

Business Operations and Partnerships Department

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Date: 12 April 2024

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TO: Councillors O O'Donnell (Chair); A Anderson (Vice Chair); D Devlin and K Pragnell.

CABINET

A meeting of the Cabinet will be held in the Council Chambers, East Renfrewshire Council Headquarters, Eastwood Park, Giffnock on **Thursday, 25 April 2024 at 10.00am.**

The agenda of business is as shown below.

Louise Pringle

L PRINGLE

DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS & PARTNERSHIPS

AGENDA

1. **Report apologies for absence.**
2. **Declarations of Interest.**
3. **East Renfrewshire British Sign Language Plan 2024-2030 – Report by Director of Business Operations and Partnerships (copy attached, pages 3 – 26).**
4. **Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026 – Report by Director of Environment (copy attached, pages 27 – 138).**
5. **UK Shared Prosperity Fund 2022-2025 – Report by Director of Environment (copy attached, pages 139 – 142).**
6. **The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places)(On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2) – Report by Director of Environment (copy attached, pages 143 – 152).**

This document can be explained to you in other languages and can be provided in alternative formats such as large print and Braille. For further information, please contact Customer First on 0141 577 3001 or email customerservices@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

A recording of the meeting will also be available following the meeting on the Council's YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/user/eastrenfrewshire/videos>

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EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCILCABINET25th April 2024Report by Director of Business Operations and PartnershipsEAST RENFREWSHIRE BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE PLAN 2024-2030**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval from Cabinet for the East Renfrewshire British Sign Language (BSL) Plan for 2024-2030

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (i) Comment on and approve the British Sign Language Plan for East Renfrewshire 2024-2030 prior to publication in May 2024

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2. The [British Sign Language \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#) is an Act of the Scottish Parliament to promote the use of British Sign Language including by making provision for the preparation and publication of national plans in relation to British Sign Language and by requiring certain authorities to prepare and publish their own British Sign Language plans in connection with the exercise of their functions; and to provide for the manner in which such plans are to be prepared and for their review and updating.
3. The Scottish Government published the second [BSL National Plan 2023 – 2029](#) on 6 November 2023. The Act requires listed authorities to publish their Authority Plans (also known as ‘BSL plans’) within 6 months after the publication of the BSL National Plan, and therefore listed authorities are required to publish their Authority Plans by 6 May 2024. As this deadline is established by the BSL (Scotland) Act 2015, no extensions are possible.
4. The duty to publish an Authority Plan also requires listed authorities to make the content of the plan publicly available in BSL, in such form and manner as the listed authority publishing it considers appropriate. The BSL version must be made available by 6 May 2024.
5. There is no requirement for the Authority Plans to replicate the ambitions set out within the BSL National Plan 2023 – 2029. However, the Act stipulates that listed authorities try to achieve consistency between their plan and the most recently published National Plan. The Scottish Government encourages all listed authorities to consider the needs of BSL users in their local context to ensure that their plans meet the priorities of BSL users.
6. The BSL (Scotland) Act 2015 requires all listed authorities to publish and consult on a draft of their Authority Plan and to take account of any responses to the consultation. The Act sets out that people who the listed authority considers are likely to be directly

affected by the plan or who otherwise have an interest in the plan must be consulted. This includes BSL users and representatives of BSL users.

REPORT

7. Data from the 2011 Census shows that 133 people in East Renfrewshire live in households where British Sign Language is used.
8. While the data in Scotland for the 2021 Census is still to be published, the results for England and Wales show an increase of nearly 6000 BSL signers since 2011. It's estimated that there are 25,000 people who use British Sign Language as their main language across the UK. The total number of people in the UK who use British Sign language (not necessarily as their main language) is estimated to be 151,000 and, of these, 87,000 are deaf.
9. It is difficult to determine the total number of BSL users in the UK as there is significant variation in the available estimates. As one of the priorities of the National BSL Plan, the Scottish Government acknowledges the need for a sustainable approach to obtaining data and evidence regarding BSL to support the actions within current and future BSL plans
10. East Renfrewshire's British Sign Language plan for 2024-2030 is the second of its' kind as developed under the 2015 act. Some key achievements during the period covered by the first plan include:
 - Deaf Awareness Training has been delivered by someone with lived experience to over 60 members of staff and third sector partners
 - East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure offered BSL interpreted events to support community engagement and participation in culture, including the Remembering Together Community Covid Memorial and East Renfrewshire's Culture Strategy 2024-2029 consultation
 - ERCL developed and delivered Creative Scotland funded 'Storytelling with BSL' sessions for young people aged 9-12 to learn BSL skills and create a piece of theatre
 - Schools have engaged in learning some basic BSL such as signing a song, finger spelling names and learning the days of the week in BSL
11. As mentioned above, local plans should aim to achieve consistency with the National BSL Plan and therefore our plan focuses actions around ten priority areas which mirror those outlined in the national plan:
 - Delivering the BSL Plan 2024-2030
 - BSL Accessibility
 - Children, Young People and their Families
 - Access to Employment
 - Health and Wellbeing
 - Celebrating BSL Culture
 - BSL Data
 - Transport
 - Access to Justice
 - Democratic Participation

12. Throughout this plan we refer to 'BSL users'. This covers all people whose first or preferred language is BSL, including those who receive the language in a tactile form due to sight loss.
13. NHSGGC are also currently updating their BSL plan which is going to their CMT at the beginning of May. The actions in this plan are generally at board level and don't have significant practical implications for the Council, however we will continue to work closely with them throughout the lifespan of the plans to monitor progress and assess delivery.
14. There is a small budget of £5000 attached to the delivery of the Council's BSL plan. We have previously used this funding for Deaf Awareness Training sessions for staff and more recently, to create eight videos that provide information in BSL about Council services that were identified as a priority by BSL users. These videos include information about how to make a complaint, bin collection, free school meals and clothing grant eligibility and school admissions. The videos are being finalised and should be published on the Council's website in April 2024.
15. The BSL National Plan 2023 – 2029 has been intentionally designed in a way that allows the Scottish Government to have flexibility in the way they implement the Plan so that they are able to adapt to changes in priorities and address any new issues that may arise in the 6-year period. Listed authorities also had the option to adopt this approach which we have utilised by keeping our actions under each priority area quite broad. This enables us to build on the policies and practices we are already doing or those that work best in our local context.
16. The legislation allows listed authorities, if they so wish, to revise their most recently published Authority Plan at any time. If a listed authority revises its Authority Plan, it must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, publish the revised version in a form in which the changes made are clearly indicated. There is also a requirement for listed authorities to publish the revised version, including an explanation of the changes made, in BSL, in such form and manner as the listed authority publishing it considers appropriate.
17. There is no requirement for listed authorities to publish progress reports. However, current practice has been to include a progress update in the Equalities Mainstreaming Progress Report every 3 years and this will continue moving forward with the updated BSL plan. Therefore, progress will be reported in the Equalities Mainstreaming Progress Report in 2027, the midway point of the plan.

FINANCE AND EFFICIENCY

18. There is an existing budget of £5000 to support training, awareness and translation costs within Business Operations and Partnerships however where individual services require BSL interpretation, these costs will be expected to be supported through individual budgets similar to other language translation. Additionally, where development areas are identified, we will seek to utilise external funding sources when available

CONSULTATION AND PARTNERSHIP WORKING

19. The BSL (Scotland) Act 2015 requires all listed authorities to consult on a draft of their Authority Plan and to take account of any responses to the consultation. The Act sets out

that people who the listed authority considers are likely to be directly affected by the plan or who otherwise have an interest in the plan must be consulted. This includes BSL users and representatives of BSL users. To give an example of how this can be achieved, the Scottish Government fulfilled this duty by funding BSL organisations to host community consultation events.

20. Since April 2023, East Renfrewshire Council have been regularly meeting a steering group of eight residents that use BSL to understand their experiences of services and what their needs are. We have been working together to produce a BSL Plan that is reflective of their priorities and the changes they wish to see, in order to make East Renfrewshire a better place to live for all people that use BSL.
21. A multi-agency working group of lead officers for each of the priority areas was convened and will continue to meet on a regular basis throughout the lifespan of the plan to monitor delivery of actions and assess ongoing need.
22. Services each had the opportunity to meet with the group, discuss their experiences and views of each priority and then used this information to draft actions that are reflective of these needs. A draft was then presented to the group for final feedback and comments before being submitted for approval to CMT and Council in April. We will continue to work with people in the community that use BSL throughout the lifespan of this plan.
23. We also met with a representative group of children and young people. They shared what makes them feel included and successful in school and other settings and they also described some of the barriers they face day-to-day. Consultation with our Teachers of the Deaf and a small group of parents and carers further informed our plan as it relates to children, young people and their families.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE REPORT

24. There are no specific implications of this report in terms of staffing, property, legal, ICT, or sustainability. A separate Equality, Fairness and Rights Impact Assessment has been completed for this plan and is on the Council website at <https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/article/6489/East-Renfrewshire-British-Sign-Language-Plan-2024-2030>

CONCLUSION

25. East Renfrewshire Council has a statutory obligation to produce and publish an updated British Sign Language Plan for 2024-2026 before May 6th, 2024. The plan places the needs and priorities of people with lived experience at its very centre and aims to make East Renfrewshire a better place for BSL users to live, learn, work and visit by 2030.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that CMT:

- (ii) Comment on and approve the British Sign Language Plan for East Renfrewshire 2024-2030 prior to publication in May 2024

REPORT AUTHOR

Megan McIntyre, Strategic Services Officer, Megan.McIntyre@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

BACKGROUND PAPERS

East Renfrewshire British Sign Language Plan 2018-2024- Cabinet October 2018

Equalities Mainstreaming Progress Report- April 2023

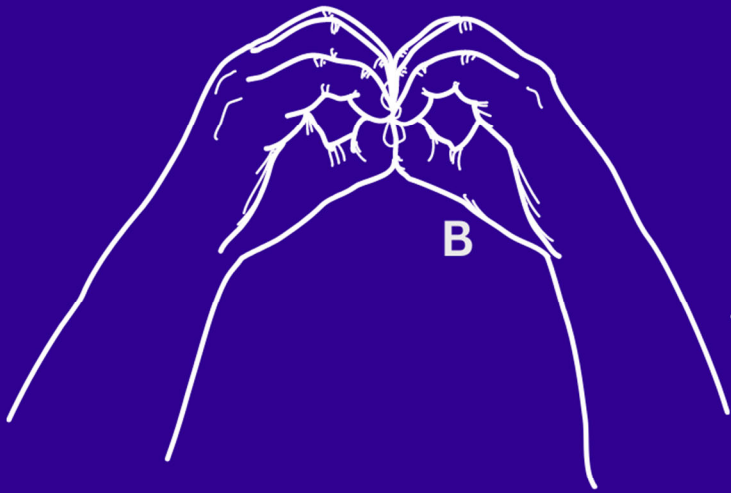
British Sign Language National Plan 2023-2029- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/bsl-national-plan-2023-2029/documents/>

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British Sign Language
Plan 2024-2030

Introduction

British Sign Language (BSL) is a language in its own right, with its own grammar, syntax, vocabulary and regional variations. Most importantly, it is a language which enables many of our deaf and deafblind citizens to participate in their communities, culture and the economy.

The Scottish Government wants to make Scotland the best place in the world for BSL users to live, learn, work and visit. This means that people whose first or preferred language is BSL will be fully involved in daily and public life in Scotland, as active, healthy citizens, and will be empowered to make informed choices about every aspect of their lives. The BSL (Scotland) Act 2015 requires public bodies in Scotland to publish plans every six years, showing how they will promote and support BSL.

The second National BSL plan was published in November 2024 and through extensive consultation, identified ten priority areas for focus over the next six years. Some of these priority areas will be led nationally (such as BSL Data and Transport) however we are committed to supporting the delivery of the Scottish Governments actions under these themes and will look to exercise local influence where possible.

This is the second BSL Plan for East Renfrewshire (as required under the BSL (Scotland) Act 2015). It sets out our ambitions and actions for 2024-2030 and is based on the same goals as the National BSL Plan:

- 1. Delivering the BSL Plan 2024-2030**
- 2. BSL Accessibility**
- 3. Children, Young People and their Families**
- 4. Access to Employment**
- 5. Health and Wellbeing**
- 6. Celebrating BSL Culture**
- 7. BSL Data**
- 8. Transport**
- 9. Access to Justice**
- 10. Democratic Participation**

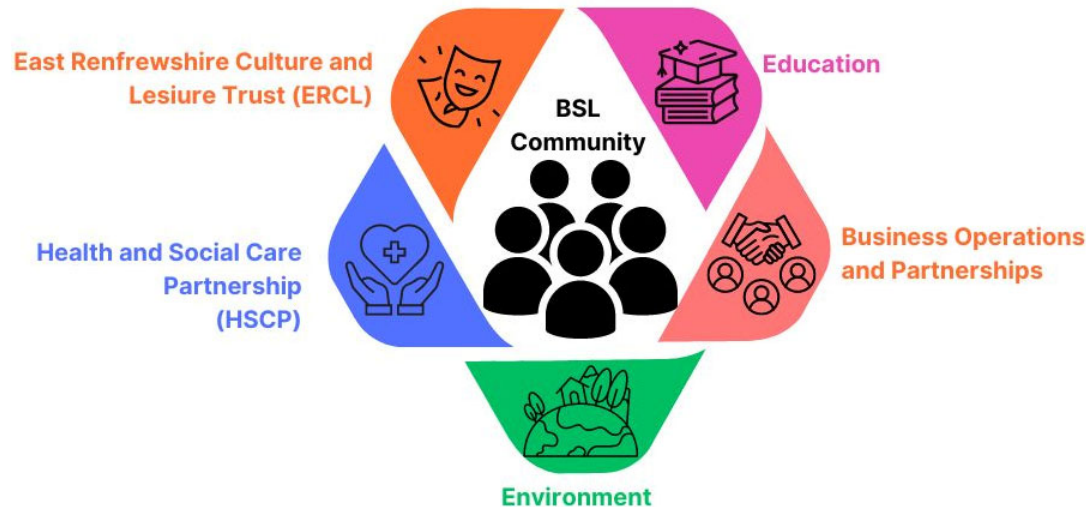
The 2011 Census showed that 133 in East Renfrewshire live in households where BSL is used. Throughout this plan we refer to 'BSL users'. This covers all people whose first or preferred language is BSL, including those who receive the language in a tactile form due to sight loss.

How we created this plan

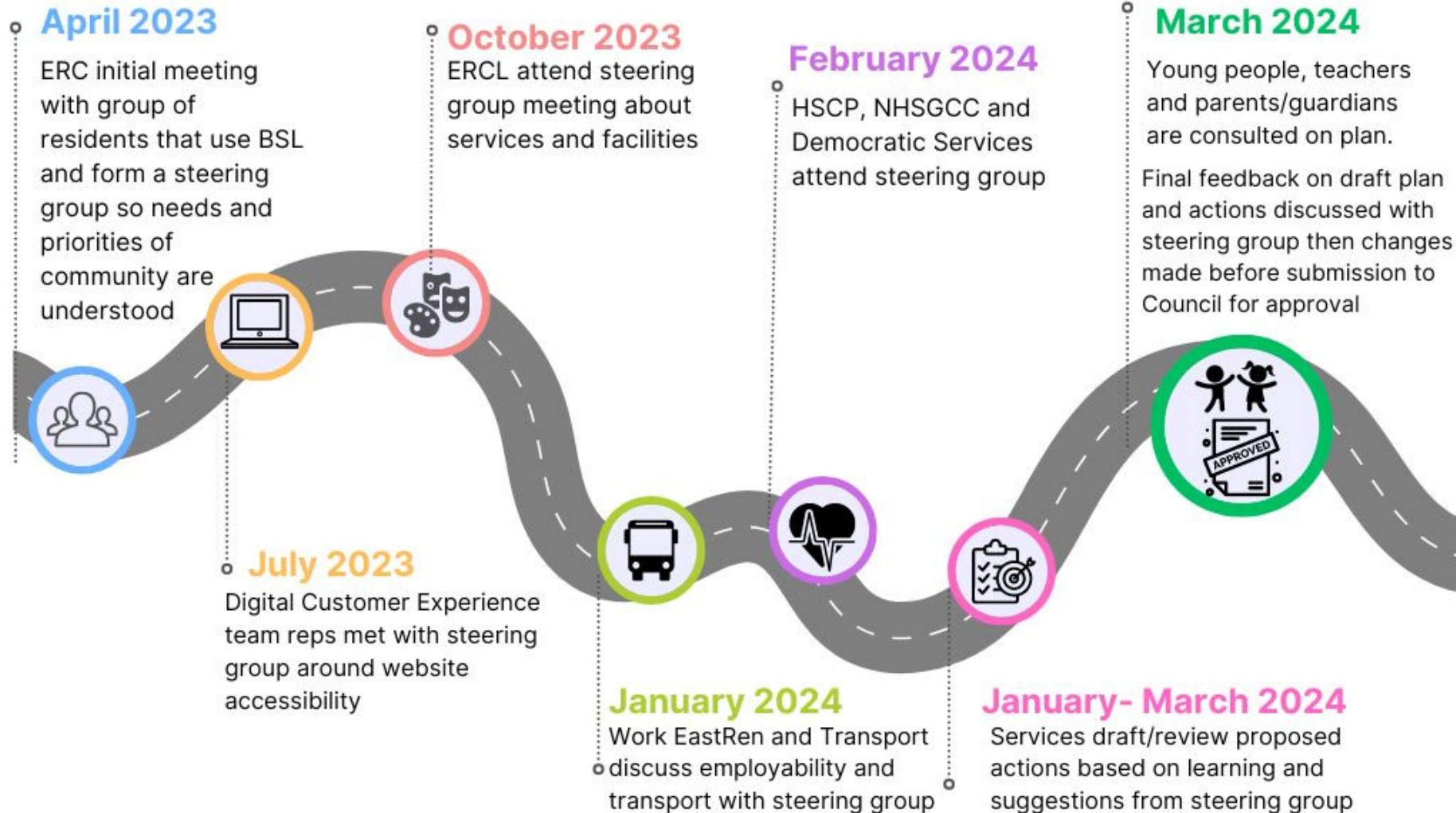
This plan has been developed across Council services and partners, including support from NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. Most importantly, this plan has been created alongside members of our community who use or represent someone that uses BSL.

Since April 2023, East Renfrewshire Council have been regularly meeting a steering group of eight residents that use BSL to understand their experiences of services and what their needs are. We have been working together to produce a BSL Plan that is reflective of their priorities and the changes they wish to see, in order to make East Renfrewshire a better place to live for all people that use BSL. Their views are the heart of this plan and have been vital in the drafting of actions under each priority area. The below diagrams show who has been involved in creating this plan and a timeline of the partnership work that's been carried out with the group.

We also met with a representative group of children and young people. They shared what makes them feel included and successful in school and other settings and they also described some of the barriers they face day-to-day. Consultation with our Teachers of the Deaf and a small group of parents and carers further informed our plan as it relates to children, young people and their families.



East Renfrewshire BSL Plan Community Engagement Process



What we have achieved so far

During our first BSL Plan from 2018-2024:

- We delivered BSL Awareness training delivered to over 60 members of staff and third sector colleagues throughout 2023 and 2024. This was delivered by a Deaf person with lived experience, over Teams and outlined some of the barriers people who use BSL face in their daily lives and ways hearing people could better support BSL users accessing services, as well as teaching some basic finger spelling
- BSL interpreted events were offered to support community engagement and participation in culture, including ERCL's Remembering Together Community Covid Memorial., where the final sharing event and discussion in November 2022 were facilitated with BSL interpretation.
- Similarly at East Renfrewshire's Culture Strategy 2024-2029 consultation in December 2023, BSL interpretation was provided, which included for the presentation and breakout discussion groups.
- East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure developed and delivered Creative Scotland funded 'Storytelling with BSL' sessions for young people aged 9-12 to learn BSL skills, as part of Eastwood Park Theatre's aim to make theatre accessible to all. The sessions took place on a weekly basis from September - November 2022 and were delivered in partnership with West of Scotland BSL Tutors. The classes were suitable for deaf or hearing children, who were then given the opportunity to participate in a week-long course at Eastwood Park Theatre and use their new BSL skills to create a piece of theatre and perform to an invited audience.
- ERCL created and published a BSL interpreted video with captions to provide information on the 2024 programme for Eastwood Park Theatre in February 2024. The video was published on East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure's website and highlighted under the accessibility section, in addition to being circulated to local BSL community members. The video used BSL to explain the content of the programme, upcoming shows, film screenings and captioned events, as well as providing information on how to book tickets or gain further information about accessibility at Eastwood Park Theatre and accessing ERCL's services.



- Eastwood Park Theatre hosted the preview of 'Wake Up', three physical theatre pieces in ERCL's 2023/24 theatre programme. The series of three short plays by BSL theatre makers and directed by BSL users, was developed at Eastwood Park Theatre before touring Scotland. In March 2023, The Third Sister, was performed in ERCL's community facilities by theatre company Solar Bear, who work with deaf and hearing actors, theatre makers, artists and young people. The play was performed in English and British Sign Language and was accompanied by a film screening of Solar Flares: A Deaf Heritage Project, at Clarkston Halls.
- Many schools have engaged in learning some basic BSL such as signing a song, finger spelling names and learning the days of the week in BSL. This often takes place during a focus week like Languages Week Scotland or World Sign Languages Week



Our BSL Plan for 2024-2030

1. Delivering the BSL Plan 2024-2030

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any BSL resources that are produced should involve and place deaf people at the forefront • It's important to see actual progress, creating the plan is one part but actually delivering on actions is vital • BSL users are often forgotten/not prioritised so awareness is important for services to be able to consider the impact decisions could have |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>to improve outcomes for BSL users by embedding the needs of BSL users in relevant Council and partnership policies, plans and strategies in order to develop solutions to the barriers faced by BSL users in their daily lives.</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work across departments and with partners in a BSL Working Group that meets at least every 6 months to deliver on and progress the actions set out in our BSL Plan. This will also include creating a Teams channel for the group to regularly communicate, share information or seek peer support • Regularly engage with members of the BSL community (minimum twice a year) to monitor progress and understand ongoing need. • Publish a progress report on the actions at the midway point for this plan in 2027 • Offer Scottish BSL Awareness Training each financial year to staff within the available budget envelop, particularly targeting frontline services such as teachers and those in health care settings |

2. BSL Accessibility

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important information online about the Council is only available in English (limited information in BSL) and can be jargon heavy which makes it difficult to understand and navigate, <i>“if it's important for a hearing person to know, it's important for a deaf person and we should have access to this in our own language”</i> • Too much written text on publications and not visual enough • Increased digitalisation of Council services has created further barriers for BSL users- as online forms are all in English this can make these difficult to complete • Any BSL information on the website should be easy to find with BSL symbol and any content produced should be checked with BSL users first to ensure standard of interpretation is accessible • Technology can be helpful such as the use of Contact Scotland but face to face is still preferred for important appointments |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>To remove accessibility as a barrier for BSL users in all aspects of life, recognising the importance of having accessible information in the right format at the right time, utilising technology and increasing people's awareness of communication tools</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in an Inclusive and Accessible Communications working group to revise a policy around this subject, which will include best practice guidelines around interpretation and embed this across the Council • Promote the use of Contact Scotland BSL to employees, partners and BSL users through information sharing and various communication channels • Increase the number of BSL videos on the Council and East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure's websites each year within available resourcing, targeting the priority areas set out in this plan (such as Transport and Employability) or topics identified as a priority either by BSL community or services • Create a webpage in 2024 that is easily accessible on the Council's website to share information for BSL users • Ensure all BSL interpreted events, performances and information has the BSL symbol clearly visible all printed and digital media |

3. Children, Young People and their Families

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people (CYP) can describe their needs, feelings and the strategies that help them be included and successful. They have trusted adults they can approach when they need help. • CYP enjoy meaningful friendships but there are times when further understanding and support would allow them to thrive in a wider range of social situations, both at school and in other clubs and organisations. • CYP enjoy coming together to share experiences, frustrations and positive elements of their deaf identity. Some want to build on this and lead deaf awareness training within their schools. • There is growing interest in BSL and deaf awareness within school communities but this must not be tokenistic and should lead to meaningful changes in the way others communicate with and support deaf children and young people. • Deaf learners and their families would like accessible opportunities to learn and make progress in BSL. All other learners should also have the chance to learn some BSL. |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>The Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC) approach will be fully embedded, with a deaf or deafblind child and their family offered the right information and support at the right time to engage with BSL. We will strengthen partnerships between relevant organisations to overcome barriers for BSL users and deaf/deafblind children to ensure they have the support they need at all stages of their learning, so that they can reach their full potential.</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and facilitate participation of teachers and other school-based staff in deaf awareness training where available • Seek to provide opportunities for education staff to engage in relevant training in BSL to support deaf and deafblind learners • Ensure parents, carers, children and young people are aware of pathways to accessing support and that education staff are equipped with the knowledge and skills to refer to these as appropriate • Support the development of opportunities for deaf and deafblind children, young people, and their families to learn about the heritage and culture of BSL • Increase opportunities for children and young people that foster the development of a secure sense of identity, reduce loneliness and social isolation and increase visibility of deaf role models • Collaborate with Children & Young People to ensure health services are accessible and health & wellbeing information is provided in a timely and appropriate format. • Continue to ensure the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child underpins our collective work |

4. Access to Employment

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying for jobs can be tricky due to application process and having to write a CV in English, especially with services moving online • BSL users and employees aren't always fully informed about Access to Work programme and the process of applying for this can be complicated • Health and Safety at work can be a big concern, particularly in industries such as manufacturing and construction where deaf people cannot hear potential hazards • It's important that employers are aware of the value and skills BSL users can bring to an organisation and also understand adjustments may be needed to make the workplace accessible |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>BSL users will receive person-centred support to develop their skills, consider what route to employment is right for them and enter into the workforce so that they can fulfil their potential and improve Scotland's economic performance. They will be provided with support to enable them to progress in their chosen career.</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via the Local Employability Partnership groups we will work with partners who deliver employment services, and with employer groups already supporting employability to help signpost them to specific advice on the needs of BSL users. • Continue to work with Local Employability Disability providers including Enable, DWP Disability Employment Advisors and IncludeMe2 to ensure person centred approach to employment support. • Raise awareness locally via our partnership network, of the UK Government's 'Access to Work' (AtW) scheme with employers and with BSL users (including those on Modern Apprenticeships) so that they can benefit from the support it provides. • Continue to have transition plans for BSL users in place • Explore opportunities to improve access to Work EastRen and other employability support services available in the area for BSL users. • Have staff attend Deaf Awareness Training in order to improve our inclusive approach for BSL users (measure at least 3 people in the office with BSL awareness training) • Encourage anyone who uses BSL to join our Work EastRen lived experience panel. • We will develop links with young people (16+) who communicate in BSL through Education & Skills Development Scotland, so that they are aware of our offer and opportunities to engage with our service. • Work with our third sector to explore how we can improve access to volunteering opportunities for BSL users |

5. Health and Wellbeing

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services moving online have created additional barriers for BSL users- face to face appointments are needed. A choice of in person interpreter should be offered as medical appointments can be complex and personal • Often professionals continue to phone even though BSL users can't communicate this way- the option to text is preferred but this isn't being recognised a lot of the time. Application forms should allow a space to indicate medical issues which could help flag preferred/needed method of communication • Appointments can be hard to get and need booked weeks in advance because an interpreter is required, there should be flexibility for BSL users in processes that health settings often have in place e.g phoning to book an appointment • Information around wellbeing supports could be better shared so that BSL users know what is happening • GP staff are first point of contact for different issues and signpost from there so they should be aware of needs, it's frustrating and disempowering having to constantly tell staff about issues or rely on family members to communicate • BSL users experience difficulties when trying to use gyms and fitness facilities, particularly with regards to correct use of equipment to meet fitness goals due to the lack of appropriate communication means with staff |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>BSL users will have access to the information and services they need to live active, healthy lives, and to make informed choices at every stage of their lives.</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Public Health Scotland's Best Practice toolkit to GP Practice staff and share this via communication channels such as our GP forum • Aim to review paperwork to capture if a service user uses BSL & ensure preferred method of communication is recorded • Raise awareness with HSCP staff on ways to support BSL users and understand service responsibilities through training and information sharing • Ensure services are inclusive and accessible with a choice of options for BSL community to access health & wellbeing activities and services • Collaborate with Public Health Scotland to ensure health & social care information is in BSL and share this on our Council BSL webpage and social media • Liaise with interpreting services to ensure timely support and choice of interpreter where possible. • Introduce the offer of BSL interpreted gym inductions at ERCL gyms to support access to achieve fitness and wellbeing goals of individuals when requested • Offer BSL interpreted ERCL Live Active referral consultations to those who require them |

6. Celebrating BSL Culture

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on community and cultural events is not made accessible to the BSL community and this means people are often excluded from participating. This can lead to loneliness and a lack of sense of belonging • Interpreted performances should be promoted more and in an appropriate way, as often BSL users aren't aware of such events and opportunities • It's important for young deaf people to be educated on deaf culture and BSL and be supported by people who share the same experiences • Libraries are viewed as a written space by BSL users therefore can be intimidating for those whose first or preferred language is BSL • There is an interest in the local heritage of East Renfrewshire, but BSL users are unsure how to access in person, and only do so online. This can mean that many are unaware of the resources and heritage collection available for them to view and engage with. |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>BSL users will have access to the cultural life of East Renfrewshire, active opportunities to enjoy and contribute to culture and the arts, and are encouraged to share BSL and deaf culture with other people in the area</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure's programme of BSL interpreted professional theatre performances, including a minimum of two BSL interpreted pantomime performances at Eastwood Park Theatre and promoting these in BSL through online videos. BSL icons will be clear on printed and digital promotional materials. • Continue the partnership work between ERCL and deaf theatre makers and organisations in the research, development and delivery of BSL performances and cultural and heritage events that represent BSL and deaf culture and provide an opportunity to share experiences with audiences • Explore opportunities for children and young people to foster greater visibility of deaf role models, the development of a secure sense of identity, and reduced loneliness and social isolation |

7. BSL Data

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking at numbers such views on videos created will show what works and what doesn't • There is an uncertainty about how many BSL users there are in East Renfrewshire and how to connect with them |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To better understand the evidence and data on the BSL community in East Renfrewshire and use this to inform decision making and service planning that meets people's needs |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use any data sources or recommendations that are published throughout the lifespan of this plan such as Census data or any information provided by Scottish Government to inform planning • Explore how we can better utilise local data around BSL (such as Education or Social Work) in our planning • Collect and report on participation figures from activities outlined in this plan (where appropriate) |

8. Transport

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| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcements or information about delays/changes to services can often be missed and be stressful and company apps don't offer much support • Needing to inform drivers of where you are going when scanning your bus pass is extremely undignified as you often feel like you need to use your voice which some people aren't comfortable with. Drivers can also be unhelpful and rude. • Bus pass application process is extremely clunky and difficult to navigate and it's frustrating having to 'prove deafness' every three years • Active transport and cycle lanes can be dangerous as deaf people can't hear cars or other hazards, same as when they are pedestrians and bikes are on pavements |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>BSL users will have safe, fair and inclusive access to public and active transport and the systems that support transport use in East Renfrewshire</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with stakeholders and local transport providers to ensure that travel information is visual, current, accessible and well-publicised for the benefit of BSL users. This may include increasing driver awareness regarding the needs of the BSL community • Ensure emerging transport plans consider reasonable adjustments that reflect the needs of BSL users to promote accessibility and encourage sustainable mobility options. This includes exploring the use of BSL in communications and engagement as part of future transport plan and behaviour change activity development |

9. Access to Justice

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most experiences of the justice system is being called for jury duty, the process of opting out of this is straightforward and can be done online or by ticking a box and returning the letter • Some BSL users would like the option to participate in jury duty, however the offer of an interpreter in this setting is not being offered in Scotland yet |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <p>BSL users will have fair and equal access to the civil, criminal and juvenile systems in Scotland</p> |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate BSL provision is available for BSL users through use of recognised intralingual professionals recognised by the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service • Identify and implement relevant improvement actions from the BSL-led Justice Advisory Group, with a view to meeting the needs of deaf and deafblind people in the field of Justice • Ensure that our on-line and printed materials encompassing Justice-related information for our services are accessible for BSL users who may require access |

10. Democratic Participation

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>We've been told...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be useful to have information about potential candidates in BSL rather than leaflets so more informed choices could be made about who to vote for • Councillors' surgeries and community meetings aren't accessible so BSL users wouldn't feel confident approaching local representatives or taking part in events • Polling stations can be a negative experience and more BSL awareness training for polling staff is needed |
| <p>So our aim is...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSL users will be fully involved in democratic and public life in Scotland, as active and informed citizens, as voters, as elected politicians and as board members of our public bodies |
| <p>To achieve this by 2030 we will...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the Access to Elected Office Fund and other funds locally, including adding details of these funds to our Nomination Packs and discussing them with potential candidates and agents. These funds can help to cover the additional costs of BSL users standing for selection or election in UK, Scottish and Local Elections or By-Elections • Explore how the Access to Elected Office Fund can be used to boost BSL user participation in Community Councils. • Encourage young BSL users to take part in local democracy through initiatives like the Youth Voice programme. • Share the Electoral Commission's BSL guide on how to register to vote / voter ID requirements via ERC social media in the lead-up to any electoral event. • Collaborate with partners like the Improvement Service to explore advice, training and guidance available to Elected Members. • Provide access to BSL translators, where required, to ensure effective communication with elected members and participation in community engagement events. • Raise awareness through our Elected Member Training Programme on the use of ContactScotland, the online BSL interpreting service |

What happens next?

East Renfrewshire Council will continue to work with BSL users to monitor and report on progress throughout the life of this plan. A mid-point report of our progress will be included as part of our Equalities Mainstreaming Report in 2027. This plan has been published in BSL with English subtitles and in written English and can be accessed at <https://eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/BSL>

The Council is set to face complex budget challenges over the coming years, so we will therefore need to make best use of both internal mainstream budgets as well as any available alternative funding sources to help us deliver on the actions outlined in this plan. We will work closely with our communities, third sector organisations and those with lived experience to drive forward the ambitions we have set out and improve the lives for people who use BSL in East Renfrewshire.

In addition to our local plan, NHSGCC have one that outlines actions for the region so we will continue to work closely with them throughout the lifespan of our plans to monitor progress and assess delivery.

If, at any time, you would like to comment on this BSL Plan then you can do so either by emailing in English or sending a video in BSL through WeTransfer to listening@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

We will continue working alongside the BSL community to develop/implement the actions set out in our plan, if you wish to be involved, please contact Megan.McIntyre@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk



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EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCILCABINET25 April 2024Report by Director of EnvironmentPROPERTY ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024-2026**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. The purpose of this report is to advise the Cabinet on the updated Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. It is recommended that Cabinet approves the Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026.

BACKGROUND

3. The Council's Property Asset Management Plan (Appendix 1) has been updated to fit into the hierarchy of the Corporate Asset Management Plan and outlines the work being undertaken by the Council in relation to the management of its operational built assets.

4. In particular it acknowledges that carbon emissions from property assets are the largest source of Council-owned emissions. The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 requires local authorities to reduce overall emissions by 75% by 2030 and to achieve net-zero by 2045. This will not be achieved without addressing the carbon emissions from our buildings. This PAMP prepares the foundation for the first interim target of 2030.

REPORT

5. The Property Asset Management Plan (PAMP) acknowledges that managing property assets effectively is a key driver of service transformation and that properties are at the centre of our community's perception of the Council. It sets out the Council's approach to the management of its non-domestic built assets across 2024 - 2026.

6. The Council owns:

- Non-commercial property (property it uses itself or is used by the Trust);
- Commercial property (property that is leased to third parties); and
- Land.

7. The value of property assets and expenditure on maintenance and construction is significant. The Council spends over £8 million on property each year excluding new build capital replacement. Energy related expenditure has significantly increased in recent years.

Therefore, setting out a clear vision for the future of the Council's property portfolio will be crucial to ensure that investment meets the needs of future service delivery aspirations.

8. The vision is to provide buildings which are:

- Well-maintained,
- Suitable for their purpose,
- Compliant with legislation;
- Energy efficient and efficiently maintained; and
- Progressing towards zero emissions and decarbonisation of buildings.

9. The PAMP identifies key challenges:

- Many properties are not designed for modern needs or changing requirements for service delivery;
- Many properties are not energy efficient;
- Recent increase in utility costs have made all properties more expensive to heat and power;
- Many properties, common to many local authorities, have a maintenance backlog;
- Limited and reducing availability of both financial and people resources present challenges to the effective maintenance of our properties;
- Collection of up-to-date data to assist decision making on what assets are needed;
- Decarbonising properties i.e., moving to low or zero- carbon heating systems is both technically and financially challenging; and
- Inflationary rises in materials' costs are making property maintenance increasingly expensive.

10. Given the extent of the challenge, this PAMP offers a coherent, manageable and flexible approach which acknowledges that we cannot do everything at once. In addition, regulatory and statutory changes are anticipated at both a UK and Scottish Government level and may occur even throughout the life of this short plan which may then affect how we manage and improve our property assets. A review of this PAMP in 2026 will ensure that we are adapting to any changes as required.

11. The PAMP outlines the work undertaken in the last 12 months and planned actions over the next two years. These actions reflect the need for a solid foundation to put the Council in the best position to meet future challenges. Many of the actions will provide us with better information to make informed decisions about investment and future management of our built assets.

12. The Council has 106 operational buildings. Appendix A details each property and has a helpful score card which details key information about the property.

13. The Council's priority buildings for investment are the schools and nurseries, a small number of offices and leisure facilities. The remainder of the Council's operational property portfolio will be reviewed.

14. A buildings' retention strategy will be developed which will assess the potential for any services, currently delivered through other buildings, to be delivered through the priority buildings instead.

15. East Renfrewshire Council has 80 commercial properties available for rental. A commercial property is an asset that is available for rent at a "market rent. This property portfolio is currently managed by the Council. In the next 2 years the Council will undertake an

assessment to inform future options on how the portfolio should be managed or developed, either in-house or through a third-party arrangement.

16. The Council's land and property portfolio, as well as incurring a potential cost for the Council, can be a potential generator of income, especially in relation to renewable electricity. Potential sources of income generation will be explored either by the Council itself or in partnership with other organisations.

17. In relation to properties to be retained, key areas of attention are energy usage, a planned maintenance regime and decarbonising the buildings. The recently appointed Head of Housing and Property will have oversight of the detailed action plan developed, to ensure appropriate progress is made against all of these areas.

FINANCE AND EFFICIENCY

18. The costs to implement the PAMP are significant but as yet not fully defined. Many of the actions identified in the PAMP Action Plan (PAMP Appendix B) are related to scoping and appraising options for investment. Furthermore, in order to do this, an investment in additional technical expertise and new skills to enable the appraisal of low and/or zero carbon technologies will be required in future years.

19. Sustained capital investment over a long period of time will be required to ensure that the Council continues to provide buildings that are fit-for-purpose as legislation and customers' expectations evolve. As such, significant capital will be required in forthcoming years, which will include energy efficient improvement plans for the buildings that the Council plans to retain. A desired objective would be for reduced energy consumption and other running costs across the Council's estate. However, due to the current uncertainty in energy markets, construction and labour costs, the concept of a pay-back period may not be applicable. Cost avoidance is more likely to be a useful tool to assess future capital investment projects that cost reduction.

20. Scottish Government and other external funding streams may be available to support specific actions. The funding streams are likely to be clarified in the future and opportunities will be explored to ensure that the Council can benefit, where appropriate.

CONSULTATION AND PARTNERSHIP WORKING

21. The PAMP has been prepared with input from Property and Technical Services, Estates, the Corporate Landlord Manager and the wider Corporate Asset Management Group (CAMG). Key actions are detailed which will require continued collaboration and input from services i.e. Education and East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust (ERCLT).

22. It is also acknowledged that an opportunity may exist where assets are surplus to requirements to transfer these to the community ownership, where appropriate. Community Asset Transfer (CAT) under Part 5 of the Community Empowerment Act (Scotland) 2015 would require close partnership working with community partners.

23. Finally, the Property and Technical Services team will engage with relevant industry and professional bodies and other local authorities in terms of best practice in buildings' maintenance and management, acknowledging the need to enhance in-house knowledge on low and zero carbon technologies.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS

24. The PAMP will have no immediate impacts on, property, legal, IT and subsidy-control. In terms of staffing, an additional staffing resource will be recruited and financial provision for this has been made. The specific action to develop a Buildings' Retention Strategy will likely see a reduction in Council-owned properties over coming years.

25. It is felt that a stronger assessment in terms of both Equalities, Fairness and Rights and Climate Change impacts can be made as specific actions within PAMP action plan are brought forward. For example, the refurbishment works to the Barrhead Office (Ref 2 in PAMP Action Plan) have been subject to a cabinet paper, Equalities, Fairness and Rights Impact Assessment (EFRIA) and Climate Change Impact Assessment (CCIA). A similar approach would be taken to other actions within the PAMP Action plan and ensures that more detailed and valuable assessments can be made.

CONCLUSIONS

26. The Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026 sets out the Council's plans for the management of its built, non-domestic property assets. The plan builds on the previous plan including the work completed within the past 12 months and sets out the framework for the life of the document in developing our strategy to meet the challenges for improved management and use of our key assets.

27. The management of our property assets is complex with a number of elements for consideration to ensure they are fit for purpose – these include the financial situation, net zero considerations, and levels of usage and meeting our customers' changing needs.

28. Planned actions over the next two years aim to put the Council in the best possible position to deliver on improved outcomes for our staff and the people of East Renfrewshire.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. It is recommended that Cabinet approves the Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026.

Director of Environment

For further information contact: Alastair Ross, Corporate Landlord Manager
Alastair.Ross@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

April 2024

APPENDIX 1 - Property Asset Management Plan 2024-26



Property Asset Management Plan 2024-2026



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All local authorities face a challenge in relation to maintaining and investing in their public buildings.

The available finance for maintenance and investment has been declining for a number of years resulting in a maintenance and investment backlog. At the same time the forthcoming challenge of making buildings carbon neutral means that this investment need will increase further- beyond the capacity of local authorities to meet it.

Therefore it is likely that local authorities will need to reduce the number of public buildings that they have. This does not always mean a reduced service for local residents. Some buildings that are currently used for a single purpose can be used for a number of different purposes ensuring that service provision to the public is maintained. Meanwhile properties (or the land on which it sits) that become surplus to requirements can be used for a different purpose- perhaps meeting a housing need or contribute to future Council savings targets.

The purpose of this PAMP is to explore the challenge that the Council faces and what options are available. A priority is to collect the required data to take decisions that are both right financially and meet the needs of local residents.

The purpose of this Property Asset Management Plan (PAMP) is to set out the Council's plans for the management of its **built non-domestic property assets**.

It forms part of a wider Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP) and is one of a suite of asset management plans used to manage

the Council's property and land assets e.g., council fleet, open spaces, housing and IT assets.

The Property Asset Management Plan aligns with the priorities of the CAMP which aims to deliver improved outcomes for the people of East Renfrewshire.

CAMP priorities are to:

- Retain or acquire only assets that are necessary and appropriate to our needs;
- Centralise Repairs and Maintenance budgets for improved financial visibility;
- Maximise utilisation of assets and match fitness for purpose with our needs;
- Optimise value for money in investment;
- Improve the condition of our assets through life cycle management;
- Comply with all statutory regulations;
- Redesign services to enable agile working, where it adds value to our services; and
- Explore opportunities for asset sharing with other public sector partners.

This plan builds on the achievements of the previous plan including the work completed within the past 12 months and sets out the framework for the next 12 to 24 months in developing our strategy to improve management and use of our key assets.

The management of our property assets is complex with several elements for consideration to ensure they are fit for purpose – these include the financial situation, Net Zero considerations, and levels of usage and customer needs.

These factors, when taken together, will assist the Council in developing a route map for the future that meets these objectives and needs.

In order to deliver on these priorities, the Property Asset Management Plan covers:

- What properties the Council owns;
- What they are used for;
- The legal framework in which they operate;
- The future challenges;
- How these challenges will be met; and
- How we will assess which buildings to retain, which to dispose and which to replace leading to compliance with zero emissions by 2038.

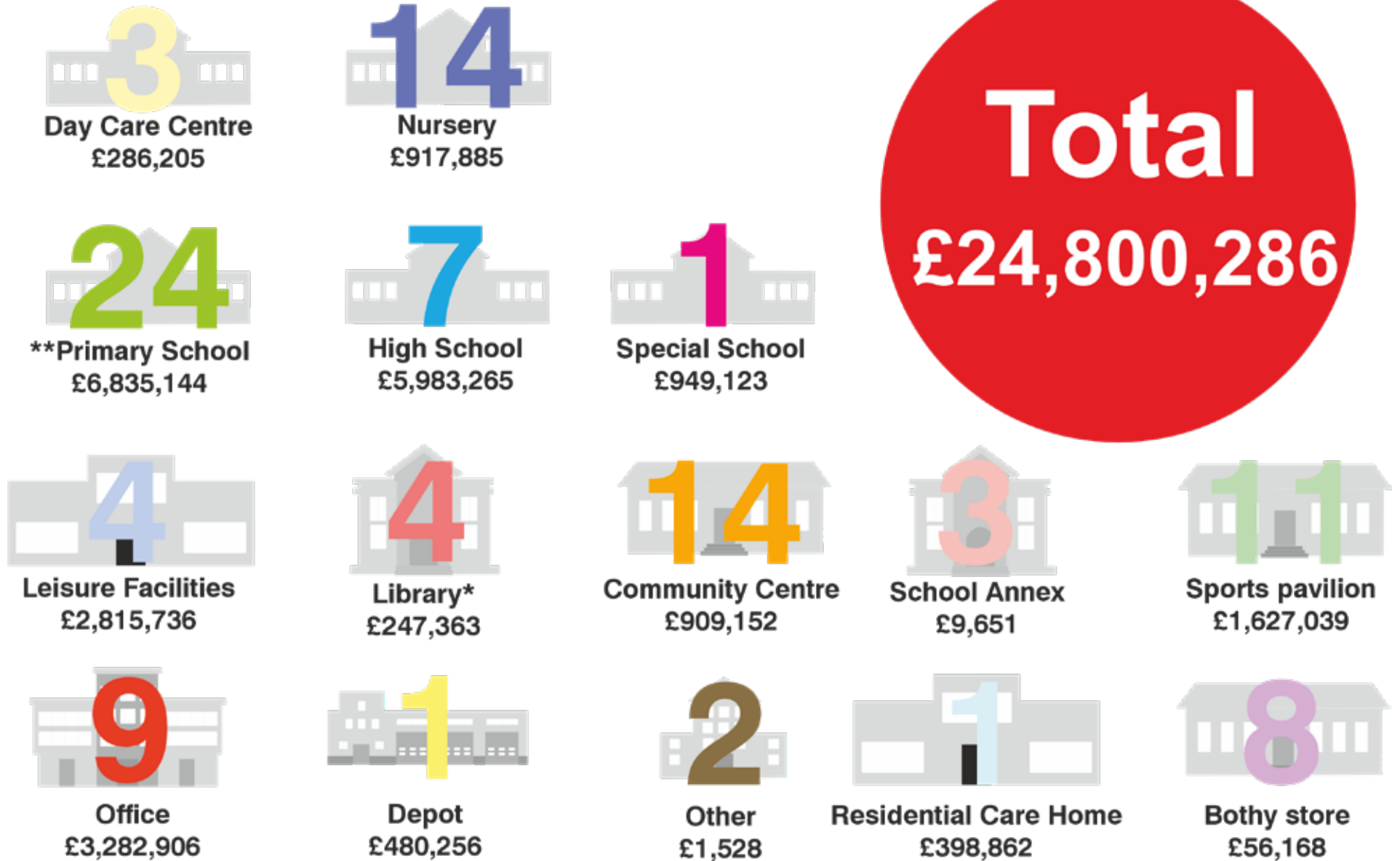
Total Number of Property Assets



Non-operational assets are those used to support local business needs and economic development. Operational assets are those used to directly support service delivery.

Total Cost 2020-2022

Number of properties and total cost per property type (Capital + Maintenance + Energy)



* Libraries are standalone buildings and do not include libraries that are hosted within other buildings

** Some primary schools share buildings and/or are part of a campus



Capital expenditure/investment

Per annum average of the last three financial years 2020/21-2022/23

£1,681,436



Maintenance/Compliance expenditure

Per annum average of the last three financial years 2020/21-2022/23

£2,157,116



Energy usage and Costs

Per annum average of the last three financial years 2020/21-2022/23

54,571,517 kWh - £4,428,210



Average EPC Rating across the estate

A score of 69-80 out of 100, with 100 being a very efficient (with low running costs) building)

C



Carbon Emissions

Current emissions 2021/22

10,823 tCO₂e

**Excludes new build properties*

Our vision is to provide buildings which are:

- Well-maintained;
- Suitable for their purpose;
- Compliant with legislation;
- Energy efficient and efficiently maintained; and
- Progressing towards zero emissions and decarbonisation of buildings.

Our property assets are key to delivering services to the public. Maintaining, adapting, and constructing new build assets accounts for a considerable proportion of the Council's revenue and capital expenditure. Therefore, the development of a property asset management plan is crucial to enable effective deployment of revenue and capital resources to ensure clear alignment to the Council's strategic goals.

This Property Asset Management Plan (PAMP) sets out East Renfrewshire Council's approach to the management of the Council's non-domestic built assets in 2024 and 2025. This PAMP will focus on the need to lay a solid foundation to put the Council in the best position to meet future challenges. In particular, the Scottish Government's Heat in Buildings Strategy targets all publicly owned buildings to meet a zero-carbon emissions heating requirement by 2038. Whilst this is a non-statutory target, many of our planned actions over the next two years will provide us with better information to make informed decisions about investment and future management of our built assets to meet this goal.

The 2024-2026 PAMP supersedes the previous version which was adopted and approved by the Council in 2019.

East Renfrewshire Council acknowledges that to achieve [The Vision](#) is going to be challenging due to several factors:

- Many properties are not designed for modern needs or changing requirements for service delivery;
- Many properties are not energy efficient;
- Recent increase in utility costs have made all properties more expensive to heat and power;
- Many properties, common to many local authorities, have a maintenance backlog;
- Limited and reducing availability of both financial and people resources present challenges to the effective maintenance of our properties;
- Lack of up-to-date data to assist decision making on what assets are needed;
- Decarbonising properties i.e., moving to low or zero- carbon heating systems is both technically and financially challenging; and
- Inflationary rises in materials' costs are making property maintenance increasingly expensive.

Given the extent of the challenge, this PAMP offers a coherent, manageable and flexible approach which acknowledges that we cannot do everything at once. In addition, regulatory and statutory changes at both a UK and Scottish Government level may occur even throughout the life of this short plan which may then affect how we manage and improve our property assets. A review of this PAMP in 2025 will ensure that we are adapting to any changes, as required.



Whilst maintaining a portfolio of varying property types has always been a challenge for local authorities, the need to decarbonise our public buildings has significantly increased the scope and scale of this challenge.

It is no longer sufficient for a property to be well-maintained and meeting the needs of its customers. While not a legal requirement, the Scottish Government's Heat in Buildings Strategy published in October 2021 states that the public sector must demonstrate its commitment to transforming Scotland's buildings by taking early and sustained action to decarbonise the public sector estate and improve the energy performance of all public buildings. All publicly owned buildings are to meet zero emission heating requirements by 2038. The Scottish Government plans to develop a series of phased targets starting in 2024 but at the time of writing these are not available.

This means that all energy usage must be closely monitored, and properties may also require:

- Gas boilers to be replaced with lower carbon heating systems;
- Render and roofs replaced with a product that provides better insulation;
- Windows replaced with more energy efficient window units; and
- Installation of solar panels on roofs.

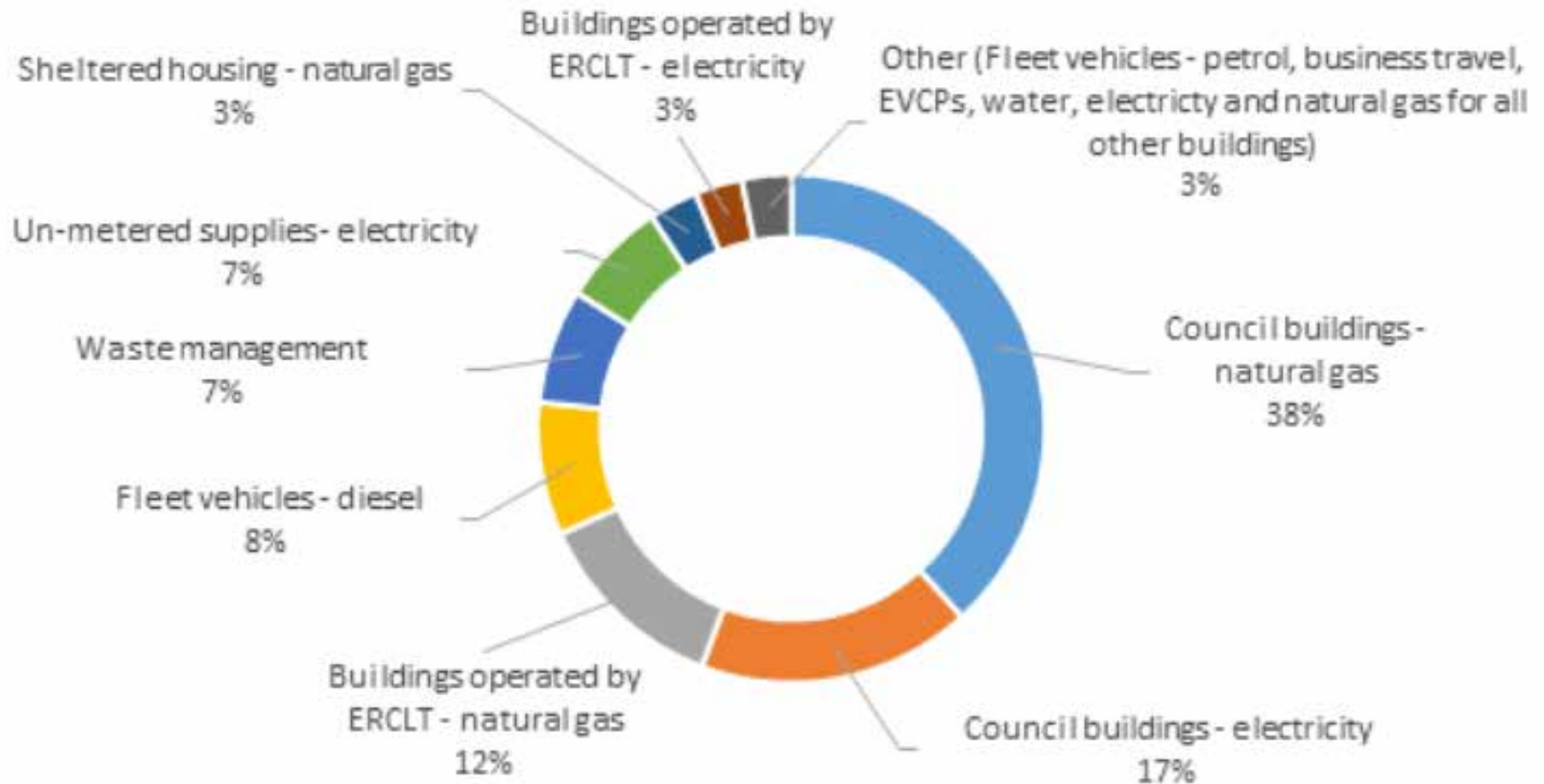
This is a challenge in terms of logistics, (e.g., some schools may need pupils and staff to be decanted); technology (there is still debate as to which products or technologies are the most effective); and finance (costs are currently prohibitive for decreasing public sector finances).

East Renfrewshire Council are working with a range of public sector partners (other local authorities and national bodies) to ensure that this challenge is met appropriately.

Significant investigative work has been undertaken in the last twelve months to ensure that East Renfrewshire Council will be well-positioned to understand and meet these challenges.

Carbon emissions from East Renfrewshire Council's non-domestic built assets were 10,778 tCO₂e in 21/22 (the most recent verified data) and represented the largest source of overall Council emissions.

Council emissions 2021/22 (% of total)



The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 requires local authorities to reduce overall emissions by 75% by 2030 and to achieve net-zero by 2045. This will not be achieved without addressing the carbon emissions from our buildings.

This PAMP prepares the foundation for the first interim target of 2030.

In Scope - What properties does this PAMP cover?

East Renfrewshire Council owns 220 non-domestic assets. These are broken down into 'operational' and 'non-operational' assets.

'Operational'

Operational assets are those that are used to directly support Council service delivery and includes those operated by partner organisations, e.g., East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust (ERCLT).

There are currently 106 operational buildings in the Council's estate and the 106 properties are the focus of this PAMP 2024-2025.

This is fewer than covered in the previous PAMP because several built assets have been demolished or leased. The previous PAMP also included non-built operational assets such as car parks, recreation grounds and cemeteries which are excluded.

We have split our properties into fifteen types:

1. Primary schools (24) *
2. High schools (7)
3. Special school (1)
4. Nurseries & family centres (14)
5. Day Care centres (3)
6. Leisure facilities (4)
7. Community centres (14)
8. Standalone Libraries (4)
9. Offices (9)
10. Depots (1)
11. Sports pavilions (11)
12. Bothy/stores (8)
13. Residential nursing home (1)
14. School annexes (3)
15. Other (2)

** Some primary schools share buildings and/or are part of a campus and may include nursery classes*

'Non-operational'

Non-operational assets are those used to support local business needs and economic development, e.g., leased out industrial units or third sector accommodation and provide the Council with a revenue stream. It also includes commercial and retail units which are held on the Housing Revenue Account but responsibility for managing income and maintenance sits with Property Services. This category can sometimes be referred to as the investment portfolio.

As the landlord/owner of 'non-operational' properties, the requirement to meet carbon emissions targets is the responsibility of the Council, and not the tenant.

This short term PAMP does not include detailed information on 'non-operational' properties, i.e. mapping and a property scorecard for each one.

However, there is an action to undertake an assessment of whether this portfolio should be retained or disposed of, either fully or partially and, if retained, whether it could and should be managed differently.



Out of scope- What properties and assets does this PAMP not cover?

Land

Areas of land that are owned by East Renfrewshire Council are not currently included in this PAMP. A review of these land assets including servitudes and wayleaves agreement currently being managed by the Council will be included within the next PAMP.

These exclusions are in line with the objective to take a coherent, flexible and manageable approach to property asset planning given the scale of challenges.

Social Housing

East Renfrewshire Council owns and manages 3144 houses and 149 associated lockups/garages. These are covered by the Housing Asset Management Plan and are excluded from the PAMP.

The wider Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP) prioritises retaining or acquiring assets that are necessary and appropriate to the Council's needs, and maximising utilisation of assets. This means, that with respect to each of our properties we need to ask:

- Is this property needed for the delivery of a service or could it be disposed of/ used differently?
- Is this property fit for purpose?
- Is this property well-maintained?
- Is this property energy efficient?
- What is the expected lifespan of this property?
- Can it meet the net-zero building target?
- What investment is needed?

Answering these questions can be both technically challenging and subjective. For this reason, there is essential preparatory work that needs to be undertaken. Much of this has been initiated in the last 12 months and further work is planned for the next 12-18 months and is the basis of this PAMP. The initial focus will be on schools, offices and leisure facilities followed by community centres and libraries.

Each operational property has been given a score card which details when it was built (if known), suitability for its current use (if known), its condition, EPC rating (if known), carbon emissions and current expenditure. Expenditure is broken down to show recent capital investment and running costs. i.e. utility bills, reactive maintenance/ compliance expenditure.

Suitability and condition ratings can be subjective and the methodology for these will be scrutinised over the next 12-18 months as an action within PAMP.

Appendix A has a score card for each property, grouped by geographical area and property type.

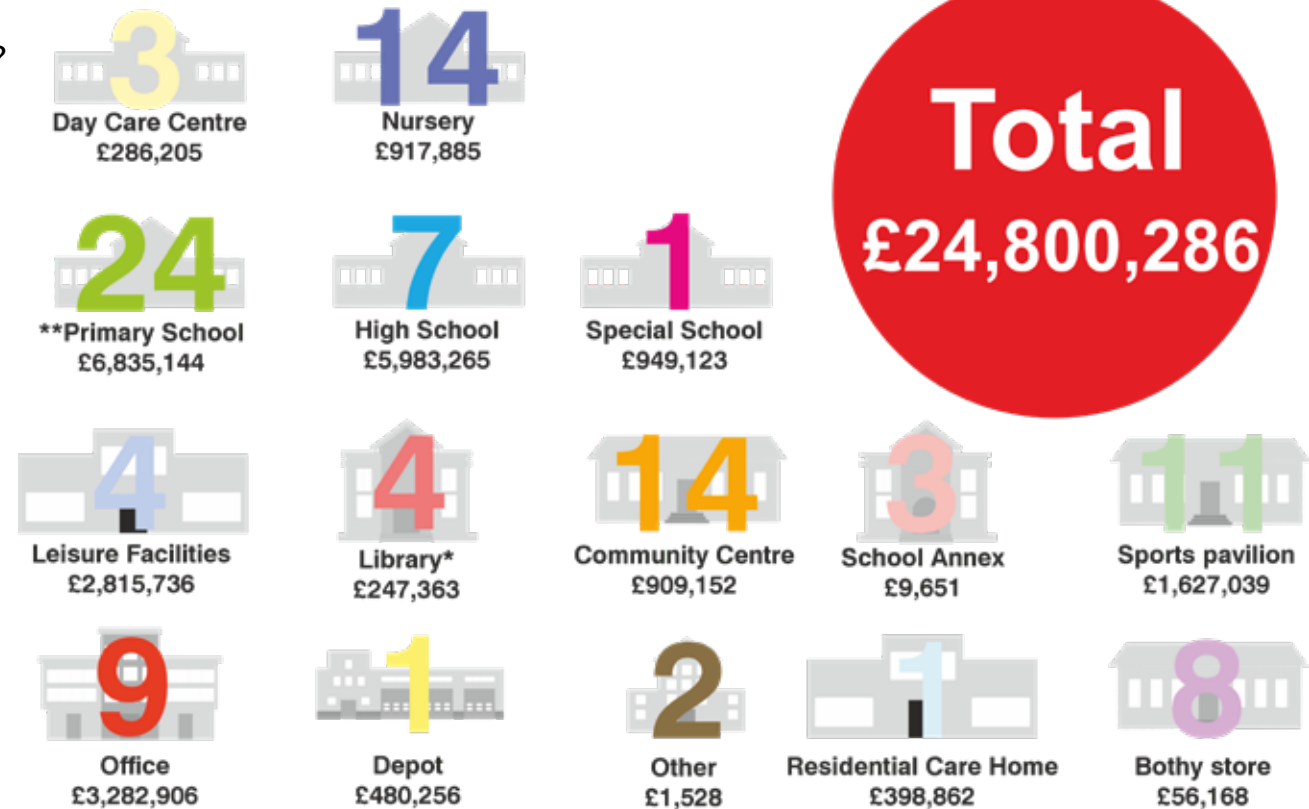


In recent years, most significant property investment has been confined to capital projects delivering new schools, nurseries and family and Early Years Centres and our approach to building maintenance, in common with all local authorities, has been mostly reactive.

A shift to a planned preventative maintenance model is desired with building fabric and key mechanical and electrical (M&E) elements e.g., heating/cooling and electrical infrastructure being replaced before significant issues occur which could disrupt service delivery. Such an approach has proven to be an effective method for ensuring planned replacement of key building elements before point of failure in order to minimise disruption and ultimately cost.

This requires the Council to commit to adopting a more structured approach.

What has been spent in the last 3 years?



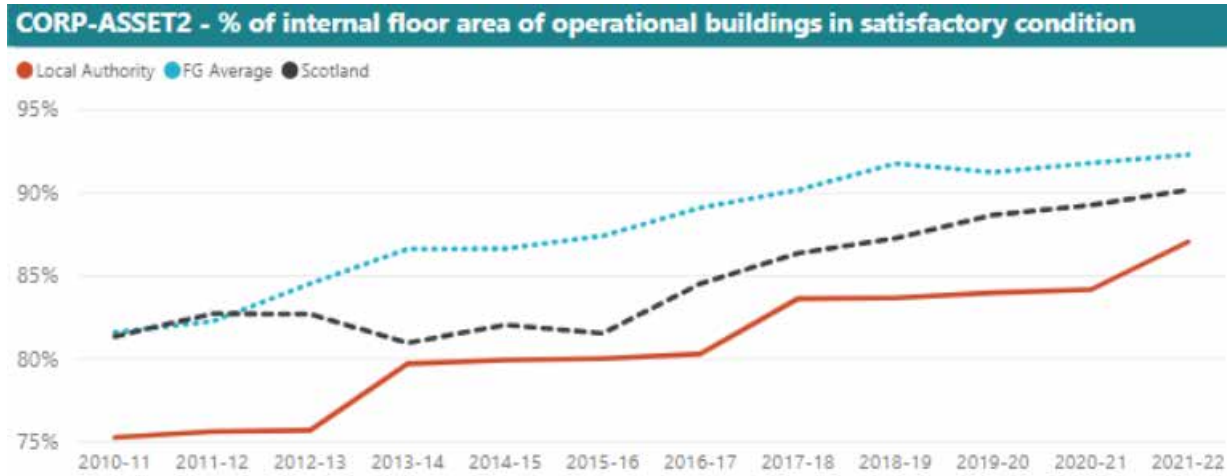
* Libraries are standalone buildings and do not include libraries that are hosted within other buildings
 ** Some primary schools share buildings and/or are part of a campus

The Council currently reports on a national set of performance indicators through the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE).

The graphs below show East Renfrewshire’s performance in terms of suitability and condition in relation to average local authority performance over the past decade in relation to school buildings. It should be noted that the two indicators are self-assessed and are subjective.



| CORP-ASSET1 - % of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
| Local Authority | 75.6% | 76.9% | 78.6% | 79.5% | 78.0% | 78.3% | 80.7% | 82.6% | 84.1% | 84.2% | 84.5% | 84.7% |
| FG Average | 82.7% | 85.2% | 86.3% | 87.9% | 87.8% | 88.9% | 89.7% | 88.0% | 87.8% | 87.6% | 88.0% | 89.3% |
| Scotland | 73.7% | 74.8% | 75.9% | 78.2% | 79.0% | 79.6% | 79.8% | 80.8% | 82.1% | 82.5% | 82.3% | 85.3% |



| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Local Authority | 75.2% | 75.6% | 75.7% | 79.7% | 79.9% | 80.0% | 80.2% | 83.6% | 83.6% | 83.9% | 84.1% | 87.0% |
| FG Average | 81.6% | 82.2% | 84.5% | 86.6% | 86.6% | 87.4% | 89.1% | 90.1% | 91.7% | 91.2% | 91.7% | 92.2% |
| Scotland | 81.3% | 82.7% | 82.6% | 80.9% | 82.0% | 81.5% | 84.5% | 86.3% | 87.2% | 88.6% | 89.2% | 90.1% |

**FG average =family group average. To understand why variations in cost and performance are occurring, councils work together to ‘drill-down’ into the benchmarking data across service areas. This process has been organised around ‘family groups’ of councils so that we are comparing councils that are similar in terms of the type of population that they serve (e.g., relative deprivation and affluence) and the type of area in which they serve them (e.g., urban, semi-rural, rural).*

It should be highlighted that the performance measure for suitability is based on primary and secondary schools only and as such, further action is required for indicators to be used meaningfully by the Property Team i.e., to track performance in buildings’ management.

The current definitions commonly utilised for condition grading on a scale of A to D are as follows;

- A - Good.** Performing well and operating effectively.
- B - Satisfactory.** Performing adequately but showing minor deterioration. Physical function performs adequately. May show signs of age.
- C - Poor.** Showing major defects and/or not operating adequately. Physical element does not carry out function effectively without continuous repair. Shows signs of age.
- D - Bad.** Economic life expired and/or risk of failure.

What has been done in the last 12 months?

A significant amount of preparatory work has been undertaken in the last 12 months to assist the Council with its journey towards a modern, fit-for-purpose property portfolio.

Several studies have been undertaken to provide the data to assist prioritisation of buildings in terms of targeting planned improvements and investment. These also include studies to assess the net-zero readiness of a selection of operational buildings to assist in developing a strategic approach for the overall property portfolio.

These include:

Flat roofs and boiler surveys

The first project to assess planned investment, focussed on the condition of the flat roofs of our education estate and the heating and hot water systems across the council's operational properties. Condition surveys have been carried out which have provided outline costs for replacement and which has allowed informed decisions to be made to prioritise those flat roofs and gas boilers most in need of replacement. A key part of this process is to consider which properties would in the future facilitate the installation of solar panels to provide opportunities for the council to benefit from renewable energy and to assess better zero/low carbon heating systems to replace those which are 'beyond life' expectancy and/or defective.

Funding of £4.2m over 4 years has been secured for Phase 1 of the replacement programme which commenced in April 2024.

This approach is required to limit the risk of service delivery interruption and to reduce multiple emergency call outs. Over time the Council would expect to see a shift towards greater investment in planned maintenance and a reduction in reactive maintenance.



Education Estate Decarbonisation Feasibility Study

Hub West Scotland Ltd. (HWS) were engaged to commission a review of 5 of the 45 schools within the Council's education estate in order to ascertain what fabric and mechanical and engineering (M&E) upgrades would be required over the coming years to meet the Net Zero target. The study sought a high-level cost analysis of carrying out the required works across the education stock over the period up to 2045, when the Council's net-zero target is to be met.

The study considered 5 different building types – a high school (St. Luke's), a new build (Isobel Mair), a multi-storey flat roof (Carolside), a single-storey flat roof (Crookfur) and a historic building (Busby) for which a m² rate was to be developed and extrapolated across the entire estate to provide a high level budget cost for the necessary upgrade works. The target standard was Passivhaus/Enerphit and the review provided details for shallow retrofit, deep-retrofit, full future retrofit and building replacement.



Passivhaus is a performance-based set of design criteria for very low energy buildings, which can help create buildings which use around 90% less energy than standard UK buildings.



The **EnerPHit standard** provides requirements for retrofit projects designed to maximise the thermal efficiency of the building and drastically reduce its energy consumption and heating requirements.

This piece of data collection is ongoing. Heat imaging studies and reports for three of the five schools has been concluded.

Climate Change Readiness Assessment of Offices

A third party was commissioned to carry out an assessment of 8 'core' office buildings. The buildings were to be assessed to understand the potential for implementing energy efficiency measures to reduce our carbon emissions from the buildings. This was a lighter touch review than the education estate decarbonisation feasibility study and acknowledged the further investigations would be required.

A capital investment of up to £30M across the 8 buildings would achieve emissions reductions against the 2019 baseline of 80% by 2030 and by 90% 2045, mainly achieved by removing gas heating systems and the decarbonisations of the electricity grid.

The Way We Work – Office Rationalisation

The Way We Work is a key project for East Renfrewshire Council, introducing a new hybrid workstyle and improving the work environment in our retained buildings. On the Eastwood side of the authority, a feasibility assessed the options for retention or disposal of either Eastwood HQ or Spiersbridge offices.

The results of a detailed Stage 2 RIBA Feasibility concluded that retention of Eastwood HQ provided the Council with the better value for money on a spend to save approach and provides opportunities to improve on the usable space within the building whilst extending the buildings useful life for another 20 years.

Options within the Stage 2 feasibility included undertaking substantive works to the office areas as well as the Civic Chambers which would provide additional flexible space for training, community events/meetings, seminar events, debating chamber for ERC schools as well as providing a more modern civic chambers for Council and Cabinet meetings.

Further approvals are being sought from Council to progress the design to Stage 4 RIBA Detailed Design to fully develop and cost the proposals. The Spiersbridge lease expires in February 2026 and the Council has approved the recommendation not to renew this lease. Whilst the Council continues to occupy this building, the building will provide decant space for staff when works are being carried out to HQ to accommodate the Spiersbridge staff who will relocate to this building.

Building the Neilston Learning Campus

This project brings together Neilston Primary, St Thomas's Primary and the Madras Family Centre into one new building on the site of the Neilston Primary School grounds. This major development project has provided opportunity for the Council to learn about building to much improved energy saving standards including insulation, airtightness, alternative energy sources and heat recovery. Through appointment of BDP architects and M&E engineers, Wallace Whittle, the Council has commissioned a building that will meet the top band of the Scottish Future Trust's (SFT) energy efficiency target at around 70 kWh/m²/p.a. This compares with a combined figure of 289 kWh/m²/p.a. for the current schools and family centre.

The new Neilston Campus is an all-electric building with no gas installed. Its total energy consumption is predicted to be 386,000 kWh/p.a. This will equate to a reduction of approximately 70% in consumption, reducing the kWh/m² of the combined schools from 289 to 70. This will reduce the combined carbon emissions of the building(s) from 243 tCO₂e to 75 tCO₂e per annum.

The Council is now well-positioned, should it be desired, to develop its own technical guidance to support the transition to sustainable, resilient, and energy efficient buildings that meet the needs of building users. The Capital Projects Team is currently looking into compliance with The Net Zero Public Sector Buildings Standard for future buildings. This is currently a voluntary standard, owned by the Scottish Government and applicable to public sector new build and major refurbishment projects. As well as considering operational energy performance, as described above, it looks to consider economic impact, embodied carbon, whole life carbon and environmental quality.



New Eastwood Leisure Facility

Whilst not as progressed as the major capital development at Neilston Learning Campus, the redesign/replacement of Eastwood Leisure facility is providing opportunity to apply energy efficiency principles to a different design requirement which includes a 25m by 8 lane pool, family pool, 4 court sports hall, gym and fitness studios with theatre. The Council has engaged Hub West Scotland to manage the project. The estimated energy consumption of this all-electric building is 360 kWh/m²/p.a. or 2,646,000 kWh/p.a. the current leisure facility and theatre consume 4,698,000 kWh/p.a. almost twice as much energy for a building some 40% smaller. Once the electricity grid is fully decarbonised the new Eastwood Leisure facility and Theatre will be zero carbon in terms of energy. However, as electricity is currently more expensive than gas the estimated cost of the new centre is £845,000 p.a. and the existing centre £480,000 p.a.



Neilston Leisure Facility

The initial designs for the replacement Neilston Leisure facility meet EnerPhit standard, the Passivhaus standard criteria for energy efficient operation of redeveloped buildings. EnerPhit is a performance-based set of design criteria for very low energy buildings, which can help create buildings which demand far less energy. Whilst the project was deferred in February 2024, a solid foundation for this project has

been laid with the next stage scoped and ready to start when appropriate. This will involve carrying out detailed modelling of the proposed building and how it would be used in order to estimate the level of energy demand.



The Net Zero Public Sector Buildings (NZPSB) Standard

is currently voluntary and applies to public sector new build and major refurbishment projects. NZPBS minimises construction embodied carbon, cuts operational energy use compared to current regulatory requirements and supports growth and flexibility of zero emissions energy supplies to set world class energy performance as a core objective

Reducing buildings' temperature:

A pilot project investigating whether a small reduction in temperature could result in notable carbon emission and cost savings, without impacting building users, was started in January 2023. Reducing the set temperature from 21°C to 20°C has had no impact on users.

For the pilot building, it was predicted that over 12 months, the temperature reduction would cut the annual gas bill by around £7,000. This would equate to a 22tCO₂e carbon emission saving. The project in fact saved the Council £10,156 and 27.7 tCO₂e with the higher cost saving due to the increase in gas prices from the previous year.

After the success of the initial phase of the project, other buildings will be considered for a reduction in temperature of 1 degree. Extending the pilot to a further 6 large buildings is estimated to save £70,000. One caveat on this estimate is that the level of savings will vary between buildings due to differing ages, insulation, and weather influences and savings can only be confirmed on adoption of the new temperature setting. However, long term, if the pilots prove successful, the temperature reduction could be extended to all buildings which could yield substantial cost and carbon savings and contribute to the Council's 2045 Net Zero goal.

Heat Networks Feasibility Studies

The Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 requires local authorities to carry out a review of potential areas for heat networks. By supplying multiple buildings, heat networks avoid the need for individual boilers or electric heaters in every building and are also uniquely able to use local sources of low carbon heat which would otherwise go to waste. This could be from factories, the ground or even from rivers.

In May 2023 East Renfrewshire Council was successful in its bid to the Scottish Government's Heat Network Fund for a £100,000 grant to undertake detailed feasibility studies for two proposed heat network zones in Eastwood Park and Barrhead Main Street. Both areas include several key Council operational buildings.

Working with Zero Waste Scotland and Buro Happold (via the SG feasibility framework), the purpose of the feasibility study is to inform decision-making as to whether either project is viable on social, economic and environmental grounds.

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Data collation related to carbon emissions for each building

In recent months buildings' information that impacts on energy usage and subsequent carbon emissions has been collated and gaps identified. This information is reflected in the property scorecards and includes- building age, electricity usage, gas usage, LED installation (by %), EPC rating, windows age, roof insulation age etc. More work is required with gaps related to broader condition of property, including render/wall insulation and potential for solar PVs and heat pumps, to be addressed.

Along with client and customer data to be gathered around building suitability, stock condition data will inform prioritisation of future investment in buildings.

Evaluate what data we have for our properties

Data is key to evidence-led decision-making. It is essential that we understand the composition and condition of the key elements of a property such as roof, render, windows, heating systems etc. Through the studies being undertaken on our buildings, this data will be captured effectively and utilised to inform the decision-making process for future investment.

Stock Condition Data

Following on from the stock condition data gathered on our schools in relation to flat roofs and gas boilers, work has commenced in gathering condition data related to the fixed electrical/wiring installations in our schools. The wiring in many buildings will be beyond design life and will require investment to upgrade to extend the useful life of the buildings. Following the collation of this data a planned investment strategy will be prepared to enable funding to be secured.

It also is intended to gather stock condition data for the primary and secondary schools not included in the current work as part of the Education Estate Decarbonisation Feasibility Study in 2025/26. A key focus of this data gathering will be assessing what measures are needed to increase energy efficiency and to move towards our buildings being net-zero. The data that needs to be gathered will be identified in 2024/25 to ensure as much data already available is utilized and thereby reducing the cost of the surveys.

The remainder of the Council's property portfolio will be considered thereafter.

Energy Consumption and Emissions Data

Good progress has been made in terms of gathering and collating energy consumption carbon emissions data from our buildings. The intention now is to follow up with some closer analysis and to cross-reference this with buildings' use and design features to better understand what measures, may be effective in reducing energy consumption. For example, where we have two buildings that provide a similar function and operate similar hours, but carbon emissions and energy costs vary significantly, we will look at what building elements and/or building users' behaviours are potentially causing the variation. This will also be used to prioritise which buildings require to be addressed first, i.e., where can we gain the most benefit from any investment made to reduce carbon emissions.

Customer Data

A notable gap in data relates to non-technical information such as customer/client satisfaction in terms of our buildings and an understanding of their fitness-for-purpose and current use, both in terms of how many people use a building, how the space is used and at what time of day. Measures will be implemented to refine this data.

Financial Data

Financial information related to utility costs, reactive and planned maintenance, compliance and major investment works is captured but additional analysis relating expenditure to building type and use would be beneficial.

As above, this is about bringing together the various data streams to inform the decision-making for future investment. For example, by looking at the investment and running costs of each building and how it is used, we can begin to explore what is costly to maintain and operate, against the service or benefit it provides. It also allows interrogation of what building elements/types give rise to more significant costs and may also indicate areas of under-investment that require prioritised attention. This financial data will also assist in informing which buildings could be surplus to requirements and could be disposed of.

Re-establish Programmes of Planned, Preventative Maintenance (PPM) across the major building elements within the portfolio.

Utilising the stock condition data, there is a need to re-establish programmes of PPM across major building elements.

Flat Roofs Replacement Programme

Roofing is a major concern for the Council as the roof has a significant effect on the continued operation of buildings to maintain service delivery. Funding for major replacement has reduced annually in real terms and a phased programme of roof replacement is required. This will address concerns relating to the roof fabric of our buildings and the potential for failure leading to service disruption.

This programme would ensure more cost efficient and energy efficient buildings with reduced running costs. This programme will consider the current energy performance of buildings alongside other energy efficiency measures. Where suitable the installation of roof-top solar arrays will be considered and will form a key part of the process.

Gas boiler replacement programme

To avert the risk of critical failures that prohibit the Council from delivering services from their buildings, defective and 'beyond life' gas boilers need replacement. A phased replacement programme is planned to identify and replace a number of units over the next three years. As above, this will acknowledge other energy efficiency improvements and where appropriate, consider zero/ low carbon heating systems.

Improve suite of performance management measures

As noted at section 10 the Council currently reports on a national set of performance indicators through the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) and SOLACE.

% of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use; and

% of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition.

An action to be taken in the next 12-18 months will be to review current and potential performance indicators to ensure accurate and useful measures.

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Develop an Energy Consumption Reduction Programme (Behavioural Change)

As part of the programme of reducing carbon emissions it is important that the PAMP prioritises energy conservation i.e., buildings only use the minimum energy required. To do this well we will need to gather temperature, energy usage and emissions data by building on a regular basis, i.e., at least once per month. This will allow us to see and therefore tackle poor behaviours and/or processes which are leading to energy wastage.

A defined project will be scoped which will aim to reduce energy consumption in each building by monitoring usage and identifying opportunities for changes to procedures and habits. This is likely to include turning down heating, heating buildings only when required, switching off lighting and equipment, etc. These actions will also be designed to achieve cost benefits.

Develop an Energy Efficiency Policy (Building Fabric Investment)

In addition to reducing energy wastage through behavioural change it is necessary to also improve the efficiency of buildings and equipment. The ‘fabric first’ approach is the recommended route to address heat loss and reduce energy use and indeed is a prerequisite to retrofit using low carbon heating systems e.g., heat pumps.

A policy would seek to clearly define the energy efficiency standards and building codes that the Council seeks to achieve when considering insulation, thermal efficiency, heating and cooling systems and renewable energy options. This may also include adoption of smart technologies, i.e., remote lighting, heating and cooling controls, which could also optimise building users’ comfort.

Importantly, the policy would seek to define an investment decision-making matrix for these key building elements. This will seek to balance the extent of carbon reduction against the economic viability of measures to be implemented. The matrix would be applied to data gathered for each building and would inform an evidence-based energy efficiency improvement plan for operational properties to be retained.

Development of an energy efficiency policy will also facilitate the transition towards a planned, preventative maintenance regime and help to identify which properties should be retained or disposed of.

The policy could also define frequency of energy audits and benchmarking of buildings to identify energy-saving opportunities and tracking progress.

Develop a policy for reduction of single use assets

In many cases, it is acknowledged that single-use facilities do not deliver best value for money. Diversifying use can provide buildings with additional opportunities to increase utilisation and thereby optimise community value. The Council proposes to consider the rationalising of single-use facilities in two key ways:

By exploring the potential for additional out-of-hours use of existing assets, e.g., use of school halls as community halls; and

By exploring whether additional alternative methods of service delivery are possible, i.e., adopting digital technology to reduce or even eliminate floor space requirements.

It is acknowledged that where rationalisation of this type is proposed, careful consideration must be given to several factors including building age, cost of intervention, and the potential to explore possible shared arrangements without compromising the specific needs of services being brought together. Using the data from the various data gathering exercises outlined above, full consultation will be carried out and will engage with clients and building users.

Develop a Buildings' Retention Strategy

The principal drivers for development of a buildings' retention strategy are to support service transformation, modernisation and overall cost reduction. Beyond simply identifying the requirement for a building, a complex options appraisal needs to be undertaken to inform the Council's 'decision to retain or divest.' This can include potential savings, title restrictions, service delivery needs, regeneration and opportunities for alternative usage.

The Council's priority buildings for investment has been its schools and nurseries, a small number of offices and leisure facilities. The remainder of the Council's operational property portfolio will be reviewed. A buildings' retention strategy will be developed which will assess if any services, currently delivered through other buildings, can be delivered through the priority buildings instead.

Review the Asset Disposal Process

The Council will review its current asset disposal process. A key part of this review is to ensure that the process accords with Community Asset Transfer (CAT) under Part 5 of the Community Empowerment Act (Scotland) 2015. The process will also seek to meet the needs of third sector partners.

Exercise of the Community Asset Transfer power has been limited within East Renfrewshire to date but could potentially allow the Council to divest certain assets whilst still maintaining community benefit. Careful planning and a commitment to meeting our communities' needs will be essential for this to be a successful component of our Asset Disposal Strategy and will require significant resource and expertise.

Review the Net Zero Public Buildings Standard

As outlined in section 12 above, the Net Zero Public Buildings Standard is currently voluntary and public bodies are not legally required to adopt this high level of energy of efficiency targets within buildings. However, adoption of the standard may lead to improved progress towards net zero and may be desirable. This decision- if, and when, to adopt- will be dependent on many factors and a fuller understanding of the broader implications will be considered.

CO2 and Temperature Monitors (+internet of things)

In October 2020, a project to install CO2 and temperature monitors in all High Schools, Primary Schools and Nurseries was successfully completed. This included installing one monitor per room, with larger open spaces having two monitors if more than 100m2. The monitors are linked to a web-based platform, Nova Scene, which is centrally accessed by Property Services. The system ensures officers can monitor air quality and temperature by regularly reviewing the system and investigating anomalies as appropriate.

Consideration has been given to further utilising the system. This would involve fully integrating Nova Scene into the heating system, meaning heating could be centrally controlled as well as monitored. A cost analysis is due to be undertaken that will assess whether savings from reduced site visits, and better heating management outweighs the cost of installing the equipment needed. If feasible, the system could significantly reduce operational costs and carbon impacts by increasing heating management efficiency and reducing travel by property maintenance team.

LED Installation

A three-year plan will be developed for installation of LEDs in all buildings to be retained, which have not yet benefitted from this key energy consumption reduction measure. Costs will be defined to inform funding requirements with works to get underway from 2025 if internal and/or external funding is made available.

Heat networks potential development

Depending on the findings from the detailed feasibility studies being undertaken on proposed heat network zones in Eastwood Park and Barrhead Main Street further pre-capital funding may be sought from the Scottish Government's Heat Network Fund. This funding would seek to develop Outline Business Case(s) and provide further technical, financial and legal advisors to inform delivery of heat network zones. Should Eastwood Park heat network be taken forward, this work will closely align with the proposed new leisure facility.

Redesign of Barrhead & Eastwood HQ

Both Barrhead and Eastwood HQ offices have been assessed as core buildings for the Council and projects have commenced relating to the redesign of these buildings to improve the working environment, improve the flexibility of design and layout and to create modern workplaces which retains staff and encourages new staff to come and work for the Council. Barrhead re-design commenced in early 2024 with works expected to commence on HQ towards the end of 2024 to tie in with the lease expiry of the Spiersbridge building in February 2026.

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Depot Upgrade Project

The Council's only depot in Thornliebank is facing significant challenges in relation to meeting the targets for net zero. With high demand on space within the depot, the challenge of moving to an electric fleet means that an overall review of the depot requires to be undertaken to determine how best this challenge can be met.

The review will assess current users' requirements and will assess the utility capacity in the area alongside exploring options to redevelop the depot, relocate the fleet to another location or build a new larger depot within East Renfrewshire.

Options appraisal of the management of commercial assets

East Renfrewshire Council has 80 commercial properties available for rental. A commercial property is an asset that is available for rent at a market rate. This property portfolio is currently managed by the Council. In the next 24 months the Council will undertake an assessment of whether this portfolio should be retained or disposed of, either fully or partially and, if retained, whether it could and should be managed differently.

The Third Sector

Some council properties are leased by the third sector. The third sector is an essential partner for local authorities in delivering much needed services to the public. A number of these properties are leased at non-commercial rates to third sector partners who provide a variety of services, e.g., food bank, community groups etc.

The Council will undertake a review of the property-related support that it provides to the third sector and the terms under which this support is provided.

Review of Land Assets

A review of these land assets including small development sites, servitudes and wayleaves agreement currently being managed by the Council will be included within the Action Plan.

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Income generation through Net-Zero

The Council's land and property portfolio, as well as incurring a potential cost for the Council, can be a potential generator of income, especially in relation to renewable electricity. Potential sources of income generation will be explored either by the Council itself or in partnership with other organisations.

Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3)

Cross departmental collaboration will be required to ensure the Land Asset Review, Asset Disposal Strategy and other project development inform and link with the LDP3 preparation process.

To take forward our plans for the next 18 months, there are number of dependencies. These are:

Technical & specialist knowledge

Several key projects require a level of technical and specialist knowledge that the current Property Services team do not have. As such investment will be required to fund and/or attract this level of technical and specialist knowledge. It is envisaged that this will be through recruitment of additional staff or appointment of consultants as required.

Staff training

Existing staff require to be trained in new and evolving technologies in order that they have confidence in both undertaking low carbon and renewables projects and delivery of energy efficiency improvements; and assessing reports, options appraisals and business cases provided to the Council by consultants. Establishing and building a level of in-house expertise is crucial and as such, a defined training plan by job role will be developed with mandatory continued professional development (CPD) time allocated for this purpose. This will ensure that we have a workforce that can deliver on the Vision and Net Zero.

Funding availability

Financing the works required is a key challenge. It is acknowledged that council funds alone, through capital programme allocation, are unlikely to meet the scale of investment required in the coming decades. Therefore, additional sources of funding, whether this is in the form of government grants and loans for decarbonisation activity, or through other forms of partnership and alternative delivery mechanisms, will be explored.

Cross Departmental Collaboration

Staffing resources will need to be made available from other departments and the East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust (ERCLT) to take part in policy development around asset usage and disposal and energy usage.

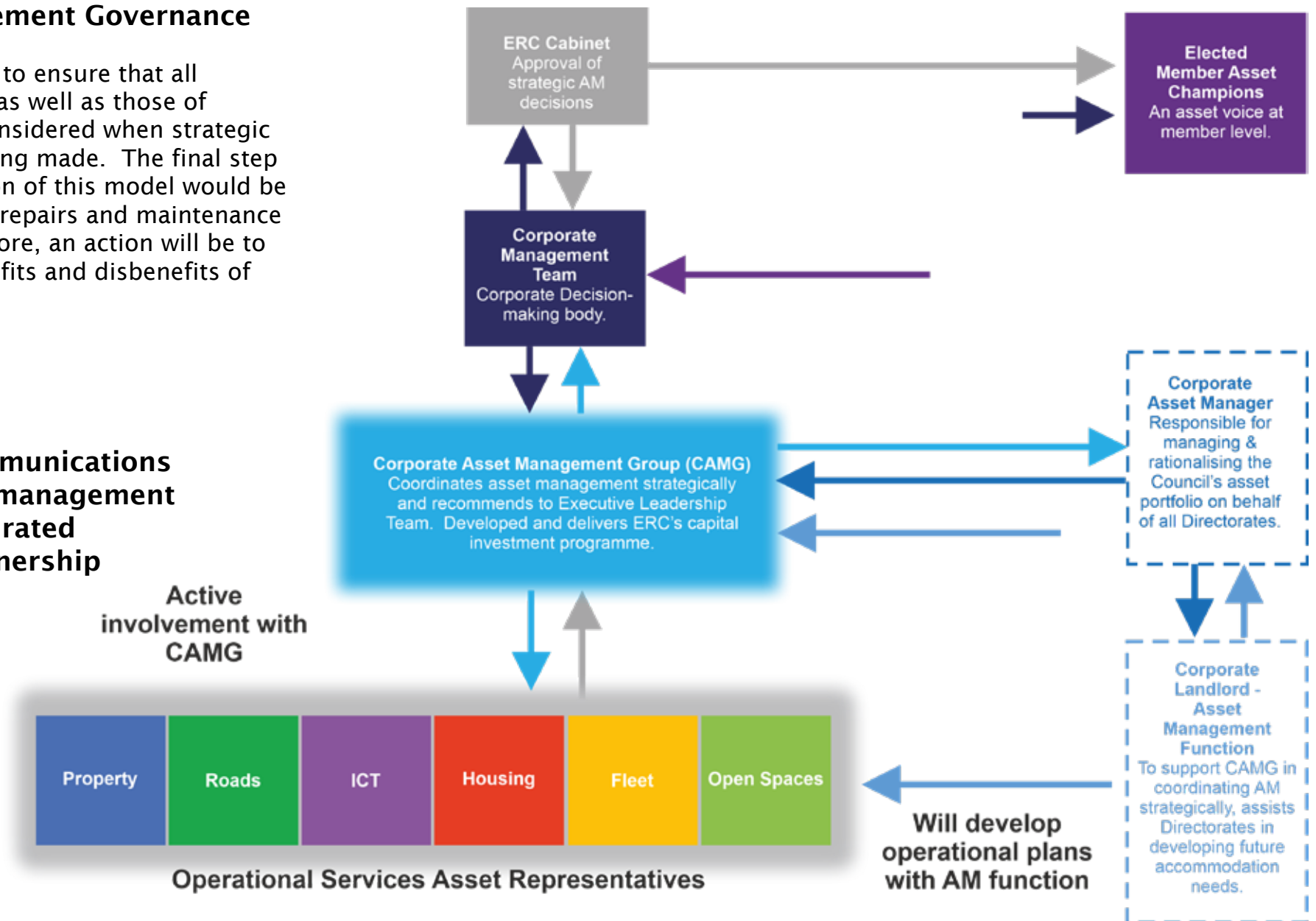
Distributor Network Operator (DNO) Engagement

Progress on a number of key projects will require close engagement with Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) who own and operate transmission of electricity from the grid to power our buildings. With increasing electrification of heating and the need to charge the Council's growing EV fleet, the successful delivery of the PAMP will be dependent on maintaining a strong relationship with our DNO and developing a full understanding of the technical and cost implications of increasing power capacity to our property assets.

Asset Management Governance

This model aims to ensure that all services' needs, as well as those of residents, are considered when strategic decisions are being made. The final step in implementation of this model would be to centralise the repairs and maintenance budgets. Therefore, an action will be to explore the benefits and disbenefits of taking this step.

Principal communications of ERC asset management through integrated corporate ownership



Corporate Asset Management Group (CAMG)

The CAMG is a non-decision making, cross-service group which promotes corporate governance and consistency in relation to the approach to capital projects. The group co-ordinates responses to the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS), which in turn influences and determines corporate decision-making on capital expenditure.

The group also provides a forum for the monitoring of current and future capital projects within the corporate 10-year capital programme, and annually processes new Capital Programme Appraisal (CPA) forms, with recommendations put forward to the Corporate Management Team (CMT).

Additionally CAMG provides oversight of the Council's Asset Management Plans, with the Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP) being the leading hierarchical document that the suite of AMPs, including Property, Housing, Roads, Open Space, ICT and Fleet, refer to.

Performance Monitoring

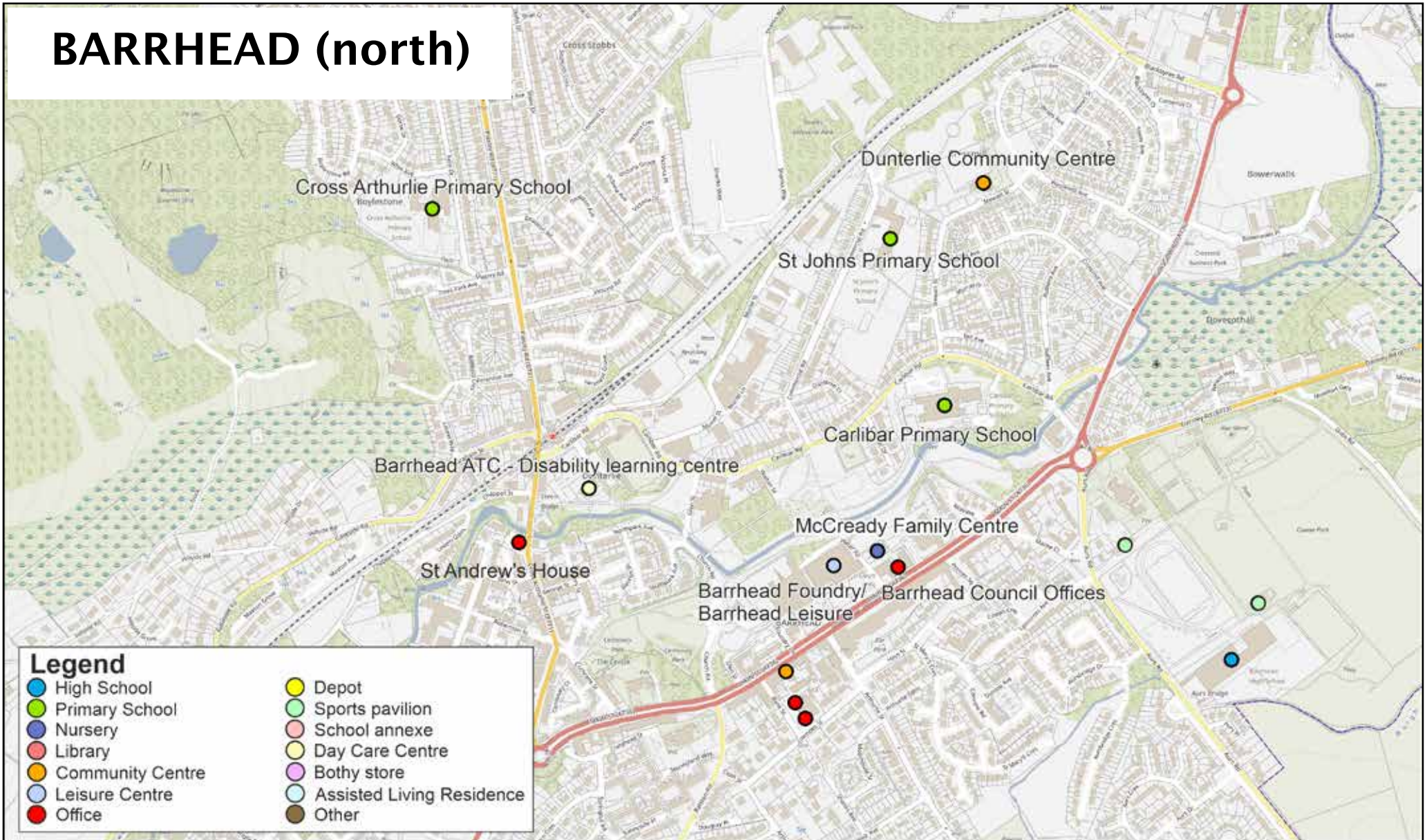
The Performance Management arrangements in relation to capital projects are part of the remit of the service representatives on CAMG as well as the various Heads of Service. Arrangements for performance monitoring and review include:

- Detailed management and monitoring of the Capital Programme
- Review and challenge of any slippage and variance in the Capital Programme
- Undertake a closure review of completed capital schemes to include lessons learned
- Obtain feedback from stakeholders to facilitate continuous improvement

For this PAMP to achieve its objectives, its ambition needs to be accompanied by year-on-year delivery of significant, meaningful, and measurable benefits to the Council and the residents of East Renfrewshire. This will require monitoring more than just capital projects and capital expenditure monitoring by the CAMG. A suitable forum will be sought where the gathered data related to energy usage, costs and carbon emissions by building, by month can also be tracked.

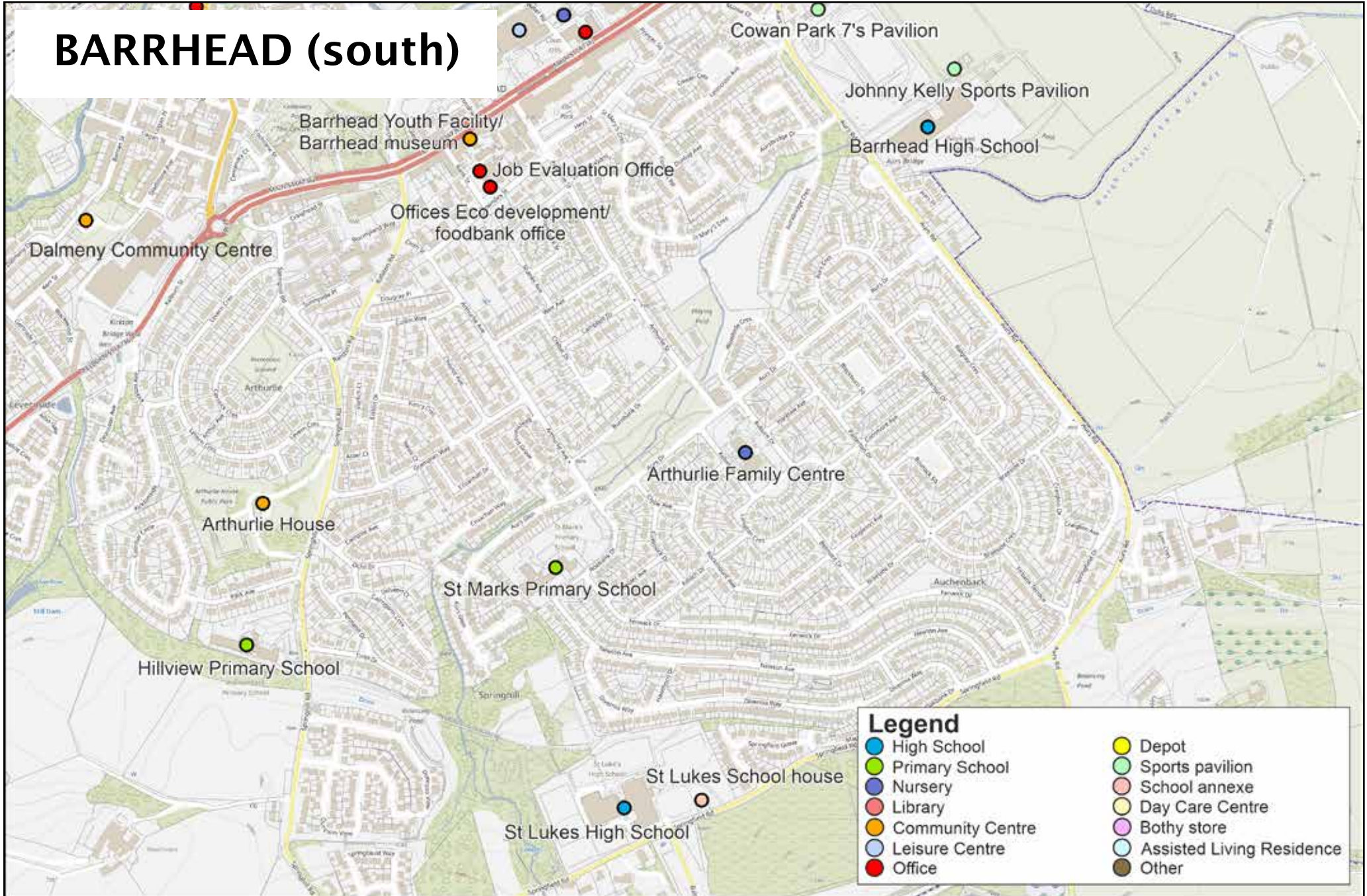
The Council needs to be capable of demonstrating these benefits through its own performance measures and to satisfy both external scrutiny and comparison against external benchmarks such as LGBF, SOLACE and Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE).

BARRHEAD (north)



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BARRHEAD (south)



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Arthurlie Family Centre | 2018 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 1,350 m2 | Nursery | B | 41.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £3,545 | £14,876 | £18,881 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Arthurlie House | 1900 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 725 m2 | Community Centre | D | 37.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £17,015 | £15,114 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Barrhead Centre | 2010 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 613 m2 | Day Care Centre | D | 40.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £377 | £9,739 | £16,626 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Barrhead Council Offices | 2002 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 3874 m2 | Office | C | 293.82 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £17,564 | £30,479 | £183,679 | |



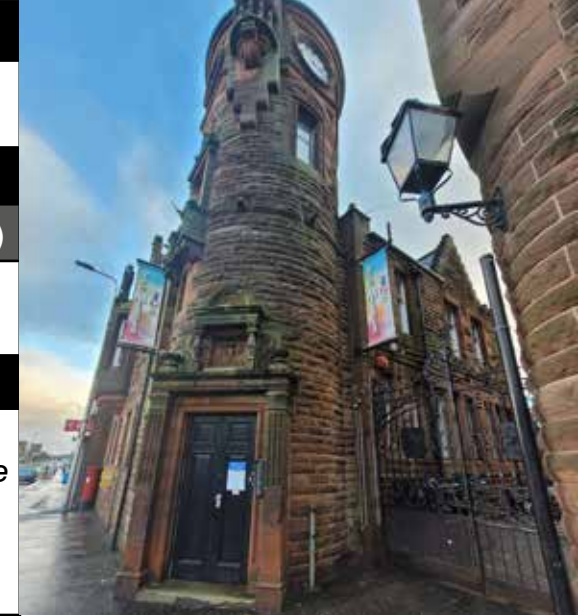
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Barrhead Foundry/ Barrhead Leisure | 2018 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 6451 m2 | Leisure facility | G | 472.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £2,909 | £108,568 | £204,677 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Barrhead High School (incl. Floodlights) | 2018 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 11196 m2 | High School | B | 277.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £4,772 | £9,317 | £124,995 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| Barrhead Youth Facility/ Barrhead museum | 1904 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 257 m2 | Community Centre | G | 17.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £80 | £7,376 | £5,635 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| Carlibar Primary School | 2006 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 5948 m2 | Primary School | B | 218.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| N/A | N/A | £85,987 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Offices | 1900 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 667 m2 | Office | E | 39.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £1,069 | £11,866 | £10,631 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Cowan Park 7's Pavilion Darnley Rd | 1950 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 315 m2 | Sports pavilion | G | 15.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £32820 | £6420 | £9374 | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Cross Arthurlie Primary School | 1970 | C | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3213 m2 | Primary School | C | 124.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £12,960 | £16,662 | £44,776 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| Dalmeny Community Centre | 1980 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 218 m2 | Community Centre | No EPC available | 9.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £3,695 | £3,153 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Dunterlie Community Centre | 1980 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 548 m2 | Community Centre | F+ | 21.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £292 | £3,984 | £10,003 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Hillview Primary School | 1970 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 2719 m2 | Primary School | C | 117.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £43,374 | £18,154 | £41,225 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Job Evaluation Office (a.k.a. Other huts) | 1960 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 97 m2 | Office | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £130 | £1,778 | £- | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Johnny Kelly Sports Pavilion | 2016 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 770 m2 | Sports pavilion | | 10.04 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £3592 | £10794 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| McCready Family Centre | 1990 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 397 m2 | Nursery | C | 20.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £315 | £11,627 | £8,006 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| St Andrew's House | 1970 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 446 m2 | Office | D | 14.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £34,136 | £4,766 | £6,800 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| St Johns Primary School (Including annexe a.k.a. St Johns education offices) | 1970 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3608 m2 | Primary School | C | 126.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £3,530 | £42,147 | £40,851 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| St Lukes High School | 1977 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 9142 m2 | High School | C | 258.7 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £20,528 | £66,897 | £116,758 | |



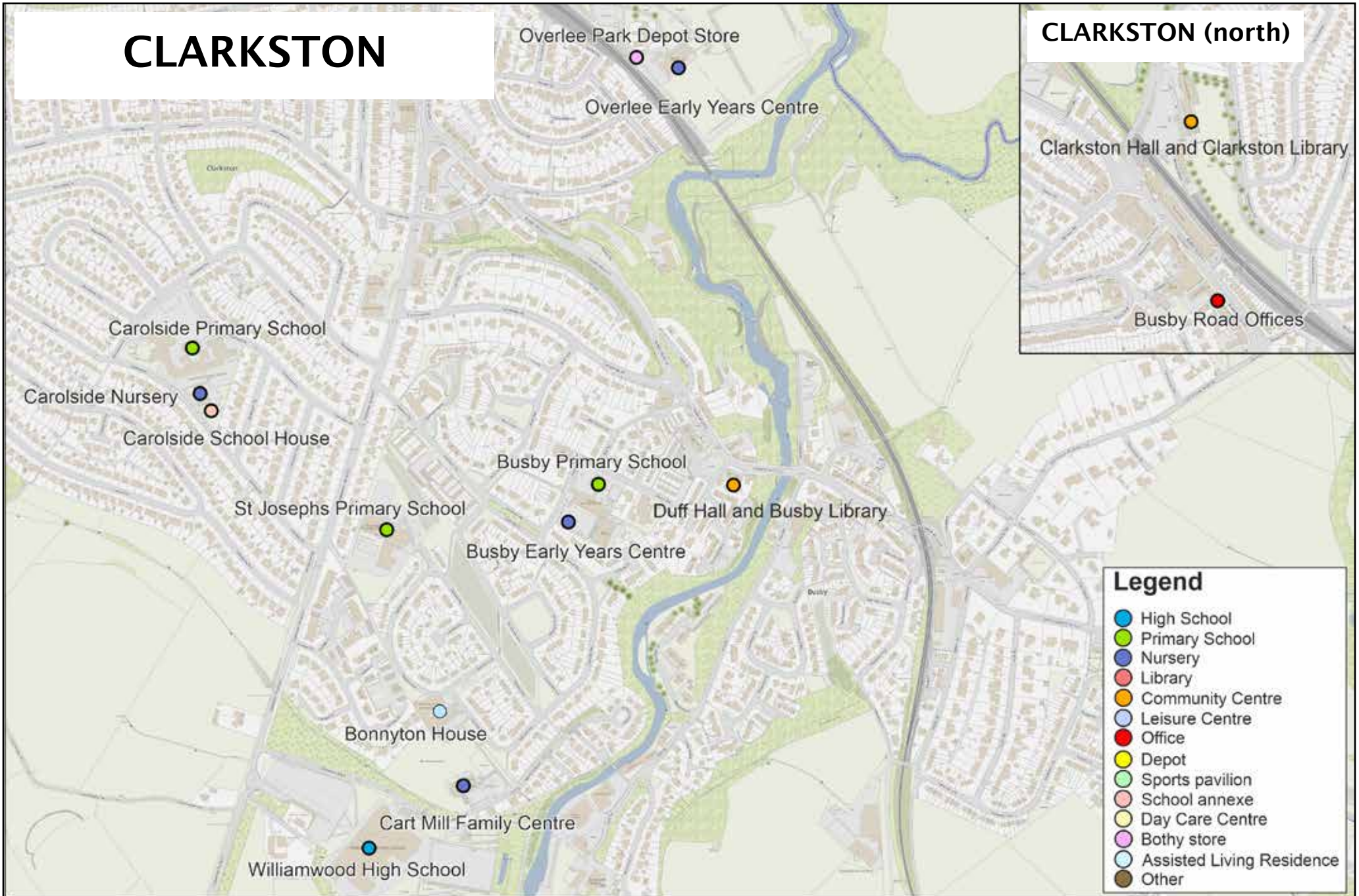
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| St Lukes School house | 1977 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 83 m2 | School Annexe | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £- | £- | Included in HS | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| St Marks Primary School | 1961 / Annexe | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 2592 m2 | Primary School | C | 99.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £45,021 | £39,879 | £38,589 | |



CLARKSTON



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Bonnyton House | 1970 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 1440 m2 | Residential care home | G | 175.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £20,963 | £43,957 | £68,034 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Busby Family Centre | 2021 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 708 m2 | Nursery | A | 36.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £200 | £2,346 | £9,504 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Busby Primary School | 1910 / 2000 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2065 m2 | Primary School | C | 92.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £3,733 | £30,397 | £40,915 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Carolside Nursery | 2003 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 267 m2 | Nursery | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £6,139 | £4,380 | Included in PS | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Carolside Primary School | 1960 | C | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 5858 m2 | Primary School | C | 232.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £23,440 | £20,691 | £85,987 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Carolside School House | 1973 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 92 m2 | School Annexe | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £165 | £1,811 | | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Cart Mill Family Centre | 2016 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 640 m2 | Nursery | | 13.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £5,784 | £8,989 | £11,338 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Clarkston Hall and Clarkston Library | 1970 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 1249 m2 | Community Centre | F+ | 78.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £11,295 | £16,102 | £27,089 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Busby Road Offices | 1960 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 244 m2 | Office | | 1.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| | £1,623 | £ £5,000 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Duff Hall and Busby Library | 1960 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 468 m2 | Community Centre | G | 27.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £2,862 | £6,753 | £13,137 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Overlee Early Years Centre | 2021 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 885 m2 | Nursery | A | 37.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £1,812 | £3,011 | £14,858 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Overlee Park Depot Store (a.k.a. Overlee Lockups) | 1930 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 168 m2 | Bothy store | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| | | £173 | |

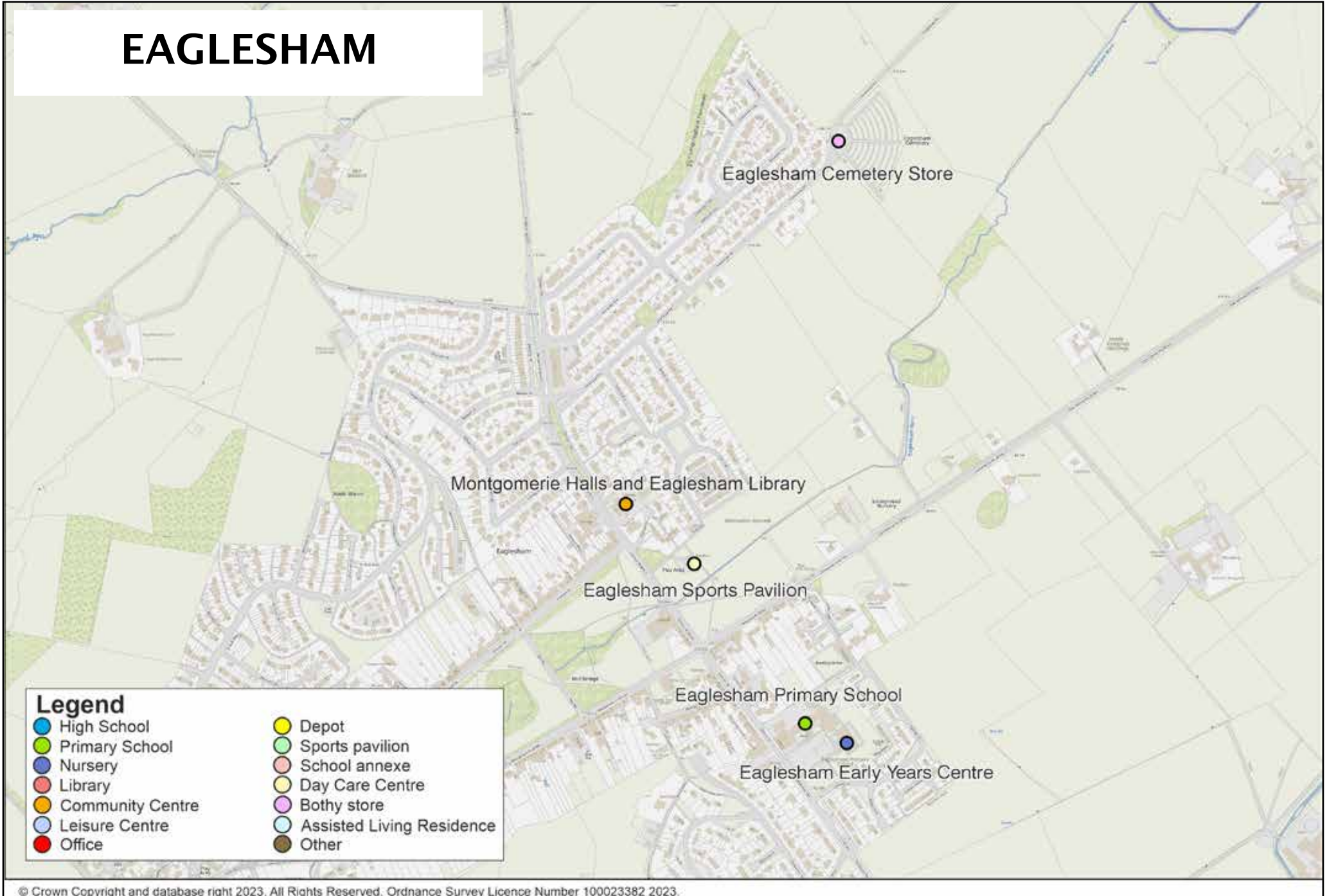
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| St Josephs Primary School | 1970 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2349 m2 | Primary School | C | 86.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £42,361 | £18,724 | £35,857 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Williamwood High School | 2006 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 18622 m2 | High School | C | 660.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| N/A | N/A | £283,334 | |



EAGLESHAM



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eaglesham Cemetery Store | 1970 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 56 m2 | Bothy store | | 0.01 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £1,251 | £253 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eaglesham Early Years Centre (Family centre) | 2021 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 708 m2 | Nursery | A | 43.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £70 | £2,024 | £15,132 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eaglesham Primary School | 1900 / Various | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3095 m2 | Primary School | C | 99.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £14,139 | £31,886 | £54,013 | |



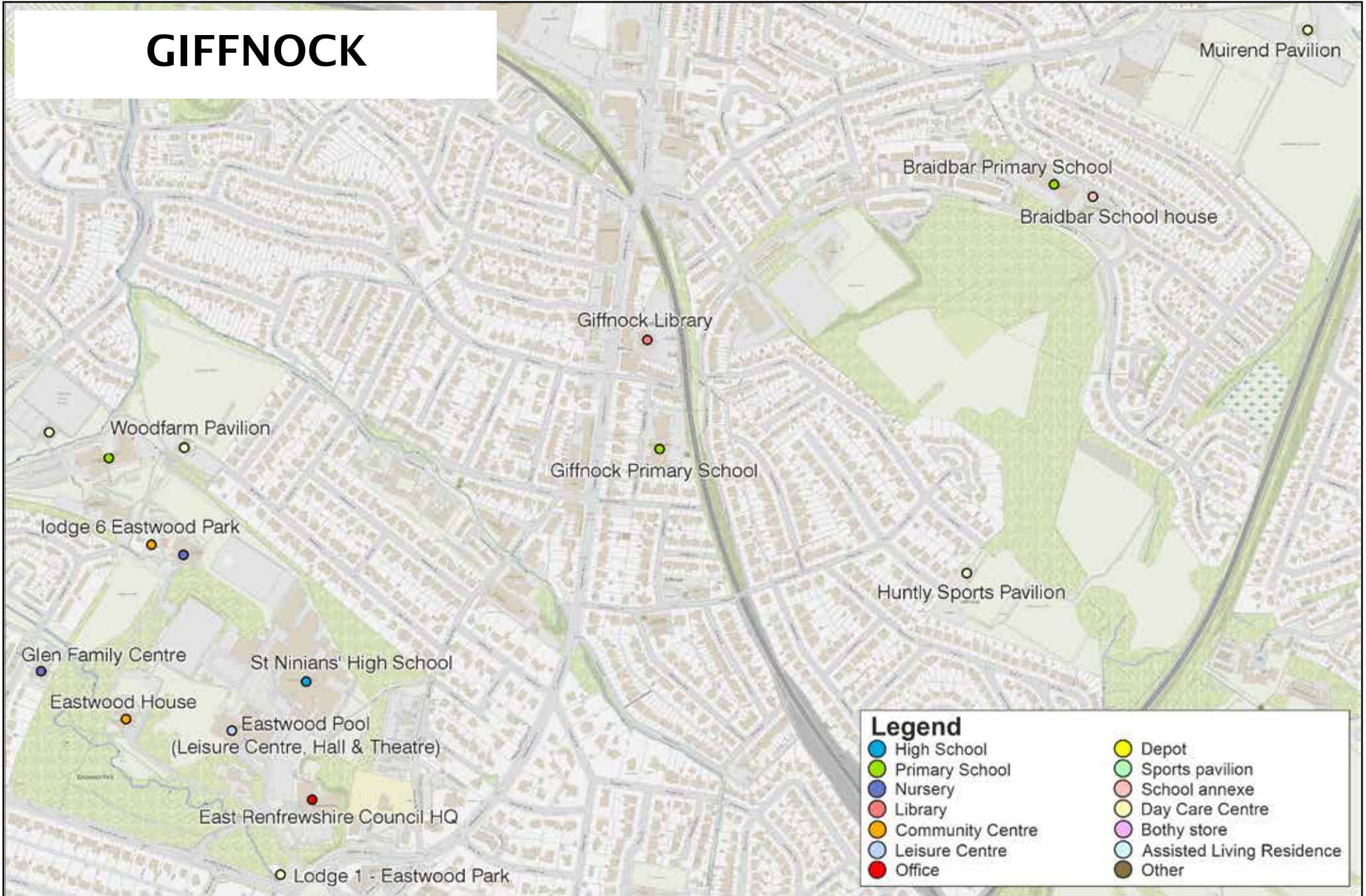
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eaglesham Sports Pavilion | 1960 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 91 m2 | Sports pavilion | Missing | 8.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £1,346 | £3,078 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Montgomerie Halls and Eaglesham Library | 1955 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 516 m2 | Community Centre | C | 23.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £160 | £5,596 | £9,951 | |



GIFFNOCK



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Braidbar Primary School | 1980 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2481 m2 | Primary School | C | 77.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £2,024 | £16,745 | £34,099 | |



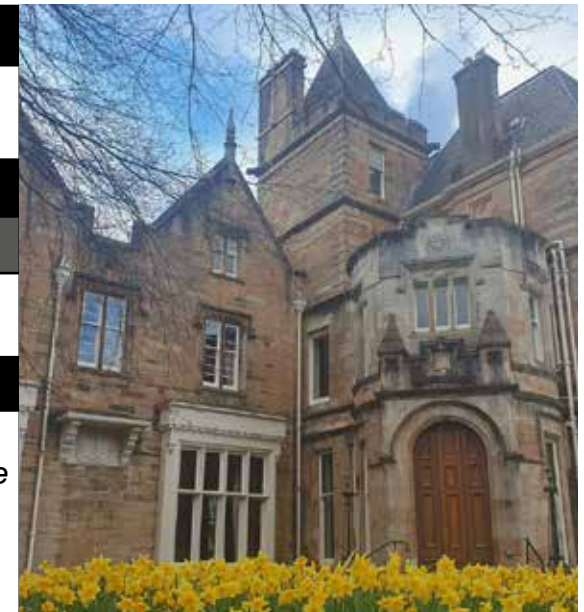
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Braidbar School house | 1976 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 94 m2 | School Annexe | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 0 | £ 69 | | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| East Renfrewshire Council HQ | 1980 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 4025 m2 | Office | D | 154.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £7,589 | £21,910 | £67,357 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eastwood House | 1900 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 1706 m2 | Community Centre | E+ | 76.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £356 | £17,017 | £29,844 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eastwood Pool (Leisure facility, Hall & Theatre) | 1980 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 4603 m2 | Leisure facility | G | 881.4 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £13,356 | £88,215 | £283,376 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Giffnock Library | 1980 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 489 m2 | Library | E | 49.57 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £113 | £4,530 | £12,058 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Giffnock Primary School | 1920 / Various | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2586 m2 | Primary School | C | 82.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £2,652 | £29,033 | £43,001 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Glen Family Centre | 1980 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 460 m2 | Nursery | D | 26.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £290 | £19,739 | £11,381 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Huntly Sports Pavilion | 1960 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 235 m2 | Sports pavilion | Missing | 15.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £12,896 | £3,324 | £4,866 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Lodge 1 - Eastwood Park (a.k.a. the gatehouse) | 1900 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 90 m2 | Day Care Centre | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £70 | £3,274 | £- | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| Lodge 6 Eastwood Park (The Bothy) | 1910? | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 65 m2 | Community Centre | No EPC available | 0.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £- | £1,079 | £1,635 | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Muirend Pavilion | 1980 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 390 m2 | Sports pavilion | G | 27.4 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £77,901 | £4,579 | £8,050 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| St Ninians' High School inc extension & PE Hall | 1980 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 16209 m2 | High School | E | 604.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £108,317 | £75,079 | £251,131 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Woodfarm Pavilion | 1940 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 412 m2 | Sports pavilion | F | 21.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £90 | £6,541 | £6,384 | |



NEILSTON



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Glen Halls | 1930 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 560 m2 | Community Centre | D | 37.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £100 | £11,011 | £12,378 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Kingston Sports Pavilion | 1960 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 77 m2 | Sports pavilion | Missing | 14.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £5,460 | £683 | £10,587 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Madras Nursery | 1980 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 345 m2 | Nursery | C | 22.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £70 | £7,163 | £13,961 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Neilston Cemetery Former Lodge House | 1940 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 102 m2 | Bothy store | | 4.72 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £50 | £1088 | £4032 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Neilston Cemetery Store | 1939 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 45 m2 | Bothy store | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £2566 | £17 | £ 0 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Neilston Leisure facility | 1970 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 1278m2 | Leisure facility | G | 421 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £30,473 | £24,130 | £124,945 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|
| Neilston Library | 1970 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 312 m2 | Library | No EPC available | 14.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £123 | £3,282 | £6,380 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Neilston Primary School | 1960 | C | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 2475 m2 | Primary School | D | 119.7 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £12,249 | £13,460 | £44,614 | |



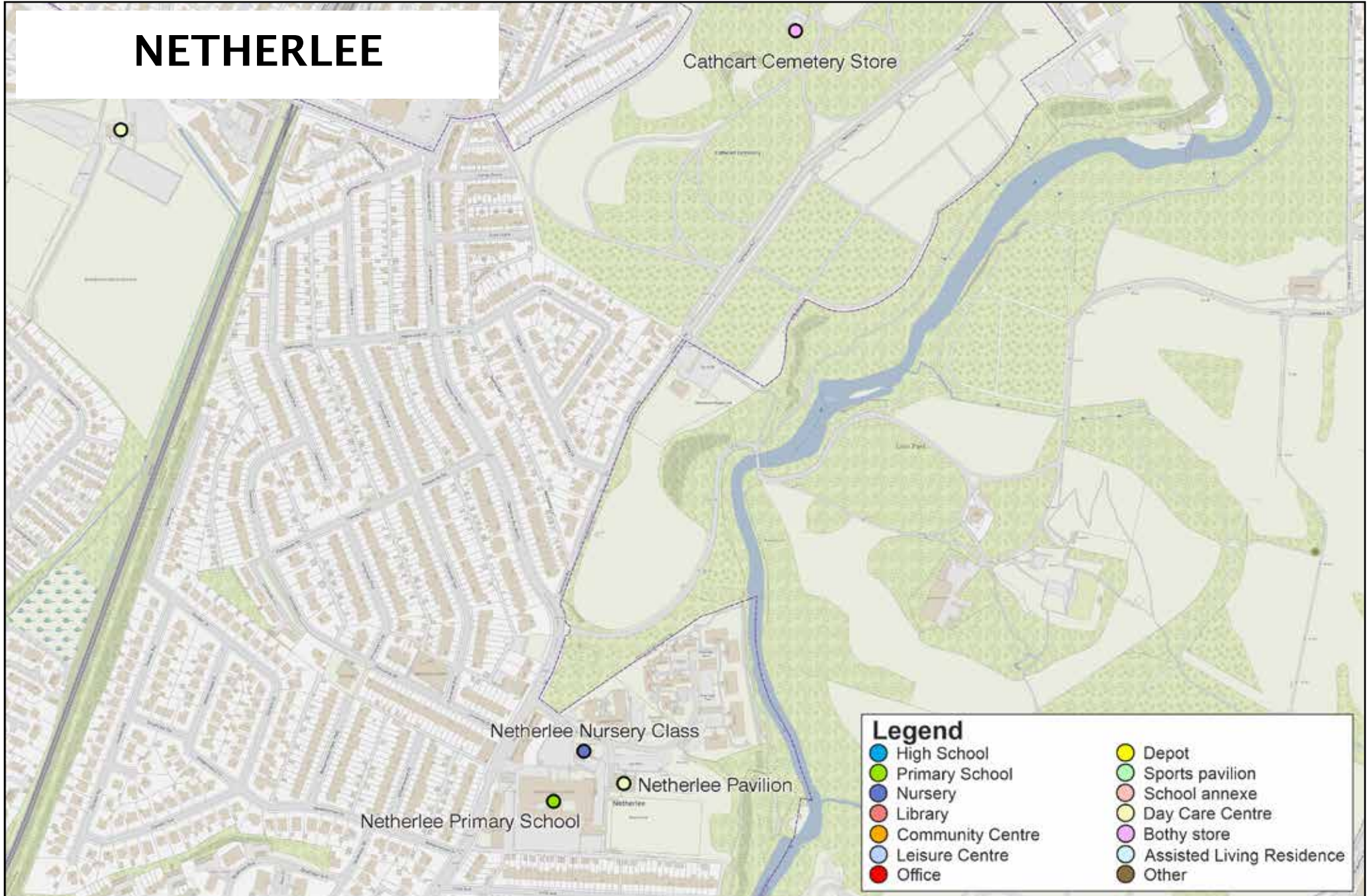
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| St Thomas' Primary School | 1960 | C | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 1574m2 | Primary School | C | 101.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £120 | £14,971 | £35,320 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Neilston Learning Campus | 2024 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| | Primary School/ Nursery | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | |
| | | | |



NETHERLEE



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Cathcart Cemetery Store | 1950 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 63 m2 | Bothy store | | 3.80 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £1031 | £80 | £2910 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Netherlee Nursery Class | 1997 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 153 m2 | Nursery | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £90 | £28,037 | Included in PS | |

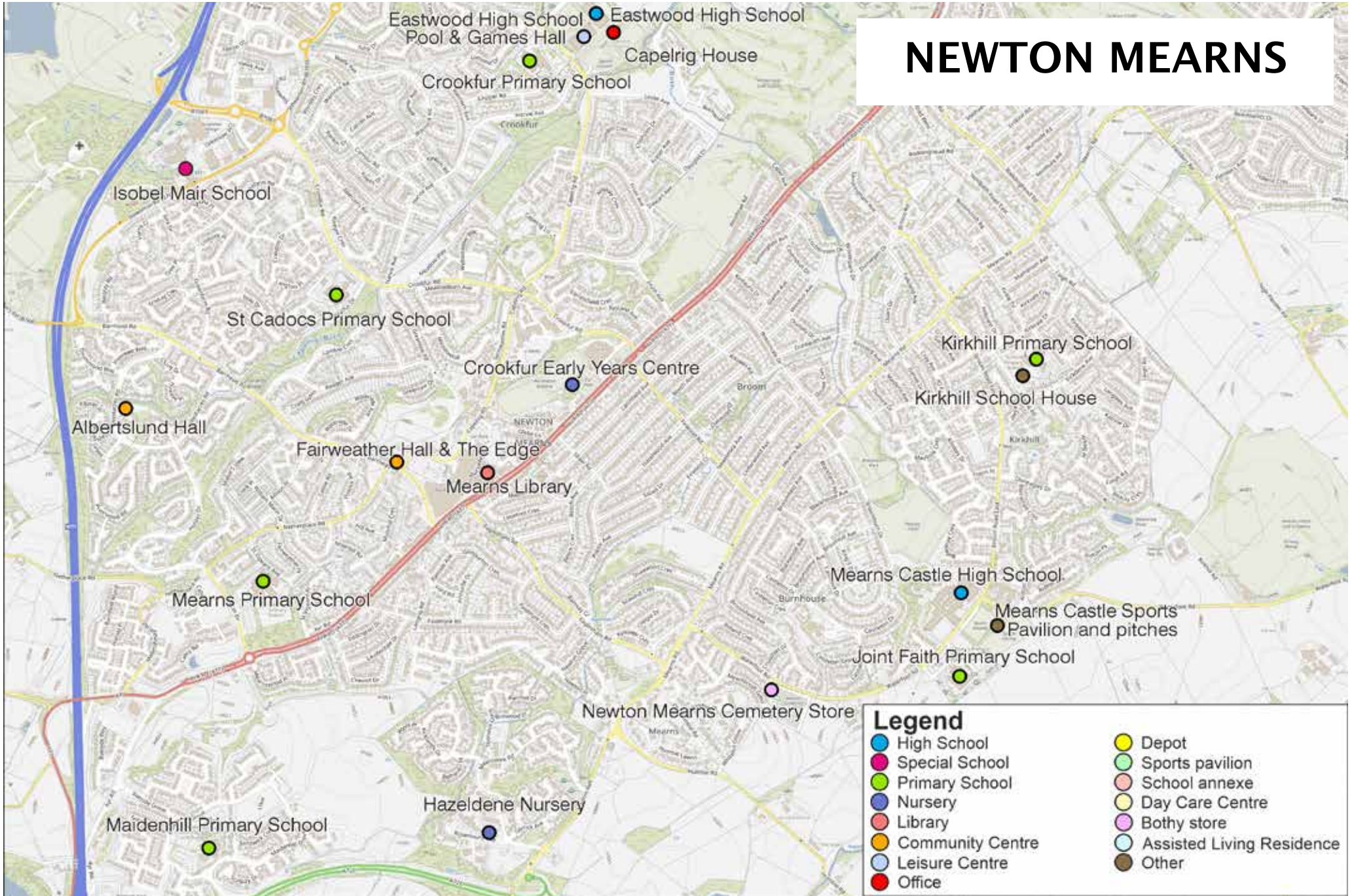


| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Netherlee Pavilion | 1980 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 433 m2 | Sports pavilion | G | 19 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £9,890 | £4,311 | £7,283 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Netherlee Primary School | 1920's / 1960/ Various | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 4405 m2 | Primary School | C | 216.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £11,713 | £48,720 | £82,607 | |

NEWTON MEARNS



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Albertslund Hall | 2000 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 272 m2 | Community Centre | E | 8.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £5,172 | £3,138 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Capelrig House | 1769 | | D |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 576 m2 | Office | E | 20 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £4,070 | £3,844 | £6,854 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Crookfur Early Years Centre | 2021 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 868 m2 | Nursery | A | 53.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £1,167 | £5,076 | £18,080 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Crookfur Primary School | 1950 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2329 m2 | Primary School | C | 179.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £3,603 | £21,155 | £68,825 | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eastwood High School | 2013 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 13331 m2 | High School | A | 825.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £25,484 | £97,805 | £293,415 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Eastwood High School Pool & Games Hall | 2015 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3696 m2 | Leisure facility | B | 69.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £1,616 | £42,531 | £13,783 | |



115

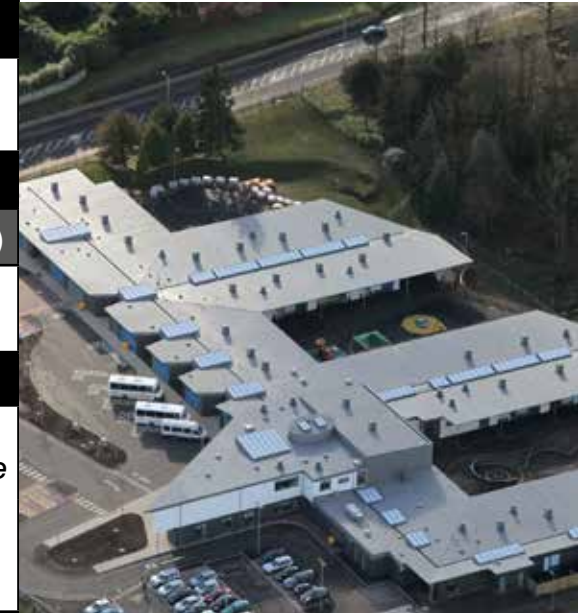
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Fairweather Hall & The Edge | 1960 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 624 m2 | Community Centre | C+ | 19.8 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £80 | £25,137 | £8,617 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Hazeldene Nursery | 1930 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 420 m2 | Nursery | D | 24.7 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £6,048 | £11,195 | £10,324 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Isobel Mair School | 2011 | B | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 4590 m2 | Special School | Not available | 147 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 136,318 | £57,555 | £ 122,500 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Joint Faith Primary School | 2017 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 5812 m2 | Primary School | B | 228 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £2,309 | £64,885 | £98,789 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Kirkhill Primary School | 1960 / Various | A | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3486 m2 | Primary School | C | 121.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 22,117 | £29,915 | £ 37,932 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Kirkhill School House | 1960 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 85 m2 | Other | | |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £50 | £ 377 | | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Maidenhill Primary School | 2019 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 5998 m2 | Primary School | A | 158 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| 67814 | £19,080 | £75,300 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Mearns Castle High School (inc Extension) | 1978 & | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 16838 m2 | High School | C | 442.3 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £12524 | £52,442 | £190,952 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Mearns Castle Sports Pavilion and Pitches | 2001 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 207 m2 | Sports pavilion | Missing | 26 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 32,312 | £3,985 | £ 11,850 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Mearns Library | 1980 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 48 m2 | Library | G | 12.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 28,349 | £4,806 | £10,471 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Mearns Primary School | 2003 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 6276 m2 | Primary School | C | 196.6 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ N/A | £ N/A | £83,575 | |



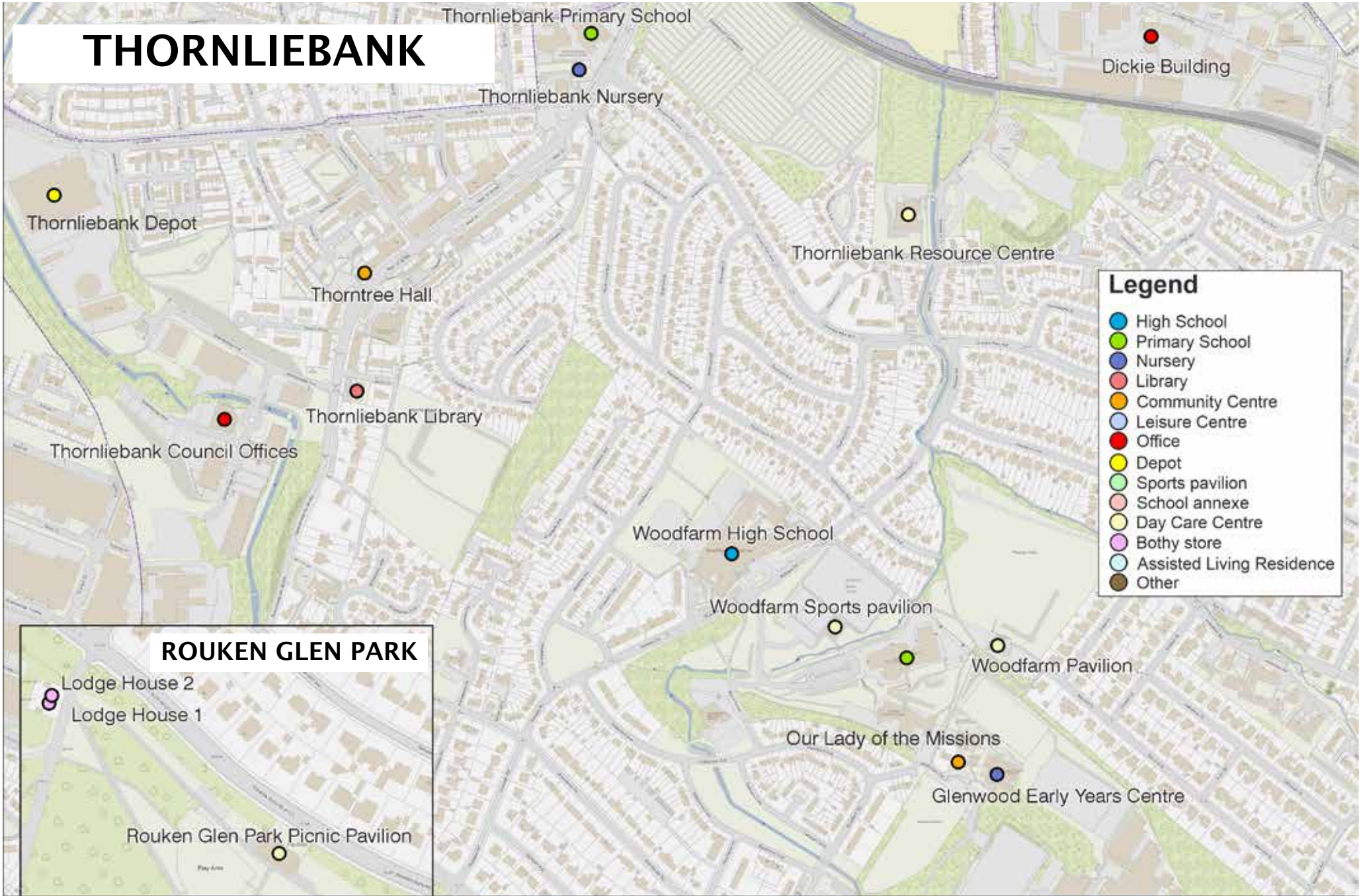
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Newton Mearns Cemetery Store | 1945 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 58 m2 | Bothy store | | 0.0072 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £0 | £529 | £173 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| St Cadocs Primary School | 1980 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3730 m2 | Primary School | C | 96.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £26080 | £21,467 | £44,472 | |



THORNLIEBANK



ROUKEN GLEN PARK



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Dickie Building - 1 Burnfield Ave | 2000 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 1130 m2 | Office | D | 0.4 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £1,947 | £4,556 | £1,604 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Glenwood Early Years Centre | 2021 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 985 m2 | Nursery | A | 51.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £2,441 | £19,247 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Lodge House 1 - Rouken Glen Park | 1970 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 68 m2 | Bothy store | | 3.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £250 | £542 | £957 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Lodge House 2 - Rouken Glen Park | 1970 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 68 m2 | Bothy store | | 6.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £459 | £183 | £2,095 | |



125

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| Our Lady of the Missions (incs / annexe) | 1990 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 3883 m2 | Primary School | D/C | 189.4 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £39,354 | £67,309 | £76,272 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| Rouken Glen Park Picnic Pavilion | 1910 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 328 m2 | Sports pavilion | E | 11.2 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £222,437 | £10,683 | £6,946 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thornliebank Council Offices | 2005 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 1576 m2 | Office | C | 52.7 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £284,274 | £341,983 | £38,790 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thornliebank Depot | 1970 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 7194 m2 | Depot | A | 198.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £5,842 | £53,713 | £100,529 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|
| Thornliebank Library | 1900 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 156 m2 | Library | No EPC available | 7.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 60 | £3,930 | £ 8349 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Thornliebank Nursery | 1996 | Requires updated assessment/Action plan Ref 16 | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 150 m2 | Nursery | C | 6.1 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 273 | £2,919 | £ 5541 | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thornliebank Primary School | 1900 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 2102 m2 | Primary School | C | 94.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 62755 | £17,968 | £ 33291 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thornliebank Centre | 1980 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 976 m2 | Day Care Centre | E | 92 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 2655 | £32,196 | £ 30464 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thorntree Hall | 1970 | | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 623 m2 | Community Centre | D | 13 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 436 | £7,329 | £6441 | |

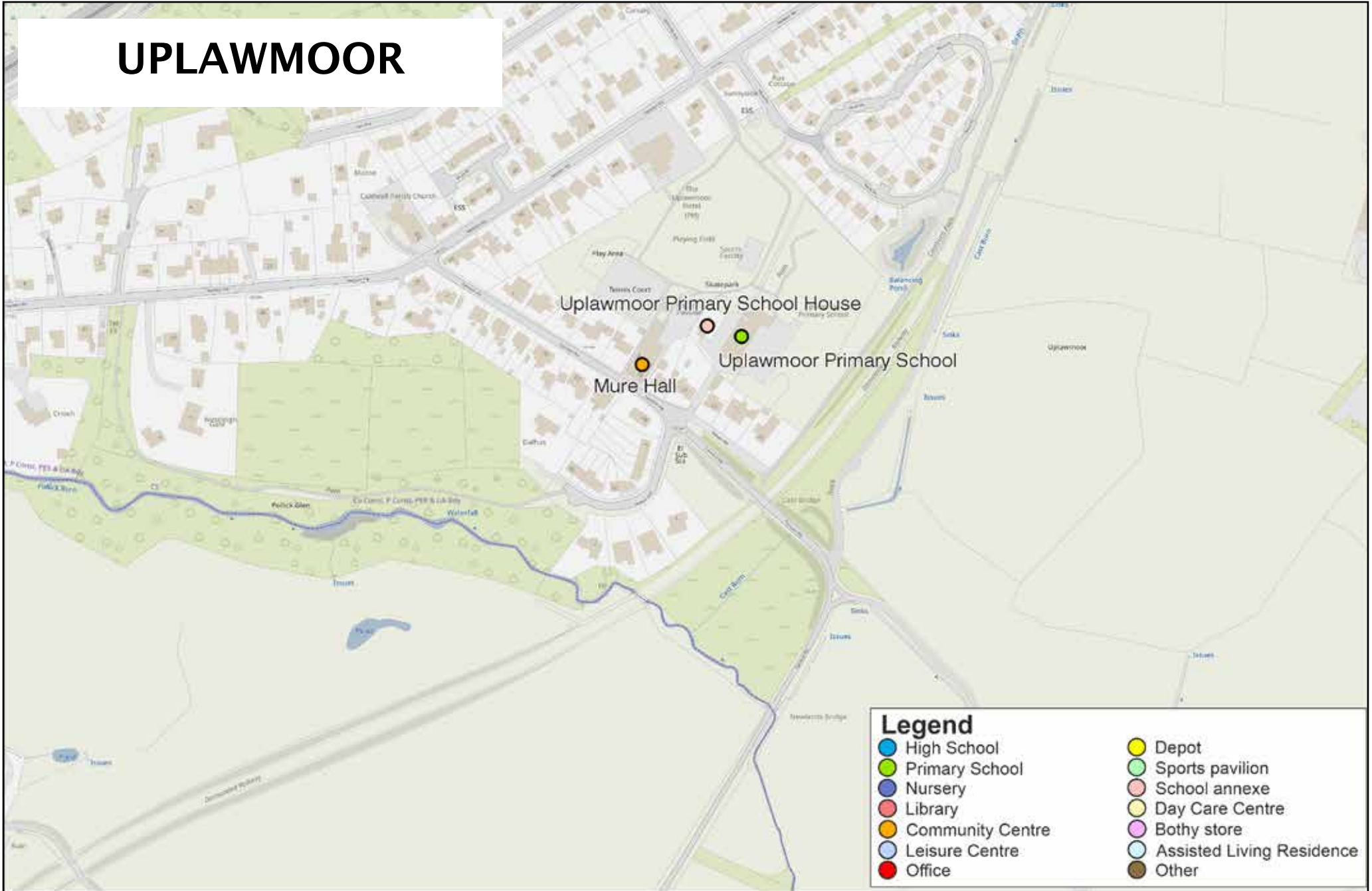


| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Woodfarm High School (including extension) | 1970/2006 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 11724 m2 | High School | C | 346 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 31439 | £47,923 | £ 181307 | |

| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Woodfarm Sports pavilion and carpark | 2004 | B | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions 2021/2022 |
| 369 m2 | Sports pavilion | | 43.9 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 160 | £3,975 | £19567 | |



UPLAWMOOR



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Mure Hall | 1930 | | C |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 505 m2 | Community Centre | E | 21.7 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £80 | £4,344 | £9,321 | |



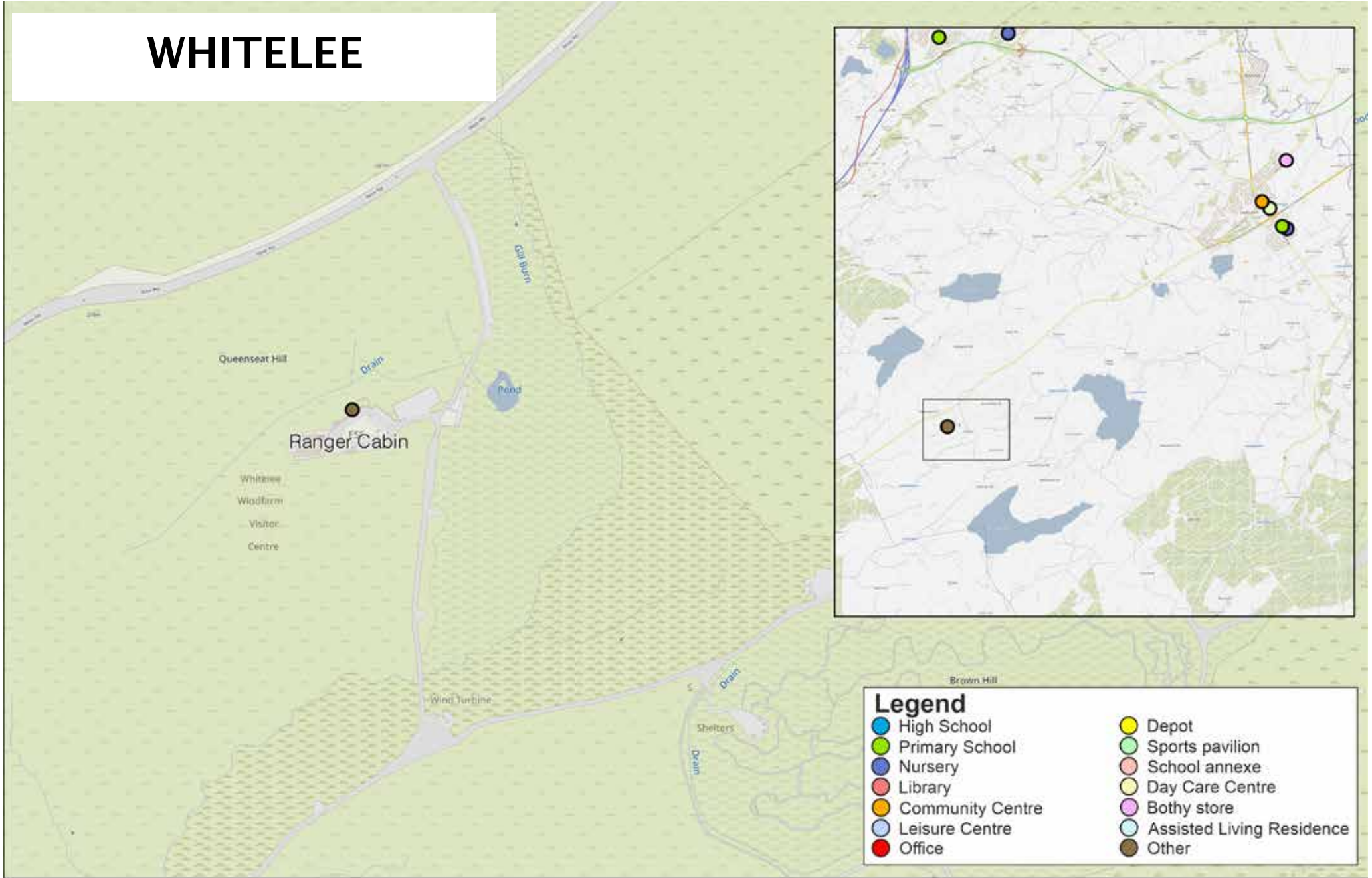
| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Uplawmoor Primary School | 1960 | A | B |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 694 m2 | Primary School | D | 42.5 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23) |
| £ 2,319 | £9,136 | £ 16,022 | |



| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| Uplawmoor Primary School House | 1968 | A | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 88 m2 | School Annexe | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 50 | £1,122 | Included in PS | |



WHITELEE



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| Name | Building Age | Suitability | Condition |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| Ranger Cabin | 2011 | | A |
| Key Facts: | | | |
| GIFA | Type | Energy Rating | Emissions (2021/2022) |
| 13 m2 | Other | | 0 tCO2e |
| Operating Costs: | | | |
| Capital | Maintenance/ Compliance | Energy | <i>Average spend last three years (2020/21-2022/23)</i> |
| £ 0 | £82 | £ 0 | |



Appendix B: Property Asset Management Plan Actions

| Ref | Action | Target completion date | Lead |
|-----|--|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Heat network feasibility studies analysed for Eastwood Park and Barrhead Main Street. | Sept 24 | Get to Zero team |
| 2 | Major refurbishment works completed in Barrhead Main Street office. | Oct 24 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 3 | Data gaps for buildings (e.g. roof age, insulation) identified and how to address them planned, i.e. buildings' use surveys, stock condition surveys, etc. | Dec 24 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 4 | Asset Disposal Process reviewed. | Dec 24 | Estates |
| 5 | Feasibility study for remote heating management system for schools completed. | Dec 24 | Property & Technical Services |
| 6 | Design guidance considered for adoption, informed by national design standards for net zero, for construction projects for all Council properties. | Jan 25 | Major Capital Projects/Technical Services |
| 7 | Energy Saving Behavioural Change project implemented for all operational properties. | Mar 25 | Property & Technical Services |
| 8 | Develop a Building Retention Strategy/Plan for approval. | Mar 25 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 9 | Decarbonisation feasibility study completed and methodology and outline programme for decarbonising Education estate. | Mar 25 | Property & Technical Services |
| 10 | Review and agree Performance Indicators with all relevant stakeholders, including an impartial methodology for suitability and condition ratings. | Apr 25 | Property & Technical Services & Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 11 | Major refurbishment works in Eastwood Headquarters commenced. | Apr 25 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 12 | Policy and procedures for increasing the multiple/shared use of Council properties is developed and approved. | Jun 25 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 13 | Policy for energy efficiency improvement investments developed, including a decision-making investment matrix. | Jun 25 | Property & Technical Services |

| Ref | Action | Target completion date | Lead |
|-----|--|------------------------|---|
| 14 | Data on building usage to be compiled to determine opportunities for retention, multiple use and/or disposal of assets. | Jun 25 | Property & Technical Services |
| 15 | Research and develop opportunities for renewable energy generation across the Council estate. | Jun 25 | Property & Technical Services |
| 16 | Educational assets group established and a plan for future investment and maintenance needs. | Jun 25 | Property & Technical Services team & Education |
| 17 | Schemes and plans for investment are prepared to enable the Council to apply for external funding for decarbonisation. | Jun 25 | Property & Technical Services team |
| 18 | Final phase of LED installation commenced. | Sept 25 | Property & Technical Services |
| 19 | Energy efficiency improvement plan for Education estate costed and agreed. | Jan 26 | Property & Technical Services |
| 20 | Thornliebank Depot upgrade options considered and future plan developed. | Mar 26 | Corporate Landlord Manager |
| 21 | Assessment of whether management of non-operational properties should be retained fully, partially or disposed of, undertaken. | Jun 26 | Corporate Landlord Manager & Estates |
| 22 | Phase 1 of flat roof replacement is completed. | Apr 28 | Property & Technical Services Technical Services |
| 23 | Phase 1 of gas boiler replacement programme is completed. | Apr 28 | Property & Technical Services Technical Services |
| 24 | Energy efficiency improvement plan for ERCLT buildings costed and agreed. | To be determined | Property & Technical Services |
| 25 | Review of property related support for the third sector will be undertaken. | To be determined | Estates |
| 26 | Review of land assets including small development sites, servitudes and wayleaves to be undertaken. | To be determined | Estates |

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EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCILCABINET25 April 2024Report by Director of EnvironmentUK SHARED PROSPERITY FUND 2022-2025**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. The purpose of this report is to homologate the previous verbal approval for additional funding to the Netherlee to Stamperland Walkway project, utilising an underspend in the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) award from the UK Government for the period 2023-2025.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. The Cabinet is asked to:
- a) Note the underspend in the SPF Communities and Place intervention; and
 - b) Homologate the decision to provide additional funding for the Netherlee to Stamperland Walkway project.

BACKGROUND

3. The SPF supports the UK government's wider commitment to level up all parts of the UK by delivering on each of the levelling up objectives and covers four main investment interventions: Communities and Place; Supporting Local Business; People and Skills and Multiply.

4. East Renfrewshire Council were awarded £2,722,202 for the 3-year programme from 2022-2025 for the Communities and Place, Supporting Local Businesses and People and Skills interventions with £568,227 being awarded for the Multiply intervention for the same period.

5. Cabinet approved the East Renfrewshire SPF Local Investment Plan on 10 November 2022. This plan outlined a wide range of proposals covering the four interventions as outlined above. The programme start was delayed due to late approval by the UK Government, but confidence remains that outcomes will be delivered as the programme progresses.

6. Cabinet approved the transfer of £65,000 of underspent monies from the Multiply programme to the SPF programme on 25 January 2024. These funds were allocated to the Communities and Place intervention, causing the underspend that is being partially repurposed for this project.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

7. The Netherlee to Stamperland Walkway project was originally approved at Cabinet on 24 August 2023 for £65,700 with funding coming from the Scottish Government's Place Based Investment Programme (PBIP). Neighbourhood Services, East Renfrewshire Council are now seeking additional funding of £28,000 to make up a shortfall in the budget for the project as detailed below. There are no funds in the PBIP to accommodate this request, however the value of the project to the community has been recognised, so support has been identified from the underspent monies available within the SPF Communities and Place intervention. The request for additional funding is for the following reasons:

- There has been an increase in costs since the original estimates were provided by Property and Technical services (PATs) for the PBIP application in February 2023.
- PATs had originally omitted to add a contingency sum and this has now been rectified. A 20% contingency leads to a £12,000 increase (any underspend will be returned to Economic Development).
- Clearing of the site had been omitted from the original cost in error - £2,000 increase.
- The specification of the path has been altered in line with current government standards for a cycle path. The original specification would not have been sufficient - £9,000 increase.

8. The Netherlee to Stamperland Walkway project is funded via PBIP and as per Scottish Government guidance notes, main work contracts need to be signed by the end of March 2024. It was not possible to seek prior approval from Cabinet for the increase in costs in time to meet this deadline, therefore this report is being brought to the first available Cabinet meeting. As the increased cost was urgently required to ensure that the main works contracts are to be signed by the end of March 2024, verbal approval was sought and obtained from Councillors O'Donnell, Devlin and Pragnell on 08 February 2024.

9. This project was initiated by the recently reconstituted Netherlee and Stamperland Community Council. It was identified by the group after examining the community consultation responses to the 2022 Local Action Plan initial survey for Clarkston where the improvement of this section of path was identified as a local priority.

10. The benefits to the local community that could come from improving this short section of path are:

- Improved footfall to local businesses;
- Enhances opportunities for leisure for all;
- Enhances the potential for health improvements for all;
- A wider range of people and potential customers can use local facilities as access is improved; and
- Opportunities to encourage the use of the area for walking, active travel and less car use.

11. The Council's Economic Development team have carried out a desktop assessment of this project and scored it against three main groupings: fit with the SPF aims and objectives, strategic fit and deliverability.

FINANCE AND EFFICIENCY

12. There are no financial implications arising directly from this report. Project development and implementation of SPF at a local level will be funded via existing resources.

13. The Council must comply with the objectives of the SPF, as set out in the UKG guidelines.

CONSULTATION AND PARTNERSHIP WORKING

14. Consultation has taken place with Environment Department, Glasgow City Region Programme Management Office, SPF colleagues and Netherlee and Stamperland Community Council. All are supportive of this project.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS

15. There are no staffing, property, legal, IT, Subsidy Control, equalities, sustainability and climate change implications associated with this report.

CONCLUSIONS

16. The SPF programme continues to provide an excellent opportunity to deliver further investment to key areas of East Renfrewshire and will be a catalyst for regeneration until 2025. The SPF Communities and Place intervention supports place based projects to create a coherent approach to building resilient communities, addressing inequalities and supporting an inclusive, well-being economy in local settings. To date £1.5M has been allocated under SPF Communities and Place intervention to 20 local projects and supporting a wide range of partners including the Business Improvement Districts and Young Enterprise Scotland.

17. This project will provide a welcome additional pathway in East Renfrewshire, helping our residents access an upgraded walkway, providing improved footfall to local businesses and enhancing leisure opportunities for all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

18. It is recommended that Cabinet:

- a) Notes the underspends in the Communities and Place intervention; and
- b) Homologates the decision to provide additional funding for the Netherlee to Stamperland Walkway project.

Director of Environment

Further information can be obtained from Michaela Sullivan, Head of Place, 0141 577 3116
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April 2024

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EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCILCABINET25 APRIL 2024Report by Director of Environment

THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
(DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES) (ON-STREET) ORDER 2020
(AMENDMENT NO. 2)

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval of the Cabinet for the making and confirmation of "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2)". ([See APPENDIX 1](#))

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. The Cabinet is asked to:
- a) Note the contents of this report and approve the making of "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No.2)"; and
 - b) Delegate to the Director of Environment the implementation of the Order in accordance with the associated statutory procedures.

BACKGROUND

3. The Disabled Persons' Parking Places (Scotland) Act 2009 (the Act) requires Local Authorities in Scotland to designate and control the use of all disabled persons' parking places (DPPP).

4. East Renfrewshire Council has a duty under the Act to promote the proper use of DPPP. Since the Act came into force, the process of designating new DPPP has been to identify temporary DPPP while the statutory process to promote an order is being undertaken. Once the statutory process is completed, it becomes an offence to park in these places without displaying a valid Disabled Persons' Blue Badge (Blue Badge) and fines can be issued. At this time, it is proposed that some DPPP that are no longer required are removed and other more recently identified temporary DPPP are made permanent.

REPORT

5. The proposed Order, 'The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2)' complies with the requirements of the Act.

6. Designated on-street parking places are intended for the exclusive use of any vehicle displaying, in an appropriate manner, a valid Blue Badge. On-street DPPP are not allocated to individual properties, drivers or vehicle owners. Any vehicle occupying a designated space

and not displaying a valid Blue Badge in accordance with the Blue Badge Scheme in Scotland, risks being issued with a Penalty Charge Notice.

7. Existing DPPP installed on the public road and covered by the current Order but to be removed are detailed in Schedule 1 of the Order. New DPPP installed since the current Order was made and are therefore not yet enforceable, are detailed in the Schedule 2 of the Order.

FINANCE AND EFFICIENCY

8. The financial implications of making the Traffic Regulation Order will be met from the Parking Account. This is an account held under the terms of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. It is a requirement under Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act that the Parking Account income and expenditure are reported annually to the Scottish Government.

9. There will be future financial and staffing implications resulting from the costs associated with updating and promotion of a Traffic Regulation Order; maintenance costs to include new DPPP installed; and for the removal of those DPPP no longer required. There will be a requirement to renew/refresh lining & signing of the designated bays on an ongoing basis. Therefore, based on the average number of approved applications for DPPP installed and/or removed from previous years, it is estimated the costs could be in the region of £5,000 per annum. This will be met from the Parking Account.

CONSULTATION

10. A formal statutory consultation on the proposed Order was carried out between 23 January 2024 and 29 February 2024 in compliance with "The Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) Scotland Regulations 1999 (and subsequent amendments)".

11. No objections or representations on the proposals were received during the consultation period.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

12. The Roads Service works in partnership with the Health and Social Care Partnership who assess and determine all formal applications for DPPP received from their clients for the provision of a DPPP close to their property.

13. The Roads Service works in partnership with Business Operations & Partnerships in a joint working arrangement to undertake the Council's parking enforcement operations, which includes the misuse of DPPP.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS

14. The making of 'The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2)' will enable enforcement of all on-street DPPP installed or proposed to be installed on the public road network since the current Order was made in 2020 and will endorse the removal of those DPPP identified as being no longer required.

17. There will be no property, IT or sustainability implications arising from the proposals. There will be a positive equality outcome in relation to these proposals.

CONCLUSIONS

18. “The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons’ Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2)”, if approved and introduced, will:

- Meet the requirements of The Disabled Persons’ Parking Places (Scotland) Act 2009 which requires Local Authorities in Scotland to designate and control the use of all DPPP.
- Help to prevent misuse of on-street parking places designated for the exclusive use of Blue Badge holders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The Cabinet is asked to:

- a) Note the contents of this report and approve the making of “The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons’ Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No.2)”; and
- b) Delegate to the Director of Environment the implementation of the Order in accordance with the associated statutory procedures.

REPORT AUTHOR

Caitriona McAuley, Director of Environment

For further information contact: John Marley, Principal Traffic Officer
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Report prepared by Pat Doherty, Senior Traffic Officer,
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April 2024

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The Disabled Persons’ Parking Places (Scotland) Act 2009

East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons’ Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020

East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons’ Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 1)

East Renfrewshire Council Local Transport Strategy 2008-2011, Section 12.5

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THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
(DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES)
(ON-STREET) ORDER 2020
(AMENDMENT NO. 2)

APPENDIX 1

THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
(DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES)
(ON-STREET) ORDER 2020
(AMENDMENT NO. 2)

The East Renfrewshire Council ("The Council") in exercise of powers conferred on them by section 45 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 ("the said Act") and all other enabling powers and after consultation with the chief officer of police for the Council's area in accordance with paragraph 20 of Schedule 9 to the said Act, hereby make the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020 (Amendment No. 2)" and shall come into operation on the *Date to be advised*.
2. The interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
3. The disabled persons parking places listed in Schedule 1 of this Order shall be **removed** from Schedule 1 of "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020"
4. The disabled persons parking places listed in Schedule 2 of this Order shall be **added** to Schedule 1 of "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020"
5. Except in so far as varied by this Order; the provisions of "The East Renfrewshire Council (Disabled Persons' Parking Places) (On-Street) Order 2020" dated 6th March 2020 as previously varied shall remain in full force and effect.

This Order together with the Schedules annexed are sealed with the Common Seal of the said The East Renfrewshire Council and subscribed for them and on their behalf by Gerard James Mahon, Chief Officer (Legal and Procurement) and duly Authorised Signatory together at Giffnock on *Date to be advised*.

THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
(DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES)
(ON-STREET) ORDER 2020
(AMENDMENT NO. 2)

SCHEDULE 1

DISABLED PERSONS PARKING PLACES TO BE REMOVED FROM SCHEDULE 1 TO
'THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL (DISABLED PERSONS' ON-STREET PARKING PLACES) ORDER 2020
AS PREVIOUSLY VARIED.

| | TOWN | STREET | LOCATION DESCRIPTION | Ref. No. |
|----|-----------|---------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | Barrhead | Arthurlie Street | Southwest side of road, approximately 61 metres or thereby south east from the extended kerbline of Moorhouse Street, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 26 Arthurlie Street) | ON20-01 |
| 2 | Barrhead | Auburn Drive | Northwest side of road, approximately 35 metres or thereby north west from the extended kerbline of Langton Crescent, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 11 Auburn Drive) | ON20-02 |
| 3 | Barrhead | Braeside Drive | Northwest side of road, approximately 23 metres or thereby south west from the extended kerbline of Aurs Road, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 1 Braeside Drive) | ON20-16 |
| 4 | Barrhead | Fenwick Drive | South side of road, approximately 208 metres or thereby north west from the extended kerbline of Oakbank Drive, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 128 Fenwick Drive) | ON20-33 |
| 5 | Barrhead | Larchwood Terrace | Northeast side of road, approximately 23 metres or thereby south east from the extended kerbline of Newton Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 3 Larchwood Terrace) | ON20-58 |
| 6 | Barrhead | Main Street | Southeast side of road, approximately 50 metres north east of the extended kerbline of Millview, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 242 Main Street) | ON20-64 |
| 7 | Barrhead | Rowanpark Drive | Northeast side of road, approximately 38 metres or thereby south east from the extended kerbline of Brownsie Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 26 Rowan Park Drive) | ON20-72 |
| 8 | Barrhead | Divernia Way | Adjacent to or near 58 Divernia Way | 22-13 |
| 9 | Clarkston | Randolph Drive | East side of road, approximately 37 metres or thereby from the extended kerbline of Randolph Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near No 107 Randolph Avenue) | ON20-99 |
| 10 | Clarkston | Stamperland Gardens | Southwest side of road, located at the extended kerbline of Randolph Drive, extending north west for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near No 121 Stamperland Gardens) | ON20-100 |

| | TOWN | STREET | LOCATION DESCRIPTION | Ref. No. |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|----------|
| 11 | Eaglesham | Bonnyton Drive | Southeast side of the road, approximately 12 metres or thereby southwest from the extended southern kerbline of the cul-de-sac serving property No's 209-327 Bonnyton Drive, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 327 Bonnyton Drive) | ON20-105 |
| 12 | Eaglesham | Polnoon Street | Northwest side of road, approximately 96 metres or thereby south west from the extended kerbline of Mid Road, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 22 Polnoon Street) | ON20-114 |
| 13 | Eaglesham | Polnoon Street | Northwest side of road, approximately 18 metres or thereby north east from the extended kerbline of Glendinning Place, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 26 Polnoon Street) | ON20-115 |
| 14 | Giffnock | Carrick Crescent | Northeast side of road, approximately 66 metres or thereby south west from the south eastern kerbline of Eastwoodmains Road then approximately 14 metres or thereby north west, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 13 Carrick Crescent) | ON20-116 |
| 15 | Giffnock | Carrick Crescent | Southwest side of road, approximately 66 metres or thereby south west from the south eastern kerbline of Eastwoodmains Road then approximately 27 metres or thereby north west, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 24 Carrick Crescent) | ON20-117 |
| 16 | Giffnock | Fenwick Road | East side of road, approximately 55 metres or thereby south from the extended kerbline of Merryton Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 89 Fenwick Road) | ON20-126 |
| 17 | Giffnock | Giffnock Park Avenue | West side of road, approximately 46 metres or thereby south from the extended kerbline of Merrylee Park Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 16 Giffnock Park Avenue) | ON20-127 |
| 18 | Giffnock | Giffnock Park Avenue | West side of road, approximately 15 metres or thereby south from the extended kerbline of Merryton Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 36 Giffnock Park Avenue) | ON20-128 |
| 19 | Giffnock | Kennedy Court, Braidholm Crescent | Southwest side of road, approximately 40 metres or thereby north west from the extended kerbline of Braidholm Road on Braidholm Crescent, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 6 Kennedy Court) | ON20-129 |
| 20 | Netherlee | First Avenue | North side of road, approximately 170 metres or thereby east from the extended kerbline of Clarkston Road, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 31 First Avenue) | ON20-162 |
| 21 | Netherlee | Ormonde Avenue | West side of road, approximately 65 metres north from the extended kerbline of Deanwood Road, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 6 Ormonde Avenue) | ON20-164 |

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|----|---------------|-------------------|--|----------|
| 22 | Newton Mearns | Fairweather Place | East side of road, approximately 35 metres or thereby north east from the extended kerbline of St Vigeans Avenue, extending for a distance of 6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 41 Fairweather Place) | ON20-174 |
| 23 | Newton Mearns | Moorhill Crescent | East side of road, approximately 65 metres north from the extended northern kerbline of Hill Avenue, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 37 Moorhill Crescent) | ON20-184 |
| 24 | Thornliebank | Kennishead Road | Northeast side of road, approximately 7 metres northwest from the extended north western kerbline of Summerlea Road, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 26 Kennishead Road) | ON20-203 |
| 25 | Thornliebank | Main Street | Northwest side of road, approximately 77 metres or thereby north east from the extended kerbline of Eastwood Crescent, extending for a distance of 6.6 metres or thereby. (Adjacent to or near 293 Main Street) | ON20-210 |

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THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
(DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES)
(ON-STREET) ORDER 2020
(AMENDMENT NO. 2)

SCHEDULE 2

DISABLED PERSONS PARKING PLACES TO BE **ADDED TO SCHEDULE 1 TO**
THE EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL (DISABLED PERSONS' ON-STREET PARKING PLACES) ORDER 2020 AS
PREVIOUSLY VARIED

| | TOWN | STREET | LOCATION DESCRIPTION | Ref. No. |
|----|---------------|--------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | Barrhead | Bellfield Crescent | Adjacent to or near No. 13 Bellfield Crescent | 20-A2-54 |
| 2 | Barrhead | Main Street | Adjacent to No. 244 Main Street | 20-A2-69 |
| 3 | Barrhead | Wright Avenue | Adjacent to or near No. 15 Wright Avenue | 20-A2-56 |
| 4 | Barrhead | Kerr Street | Adjacent to or near No. 12 Kerr street | 20-A2-58 |
| 5 | Barrhead | Trees Park Avenue | Adjacent to or near No. 11 Trees Park Avenue | 20-A2-60 |
| 6 | Barrhead | Heys Street | Adjacent to or near No. 21 Heys Street | 20-A2-61 |
| 7 | Barrhead | Main Street | Adjacent to or near No. 246 Main Street | 20-A2-62 |
| 8 | Barrhead | Aurs Drive | Adjacent to or near No. 3 Aurs Drive | 20-A2-63 |
| 9 | Barrhead | Bourock Square | Adjacent to or near No 22 Bourock Square | 20-A2-67 |
| 10 | Barrhead | Aurs Crescent | Adjacent to or near No. 5 Aurs Crescent | 20-A2-71 |
| 11 | Busby | Cartside Road | Adjacent to or near No. 86 Cartside Road | 20-A2-57 |
| 12 | Busby | Mary Young Place | Adjacent to or near No. 3 Mary Young Place (in car parking area off Church Road) | 20-A2-59 |
| 13 | Neilston | Main Street | Adjacent to No. 152 Main Street | 20-A2-68 |
| 14 | Neilston | Glen Shee Avenue | Adjacent to or near No 63 Glen Shee Avenue | 20-A2-70 |
| 15 | Netherlee | First Avenue | Adjacent to or near No. 42 First Avenue | 20-A2-66 |
| 16 | Newton Mearns | Crookfur Drive | Adjacent to the school gate (on the east side of the school) on Crookfur Drive | 20-A2-52 |
| 17 | Newton Mearns | Crookfur Drive | Adjacent to the school gate (on the east side of the school) on Crookfur Drive | 20-A2-53 |
| 18 | Newton Mearns | Anderson Drive | Adjacent to or near No. 33 Anderson Drive | 20-A2-64 |
| 19 | Thornliebank | North Park Avenue | Adjacent to or near No. 3 North Park Avenue | 20-A2-65 |