directing new development to areas with good, sustainable transport links;
- Strengthening of approach towards sustainable transport with increased emphasis on promoting sustainable modes of travel and active travel;
- Continued emphasis on environmentally led masterplans and development briefs to be prepared for all new sites;
- Continued emphasis on the provision of strong defensible green belt boundaries and continued protection of the green belt and countryside;
- Strengthening of approach towards the environmental benefits of tourism;
- Continued promotion of new development in the town and neighbourhood centres;
- Strengthening of our approach to inclusive economic growth and the continued safeguarding of existing employment locations;
- Strengthening the approach towards improving the health and well-being of the population;
- Strengthening of approach towards the green network, green infrastructure and the provision and protection of open space;
- Introduction of new Policies on protecting air and soil quality and noise impacts;
- Continued protection and provision of community, education and sports facilities; and
- Strengthening of approach towards renewable energy and energy efficiency with a move towards a net zero carbon economy.

10 MONITORING

10.1.1 Responsible Authorities are obliged, under the SEA legislation, to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Local Development Plan. The monitoring arrangements must identify any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and undertake appropriate remedial action.

10.1.2 Monitoring is an integral part of the development plan system. Planning Authorities are required to ensure that statutory Plans maintain their relevance by addressing current and emerging land use and environmental issues and contain robust policies for the promotion and control of development. Regular monitoring takes place for all the main Local Development topics, including:

- **Development and Change** – including monitoring development management decisions and their conformity to Local Development Plan policies and the impact of development proposals on environmental resources (e.g. green belt, greenspaces, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Biodiversity Sites, important species and habitats identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, archaeological remains, etc.)
- **Vacant and Derelict Land** – An annual survey is carried out of the numbers and locations of derelict land sites and the level of take up over the previous year. Information is also gathered about the preferred end use for each site and its condition. This information is sent to the Scottish Government for their national monitoring purposes.
- **Housing Land Supply** – An annual survey is carried out to assess the level of housing completions and updates the supply of established and effective sites.
- **Industrial Land** – Measures the availability and take up of industrial land by type and location.
- **Economic Trends** – Monitoring changes in employment, economic activity and performance trends through the SOA.
- **Retail Monitoring** - Monitoring the performance, vitality and viability of the town and neighbourhood centres.
- **State of the Environment** – The State of the Environment Report is updated every 2 years in order to assist in the identification of environmental trends.
- **Action Programme**- The Action Programme indicates how the policies and proposals will be delivered and implemented. It includes a list of actions and the timescales for carrying out each action to ensure the Local Development Plan is delivery focused and all parties know their respective roles.
- **Planning Performance Framework** - The Council will continue to prepare an annual Planning Performance Framework for submission to Scottish Government. This outlines key areas of delivery and performance for the previous 12 months.

10.1.3 Any issues that are raised through monitoring not adequately addressed in the Local Development Plan 2 will be dealt with as necessary by an alteration to it.

APPENDIX 1: Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Relevant plans. Programmes and strategies (PPS)	Main requirements of the PPS objective	How it affects, or is affected by the SPG in terms of SEA issues referred to in Schedule 3 of the Act
INTERNATIONAL		
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	The Kyoto Protocol aimed to limit, as well as reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses. The commitment period of the Kyoto protocol expired in 2012 but the Doha Amendment extended the agreement to 2020	The LDP has a role in contributing to these objectives through integrating and promoting sustainable transport networks within the context of land use planning in order to help reduce emissions into the atmosphere.
The Johannesburg Summit of Sustainable Development (2012)	The 2002 declaration built upon the principles established through the Rio Declaration and further developed principles of sustainable development and sought international commitment to these sustainable development principles	The LDP has a duty to contribute to sustainable development.
Gothenburg Protocol (1999, revised 2012)	The protocol establishes mandatory emission reductions for 4 (now 5) major air pollutants.	The LDP has a role in contributing to reduced air pollution.
EUROPEAN		
EU Habitats Directive	The Directive requires the protection of species and habitats listed in the Annex's to the Directive by the identification and classification of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)	The LDP is required to protect SAC's from loss or damage by development.
EU Water Framework Directive	The Directive is a broad strategy for the management of water and includes a requirement for all EU Member States to ensure that they achieve good ecological status for all surface and ground water by 2015 and to limit the quantity of groundwater extraction in order to protect ecology. The Directive requires the production of River Basin Management plans as key way of achieving the aims of the Directive.	The LDP should ensure that there is no degradation of water bodies, no adverse impacts on the water environment and should support sustainable water management practices.

EU Birds Directive	The Directive relates to all naturally occurring birds in the wild within the European Union and addresses the protection - through the identification and classification of Special Areas for Conservation (SAC's) - management and control of these species and identifies rules for their exploitation. The provisions apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats	The LDP is required to protect SAC's from loss or damage by development.
EU Landfill Directive	The Directive sets a reduction of target of 75% of the 1995 levels and 35% of the 1995 levels of waste sent to landfill by 2013 and 2020 respectively.	The LDP should contribute to the targets set by the Directive in the context of land use planning.
European Climate Change Programme 2000	Contains a variety of cross cutting themes including energy, industry and transport with the aim of combating climate change.	The LDP should commit/contribute to the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through integrating and promoting sustainable transport networks within the context of land use planning in order to help reduce emissions into the atmosphere..
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	The LDP will consider this with regards to landscape impacts.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2009 review)	Long term objectives in Europe for sustainable development considering issues such as climate change, transport, health and natural resources.	The LDP will support sustainable development by encouraging the renewable energy sources and safeguarding natural resources.
NATIONAL		
The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006	Provides a framework for preparation of LDP; Emphasises the need for sustainable economic development.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	Outlines a strategic framework for the Scottish Government's strategies on climate change, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green jobs and biodiversity. Also notes the need for urgent action in response to growing problems and pressures.	The LDP should incorporate a commitment to sustainable development as far as is reasonably possible.

Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Key aims include improving journey times and connections to tackle congestion and improve integration, reducing transport sector emissions and protecting the environment, and improving quality, accessibility and affordability, particularly in relation to public transport as a viable alternative to the car.	As Above.
National Planning Framework 3(Scotland)	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 NPF 3 also takes forward the Government's policy commitment to climate change.	The LDP should contribute to the development priorities and the Scottish Government's policy commitments. The LDP should also take forward those national priorities which impact on East Renfrewshire.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	<p>The Scottish Government's national planning policy considers a wide range of planning issues.</p> <p>Emphasises the importance of sustainable development, economic competitiveness, environmental quality, design and integrated transport.</p> <p>Also states that new development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote regeneration and the re-use of previously developed land • reduce the need to travel and prioritise sustainable travel and transport opportunities • promote the development of mixed communities • take account of the capacity of existing infrastructure • promote rural development and regeneration • prevent further development which would be at risk from flooding or coastal erosion • protect and enhance the cultural heritage • protect and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity and the landscape • maintain, enhance and promote access to open space and recreation opportunities, and 	The LDP should take account of the SPP the core principles and Scottish Government's policy to achieve sustainable economic growth as well as the thematic policy topics.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take into account the implications of development for water, air and soil quality. <p>The SPP sets out the need for renewable energy technologies to be supported by Local Development Plan's, with particular emphasis on the delivery of electricity and heat. A particular focus is placed on onshore wind and the need for a spatial framework.</p>	
Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2009)	Aims to achieve more balanced sustainable economic growth in all parts of Scotland. Notes the Government's strategic objectives, including 'greener': improvement of the natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increase protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and associated land, and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	The LDP needs to protect biodiversity in accordance with the Act including avoidance of adverse impacts on sites, habitats and species of value as defined within the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and associated priority lists.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Contains designations or protected areas, including National Parks and the protection of wildlife, countryside, public rights of way.	The LDP will consider the implications of this Act.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004) including 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity (2013)	Strategy to conserve and enhance biodiversity throughout Scotland. Its overall aim is 'to conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future'.	The LDP will take cognisance of this Strategy.
Scottish Soil Framework 2009	Highlights the various pressures on soils, particularly climate change and identifies policies to combat threats, and protect soils. Outcomes, and actions across a range of sectors are considered.	The LDP will take cognisance of soils and the contribution to soil carbon sequestration.
Historic Environment Scotland Policy	Sets out how Historic Environment Scotland fulfils its regulatory and advisory roles and	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.

Statement (HESPS) 2016	how it expects others to interpret and implement Scottish Planning Policy.	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended by Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Provides protection of scheduled ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance.	The LDP will take cognisance of this Act.
Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland, March 2014	Scotland's first Historic Environment Strategy provides a high level framework which sets out a 10 year vision for the historic environment. The key outcome of the strategy is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's heritage makes a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.	The LDP will aim to protect the historic environment.
Zero Waste Plan	<p>The Zero Waste Plan is intended to create a stable framework that will provide confidence for the investment necessary to deliver a zero waste Scotland over the next 10 years. It does this by setting out a Mission and Vision for the long term. Within that context, the Plan sets strategic directions in the key areas of activity for the medium term up to 5 years, with specific actions setting out immediate priorities. The Zero Waste Plan sets out the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target of 70% recycling and maximum 5% to landfill by 2025 for all Scotland's waste; • Landfill bans for specific waste types; • Source segregation and separate collection of specific waste types; and • Restrictions on inputs to energy from waste facilities. 	The LDP should contribute to the targets set by the Zero Waste Plan in the context of land use planning.
The Second River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland river	This plan outlines the actions to be taken to protect Scottish waters currently in good condition and to improve the quality of others.	The LDP will aim to maintain or improve water quality.

basin district 2015 - 2027		
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	<p>Emphasises a sustainable approach to flood risk management and considers the impact on climate change. It also promotes a coordinated process to manage flood risk at a national and local level.</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework for coordination and cooperation between all organisations involved in flood risk management • Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plans • New responsibilities for SEPA, Scottish Water and local authorities in relation to flood risk management • New methods to enable stakeholders and the public to contribute to managing flood risk, and; • A single enforcement authority for the safe operation of Scotland's reservoirs. 	The LDP must take into account the provisions of the Act, in particular the assessment of flood risk and the preparation of flood risk management plans.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	<p>Requires authorities to secure compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. In particular it requires the Authority to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have regard to the desirability of protecting the water environment, • Promote sustainable flood management, and act to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, and • Adopt an integrated approach by co-operating with each other with a view to co-ordinating the exercise of their respective functions. 	The LDP must take into account of the potential effect of its implementation on the ecological status of the water environment.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (CAR)	<p>Outlines the different levels of authorisations to allow for proportionate regulation depending on the risk an activity poses to the water environment. Some activities require authorisation including point source discharges, impoundments and abstractions.</p>	The LDP will take account of the requirements of these regulations.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	<p>Creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland by setting an interim 42 per cent reduction target for 2020 and an 80 per cent reduction target for 2050.</p>	Proposals that comply with the assessment criteria in the LDP could play a role in delivering the objectives of the Government.

	<p>The Act places duties on public bodies, which requires them in exercising their functions to act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the way best calculated to contribute to delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets; • in the way best calculated to deliver any statutory adaptation programme; and • in a way that it considers most sustainable. <p>The duties come into force on 1 January 2011 and apply to all 'public bodies'.</p>	
A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (2010)	The Low Carbon Economic Strategy is an integral part of the Government's Economic Strategy to secure sustainable economic growth, and a key component of the broader approach to meet Scotland's climate change targets and secure the transition to a low carbon economy in Scotland.	As Above.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2117)	Establishes the framework for air quality improvements across the UK.	The LDP will take cognisance of the strategy and the importance of air quality in protecting human health and the environment.
Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012	Designed to eliminate or minimise emissions to air, water and land and extends pollutions controls to previously unregulated sectors.	The LDP will take cognisance of these regulations.
Regional/Structural		
Clydeplan- Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan 2017	The SDP, now referred to as 'Clydeplan', covers land use and strategic infrastructure issues at the regional level (Glasgow and the Clyde Valley) to help deliver sustainable economic growth and good quality places. Clydeplan was approved in July 2017. East Renfrewshire is one of the 8 Local Authorities which make up Clydeplan. The LDP is required to be consistent with Clydeplan.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy and Action Plan	The Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy and Action Plan (2017) aims to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth across the region and links in with each Council's City Deal projects.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.

Regional Transport Strategy	The RTS influences all of the future plans and activities and informs future national and local transport strategies.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
Climate Ready Clyde	Climate Ready Clyde is a cross-sector initiative funded by the Scottish Government and 12 member organisations to create a shared vision, strategy and action plan for an adapting Glasgow City Region.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership	The Partnership is working to remove the barriers to effective delivery of green infrastructure (GI) in the built environment. This will be an important component to the delivery of the GCV Green Network.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
West of Scotland Archaeology Service	The purpose of the Service is to maintain and update the Historic Environment Record (HER)	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
Local		
East Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2015	Seeks 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	The current Local Development Plan will provide a basis and information for the Main Issues Report of the LDP
Community Plan	East Renfrewshire is a thriving attractive and sustainable place for residents and businesses to grow.	The LDP will aim to reflect the Community Plan.
Outcome Delivery Plan 2018-22 (ODP)	The ODP focuses on key activities carried out by the Council that will help to deliver SOA outcomes.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022	<p>Local housing plan identifying needs, aims and objectives. Informed by the East Renfrewshire Housing Need and Market Assessment which provided estimates and projections of housing needs and demands based upon the regional Housing Need And Demand Assessment (HNDA) (2011).</p> <p>The LHS is currently under review and will be informed by the revised HNDA (2015) that has informed the housing requirements for SDP2.</p>	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.

East Renfrewshire Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2019-2024	To assist in effectively assessing the distribution of housing investment funds at the national level, and strengthening the strategic planning for housing investment funding to meet identified housing needs.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Identifies habitats and species of value in the area.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Outdoor Access Strategy and Core Path Network Plan	Seeks to ensure that core paths are promoted and are accessible thereby reducing car dependency and increasing enjoyment of the environment through providing good quality networks of paths.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
East Renfrewshire Adaptation and Environmental Sustainability Strategy	This will specify how the Council will strengthen the natural and built environment of the area to withstand the long term changes to the climate.	The LDP will contribute to the delivery of this plan.

APPENDIX 2: Environmental Objectives

Air Quality/Climatic Factors

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
1	Maintain and improve air quality and reduce emissions of key pollutants.	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help protect the environment from pollution, including by avoiding potential pollution development in sensitive locations, or is it likely to increase the risk of pollution?	ERC Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment 2015
2	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help reduce greenhouse gases and/or energy consumption or increase it?	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
3	Reduce energy use and ensure sustainable use of energy	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help facilitate renewable energy in appropriate locations or deter its development?	ERC Development Management Register/ SPG Renewable Energy
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>Air quality in East Renfrewshire is generally of good quality. There has been no need to designate any air quality monitoring areas within the boundary of the authority.</p> <p>The volume of CO₂ from road transport has seen a reduction from 2011-2013 (note time lag in results being published).</p> <p>East Renfrewshire has a large number of existing wind turbines. The number of applications for wind energy is decreasing as suitable available land decreases.</p>			

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
4	Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (specified) species and habitats	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help to protect species especially protected by law or species identified in national or local BAPs, or to protect, enhance or restore designated nature conservation sites and/or habitats which are identified in national or local BAPs, or is it likely to have a significant effect on them?	SSSI LNR LBS TPO Ancient Woodland ERC Projects
5	Ensure sustainable use of agricultural and forestry resources	Is the LDP2 likely to affect prime agricultural land or impact on deciduous woodlands?	Ancient Woodland Woodland Inventory
6	Ensure groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE) are not adversely affected	Is the LDP2 likely to impact upon GWDTE?	Scottish Wetland Inventory
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>The need to protect and conserve designated nature conservation sites.</p> <p>The need to give further consideration to the protection, enhancement and management of woodland/forestry and the green network in the interests of promoting and enhanced landscape and improving biodiversity.</p> <p>The need to promote and increase biodiversity.</p> <p>The need to promote regeneration of the urban area and reduce the loss of land in the greenbelt.</p>			

Cultural Heritage

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
7	Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly affect the integrity of any designated sites or their setting?	Scheduled Monuments (<i>Historic Scotland</i>) Gardens and designed landscapes (<i>Historic Scotland</i>)
8	Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the built environment and regenerate degraded environments	Is the LDP2 likely to make a significant contribution to the regeneration/restoration of derelict, contaminated or otherwise degraded environments or is it likely to increase the area or degradation of such land?	Conservation and Article 4 Areas (<i>ERC</i>) Listed Buildings (<i>Historic Scotland</i>) Buildings at risk register (www.Buildingsatrisk.org.uk) Vacant and derelict land survey (<i>ERC</i>)
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>The need to protect areas of high conservation and landscape value.</p> <p>The need to conserve the built environment and reduce the number of listed buildings at risk.</p> <p>The need to protect, restore and enhance areas of high conservation value and to ensure that development does not adversely affect such areas.</p> <p>Encourage the re-use of vacant and derelict land.</p>			

Landscape

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
9	Protect enhance and create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help protect, enhance or create, or is it likely to significantly destroy greenspaces important for recreation and biodiversity or diminish their enjoyment?	Local development Plan – D3, Greenbelt and countryside around towns Rural Development Guidance SPG D4, Green network D5, protection of urban greenspace Green Network and Environmental Management SPG
10	Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help protect, enhance or restore, or is it likely to significantly damage or diminish landscape character, local distinctiveness or scenic value or the enjoyment and understanding of the landscape?	Local development Plan – D3, Greenbelt and countryside around towns Rural Development Guidance SPG D4, Green network D5, protection of urban greenspace Green Network and Environmental

			Management SPG Urban/Rural Area
11	Promote adequate protection of infrastructure, property, material resources and land	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly affect property or land?	Conservation and article 4 areas Landscape character assessment
12	Promote sustainable use of material resources	Is the LDP2 likely to result in the use of material resources that cannot be replaced or sustainable sourced?	Housing land audit Vacant and derelict land survey
13	Promote sustainable use of land including use of brownfield land	Is the LDP2 likely to encourage the re-use of brownfield land?	Housing land audit Vacant and derelict land survey
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>The need to protect urban greenspace, under pressure from development, in particular from residential development.</p> <p>The need to protect areas and sites of natural landscape and conservation value under pressure from development in particular from residential development.</p>			

Population and Human Health

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
14	Provide environmental conditions promoting human health and well-being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	<p>Is the LDP2 likely to encourage an increase in outdoor access through new development being located near or within open countryside?</p> <p>Is the LDP2 likely to increase area/sport facilities such as kick about area?</p> <p>Is the LDP likely to cater for increasing demand for housing particularly for affordable housing?</p>	Audit Scotland LDP projects
15	Minimise any detrimental impact of activity on Human Health	Is the LDP2 likely to introduce both construction and human activity into areas otherwise quiet and/or rural in nature?	Spatial framework for wind developments (SPG Renewable Energy)
Identified Environmental Issues			

Soil and Geology

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
16	Maintain and improve soil quality and prevent any further degradation of soils	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help protect soils or encourage the sustainable use of soils, or to have adverse effects on soils?	ERC Env Health BGS – Radon
17	Protect, enhance and where necessary restore geological features	Does the LDP2 take into account the influence of landform, geomorphology and geology or is it likely to significantly exacerbate risks?	SNH - SSSIs

18	Protect and prevent impact on carbon rich soils (e.g. peat)	Is the LDP2 likely to protect areas of carbon rich soils?	SEPA –carbon rich soils
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>The need to protect geological features of merit.</p> <p>The need to improve water and soil quality.</p> <p>The need to reduce the area of contaminated land and secure the appropriate end use of affected sites.</p>			

Transport

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
19	Reduce the need to travel	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help reduce the need to travel or reduce the journey length or is it likely to significantly increase travel?	Census SPT
20	Promote sustainable transport modes	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help to encourage walking, cycling, or the use of public transport or is it likely to deter them?	Sustrans SPT
Identified Environmental Issues			
The need to reduce travel by private car and encourage travel by more sustainable modes including walking, cycling and public transport.			

Waste

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
21	Reduce waste and promote the sustainable use of waste including recycling and composting	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help reduce waste or is it likely to increase waste arising?	ERC Waste team
22	Prevent or reduce the volume of waste peat or forestry waste	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help to reduce the volume of waste peat or forestry waste?	SEPA – Carbon rich soils National Forestry Inventory Ancient Woodland Inventory
Identified Environmental Issues			
<p>There is a need to reduce high levels of waste production and for the demand for landfill.</p> <p>Consideration also needs to be given to waste arising from carbon stores such as peat and forestry.</p>			

Water

Environmental Objectives		Implications for LDP2	Data Sources
23	Protect and enhance the state of the water environment	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help to protect or enhance the water environment, for example reducing the risk of water being polluted?	SEPA Scottish Water

24	Ensure sustainable use of water resources	Is the LDP2 likely to significantly help conserve or protect water resources?	SEPA Scottish Water
25	Safeguard the functional floodplain and manage and reduce flood risk	Is the LDP2 likely to increase the likelihood of flooding or the requirement for flood defence works, or is it likely to have significant adverse effects on the water environment?	SEPA/ERC Scottish Water

Identified Environmental Issues

The need to improve water quality and reduce pollution.

The need to reduce development on the flood plain.

The need to reduce the number of flooding events and the number of properties affected by flooding.

Appendix 3: Assessment and Mitigation Matrix

As a separate document Part 2