



# East Renfrewshire Local Development Plan

**L O C A L  
D E V E L O P M E N T  
P L A N**

## Strategic Environmental Assessment

March 2015





# **Strategic Environmental Assessment**

## **Local Development Plan**

**March 2015**



**Director of Environment  
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## Document Responsibility

Name	Position	Organisation
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## Change History

Version	Date	Comments
0.1	December 2012	Document in draft
0.2	December 2012	Figures inserted
1.0	February 2013	Document released for consultation
1.1	October 2013	Modification Addendum released for consultation
2.0	January 2015	Consultation page removed. Incorporation of assessment for proposed modifications. Minor changes to reflect LDP examination (see section 2.5) Released for approval.

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## PART 2

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

East Renfrewshire Council – Local Development Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

East Renfrewshire Council

## PART 3

### Please tick the appropriate box

- The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. *or*
- The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. *or*
- The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 5 week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

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(electronic  
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Louise Carr

**Date**

December 2012

## **1. NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **1.1. Introduction**

- 1.1.1. East Renfrewshire Council has published its Local Development Plan which will guide development and regeneration throughout the Authority area.
- 1.1.2. This Environmental Report forms part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Local Development Plan. The Report highlights any adverse impacts that land use change and development, brought about by the Policies and Proposals contained within the Local Development Plan, may have on the environment.
- 1.1.3. The Strategic Environmental Assessment process has helped to inform the Local Development Plan and as a result its Policies are considered to have environmental focus.

### **1.2. Consultation Period and Contact Details for Providing Comments**

- 1.2.1. As required under Section 16 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, copies of this report were sent to the Consultation Authorities, an advert placed in local newspapers and it was made available to view at Council Offices, libraries and on the Councils website.
- 1.2.2. The consultation period of this Environmental Report and the Local Development Plan ran from 6<sup>th</sup> February 2013 for a period of 12 weeks.
- 1.2.3. An addendum to the Environmental Report was issued in October 2013 which assessed the sites presented in the modifications to the Local Development Plan. This was also subject to its own consultation which ran for a period of 6 weeks.

### **1.3. Summary of Assessment Findings**

- 1.3.1. The Local Development Plan contains a number of environmentally focused Policies and emphasis is placed on brownfield development.
- 1.3.2. The Plan aims to consolidate and regenerate existing urban areas, and provides measures to protect retail uses within town centres. This has positive impacts on the local economy, job creation, access by sustainable means and reduces the need to travel.
- 1.3.3. The Plan acknowledges potential negative impacts which may arise from the release of land in the greenbelt and provides measures to mitigate against these. The concept of master planning is one such measure. Master planning of an area enables negative impacts of individual proposal sites to be avoided mainly through design layout.
- 1.3.4. Policies on green infrastructure and green networks will lessen the impact that development has on the landscape, climate and water environment. They will also assist with the Council's health and wellbeing agenda, promoting a pleasant living environment and access to the outdoors.
- 1.3.5. Mitigation measures identified throughout this assessment are presented within the blue boxes throughout Section 6 of this report.

## **1.4. Monitoring**

1.4.1. The Council as responsibility Authority is required to monitor the significant environmental impacts of implementing the Local Development Plan. The Monitoring Statement sets out how the Council proposes to undertake the monitoring of all topics covered by the Local Development Plan including:

- Development Management
- Vacant and derelict Land
- Housing Land Supply
- Industrial Land
- Economic Trends
- Retail Monitoring
- Environmental Baseline Data

This is discussed further in Section 8 of this Report

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1. Context

- 2.1.1. East Renfrewshire Council has produced a Local Development Plan (LDP) for the whole of its area under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, which sets out Policies and Proposals for the use, development and protection of land within East Renfrewshire. The Local Development Plan replaces the East Renfrewshire Local Plan (February 2011) and sets out a local interpretation of the requirements of both national and regional policies.
- 2.1.2. To supplement the Local Development Plan are a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents. These provide additional technical guidance for some of the policies set out in the Plan. These documents are referred to within the Plan and are considered within this environmental report.
- 2.1.3. Figure 1 identifies the boundaries and geographical extent of East Renfrewshire administrative authority.

### 2.2. Statutory and Administrative Context

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

### 2.3. Purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.3.1. The Strategic Environmental Assessment is a systematic method for considering the likely environmental effects of certain plans and programmes. The SEA aims to:
- integrate environmental decision making into plan/programme preparation and decision making;
  - improve plans and programmes and enhance environmental protection;
  - increase public participation in environmental decision making; and
  - facilitate openness and transparency of decision-making.

## 2.4. Purpose of the Environmental Report

2.4.1. The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

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

2.4.2. The Environmental Report is the key consultation document in the Strategic Environmental Assessment process. There is a specific obligation upon the Council as Responsible Authority to take account of the views expressed by the Consultation Authorities and any other respondents to the Environmental Report.

## 2.5. Strategic Environmental Assessment Activities to Date

2.5.1. A Scoping Report was submitted to the Consultation Authorities in May 2011.

2.5.2. An Environmental Report based on the Main Issues Report was submitted to the Consultation Authorities and for public consultation in September 2011.

2.5.3. The Environmental Report based on the proposed Local Development Plan was subject to 12 week consultation period which commenced on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

2.5.4. As a result of the consultation process the Pre-Examination Modifications were prepared. These were also assessed for potential environmental impacts; the assessment was published in an Addendum to the Environmental Report and was subject to consultation which commenced in October 2013 for 6 weeks.

2.5.5. The assessments for the modifications that were incorporated in the Local Development Plan have now been amalgamated with the initial assessment within this report.

- D13.2 Barrhead High School – Replacement High School
- D13.22 South Waterfoot Road – Provision of a new denominational primary school

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

- Addition of new policy E8: Minerals
- Amendment to Policy E1: Renewable Energy, removal of SPG
- Changes at Policy D13.4: Barrhead High School
- Strengthening of the wording contained within a number of policies to highlight environmental focus
- Strengthening of plan to include the formal requirement to undertake flood risk assessments at a number of sites
- Amendments to Policy Strat 2 to strengthen wording in relation to flood risk.
- Renumbering of some policy references

2.5.7. Table 1 summarises the points raised during consultation and the Council's response and how and where they have been taken on board.



- 2.5.8. Following the adoption of the Local Development Plan, East Renfrewshire Council shall issue a post adoption statement for the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Figure 1: Boundaries and Geographical Extent of East Renfrewshire

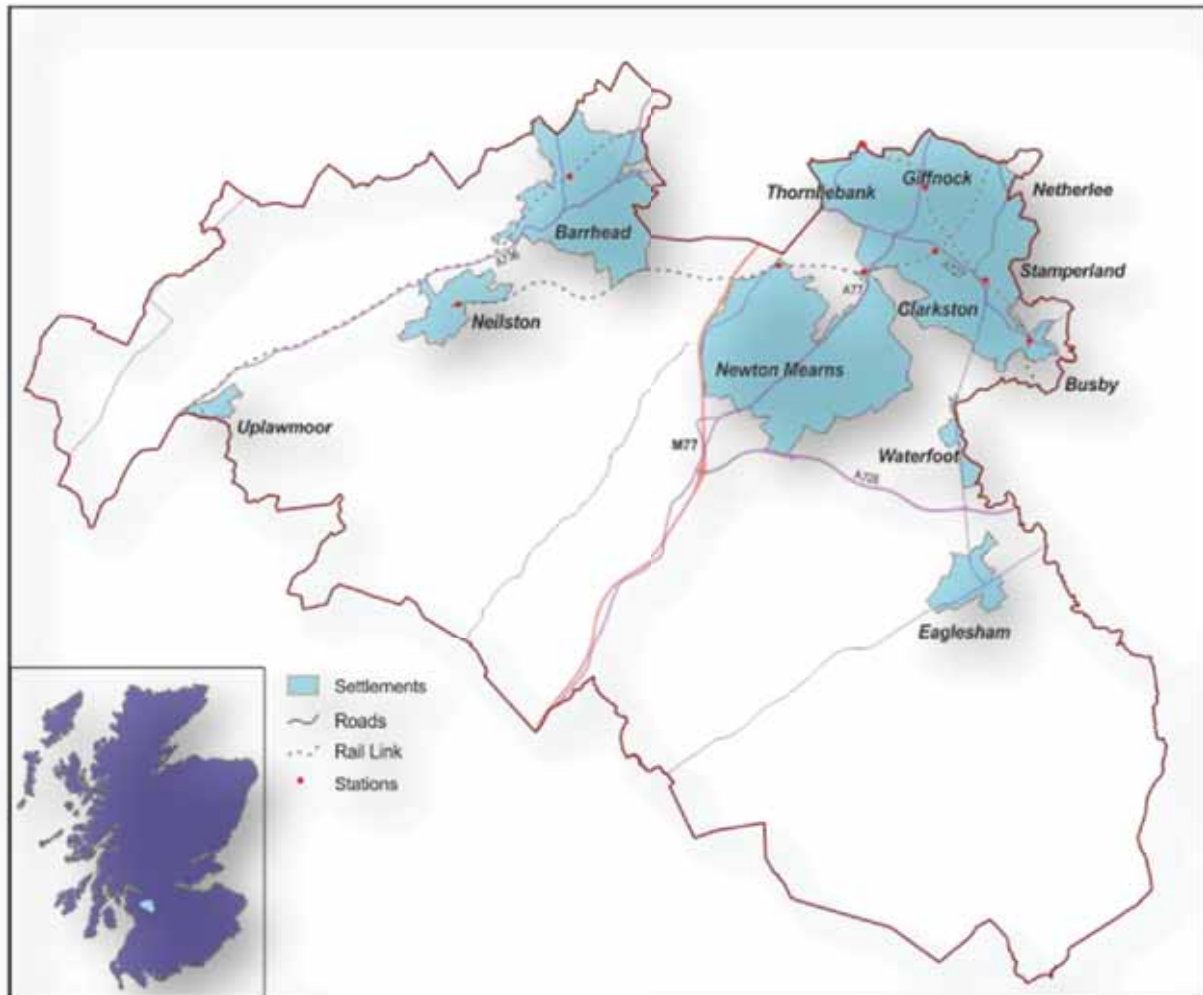


Table 1: Consultation Exercise, Points Raised and Responses

**Stage: Scoping Report**

<b>SNH Comments</b>	<b>ERC Response</b>
spatial strategy, general locations of development and alternatives being considered should be expressed spatially.	The Council has incorporated maps into the Environmental Report showing spatial strategies and locations of development. It has also included maps indicating various environmental issues where possible.
recommend that alternatives to the respective policies and programmes are assessed where appropriate (e.g. site location).	At this stage it is not possible to assess proposed and alternative policies as explained in para 2.8.48. However the ER does assess alternative site locations for development.
include "green networks" in Environmental Objective 15	It is considered that this is already covered within the SEA. Section 5 of ER and Baseline LO2, LO3, LO4 address this.
evaluation matrix leaves some room for commentary as often the impacts may be subtle.	Noted and agreed. A commentary box has been incorporated into the matrix.
<b>Historic Scotland Comments</b>	<b>ERC Response</b>
In terms of questions to aid in the assessment (particularly that of the spatial strategy) it is important to remember that these should focus on the potential effects of the plan on the baseline. Indicators such as "the number of listed buildings" can be influenced by a large number of factors	The Council notes this point and will keep it in mind in assessing all plans, policies and proposals. The assessment matrix requires proposals to be assessed against all environmental criteria and the cumulative impact to be taken into account.
matrix it may be beneficial to allow commentary reporting as this will aid in the explanation of the reasoning behind individual assessments	Noted and agreed. A commentary box has been incorporated into the matrix.
welcome the approach and, as you will be aware, this aspect of the assessment should be driven by the identified significant effects from the assessment. When selecting monitoring indicators it is important that these reflect the identified effects of the plan.	The Council has developed an extensive range of monitoring indicators, which covers all aspects of the environmental criteria and possible outcomes arising from the Plan. These are regularly updated and monitored to ensure their relevance.

SEPA Comments	ERC Response
given recent legislative changes we consider that the water environment may benefit from some additional deliberation.	The Council notes this point and has incorporated water environment into the main current issues for the area.
In addition to those listed, we bring the following PPS relating to the water environment, climate change, human health and material assets to your attention	Where appropriate, the Council has updated its Baseline Data and State of the Environment Report to reflect these issues and changes in legislation.
There have been a number of recent legislative changes with respect to the water environment and we therefore consider that the objectives proposed in Table 1 (of the Scoping report) need to be expanded.	The Council welcomes the advice regarding water environment and has undertaken a review of the objectives and relevant PPSs. It has updated the baseline information to reflect the comments. However it is satisfied that the existing objectives allow for full consideration of any possible impacts on water bodies, including culverts, engineering works, re-alignments etc.
Given the number of water bodies evident within the council area it is noted that issues related to the water environment are not included in the table 2 of Scoping Report.	The Council has included issues relating to the water environment in table 2 and in the State of Environment Report that accompanies the ER.
SUDS are now a legal requirement (under CAR) for all new developments draining to the water environment except for single dwellings and discharges to coastal waters. It therefore suggested that the LDP contribution is in ensuring that sufficient land is made available to for appropriate treatment solutions especially where a strategic approach is necessary.	The MIR addresses this issue and the LDP will require the inclusion of SUDs where appropriate. Furthermore, this will be a requirement of any master plan and/or development brief. Careful consideration of the implications of any proposed development that affects the water environment will be given and if necessary mitigation measures identified.
Recommend the use of a commentary box to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results. This may also be useful to identify the level/type of mitigation required.	Noted and agreed. A commentary box has been incorporated into the matrix.
Assessing the effects of allocations or sites we advocate a rigorous methodology which clearly assesses potential effects on all environmental receptors. Our experience in relation to assessment of allocations is that it can be a much easier and useful exercise for the plan-maker if the assessment is made against a range of related questions, rather than directly against the environmental receptors.	Noted. Appendix 4 of the ER sets out relevant questions as well as objectives for each environmental topic.
Changes to the draft Plan itself are the clearest form of mitigation. We would like the ER to make it clear how carrying out SEA informed the Plan which is being consulted upon at the same time.	This ER refers (para. 2.8.50) to how the SEA process has influenced the Plan at this stage, however this is limited given the MIR is a consultation document. It is proposed to include a table clearly setting out how the SEA influenced the Plan and mitigation measures, including how and by whom, once the Plan evolves.

Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modifications to the Plan itself then it should be clear how the mitigation will be achieved and by whom. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).	See above.
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### Stage: Environmental Report (for MIR)

SEPA Comments	ERC Response
Content with the actions taken to date.	The Council welcomes this response
Happy with the approach regarding the assessment of specific policies at the MIR stage.	The Council welcomes this response

Historic Scotland Comments	ERC Response
Consider that the Environmental report is clearly presented and agree with the findings of the assessment for the historic environment.	The Council welcomes this response.
Consider that the indicators related in Appendix 7 should largely provide a sound basis on which to monitor identified effects.	The Council welcomes this response. Where data is available the baseline has been updated.

SPT Comments	ERC Response
Concerned that the proposed preferred spatial strategy detailed in the MIR could lead to a less integrated transport structure unless it is accompanied by robust transport plans.	Master planning of growth areas will include the development of an access and transport strategy.
Question the assessment of Option 2B under the transport topic as having a neutral impact.	
Suggest further consideration be given to developing a more comprehensive picture of transport in the State of the Environment report.	Further information regarding the location of bus stops (with 400m buffers) and train stations (with 800m buffers) have been incorporated into the baseline tables and state of the environment report.
Unclear on the method used to carry out site evaluations in terms of transport and a particularly concerned about the method used to consider accessibility and sustainable access.	As above

SNH Comments	ERC Response
Regarding the assessment of LDP options and individual site allocations SNH would suggest that the approach may lead to confusion. A more logical approach would be to assess the environmental impacts of each of the proposals/allocations, and then to derive the assessment of each SDO or wider LDP Option from an aggregation of the positive and negative conclusions reached in the assessment of the individual proposals of which it is comprised.	Given the number of comments received from SNH and the confusion with regards to the assessment process a meeting was held with SNH representatives and the author of the SEA for the MIR. It was conceded that the assessment methodology was not clearly explained within the report. This report aims to give further information with regards to thoughts behind scoring given in appendix 3
It appears that the LDP Options are assessed against the baseline of the current state of each site, whereas the different LDP Options are assessed relative to each other.	As above
Option 1 Consolidation of Urban Focus SNH would largely agree with the assessment of the environmental impacts of this Option. However the removal of Braidbar Quarry from the adopted Local Plan raises questions on how SEA Topic/Objective 8 can be assessed as positive.	As above
Option 2a – Limited Growth The assessment of the additional housing allocation in the proposal is a little confusing.	As above
Option 2b – Flexible Long-term Growth Confusion in the assessment of the 3 Strategic Development Opportunities identified under this option.	As above

**Stage: Environmental Report (for LDP)**

SEPA Comments	ERC Response
<p>Again while we would generally agree with the mitigation proposals identified for the various policies and proposals as asset out in sections 6.4 to 6.8, it is our belief that the mitigation identified for Managing the Wider Environment (Chapter 7), could be improved by expanding this requirement to an Environmental Impact Assessment to include major proposals including renewable energy projects, where there is potential for negative impacts.</p>	<p>The requirement for Environmental Impact assessments for major proposals is dealt with through the planning application process. Policy E1: Renewable energy has been amended to bring it in line with Scottish Planning Policy (2014) which, where appropriate, requires applicants to submit satisfactory mitigation measures to alleviate any adverse environmental impacts.</p>
<p>Suggest that objective 5 could be strengthened with reference to the overall improvement of the water environment, rather than merely “minimising water pollution”.</p>	<p>We note the comment and will consider rewording in future SEAs</p>
<p>Objective 7, aspiring to an overall decrease in flood risk would be more in line with the aims of the flood risk management act, than only seeking “no increase in flooding”.</p>	<p>Wording within the Local Development Plan has been amended through the examination process to strengthen Policy E4: Flooding. In addition the Plan now includes the provision for a flood risk assessment for a number of sites identified for development. We therefore note the comment and will consider the rewording of objective 7 in future SEAs.</p>

SNH Comments	ERC Response
<p>Two areas within the M77 Strategic Development Opportunity (SDO) area that was assessed at the Main Issues Report stage are no being singles out as Master Plan sub-areas requiring further detailed Strategic Environmental Assessment in themselves. These area M2.1 malletsheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns an M2.2 Barrhead South – Springhill, Springfield, Lyoncross. The remaining M77 SDO area – though still considered as part of the overall M2 M77 master plan areas – has not been made subject to any overall assessment beyond that associated with specific policies/allocations that might lie within it.</p>	<p>Wording within the LDP has been amended as follows: “That part of the M77 Area not contained within the urban expansion areas will remain as green belt other than for two sites at Hillfield and Barcapel, Newton Mearns which area allocated as part of the housing land supply.”</p>
<p>The assessment of the overall Master Plan sub-area M2.1 concludes that it will in fact have beneficial impacts in terms of Environmental Objective 1 – protecting, enhancing and restoring biodiversity. Neutral impacts in terms of this Objective are certainly possible, but only if the first sentence in the commentary box on this assessment succeeds – i/e/ that master</p>	<p>Comments noted and considered within the master plan process.</p>

<p>planning can ensure no negative impacts on the Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) which lies at the heart of the area. How the Masterplan itself can ensure there will be an overall positive biodiversity impact in this area is not clear. We would therefore suggest that the overall biodiversity impact on the area would more likely be neutral</p>	
<p>Achieving successful development of SG2.12 in particular – i.e. housing development which does not result in unacceptable impacts to the LBSs or the recreational experience of the Country Park, while at the same time allowing for delivery of the proposed access and other Country Park facility improvements that are linked to M77 Master Plan sub-area M2.2 – is likely to be one of the most significant challenges the planning authority will face in implementing the LDP.</p>	<p>Comments noted and considered within the master plan process.</p>
<p>SNH would draw the planning authority's attention to the fact that the list of bullet points outlining the various elements of the proposed development in M77 Master Plan sub-area M2.2 given in section 3.4.3 of Appendix 3 continues to list " <i>Upgrades to Aurs Road, Barrhead to Crookfur Road / M77 link road</i>". As this was the wording used to describe the now abandoned Barrhead/M77 link road through the middle of the Country Park which appears in the currently adopted Local Plan we would suggest that alternative wording may be better to describe the currently proposed Balgray Link.</p>	<p>As a result of the Local Development Plan examination the wording within policy M2.2 has been amended. The text in question has been removed and the following inserted: "investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns including, in the long term, the 'Balgray Link' route."</p>
<p>Where ever commercial scale wind turbines are installed it will give rise to significant landscape change locally. As a result, it is SNH's advice that this should be recognised by the assessment and the landscape impacts deemed negative in the table, albeit that the policy greatly reduces the extent of negative impacts to East Renfrewshire's wider landscape character and supports other environmental objectives.</p>	<p>As a result of the Local Development Plan examination the wording within Policy E1: Renewable Energy has been amended to reflect Scottish Planning Policy (2014). Comments have been considered within the assessment of the new policy wording. The SPG is being revised to bring it in accordance with the 2014 Scottish Planning Policy.</p>
<p>it is not always clear how this identified need for mitigation has led to identifiable policies or hooks in the proposed LDP itself that will achieve such mitigation and allow the environmental impacts of the proposed development to become acceptable. It will thus fall largely to the master planning process to mitigate negative impacts in the areas where it is applied. SNH would therefore be pleased to work with East Renfrewshire</p>	<p>We note the comment and welcome SNH involvement in the master plan process.</p>

<p>Council in the development of these master plans when the time comes.</p>	
<p>it may have been appropriate for the list of Regional / Structural PPS in this appendix to have included a reference to the <i>Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment</i> (Land Use Consultants for SNH, 1999) – a document which also includes valuable guidance for ensuring that development is appropriate to the area of landscape character within which it is sited.</p>	<p>We note the comment and will consider rewording in future SEAs</p>
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Under the list of SEA indicators given for this SEA Environmental Objective, it is again disappointing (though not surprising under current circumstances) that the priority habitats and species of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan are not listed. Particularly as these habitats and species were originally selected precisely because they were indicative of the condition of the region’s biodiversity.</p>	<p>Comment noted</p>
<p>Objective 15</p> <p>Some reference to East Renfrewshire’s successful contribution (or otherwise) to the Central Scotland Green Network would surely have been useful as an indicator of whether this SEA Objective has met.</p>	<p>Comment noted and will be considered in future SEAs</p>

<b>Public Consultation</b>	<b>ERC Response</b>
<p>Save the Newton Mearns Greenbelt No assessment of reasonable alternatives to Maidenhill.</p>	<p>Assessment of potential options given in the SEA for the MIR.</p>



**Stage: Addendum to Environmental Report (for LDP)**

SEPA Comments	ERC Response
<p>SEPA is pleased to note that that issues raised in our scoping response 24 June 2011 have been acknowledged and commented upon for the three additional/amended sites.</p>	<p>Comment welcomed and noted</p>
<p>The importance of green infrastructure and green networks policies and their ability to provide positive environmental outcomes has previously been acknowledged. It is encouraging therefore to note that the impact on green networks and green spaces have been considered for the sits detailed in the addendum.</p>	<p>Comment welcomed and noted</p>
<p>Waterfoot Road (D13.28) – It is noted that development of this site could result in the loss of a link to the green network and it has therefore been suggested that the site should be designed to avoid this scenario.</p>	<p>As a result of the Local Development Plan examination the green network boundary has been altered to follow the revised urban boundary. This will result in the loss of a link in the green network.</p> <p>Policy D5, however, refers to the loss of urban greenspace resulting in an important community use. The proposed School will provide significant community benefit and will be available for community use out with school hours, this to include outdoor facilities.</p> <p>The school site (Ref revised to D13.22) is subject to the requirement for a robust and defensible green belt boundary and this requirement has been stressed in the Planning Brief for the School development. Furthermore, the Brief refers to the need to take account of the Green Network and Environmental Management SPG. The comments from SEPA in relation to the design are noted and accepted and SEPA will be consulted on the planning application.</p>
<p>Barrhead (D13.4) - The site boundary encapsulates an area identified as potentially at risk of pluvial flooding and the need for appropriate mitigation has been recognised. Due to the loss of urban green space and green network, adherence to policy D4 is proposed. However it has not been established that adhering to policy will mitigate their loss and you may wish to clarify the effectiveness of this approach.</p>	<p>Following the Local Development Plan examination the description for D13.4 has been revised to read "Replacement High School and associated greenspace enhancement". (The policy ref revised to D13.2). The following parts of the site are also identified as urban greenspace and part of the green network on the map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the east, the synthetic playing field and running track</li> <li>- To the west, the public park</li> </ul>

Historic Scotland Comments	ERC Response
<p>Historic Scotland welcome the detailed assessment that has been carried out on the additional sites and can confirm that we are content to agree with the findings reported in the addendum as they relate to the historic environment.</p>	<p>Comment welcomed and noted</p>
<p>Historic Scotland also welcome the suggested mitigation of early contact with your archaeological services in relation to the Waterfoot Road Sites for the consideration of potential archaeological issues.</p>	<p>Comment welcomed and noted</p>

SNH Comments	ERC Response
<p>SNH is happy to concur with the conclusions of the assessment of these allocations against those Environmental Objectives which relate to the natural heritage.</p>	<p>Comment welcomed and noted</p>
<p>We note that there will be a degree of loss to areas identified as part of East Renfrewshire’s Green Network and agree that mitigation of this loss must be a key consideration in the design of any development to be taken forward</p>	<p>As a result of the Local Development Plan examination the green network boundary has been altered to follow the revised urban boundary. This will result in the loss of a link in the green network.</p> <p>The school site is subject to the requirement for a robust and defensible green belt boundary and this requirement has been stressed in the Planning Brief for the School development.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Brief refers to the need to take account of the Green Network and Environmental Management SPG. The comments from SNH in relation to the design are noted and accepted and SNH will be consulted on the planning application.</p>

### 3. EAST RENFREWSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND ITS CONTEXT

#### 3.1. Introduction

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

#### 3.2. Key Facts About The Local Development Plan

<b>Name of the responsible Authority</b>	East Renfrewshire Council
<b>Title of plan/programme</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>Legislative requirement</b>	The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006
<b>Plan subject</b>	Land Use Planning
<b>Period covered by plan</b>	2013-2025
<b>Frequency of updates</b>	5 years
<b>Plan area</b>	East Renfrewshire Council Administrative Area
<b>Plan purpose</b>	See section 2.3
<b>Contact point</b>	Local Development Plan: Mr Richard Greenwood 0141 577 3054 Strategic Environmental Assessment: Miss Louise Carr 0141 577 8542

#### 3.3. Description of Plan and Purpose

3.3.1. The Local Development Plan (LDP) is a land use planning document that sets out the Council’s Policies and Proposals for the use and development of land across East Renfrewshire up to 2025.

3.3.2. The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (GCVSDP) provides the geographical framework within which the LDP is formulated. The GCVSDP covers land use and strategic infrastructure issues at the regional levels across local authority boundaries. The GCVSDP sets out a vision and strategy for the development of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region up to 2035, and LDP requires to be consistent with the GCVSDP.

#### 3.4. Format and Scope of the Local Development Plan

3.4.1. The Local Development Plan sets out key objectives, strategies, policies and proposals for East Renfrewshire. It provides guidance on what will or will not be allowed and where, and addresses a wide range of policy issues, including:

- Housing
- Shopping
- Business and Industry
- Transport
- Recreation
- Built and Natural Heritage

3.4.2. In addition, the LDP takes into account social, environmental and economic issues such as housing need, employment, health, etc.

- 3.4.3. It provides the framework for the promotion of development opportunities and a basis for Development Management.
- 3.4.4. The LDP consists of:
- A Spatial Strategy, which details how the Council will achieve its vision; and
  - A detailed statement of Policies and Proposals as to the development and use of land.
- 3.4.5. The strategic aim of the LDP is  
*"to foster a rich and diverse environment and promote and manage land use change for the benefit of the local community and economy in a manner which is sustainable."*
- 3.4.6. The following 5 Key strategic objectives were identified support this overall aim:
- Promote the principles of Sustainable Economic Growth.
  - Provide for local needs and equality of access to housing, jobs, facilities and services, particularly to assist in social inclusion.
  - Protect and enhance heritage and environmental resources and seek to provide opportunities for improving physical well-being.
  - Facilitate reducing the overall need to travel and the reliance on car use.
  - To promote sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions.
- 3.4.7. The Councils broad strategy is based upon a master planned 'Urban Expansion' growth approach. Growth will predominantly be delivered in 3 areas:
- Maidenhill/Malletsheugh, Newton Mearns;
  - South Barrhead; and
  - Shanks/Glasgow Road, Barrhead.
- 3.4.8. Elsewhere, in the rural settlements development will be more limited in scale although some further limited growth has been identified for the village of Neilston.
- 3.4.9. The Council has adopted a master plan approach to growth areas, ensuring that appropriate infrastructure and community facilities are delivered alongside the development.
- 3.4.10. As part of the revised planning system, the Council must prepare and maintain a Development Plan Scheme (DPS). The DPS sets out a programme for the production and review of the Local Development Plan. In addition it also sets out how the Council will engage local people and other stakeholders in the Development Plan process, outlining when and how this will take place and what can be expected.
- 3.4.11. The timetable and main stages for the LDP and SEA are shown in Figure 3.
- 3.4.12. There are various stages in the LDP preparation, including a number of documents which sit alongside the LDP. These are summarised below.
- 3.4.13. **MONITORING STATEMENT**  
 The monitoring statement forms part of the evidence base and aims to monitor changes in the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area and in the impact of policies and proposals, it also includes a review of the performance of the Plan's strategies, policies and proposals.

- 3.4.14. **ACTION PROGRAMME**  
The Action Programme has been prepared in parallel with the LDP and will be reviewed and updated at least every 2 years focusing on the implementation of the Plans proposals. Action programme details the following:
- A list of actions required to deliver each of the Plan's policies and proposals; and
  - The timescales and who is responsible for carrying out each action.
- 3.4.15. **SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG)**  
A number of SPGs have been prepared to supplement the LDP. When adopted they will form a statutory part of the LDP. Where these SPGs have not been considered within this Environmental Report, they will be subject to their own SEA process.

### **3.5. Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives**

- 3.5.1. A specific requirement of the SEA Legislation is to identify the LDPs relationship with other relevant plans, programmes and Strategies (PPS). Relevant PPS include European, national, strategic, local and community plans and programmes.
- 3.5.2. A summary of the key environmental aims and objectives of each PPS and the way in which they have been taken into account in the preparation of the LDP is provided in Appendix 1.
- 3.5.3. A summary of the relationship of the relevant PPS affecting or being affected by the LDP is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Hierarchy of Plans, Programmes and Strategies

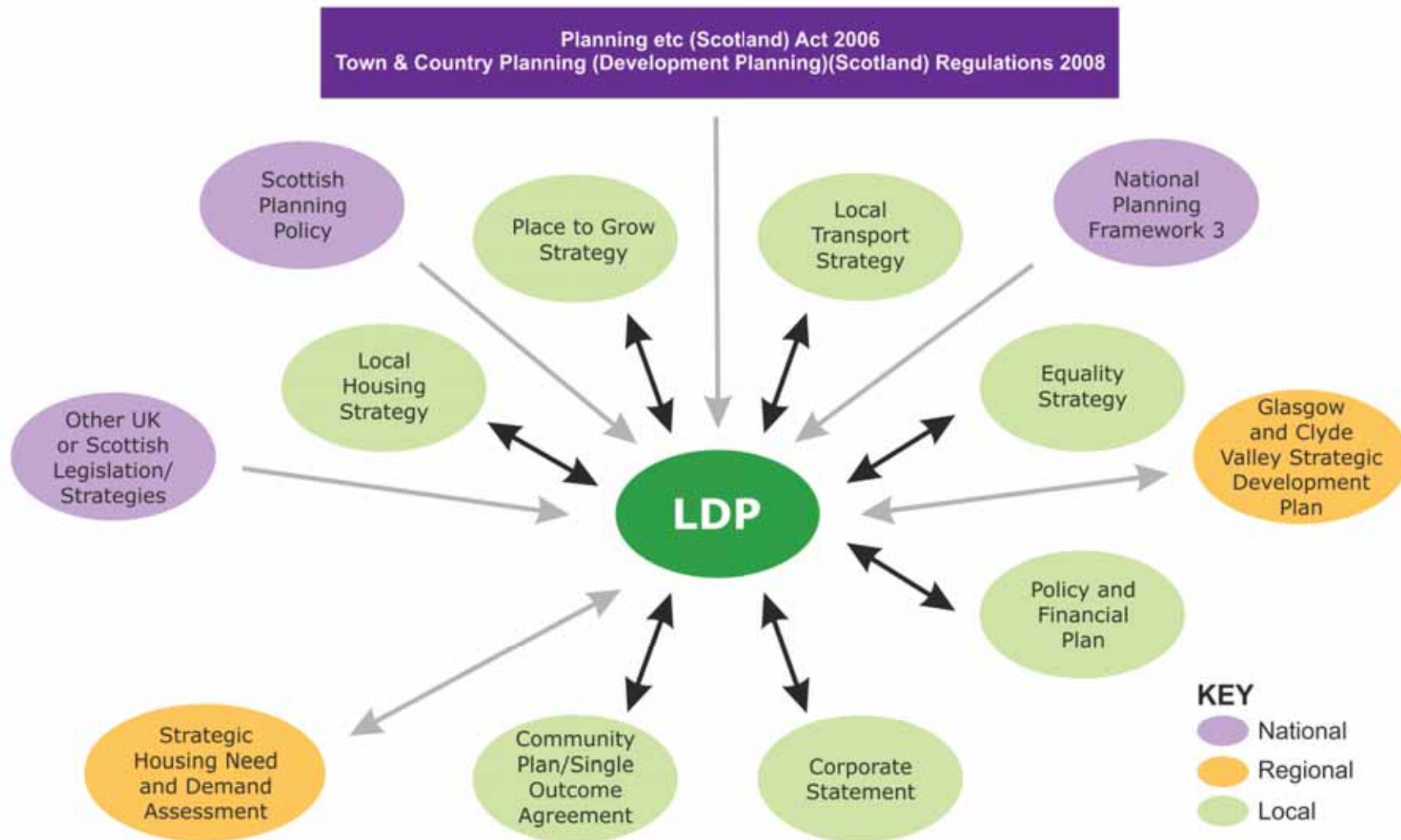
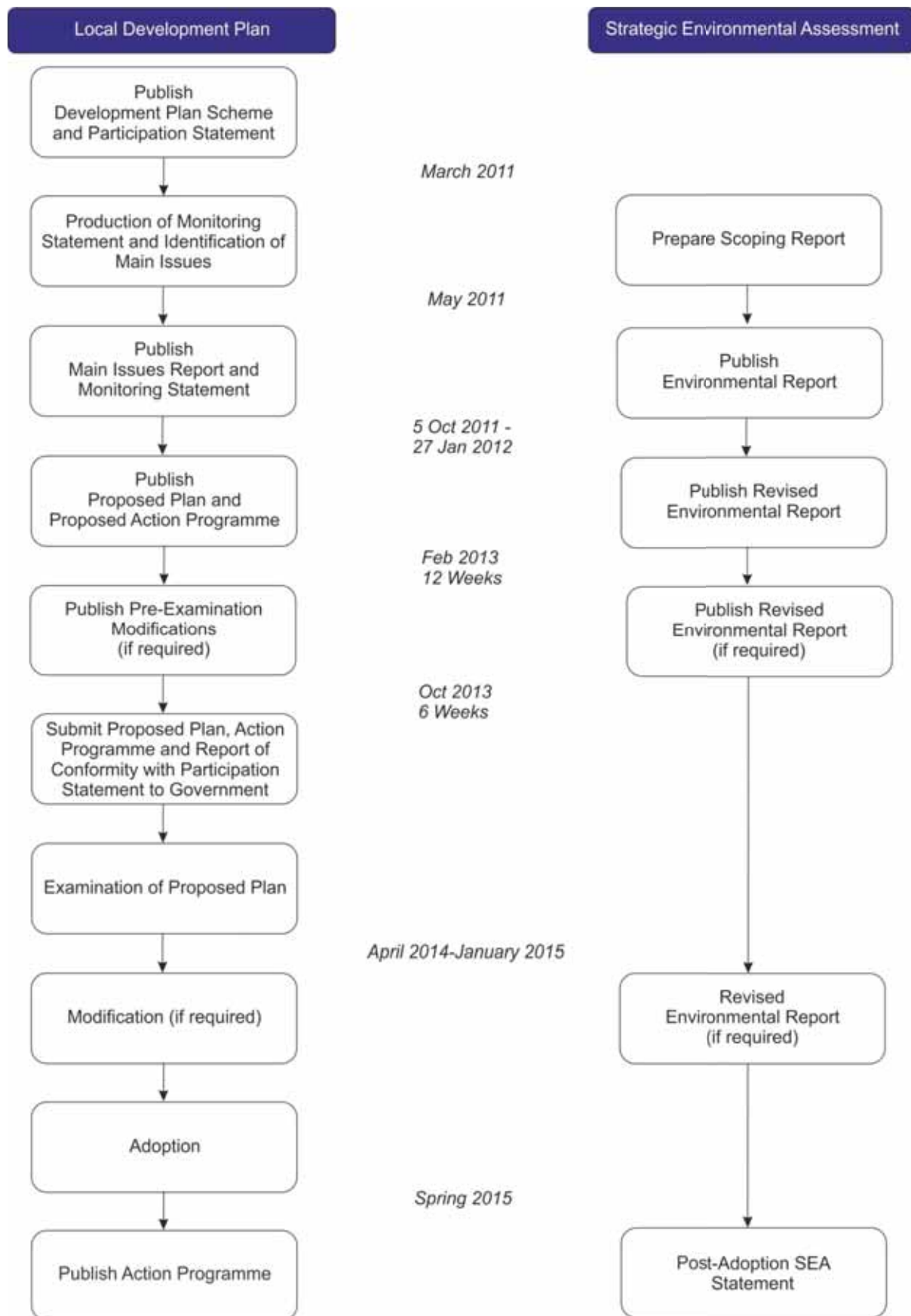


Figure 3: Timetable and Main Stages for Producing the LDP and SEA





## 4. CURRENT STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

### 4.1. Relevant Aspects of the Current State of the Environment

4.1.1. The findings from the analysis of baseline data are summarised in Table 2. Within Table 2 the main current issues for the area are highlighted in blue with the positive environmental features highlighted in green.

4.1.2. Appendix 2 shows the environmental topics and associated Environmental Objectives with the relevant indicators relating back to the baseline data tables. The baseline data forms Appendix 4 of this report and is supplemented by the State of Environment Report which is presented in Appendix 5.

### 4.2. The Likely Evolution of the Environment without the LDP

4.2.1. The Strategic Environmental Assessment process involves an assessment of the environmental implication of plan implementation and additionally an assessment of the evolution of the environment without the Local Development Plan. Effectively, this requires consideration of the evolution of the environment in the absence of planning control and to summarise the consequence of this would be inappropriate development in inappropriate locations dictated by market forces.

4.2.2. Some specific consequences would include the following:

- The loss of the green space resource (both urban green space and Green Belt) to inappropriate development;
- Unplanned development could lead to the physical and visual coalescence of settlements;
- New development would be less integrated to existing public transport infrastructure, thus leading to the erosion of sustainable transport patterns;
- Retail/commercial/leisure development may emerge at edge or out of town centre locations to the detriment of the vitality and viability of existing town centres;
- Continuing an increasing dependence on car borne travel;
- Poor take up of development on brownfield sites and areas of weak demand so perpetuating problems in blighted areas;
- Increased air pollution in the absence of land use and transport planning;
- Increased water pollution in the absence of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS);
- New development affecting flood plains and other water environments;
- The loss of significant environmental resources, both natural and built; and
- The proliferation of poor quality development including the use of inappropriate building materials.

4.2.3. It would be reasonable to emphasise that a principal purpose of the Local Development Plan is to afford protection to the environment, an aspiration which is fully aligned with the aspirations of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment.



Table 2: Analysis of Baseline Data

East Renfrewshire covers an area of approximately 174km <sup>2</sup> . The north of the area is predominantly urban with an extensive rural hinterland to the south and west. Approximately 15% of the area is urban and 85% rural.
The total population of East Renfrewshire is 89,850 and there are approximately 37,578 residential dwellings (2011).
The built up part of the district is densely populated having one of the highest density population within settlements of any local authority outwith Glasgow and Edinburgh. This raises issues regarding protecting the quality of the urban area and important urban greenspaces.
Within East Renfrewshire there are 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 95 locally designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation*, 68 Tree Preservation Areas, areas of ancient woodland, and an extensive Green Network. *NOTE a review of SINCS was underway at the time of writing this report and these areas are now referred to as Local Biodiversity Sites, LBS. There are 72 confirmed LBS, 36 unconfirmed LBS, 3 potential LBS. 8 sites formerly recognised as SINCS failed the LBS screening and are no longer designated.
The area experiences ongoing pressure from development in important urban green spaces and the Green Belt, which has resulted in a slight decline in the number of SINCS (LBS) in recent years.
The built environment within East Renfrewshire includes 5 Conservation Areas and one other area protected for its special character and conservation value, over 136 Listed Buildings including 5 Category 'A' listed buildings, 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two sites listed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
There are currently 44 sites listed on the Vacant and Derelict Land register 2012 comprising a total area of 55.28 Ha.
There is a range of business and employment sites in the area, some of which have poor quality environments and are under-utilised.
The areas' population has access to 10 libraries and three council sports centres (four including the new swimming pool and games hall at Eastwood High School), a theatre and various community halls and centres.
According to the 2011 Greenspace Mapping report (and using the typologies in PAN 65), there are approximately 1811 Ha of Open Space.
71.2% of journeys to work are undertaken in a private motor vehicle and only 1% is walking and 4% cycling (2001).
There has been a decrease in the air quality particularly around the main Trunk road network.

Brownfield redevelopment sites are not being developed due to the impact of the economic recession and are affecting the character and appearance of the areas in which they are located.

Domestic energy consumption is high and could be reduced through the introduction of sensitive good building practices, increased insulation, micro renewables etc in the sustainable design and layout of new buildings.

The percentage of household waste recycled has steadily increased in recent years and is now one of the highest in Scotland.

Almost half of rivers (45%) and 67% of reservoirs monitored by SEPA within the Council area are classified as poor or bad. SEPA's objective is to have all monitored water bodies classified as good by 2027.

## 5. ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS FROM THE LDP - METHODOLOGY

### 5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. Under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Legislation an Environmental Report is required to identify, describe and evaluate the likely effects on the environment of implementing-
- (a) the plan or programme; and
  - (b) reasonable alternatives
- taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.

### 5.2. Methodology

- 5.2.1. Every aim, objective and policy and proposal has been assessed against a set of 22 environmental objectives as outlined in Appendix 2. The baseline data that forms the indicators to these objectives is updated annually. Therefore the data used in this assessment may differ to that used in the assessment of the Main Issues Report. In addition the Local Development Plan provides more detail and identifies specific locations for proposed development. Therefore the scoring of individual proposal sites and strategic development options may differ to those given in the interim environmental report.
- 5.2.2. Where an area is to be master planned the individual Proposal sites that form the master plan area have been assessed separately. The scoring of the master plan policy may not add up to the individual sites scores as it considered the positive impact that master planning can have on mitigating against environmental issues.
- 5.2.3. The main tool used in undertaking the assessment was the Baseline Environmental Data (v3.0) and associated State of the Environment Report (v2.0). Both are presented in Appendix 4 and 5.
- 5.2.4. The method of assessment is based on advice and guidance issued by the Scottish Government. A recognised approach was utilised using negative, positive and neutral rankings. The process of assessment was undertaken rigorously and consistently. For the purpose of transparency, an explanation to the scoring is given in Appendix 3.
- 5.2.5. The indications used were as follows:

+	The Aim, Policy or Proposal has a positive environmental impact
-	The Aim, Policy or Proposal has a negative environmental impact
+/-	The Aim, Policy or Proposal has both a positive and negative environmental impact
?	The impact of the Aim, Policy or Proposal on the environment is unknown or unclear
0	The impact of the Aim, Policy or Proposal on the environment is considered to be neutral
Y	Mitigation Required

## **6. ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS FROM THE LDP – FINDINGS**

### **6.1. Detailed Assessments**

- 6.1.1. The detailed assessments of each Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal are given in Appendix 3.
- 6.1.2. The assessment of each policy/proposal has been summarised in Table 3.

### **6.2. Summary of Chapters**

- 6.2.1. The following sections provide a summary of each chapter of the Local Development Plan and considers the Policies, Supplementary Planning Guidance and Proposals contained within each.
- 6.2.2. Mitigation measures identified as being required in the detailed assessment are presented at the end of each chapter summary.

### **6.3. Strategic Vision and Objectives (Chapter 2)**

- 6.3.1. The detailed assessment for the Aims and Objectives can be found in Section 1 of Appendix 3.
- 6.3.2. The assessment finds that the aims and objectives of the Local Development Plan are overall environmentally focused with sustainability at the centre of the agenda. As such they are considered to have a positive impact on the environment.
- 6.3.3. Exceptions are the increase in householder and commercial waste likely to result due to the increase in residential and commercial properties to be delivered through the implementation of the plan.
- 6.3.4. No mitigation action has been identified as a result of these aims and objectives.

Table 3: Assessment Summary

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim, or Objective Assessed against Environmental Objectives 1 – 22		ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA																						MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments						
		Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	Population and human health	Water	Soil and Geology	Air/Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Material Assets	Transport	Waste	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA</b>																															
Assessed against Environmental Objectives identified from Appendix 2																															
<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>																															
Strategic Aim																									This overall aim highlights the environmentally focussed aspirations of the plan delivering benefits across the natural and built environments, health, economy and climate agendas. No mitigation measures have been identified as being required in the assessment of this aim.						
Objective 1																									Mitigation by way of controlled expansion will be required to ensure the environmental objectives of the plan are met. Increased capacity for commercial waste recycling will be required.						
Objective 2																									The managed land use change should ensure that this objective does not conflict the environment objectives and that community benefits are delivered within development.						
Objective 3																									This environmentally focused objective has a positive environmental impact. No mitigation measures have been identified as being required in the assessment of this objective.						
Objective 4																									This objective states the Council's aspiration to reduce the overall need to travel and reliance on private car use which is an objective that fully accords with the environmental objectives.						
Objective 5																									This objective promotes sustainable development and reduction of carbon emissions. As above this should have positive environmental benefits.						
<b>STRATEGIC POLICIES</b>																															
Chapter 3: Development Strategy and Strategic Policies																															
Strategic Policy 1																									Provision required for increased capacity for waste recycling. Master planning needed to reduce impact of development on Greenfield and deliver green infrastructure/network and open spaces. Landscaping to buffer increased noise levels brought about as a result in land use change.						
Strategic Policy 2																									Provision may be required for increased capacity for waste recycling. Landscaping to buffer increased noise levels brought about as a result in land use change.						
Strategic Policy 3 SPG Development Contributions																									The policy seeks to secure community infrastructure and environmental benefits to mitigate against environmental or social impacts arising from new development. It is therefore considered to have positive or neutral effects.						
<b>POLICIES</b>																															
Chapter 4: Key Areas for Change and Settlement Strategies																															
H1: Master Plans																									Not Assessed						
H2: M77 Strategic Development Opportunity																									Not Assessed						
H2.1: Halesheugh/Maidenhill Newton Meams																									Master plan to ensure no negative impact on Local Biodiversity Sites. Master plan to lessen impact of site noise through landscaping. Master plan to confirm with Green Network SPG to ensure green infrastructure at forefront of planning process to mitigate against surface flooding promote sustainable travel and health/wellbeing. Development Control process will have positive impact on soil quality in areas where remediation deemed necessary. Master plan compliance with Strategic Policy 2 to prevent negative impact on areas of peat. Master Plan will include sustainable transport strategy to mitigate against negative impact to air quality brought about by development. Master Plan will prevent negative impact on archaeological features of interest.						
H2.2: Barrihead South - Springhill, Springfield, Lyocross																									The main negative factors in the delivery of this plan come from the change in use from land classified to farmland to an urban area. This will bring about an increase in the noise level at this site both during construction and long-term. Long-term can be mitigated with the use of strategic landscaping and design. The LBS identified could be protected by appropriate design layout. Design will need to consider potential flooding and produce an appropriate plan to mitigate against this risk. The production of a sustainable transport network and provision of quality open greenspaces should seek to ensure that there is no negative impact on the air quality in the area. Annual updates to the baseline data will seek to monitor this position.						
H3: Shanks/Glasgow Road Barrihead																									Delivery of this master plan is considered to have mostly positive impacts on the environment. The regeneration/remediation of vacant brownfield sites will bring an environmental, economic and housing supply benefit to the area.						
H4: Breadbar Quarry																									This policy does not identify a proposed land use. The impact that a master plan will have on the environment is difficult to ascertain. The remediation of the undermined quarry will ensure the stabilisation of the land bringing it back into use. Whether this use is as open space, housing or other land use will affect the impact that this has on the environment.						
H5: Drumby Crescent																									Development of this site should not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment. Mitigation by way of site design should ensure the provision of open space and park and ride facilities promoting sustainable travel. Monitoring will assess the impact of this Policy on air quality. Use of landscaping will help to minimise any impacts on noise.						
H6: Regeneration Areas																									No Assessed						
H7: Rural Settlements																									Impact on the environment cannot be fully assessed as specific infill sites are not identified. However the Policy is considered to have a positive impact on surrounding greenbelt countryside as this is afforded a level of protection by focusing development within the existing settlement area.						
H8: Reilston Village Regeneration																									Master planning should ensure that issues identified, such as the potential flooding at SGI 24 are taken into consideration at the design phase. Woodland management should bring access improvements, opening up a green area for recreational use. However, the policy will also improve the landscape through the regeneration of the Crofthead Hill site.						

ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA		Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	Population and human health	Water	Soil and Geology	Air/Climate factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Historic Assets	Transport	Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments												
Assessed against Environmental Objectives identified from Appendix 2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
<b>Chapter 5: Planning and Design</b>																									
D1	Detailed Guidance for all Development	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	This policy sets out a list of criteria against which all forms of development will generally require to conform to. The policy has been assessed to have a mostly positive impacts on the environment.
D2	General Urban Areas	0	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	This policy sets out a list of criteria against which all forms of development will generally require to conform to. The policy has been assessed to have a mostly positive effect on the environment.	
D3	Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	This policy and Rural Guidance SPG are aimed at the protection of the greenbelt and CAZ from inappropriate development. The protection from inappropriate development that this policy affords is considered to have mostly positive impacts on the environment.	
D4	Green Network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	This Policy and SPG will protect the Councils green network having positive environmental and health benefits.		
D5	Protection of Urban Greenspace	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of Green Space is considered to have positive or neutral impacts on the environment and human health.	
D6	Protection of Local Urban Greenspace	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of Green Space is considered to have positive or neutral impacts on the environment and human health.	
D7	Green Infrastructure and Open Space Provision within New Development	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy sets out the Councils strategy focussing on greenspaces in the urban area, the greenbelt and countryside around town.	
D8	Natural Features	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	This policy is environmentally focused on the protection of sites important to the natural environment and of scientific interest. It also seeks to promote the designation of the authorities first local nature reserves.	
D9	Protection of Outdoor Access	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	Retention of existing outdoor access is considered to have neutral or positive environmental impacts.	
D10	Environmental Projects																							Not Assessed	
D11	Management and Protection of the Built Heritage	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	This policy and the Built Heritage SPG aim to protect the areas built heritage, reflecting Strategic Objective 3 of the Local Development Plan. New development should respect the character and amenity of the area. Possible negative impacts are the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings.	
D12	New Conservation Areas	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	This policy aims to designate and protect the natural heritage of the identified areas, reflecting Strategic Objective 3. New development should respect the character and amenity of the area. The policy is seen to have an overall positive impact. Compliance with other Policies will ensure the integrity of the identified Local Biodiversity Site and area of ancient woodland are not lost or compromised with the proposed development.	
D13	Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities	?	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	Not Assessed	
D14	Extension to Existing Buildings and Erection of Outbuildings and																							Not Assessed	
D15	Sub-division of the Curtilage of a Dwellinghouse for a new Dwellinghouse																							Not Assessed	
D16	Advertisements																							Not Assessed	
D17	Telecommunications																							Not Assessed	
D18	Airport Safeguarding																							Not Assessed	
<b>Chapter 6: Sustainable Economic Growth</b>																									
SG1	Housing Supply																							Not Assessed	
SG2	Distribution of New Housing																							This policy is considered to have positive impacts on human health through the provision of new housing. As these sites are not all brownfield development will have a negative impact on soil quality and loss of agricultural land. Other negative impacts will require mitigation. Consideration of Policy D8 to ensure no adverse impact on TPO/LBS/Country Park. Consideration of Policy D11 to ensure Sites of archaeological interest and Listed Buildings are not adversely impacted. Potential for Radon Gas, mining and contamination to be investigated and remediated through Development Management processes.	
SG3	Phasing of New Housing Development																							Not Assessed	
SG4	Housing Mix in New Developments	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy sets out the Councils requirements for mixed housing type in developments. The policy provides support for housing for all requirements, including smaller more affordable properties and easily accessible property which can be adapted to meet the needs of all residents. The assessment scores positively for population and human health for its provision of quality accessible housing.	
SG5	Affordable Housing	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy and Affordable Housing SPG set out the Councils requirements for affordable housing and seeks to provide better housing choice in line with legislation. The policy provides strong positive support for the provision of housing to meet all local needs. The policy scores positively for population and human health for its provision of affordable housing.	
SG6	Economic Development	?	-	+	-	0	0	-	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	Where these sites are on brownfield land the scoring for landscape is considered to have a positive impact. However, as not all sites are brownfield the landscape can also be negatively affected. Sites designated for importance for nature should not be adversely affected. Flooding will need to be considered for some of the identified sites.	
SG7	Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	The aim of this policy is to direct new retail, leisure, community and other appropriate uses to the existing town and neighbourhood centres thereby protecting the overall retail nature of the town and neighbourhood centres and restricting and changing away from retail use.	
SG8	New Development and Business Improvement Districts	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	?	New retail sites identified above are mostly considered to have positive impacts on the environment due to their location within existing town or retail centres.	
SG9	Protecting the Retail Function of the Town and Neighbourhood Centres																							Not Assessed	
SG10	Sustainable Transport Networks	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	This policies aim is to support and promote sustainable transport measures throughout the area.	



ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	Population and Human Health	Water	Soil and Geology	Air/Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Natural Assets	Transport	Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED		
Assessed against Environmental Objectives Identified from Appendix 2														
Chapter 7: Managing the Water Environment														
E1	Renewable Energy	Y	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Y	The policy shows the Councils support for renewable energy infrastructure. The assessment requirements set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014) should ensure that there are no negative environmental effects.	
E2	Energy Efficiency	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	Y	The policy and Energy Efficient Design SPG aim to encourage energy efficient design in new development. The policy promotes the use of sustainable materials and the incorporation of renewable energy within such developments.	
E3	Water Environment												Not Assessed	
E4	Flooding	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	This policy is aimed at reducing the incidences of flooding throughout the area and in surrounding authorities. As such it provides general support for several of the environmental objectives.
E5	Surface Water Drainage and Water Quality	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Policy requires the use of SUDS in all new significant development schemes. This will limit surface water runoff and the risk of flooding.
E6	Waste Water Treatment	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	This policy is aimed at ensuring new development is connected to the existing public sewerage system.
E7	Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	This policy seeks to protect the existing and proposed waste treatment facilities in the area from inappropriate development.
E8	Minerals	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	Y	The intent behind this policy is to safeguard areas of workable mineral resources. Proposals will be assessed against a number of environmentally focused criteria.
PROPOSALS														
Schedule 7: New Improved Community, Leisure and Educational Facilities														
O13.1	St Marks Primary	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Short term construction noise in residential area. Extension to school site with established transport network.
O13.2	Barthead High	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Replacement High School to be developed on the same site as the existing High School. Short term increase in noise through development/demolition phase. New school should be more energy efficient. Not change in transport pattern as no change in location. Consideration of potential flood risk required when siting new school.
O13.3	Barthead South Expansion Area													Assessed under Policy M2.2
O13.4	Barthead South Expansion Area													Assessed under Policy M2.2
O13.5	Barthead to Pollok	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Improvements to existing path should increase its appeal and encourage travel by sustainable means.
O13.6	Centenary Park/Carlibar Park	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Project will see an improvement to green space along a core path which links the train station to a new business development. Improvements should increase its appeal and encourage travel by sustainable means.
O13.7	Cowan Park	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Improvement to facilities should promote health and well being. Site is within 400m of a bus stop and is linked to the core path network. An area of the site to the south is identified as having potential flood risk.
O13.8	St Lukes High School	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	No Negative Impact. Promotes health & wellbeing.
O13.9	Bushy Glen/Overlee Park													Assessed in previous adopted Local Plan.
O13.10	Crundley Crescent													Assessed under Policy M5.
O13.11	Eaglesham-Darvel	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Improvements to existing path should increase its appeal and encourage sustainable travel.
O13.12	Huntly Park	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	The site bounded by a LBS. It is situated within 800m of a train station and does not propose a change in land use. The improvement to soccer facilities and the development of a new pavilion will help to promote health and well being. The site of archaeological interest should not be impacted.
O13.13	Rouken Glen	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Improvement to facilities should promote health and well being. Site is within 400m of a bus stop and is linked to the core path network. The park contains a SSSI and geology trail. Preservation of the geology should be considered as part of the improvements.
O13.14	St Ninians High School	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	No Negative Impact. Promotes health & wellbeing.
O13.15	Cowdenhall													Assessed under Policy M8.
O13.16	Kington Playing Fields													Assessed under Policy M8.
O13.17	Neilston Library	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	No Negative Impact. Promotes health & wellbeing.
O13.18	Haddenhill, Haddenstough Expansion Area													Assessed under Policy M2.1
O13.19	Haddenhill, Haddenstough Expansion Area													Assessed under Policy M2.1
O13.20	Crookfur Playing Fields	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	No Negative Impact. Promotes health & wellbeing.
O13.22	Farristree High													Part of existing planning permission and not assessed.
O13.21	Broomburn Drive	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	Y	Site covered by the Broomburn Drive LBS and Kirkhill TPO. Will result in a loss of open green space. A Core path transects the site, this should not be lost to development. The site falls within 400m of a bus stop. The LDP requires this site to undergo a flood risk assessment to ensure it doesn't not have a negative effect on flooding, the impact of development following the risk assessment should be neutral.
O13.22	South Waterfoot Road	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	Y	Mitigation required for loss of greenbelt by way of defensible boundary. Green network links to be considered at forefront of design. Modification of green network boundary to prevent total area loss of network. Landscape sensitivity to be considered at design stage as well as soft landscaping to help buffer noise. Sustainable Urban Drainage required to prevent flooding as a result of building and hard standing. Sustainable travel links to be promoted to reduce impact of potential increased traffic to the area. Mitigation required for loss of greenbelt by way of defensible boundary. Green network links to be considered at forefront of design. Modification of green network boundary to prevent total area loss of network. Landscape sensitivity to be considered at design stage as well as soft landscaping to help buffer noise. Sustainable Urban Drainage required to prevent flooding as a result of building and hard standing.





ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA		ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA																				MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
Assessed against Environmental Objectives Identified from Appendix 2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	
<b>Schedule 13: Business Proposals</b>																									
SG6.15	Centenary park	0	0	?	?	0	0	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	0	+	+	+	+	?	Y	This area is currently open space. Development should seek to maintain the an area of open space and should not negatively impact the core path along the Lavern Water. Consideration of flooding should be considered.
SG6.16	Grahamston Rd	0	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	?		This site is currently classified as urban area. Previously the site had railway tracks transecting it. Any site contamination should be identified and remediation prior to development having the potential to improve soil quality. The site is not within 400 meters of a bus stop or 800 meters of a train station.
SG6.17	Glasgow Road East	0	0	+/-	-	?	+	?	+	0	?	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this brownfield site has mostly positively environmental effects. Improvements to soil quality, visual amenity and provision of employment opportunities are all considered to be positive benefits from development. The site is already well linked to public transport with an upgrade likely to further benefit the site. Areas of the site are identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Potential impact on human health will be mitigated against through the development management process. Negative impact from potential flooding can be mitigated against through Master Planning site layout.
SG6.18	Barrhead S.																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
SG6.19	Crofthead Mill																								Assessed under Policy M8
SG6.20	Greenlaw Business Park																								Subject to existing planning permission and so not assessed.
SG6.21	Haddenhill																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG6.22	Netherplace Works																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG6.23	Spierbridge Business Park	0	0	?	0	0	0	-	?	0	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	?	Y	Site contributes to the green network. This should not be lost or fragmented as a result of development. Potential for flood risk should also be mitigated against. Site is an existing mix of commercial/business premises. The site is serviced by sustainable transportation.
<b>Schedule 13: New Shopping Development</b>																									
SG8.1	Barrhead South Expansion Area																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG8.2	Cross Arthur St	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	?		Vacant brownfield site centrally located. Easily accessed by sustainable transport.
SG8.3	Oakbank Drive	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	?	Y	Site is situated on vacant land within a residential area. Development could reduce the need to travel but will be to the detriment of open space.
SG8.4	Former Station Yard	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	?	Y	Development of brownfield site will improve soil quality having a positive environmental impact. Good site design will improve visual amenity. Site easily accessed by sustainable transport.
SG8.5	Greenlaw	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	?		Site is in an area of recent business development. Area has been removed from the greenbelt within the adopted local plan.
SG8.6	Haddenhill/Walkeithugh Expansion																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG8.7	Hearns Cross																								Site subject to existing planning permission and not assessed further.
<b>Schedule 12: Safeguard Business and employment areas</b>																									
SG6.04	Glasgow Road West	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this brownfield site has mostly positively environmental impacts. An area of the site is identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Potential impact on human health will be mitigated against through the development management process. Improvements to soil quality, visual amenity and provision of employment opportunities are all considered to be positive benefits from development. The site is already well linked to public transport with an upgrade likely to further benefit the site.
SG6.09	Crofthead Mill	0	0	+	-	?	?	?	+	-	?	?	?	?	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Y	The site will be developed as a mix of residential and business use. The tid thread works are both a site of Archaeological Interest (SAS ref 13477) and listed buildings. 1 in 200 yr probability river flood mapping identifies this site has a potential flood risk.
SG6.13	Netherplace Works	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	-	?	?	?	?	-	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	-	Development of this site will see a regeneration of a brownfield site back to commercial use. The site of archaeological interest should be preserved. Potential flooding issues will need to be considered.
<b>Schedule 17: Sustainable Transport</b>																									
SG10.3	Balgray Link Road	0	+	-	0	0	?	-	-	+/-	+/-	?	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	?	?	?	0	Y	New sections of road will cut across land designated as farmland. It does not transect any designated environmental sites. An improvement in the road may see an improvement in the flow of traffic, however it may also bring about an increase in number of vehicles using the road.
SG10.4	Springfield Barrhead	?	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	Y	The rail halt will provide a sustainable means of travel both across the authority and into Glasgow. It will also provide a means of transport and access to facilities for households without a car. The rail halt could also open up access and increase visitor numbers to the County Park. Consideration of the impact to Local Biodiversity Sites will be given in the determination of its location.
	Cowdenhall Access/woodland management	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Cowdenhall house is a site of archaeological interest. Cowden burn corridor Local Biodiversity Site which lies to the west of it. Improved access and woodland management will open up the site for outdoor recreation. Negative impacts to the Ancient Woodland, LBS and site of archaeological interest will be mitigated against in the access strategy and woodland management plan.

+ The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a positive environmental impact  
 - The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a negative environmental impact  
 0 The Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal has a neutral impact i.e. both positive and negative environmental impacts relatively equal  
 ? The impact of the Aim, Objective, Policy or Proposal on the environment is unknown or unclear

## 6.4. Development Strategy and Strategic Policies (Chapter 3)

- 6.4.1. The assessment of the strategic policies considered them to have mostly positive or neutral impacts on the environment.
- 6.4.2. The detailed assessment can be viewed in Section 2 of Appendix 3.
- 6.4.3. Suggested measures to mitigate against negative environmental impact are given below.

### MITIGATION

- Minimise the impact of land use change through careful master planning which provides an environmentally led approach to development.
- Negate future negative impact on the greenbelt by ensuring development provides defensible boundaries to prevent further urban sprawl.
- Mitigate against negative environmental impacts such as flooding and fragmented green space by ensuring Green Infrastructure and Green Networks are incorporated at the outset of the design process.
- Mitigate against the impact of development and protect the integrity of Local Biodiversity Sites through careful master planning and site design.
- Ensure trees within Tree Preservation Orders and areas of ancient woodland are not adversely impacted by master planning.
- Ensure negative impacts of potential contamination and radon gas issues are negated through the development management process.
- Ensure that new development considers strategic landscaping to minimise the impact of increased noise.
- Ensure delivery of the plan will include provision for the re-use/recycling of residential and commercial waste to minimise the impact of increased volume of waste.

## 6.5. Key Areas for Change and Settlement Strategies (Chapter 4)

- 6.5.1. This chapter introduces the master planning concept of the Local Development Plan. A number of growth areas are identified as requiring the preparation of a master plan to guide development and deliver the vision of the Local Development Plan.
- 6.5.2. The assessment of sites that form the growth areas are given alongside the assessment of each of the master plan policies in Section 3 of Appendix 3.
- 6.5.3. The assessments of the individual proposal sites identify the positive and negative impacts that development is considered to have in these areas. Master planning will mitigate against the negative impacts by guiding development in an environmentally sustainable manor and will be influenced by this Environmental Report. The assessment of the master plan Policies therefore yield more positive environmental impacts than individual site proposals.
- 6.5.4. The implementation of these Policies will incur a loss of farmland and greenbelt. The loss cannot be prevented however, through master planning, the Local Development Plan ensures measures will be taken to lessen the impact through the provision of sustainable development incorporating areas of open space and integrated green networks and green infrastructure. Defensible greenbelt boundaries will also be incorporated within development to prevent future urban sprawl and further loss of greenbelt.

### MITIGATION

- Minimise the impact of development and protect the integrity of Local Biodiversity Sites through careful site design.
- Ensure negative impact to Ancient Woodland at Cowden Hall is avoided in the preparation of the woodland management and access plan.
- Ensure development does not negatively impact upon habitats and species identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Minimise the impact of noise from development through site design and soft landscaping,
- Management of increased usage of Dams to Darnley Country Park in association with the Parks Management Plan to ensure increased footfall/attractions is not to the detriment of the parks flora or fauna.
- Ensure development within the Dams to Darnley Country Park provides a defensible barrier against any future development further encroaching into the park. This is subject to its own SPG and separate SEA.
- Prevent negative impact to sites of archaeological interest through design and layout of development with the aim of their preservation.
- Provide positive environmental impact by ensuring appropriate assessment of potential contamination is undertaken through development management processes, including consideration of potential radon gas, and ensuring appropriate remedial measures are employed.

- Prevent negative impact of development to flood risk through compliance of master plans with Policy D7 and the Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Networks.
- Ensure development does not adversely impact access to core paths and the countryside through master planning preventing the fragmentation and degradation of such routes.
- Provision for the monitoring of air quality is made in the annual update of the baseline tables and state of environment report, providing an assessment tool on the efficiency of sustainable transport strategies.

## 6.6. Place Making and Design (Chapter 5)

6.6.1. This section of the Local Development Plan is concerned with providing guidelines for development to adhere to. There are a number of environmentally focused Policies within this chapter aimed at preserving:

- landscape character
- Green Belt / Green Network / Open Space
- Natural Features
- The Built Heritage
- Outdoor Access

6.6.2. Policies also place emphasis on the incorporation of green infrastructure within developments and connections to sustainable transportation.

6.6.3. These environmentally focused elements of the Policies are considered to have a positive environmental impact. Compliance with them will ensure that a number of the mitigation measures highlighted in the blue boxes of this report will be enforced.

### MITIGATION

- Ensure delivery of the plan will include provision for the re-use/recycling of residential and commercial waste to minimise the impact of increased volume of waste.
- Materials for the restoration of historic and listed buildings should be sustainably sourced.
- Preservation of Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS), areas of Ancient Woodland and the geology within Rouken Glen Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

## 6.7. Sustainable Economic Growth (Chapter 6)

6.7.1. Chapter 6 of the Local Development Plan discusses and sets out policies relating to the following:

- New/Existing Housing Supply
- New/Existing Business Areas
- New/Existing Retail
- Sustainable Transport Network

6.7.2. The existing housing, retail and business areas were included within the strategic environmental assessment of the adopted 2011 Local Plan and are not assessed further within this report.

- 6.7.3. New land supply for housing, retail and business has been assessed against the 22 environmental objectives and the detailed assessment is presented in section 5 of Appendix 3.
- 6.7.4. The new land supply for housing, retail and business is identified on a mix of brownfield and Greenfield land. As a result there are both positive and negative environmental impacts.
- 6.7.5. The majority of these sites fall within growth areas and are therefore subject to master planning. As such the mitigation measures identified at the end of section 5.5 above are also relevant here.
- 6.7.6. The Councils support for a sustainable and integrated transport system will have a positive environmental impact. Benefits will be to air quality and the health and well being and carbon reduction agendas

## **6.8. Managing the Wider Environment (Chapter 7)**

- 6.8.1. Chapter 7 of the Local Development Plan contains Policies on:
- Renewable energy/efficiency;
  - The water environment (Flooding/Surface Water Drainage/Quality);
  - Waste water treatment;
  - Waste management; and
  - Minerals
- 6.8.2. The Policies within this chapter are considered to be environmentally focused having a mostly positive or neutral environmental impact. Where there is the potential for negative impact the Policies and Supplementary Planning Guidance give provision for these to be mitigated against.

### **MITIGATION**

- Requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment for renewable energy proposals in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy 2014.

## **7. CUMULATIVE, SYNERGISTIC AND SECONDARY EFFECTS**

### **7.1. Assessment**

- 7.1.1. The assessment of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects is widely acknowledged to be a complex task and in many cases is an unrealistic assessment based on assumption.
- 7.1.2. The Local Development Plan gives provision for the assessment of cumulative effects through the following:
- Master Planning of a number of proposals to ensure positive cumulative impacts;
  - Policies on Green Network to promote connectivity of green infrastructure and reduction of flood risk as a result of development;
  - Waste Policy to ensure long-term viability of sites;
  - Monitoring to assess the impact that development has on the environment.

## 8. INFLUENCE ON THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 8.1. How the SEA process has influenced the Local Development Plan

8.1.1. The protection and enhancement of the environment is a fundamental principle upon which the Local Development Plan is founded and underpins the development strategy. Comments received to the consultation on the Main Issues Report and associated Interim Environmental Report have been taken into account in preparing a revised strategy and suite of policies for the plan.

8.1.2. To ensure the Local Development Plan provides an environmental focus the following key changes have been included in the Plan:

- Inclusion of an additional key strategic objective “To promote sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions”;
- Greater recognition of Climate Change and Reducing Carbon emissions and how the Plan can address these issues;
- Restructuring of the Plan to bring environmental objectives to the forefront of the Plan;
- Inclusion in Strategic Policy 2 ‘Assessment of Development Proposals’ of the Green Network, requirement for the proposals to provide defensible green belt boundaries and inclusion of protection of areas of peat;
- Inclusion of flood protection measures in Strategic Policy 2;
- Continued emphasis on the regeneration of Brownfield sites and directing development to the urban areas;
- Continued protection of the Green Belt. There has been approximately a 1.2% reduction of the Green Belt to meet housing needs although these sites are subject to a master planned phased approach that is environmentally led;
- Inclusion in Policy D1 ‘Detailed Guidance for all Development’ of the requirement for proposals to provide green infrastructure at the outset of the design process. In addition the policy requires impermeable surfaces of development to be kept to a minimum to assist with flood risk management. Accessibility requirements to sustainable transportation are also enhanced;
- Increased emphasis on design and creating sustainable places;
- Strengthening of Policies on Green Network and Protection of Open Space and new Policy on Green Infrastructure, supported by relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance. In addition the Green Network is shown on the Proposals Map;
- Strengthening of Policy on Sustainable Transport with increased emphasis on promoting sustainable modes of travel;
- Strengthening of Policies on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency supported by relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance;
- Review of Local Biodiversity Sites (formerly known as Sites Important to Nature Conservation, SINC) across the Authority;
- Inclusion of new Built and Natural Heritage designations, including Local Nature Reserve and new Conservation Areas; and
- Strengthening of Policies on the Water Environment, including Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality and Waste Management.



## 9. MONITORING

### 9.1. Regular Monitoring

- 9.1.1. Responsible Authorities are obliged, under the SEA legalisation, to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Local Plan. The monitoring arrangements must identify any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and undertake appropriate remedial action.
- 9.1.2. Monitoring is an integral part of the development plan system. Planning Authorities are required to ensure that statutory Plans maintain their relevance by addressing current and emerging land use and environmental issues and contain robust policies for the promotion and control of development. Regular monitoring takes place for all the main Local Development Plan topics, including the following:
- **Development and change** – Including monitoring Development Management decisions and their conformity to Local Development Plan policies and the impact of development proposals on environmental resources (e.g. Green Belt, greenspaces, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Biodiversity Sites, important species and habitats identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, archaeological remains, etc.)
  - **Vacant and derelict Land (V&DL)** – An annual survey is carried out of the numbers and locations of derelict land sites and the level of take up over the previous year. Information is also gathered about the preferred end use for each site and its condition. This information is sent to the Scottish Government for their national monitoring purposes.
  - **Housing land Supply Audit** – Assesses the level of housing completions and updates the supply of established and effective sites.
  - **Industrial Land** – Measures the availability and take up of industrial land by type and location.
  - **Economic Trends** – monitoring changes in employment, economic activity and performance trends through the SOA.
  - **Retail monitoring** – Monitoring the performance, vitality and viability of the town and neighbourhood centres.
  - **Baseline Environmental Data** – The baseline environmental data and associated state of the environment report is updated annually in order to assist in the identification of environmental trends.
- 9.1.3. It is intended that a series of monitoring analyses on a range of subjects covered in the Local Development Plan will be carried out regularly (mostly on an annual basis) between the LDP review within the monitoring statement. This will offer an indication as to the effectiveness of the Plan and the extent to which it is being appropriately implemented on the ground. This is especially important due to the fact that the true impact of many of the policies will be determined by how they are implemented through Development Management decisions.
- 9.1.4. Any issues that are raised through monitoring not adequately addressed in the Local Development Plan will be dealt if necessary by alteration to it.



# **Strategic Environmental Assessment**

## **Appendix 1**

### **Framework of Analysis Proposed for Relationship with other PPS and Environmental Objectives**

**March 2015**

## Appendix 1: Framework of Analysis Proposed for Relationship with Other PPS and Environmental Objectives

Relevant plans, programmes and strategies (PPS)	Main requirements of PPS objective	How it affects, or is affected by the Local Development Plan in terms of SEA issues referred to in Schedule 3 of the Act
<b>International</b>		
The Kyoto Protocol 1997	The Kyoto Protocol aims to limit, as well as, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The Protocol places a limit on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions with a view to reduce overall emissions by a minimum of 5% and ideally below 8% by 2012, when the commitment period expires.	The LDP has a role in contributing to these objectives through integrating and promoting sustainable transport networks within the context of land use planning in order to help reduce emissions into the atmosphere.
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development The 1992 declaration set the founding principles on sustainable development that were adopted by the international community.	The LDP has a duty to contribute to sustainable development.
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development The 2002 declaration built upon the principles established through the Rio Declaration and further developed principles of sustainable development and sought international commitment to these Sustainable Development Principles.	As Above
<b>European</b>		
EU Habitats Directive	The Directive requires the protection of species and habitats listed in the Annex's to the Directive by the identification and classification of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's).	The LDP is required to protect SAC's from loss or damage by development.
EU Water Framework Directive	The Directive is a broad strategy for the management of water and includes a requirement for all EU Member States to ensure that they achieve good ecological status for all surface and ground water by 2015 and to limit the quantity of groundwater extraction in order to protect ecology. The Directive requires the production of River Basin Management plans as key way of achieving the aims of the Directive.	The LDP should ensure that there is no degradation of water bodies, no adverse impacts on the water environment and should support sustainable water management practices.
EU Birds Directive	The Directive relates to all naturally occurring birds in the wild within the European Union and addresses the protection - through the identification and classification of Special Areas for Conservation (SAC's) - management and control of these species and identifies rules for their exploitation. The provisions apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats	The LDP is required to protect SAC's from loss or damage by development.
EU Landfill Directive	The Directive sets a reduction of target of 75% of the 1995 levels and 35% of the 1995 levels of waste sent to landfill by 2013 and 2020 respectively.	The LDP should contribute to the targets set by the Directive in the context of land use planning.
European Climate Change Programme	The Programme aims to deliver the Kyoto Protocol commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2012.	The LDP should commit/contribute to the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through integrating and promoting sustainable transport networks within the context of land use planning in order to help reduce emissions into the atmosphere.

<b>National</b>		
The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006	Reform of the Scottish planning system; Provides a framework for preparation of LDP; Emphasises the need for sustainable economic development.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	Outlines a strategic framework for the Scottish Government's strategies on climate change, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green jobs and biodiversity. Also notes the need for urgent action in response to growing problems and pressures.	As Above.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Key aims include improving journey times and connections to tackle congestion and improve integration, reducing transport sector emissions and protecting the environment, and improving quality, accessibility and affordability, particularly in relation to public transport as a viable alternative to the car.	As Above.
National Planning Framework 3(Scotland)	The NPF 2 guides the spatial development of Scotland to 2030 and sets out strategic development priorities to support the Scottish Government's ethos of promoting sustainable economic growth. The NPF 3 also takes forward this commitment, in policy terms, as well as the Government's policy commitment to climate change.	The LDP should contribute to the development priorities and the Scottish Government's policy commitments. The LDP should also take forward those national priorities which impact on East Renfrewshire.
Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2009)	Aims to achieve more balanced sustainable economic growth in all parts of Scotland. Notes the Government's strategic objectives, including 'greener': improvement of the natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increase protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and associated land, and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	The LDP needs to protect biodiversity in accordance with the Act including avoidance of adverse impacts on sites, habitats and species of value as defined within the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and associated priority lists.
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (Dec 2011)	Sets out the Scottish Ministers policies for the historic environment, provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and provides a framework that informs a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
National Waste Plan 2003	The plan brings together Area Waste Plans and sets out an action plan to reduce landfill waste in line EU targets and to increase recycling, composting and the energy from waste.	The LDP should contribute to waste management targets through the consideration of facilities for waste recycling, recovery, disposal etc.
Zero Waste Plan	The Zero Waste Plan is intended to create a stable framework that will provide confidence for the investment necessary to deliver a zero waste Scotland over the next 10 years. It does this by setting out a Mission and Vision for the long term. Within that context, the Plan sets strategic directions in the key areas of activity for the medium term up to 5 years, with specific actions setting out immediate priorities. The Zero Waste Plan sets out the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target of 70% recycling and maximum 5% to landfill by 2025 for all Scotland's waste;</li> <li>• Landfill bans for specific waste types;</li> <li>• Source segregation and separate collection of specific waste types; and</li> <li>• Restrictions on inputs to energy from waste facilities.</li> </ul>	The LDP should contribute to the targets set by the Zero Waste Plan in the context of land use planning.

<p>Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>This document supports the UK Sustainable Development Strategy and focus on Scotland's efforts and policies.</p>	<p>The LDP should incorporate a commitment to sustainable development as far as is reasonably possible.</p>
<p>Consolidated SPP</p>	<p>Emphasises the importance of sustainable development, economic competitiveness, environmental quality, design and integrated transport.</p> <p>Also states that new development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote regeneration and the re-use of previously developed land</li> <li>• reduce the need to travel and prioritise sustainable travel and transport opportunities</li> <li>• promote the development of mixed communities</li> <li>• take account of the capacity of existing infrastructure</li> <li>• promote rural development and regeneration</li> <li>• prevent further development which would be at risk from flooding or coastal erosion</li> <li>• protect and enhance the cultural heritage</li> <li>• protect and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity and the landscape</li> <li>• maintain, enhance and promote access to open space and recreation opportunities, and</li> <li>• take into account the implications of development for water, air and soil quality</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should take account of the SPP the core principles and Scottish Government's policy to achieve sustainable economic growth as well as the thematic policy topics.</p>
<p>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</p>	<p>Emphasises a sustainable approach to flood risk management and considers the impact on climate change. It also promotes a coordinated process to manage flood risk at a national and local level.</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A framework for coordination and cooperation between all organisations involved in flood risk management</li> <li>• Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plans</li> <li>• New responsibilities for SEPA, Scottish Water and local authorities in relation to flood risk management</li> <li>• New methods to enable stakeholders and the public to contribute to managing flood risk, and;</li> <li>• A single enforcement authority for the safe operation of Scotland's reservoirs.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP must take into account the provisions of the Act, in particular the assessment of flood risk and the preparation of flood risk management plans.</p>
<p>Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</p>	<p>Requires authorities to secure compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. In particular it requires the Authority to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have regard to the desirability of protecting the water environment,</li> <li>• Promote sustainable flood management, and act to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, and</li> <li>• Adopt an integrated approach by co-operating with each other with a view to co-ordinating the exercise of their respective functions.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP must take into account of the potential effect of its implementation on the ecological status of the water environment.</p>
<p>Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</p>	<p>Creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland by setting an interim 42 per cent reduction target for 2020 and an 80 per cent reduction target for 2050.</p>	<p>Proposals that comply with the assessment criteria in the LDP could play a role in delivering the objectives of the Government.</p>

	<p>The Act places duties on public bodies, which requires them in exercising their functions to act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the way best calculated to contribute to delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets;</li> <li>• in the way best calculated to deliver any statutory adaptation programme; and</li> <li>• in a way that it considers most sustainable.</li> </ul> <p>The duties come into force on 1 January 2011 and apply to all 'public bodies'.</p>	
A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (2010)	The Low Carbon Economic Strategy is an integral part of the Government's Economic Strategy to secure sustainable economic growth, and a key component of the broader approach to meet Scotland's climate change targets and secure the transition to a low carbon economy in Scotland.	As Above.
<b>Regional/Structural</b>		
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Development Plan (GCVSDP)	Provides a strategic vision for long term planning and development in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. It seeks to promote the balanced and sustainable development of the area by setting the land use framework for sustainable development; encouraging economic, social and environmental regeneration, and maintaining and enhancing the quality of the natural heritage and built environment.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
<b>Local</b>		
East Renfrewshire Corporate Statement – Working for You 2007-2011	<p>The Local Authorities key aims and objectives including Social Justice and Safeguarding &amp; Improving the Environment.</p> <p>Also sets out eight key corporate objectives, including regenerating deprived areas; addressing health inequalities; tackling crime and anti-social behaviour; promoting healthy lifestyles; the use of sustainable transport; and improving the natural and built environment.</p>	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.
Single Outcome Agreement (SOA)	<p>The SOA is a core strategic document for the East Renfrewshire Community Planning Partnership setting out the long term vision and strategic outcomes that the Council are working with our partners to achieve.</p> <p>Amongst others, it seeks to deliver a stronger economy; provide easier access to key services via sustainable modes of transport; an attractive natural and built environment that is sustainable, and provide high quality and affordable housing opportunities.</p>	As Above.
Outcome Delivery Plan 2010-2013 (ODP)	The ODP focuses on key activities carried out by the Council that will help to deliver SOA outcomes.	As Above.
East Renfrewshire Local Plan (February 2011)	Seeks to foster a rich and diverse environment and promote and manage land use change for the benefit of the local community and economy in a manner which is sustainable.	As Above. Furthermore, the current Local Plan will provide a basis and information for the Main Issues Report of the LDP
SPPG on Affordable Housing (second Revision, 2011)	Seeks to ensure that housing development contributes to providing a range of housing choices in East Renfrewshire that assists in meeting identified affordable housing needs in a sustainable way.	The LDP will aim to reflect the key issues and objectives of the PPS.

Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017	Local housing plan identifying needs, aims and objectives. Informed by the East Renfrewshire Housing Need and Market Assessment which provided estimates and projections of housing needs and demands.  This Study is a partial housing need and demand assessment giving local figures – these have been used to inform the wider Strategic Housing Need And Demand Assessment currently being undertaken to inform the preparation of the Strategic Development Plan.	As Above
East Renfrewshire Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2010-2015	To assist in effectively assessing the distribution of housing investment funds at the national level, and strengthening the strategic planning for housing investment funding to meet identified housing needs.	As Above
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Identifies habitats and species of value in the area.	As Above
Outdoor Access Strategy and Core Path Network Plan	Seeks to ensure that core paths are promoted and are accessible thereby reducing car dependency and increasing enjoyment of the environment through providing good quality networks of paths.	As Above
A Strategy for Land Remediation in East Renfrewshire	Sets out the strategy with the aim of protecting and enhancing the environment in regard to contaminated land and using the principles of sustainable development. Also seeks to bring damaged land back into beneficial use.	As Above
Local Transport Strategy	Provides an integrated framework for the delivery of local transport policies and proposals.	As Above
School Estate Management Plan 2003	Detailed strategies to implement the aims of the corporate strategy with respect to schools.	As Above

# Strategic Environmental Assessment

## Appendix 2

### Environmental Issues, Objectives and Implications for LDP

March 2015



**Director of Environment  
Andrew J Cahill B.Sc. (Hons.)**

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## Appendix 2: Environmental Issues, Objectives and Implications for LDP

*Derived from Appendix 5 of a Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Sept 2005*

SEA Environmental Objective	Implications for The LDP	SEA Indicators	
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>			
1) Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (specified) species and habitats	Is the LDP likely to significantly help to protect species especially protected by law or species identified in national or local BAPs, or to protect, enhance or restore designated nature conservation sites and/or habitats which are identified in national or local BAPs, or is it likely to have significant adverse effects on them?	BFF01 - SSSI BFF02 - SSSI BFF05 - SINC BFF06 - SINC BFF07 - TPO	BFF08 - TPO BFF11 - Ancient Wood BFF12 - Ancient Wood BFF13 - Projects Promoting Biodiversity
2) Ensure sustainable use of agricultural and forestry resources	Is the LDP likely to affect prime agricultural land or impact on deciduous woodlands?	L06 - Landscape Character	
<b>Population and Human Health</b>			
3) Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	Is the LDP likely to encourage an increase in outdoor access through new development being located near or within open countryside?  Is the LDP likely to increase area/sport facilities such as kick about area?  Is the LDP likely to cater for increasing demand for housing particularly for affordable housing?	L04 - Parks and Open Spaces L05 - Parks and Open Spaces T13 - Cycleways, Corepaths, Rights of Way T14 - New Improved Cycleways, corepaths, rights of way	PHH05 - Life Expectancy PHH06 - Circulatory diseases PHH09 - Indoor sports and leisure use PHH10 - use of cultural facilities
4) Minimise noise and vibration	Is the LDP likely to introduce both construction and human activity into areas otherwise quiet and/or rural in nature?	L01 - Urban/Rural Area	



SEA Environmental Objective	Implications for The LDP	SEA Indicators	
<b>Water</b>			
5) Minimise water pollution	Is the LDP likely to significantly help to protect or enhance the water environment, for example reducing the risk of water being polluted?	SG02 - Contaminated Land SG03 - Contaminated Land Remediation WS01 - Water in ERC WS02 0-River classification WS03 - Rivers used for Recreation WS04 - Sensitive Ecosystems/Species WS05 - Lochs WS06 - Loch Classification WS07 - Lochs used for Recreation	WS08 - Sensitive ecosystem/species (loch) WS09 - Hydrogeology WS10 - Nitrate Vulnerable Zones WS11 - point source of pollution WS12 - Diffuse areas of pollution WS13 - Regulated water abstractions WS14 - Flooding WS15 - Flood Defence WS16 - Flooding
6) Ensure sustainable use of water resources	Is the LDP likely to significantly help conserve or protect water resources?	WS01 - Water in ERC WS02 0 River classification WS03 - Rivers used for Recreation WS04 - Sensitive Ecosystems/Species WS05 - Lochs WS06 - Loch Classification WS07 - Lochs used for Recreation WS08 - Sensitive ecosystem/species (loch)	WS09 - Hydrogeology WS10 - Nitrate Vulnerable Zones WS11 - point source of pollution WS12 - Diffuse areas of pollution WS13 - Regulated water abstractions WS14 - Flooding WS15 - Flood Defence WS16 - Flooding
7) Ensure development does not increase the risk of flooding	Is the LDP likely to increase the likelihood of flooding or the requirement for flood defence works, or is it likely to have significant adverse effects on the water environment?	WS14 - Flooding WS15 - Flood Defence WS16 - Flooding	

SEA Environmental Objective	Implications for The LDP	SEA Indicators	
<b>Soil and Geology</b>			
8) Minimise and reduce soil contamination and ensure a high level of soil quality	Is the LDP likely to significantly help protect soils or encourage the sustainable use of soils, or to have adverse effects on soils?	L07 - Vacant and Derelict Land L08 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development L09 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development	SG02 - Contaminated Land SG03 - Contaminated Land Remediation
9) Protect, enhance and where necessary restore geological features	Does the LDP take into account to the influence of landform, geomorphology and geology or is it likely to significantly exacerbate risks?	SG05 - Geological Features SG06 - Quarrying Activity	BFF01 - SSSI BFF02 - SSSI
<b>Air/Climatic Factors</b>			
10) Minimise air pollution and ensure a high level of air quality	Is the LDP likely to significantly help protect the environment from pollution, including by avoiding potential polluting development in sensitive locations, or is it likely to increase the risk of pollution?	A01 - AQMA A02 - NO2 Incidents A03 - PM10 Incidents A04 - Nox From Road Transport A05 - PM10 From Road Transport A06 - CO2 from Road Transport T01 - Car Ownership T02 - Commute to Work out of area T03 - Journey to Work (walk) T04 - Journey to Work (cycle)	T05 - Journey to Work (car) T06 - Journey to Work (public transport) T07 - Journey to School (walk) T08 - Journey to School (cycle) T09 - Journey to School (park & stride) T10 - Journey to School (car) T11 - Journey to School (Bus) T13 - Cycleways/footpaths/rights of way T14 - New Cycleways/footpaths/rights of way
11) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Is the LDP likely to significantly help reduce greenhouse gases and/or energy consumption or increase it?	A06 - CO2 from Road Transport	
12) Reduce energy use and ensure sustainable use of energy	Is the LDP likely to significantly help facilitate renewable energy in appropriate locations or deter its development?	A08 - Renewable Energy Applications	

SEA Environmental Objective	Implications for The LDP	SEA Indicators	
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			
13) Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	Is the LDP likely to significantly affect the integrity of any designated sites?	CH01 - Listed Buildings CH02 - Listed Buildings at risk CH03 - Archaeological Sites CH04 - Archaeological Sites at risk CH05 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments CH06 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	CH07 - Gardens & Designed Landscape CH08 - Gardens & Designed Landscape CH09 - Conservation Areas CH10 - Conservations Areas lost to development
14) Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the built environment and regenerate degraded environments	Is the LDP likely to make a significant contribution to the regeneration/restoration of derelict, contaminated or otherwise degraded environments or is it likely to increase the area or degradation of such land?	L07 - Vacant and Derelict Land L08 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development L09 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development CH01 - Listed Buildings	CH02 - Listed Buildings at risk CH08 - Gardens & Designed Landscape CH09 - Conservation Areas CH10 - Conservations Areas lost to development
<b>Landscape</b>			
15) Protect, enhance and create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity	Is the LDP likely to significantly help protect, enhance or create, or is it likely to significantly destroy greenspaces important for recreation and biodiversity or deminish their enjoyment?	L01 - Urban/Rural Area L02 - Greenbelt Area	L03 - Grenbelt loss L05 - Open Space
16) Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape	Is the LDP likely to significantly help protect, enhance or restore, or is it likely to significantly damage or diminish landscape character, local distinctiveness or scenic value or the enjoyment and understanding of the landscape?	L02 - Greenbelt Area L03 - Grenbelt loss	L06 - Landscape Character L07 - Vacant and Derelict Land
17) Promote adequate protection of infrastructure, property, material resources and land	Is the LDP likely to significantly affect property or land?	L02 - Greenbelt Area L03 - Grenbelt loss	
18) Promote sustainable use of material resources	Is the LDP likely to result in the use of material resources that can not be replaced or sustainable sourced?	SG06 - Quarrying Activity	

SEA Environmental Objective	Implications for The LDP	SEA Indicators	
19) Promote sustainable use of land including re-use of brownfield land	Is the LDP likely to encourage the re-use of brownfield land?	L07 - Vacant and Derelict Land L08 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development L09 - Greenfield/Brownfield Development	
<b>Transport</b>			
20) Reduce the need to travel	Is the LDP likely to significantly help reduce the need to travel or reduce the journey length or is it likely to significantly increase travel?	T02 - Commute to Work out of area	
21) Promote sustainable transport modes	Is the LDP likely to significantly help to encourage walking, cycling, or the use of public transport or is it likely to deter them?	T03 - Journey to Work (walk) T04 - Journey to Work (cycle) T05 - Journey to Work (car) T06 - Journey to Work (public transport) T07 - Journey to School (walk) T08 - Journey to School (cycle) T09 - Journey to School (park & stride) T10 - Journey to School (car) T11 - Journey to School (Bus) T13 - Cycleways/footpaths/rights of way	T14 - New Cycleways/footpaths/rights of way T15 - Bus Stops T16 - Bus Stops 400m T17 - Bus Stops 400m 1 per hr T18 - Bus Stops 400m 6 per hr T19 - Train Stations T20 - Train Stations 800m
<b>Waste</b>			
22) Reduce waste and promote the sustainable use of waste including recycling and composting	Is the LDP likely to significantly help reduce waste including by re-using existing buildings or is it likely to increase waste arising?	W01 - Householder Waste W02 - Householder Waste Recycled	W03 - Commercial & Industrial Waste W04 - Commercial & Industrial Waste Recycled

# Strategic Environmental Assessment

## Appendix 3

### Detailed Assessments

March 2015



**Director of Environment  
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## 1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 1.1. Aim

The assessment of both the aim and objectives of the Local Development Plan is presented in Table 1.

1.1.1. The overall aim of the plan is:

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

1.1.2. It promotes the protection and enhancement of the Councils diverse environment which incorporates designated nature sites such as:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS);
- Tree Preservation Orders (TPO);
- Areas of Ancient Woodland;
- Habitats identified within the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP); and
- Projects promoting biodiversity.
- Species identified in the LBAP will also be protected.

1.1.3. It aims to manage land use change in order to deliver sustainable development including housing, community facilities and business opportunities, within high amenity environments.

1.1.4. The aim is therefore considered to have a positive impact across all of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) objectives.

### 1.2. Objective 1: Promote the principles of Sustainable Economic Growth.

1.2.1. This objective states the Councils support of economic growth within the area. The objective is underpinned by the environmental principle of sustainability. In order to deliver the growth agenda the Local Development Plan will optimise the use of vacant and brownfield land.

1.2.2. Vacant and brownfield sites tend to be centrally located within existing urban areas. Bringing these sites back into use will positively impact the urban landscape and reduce the need for development out-with the urban area.

1.2.3. Remediation of any contamination that may be present as a result of the sites previous use will be required through the development planning process. This will have positive impacts on soil, water and air quality.

1.2.4. Provision of local job opportunities will have positive impacts on the local population and economy. Being centrally located will enhance opportunities for travel by sustainable means, benefiting both the environment and human health.

- 1.2.5. The managed land use change stated in the strategic aim along with the principle of sustainability will ensure that this objective does not conflict with the Plans environmental objectives.
- 1.2.6. The increase in commercial premises will inevitably lead to an increase in commercial waste. This has a negative impact on the environment. Provision for increased commercial waste recycling is required to mitigate against the increase in waste production. Reuse/Recycling of waste will have a positive impact the volume of waste required to go to landfill.

### **1.3. Objective 2: Provide for local needs and equality of access to housing, jobs, facilities and services particularly to assist in social inclusion.**

- 1.3.1. This objective will deliver housing, employment and community facilities which will have a positive impact on the local population and economy. It will ensure that in delivering housing, employment and community facilities, consideration is given to the needs of all residents. This will positively influence the type of housing that is delivered, and facilities provided.
- 1.3.2. The impact on the natural and built environment in meeting this objective will be considered through other objectives and policies of the plan.

### **1.4. Objective 3: Protect and enhance heritage and environmental resources and seek to provide opportunities for improving physical well-being.**

- 1.4.1. This environmentally focused objective of the Plan will have a positive environmental impact as it will afford the protection of designated nature sites and species.
- 1.4.2. Enhancement of heritage will impact positively the historic and built environment ensuring that the delivery of the Plan protects and enhances listed buildings, ancient monuments and protects the integrity of designated conservation areas.
- 1.4.3. Improving access to the outdoors and a quality green network will have positive impacts on physical well-being. Promoting green travel by means of walking and cycling will also positively impact air quality, providing further positive benefits for human health.

### **1.5. Objective 4: Facilitate reducing the overall need to travel and the reliance on car use.**

- 1.5.1. This objective is concerned with the need to reduce the overall requirement to travel and the reliance on car use. A reduction in car usage will have a positive impact on the environment.
- 1.5.2. To meet the objective local facilities will be delivered and/or regenerated. These will be focused within existing town centres reducing the need to travel long distances and enabling travel using the existing sustainable transport

networks. This will have a positive impact on sustainable travel and the built heritage.

- 1.5.3. Sustainable transport proposals will be required for the growth areas, ensuring that they connect with existing networks.
- 1.5.4. Air quality will be positively impacted by the reduction in pollution from transportation. Improved air quality has positive impacts on human health, the water environment and flora and fauna.

## **1.6. Objective 5: To promote sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions.**

- 1.6.1. Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the area whilst preserving the environment for future generations. The very concept of sustainability therefore means that development will not have a significant negative environmental impact.
- 1.6.2. A reduction in carbon emissions can be achieved in a number of ways ranging from high quality development such as well insulated housing that makes the best use of natural daylight to reduced reliance on private transport.
- 1.6.3. This objective promotes both sustainable development and a reduction in carbon emissions. Its impact on the environment is therefore a positive one.



Table 1: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Strategic Aim	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		This overall aim highlights the environmentally focussed aspirations of the plan delivering benefits across the natural and built environments, health, economy and climate agendas. No mitigation measures have been identified as being required in the assessment of this aim.
Objective 1	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	+	-	Y	Mitigation by way of controlled expansion will be required to ensure the environmental objectives of the plan are met. Increased capacity for commercial waste recycling will be required.
Objective 2	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	Y	The managed land use change should ensure that this objective does not conflict the environmental objectives and that community benefits are delivered within development.
Objective 3	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0		This environmentally focused objective has a positive environmental impact. No mitigation measures have been identified as being required in the assessment of this objective.
Objective 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0		This objective states the Council’s aspiration to reduce the overall need to travel and reliance on private car use which is an objective that fully accords with the environmental objectives.
Objective 5	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?		This objective promotes sustainable development and reduction of carbon emissions. As above this should have positive environmental benefits.

## 2. STRATEGIC VISION AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1. Strategic Policy 1: Development Strategy

- 2.1.1. The assessment of the Strategic Policies are detailed in Table 2.
- 2.1.2. The Council supports proposals that promote sustainable development, contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and are served by a choice of transport modes including public transport.
- 2.1.3. The Council supports a complementary two strand approach to development as follows:
- Regeneration and consolidation of urban areas with an emphasis on developing Brownfield and vacant sites and the protection and enhancement of the Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns (CAT) and green networks;
  - Controlled Growth to be master planned and directed in 3 identified locations.
- 2.1.4. There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the areas identified for urban growth or the other proposal sites identified for development. The Local Development Plan will therefore not negatively impact SSSIs.
- 2.1.5. A number of the sites identified for urban growth encompass Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS). The LDP therefore has the potential to negatively impact LBS. The Plan aims to mitigate this negative impact by introducing the concept of master planning to growth areas. Master planning will, by way of careful design, prevent development from adversely impacting the LBS.
- 2.1.6. There are no Tree Preservation Order (TPO) areas present in any of the 3 growth areas with the exception of a small area of woodland at Pilmuir Road (east) which slightly overlaps site SG2.10. This site will be master planned taking into consideration Policy D8 which will ensure the trees covered by TPOs will not be negatively impacted by development.
- 2.1.7. Some of the other proposal sites identified for development do fall within TPO areas. There is therefore the potential for the trees protected by these TPO areas to be negatively affected by these proposals. The Plan mitigates this impact through policy D8.
- 2.1.8. None of the 3 expansion areas impact on areas of ancient woodland. One proposal for improved access to Cowdenhall in Neilston has the potential to negatively impact ancient woodland. Policy M8 requires woodland management of this area which will mitigate against the potential negative impact.
- 2.1.9. South Barrhead expansion area encroaches onto land which falls within the boundary of Dams to Darnley Country Park. There are a number of projects promoting biodiversity ongoing in the park. Development in this area could therefore impose a negative impact on to projects, species and habitats identified in the Dams to Darnley Parks Management Plan or the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The Plan will mitigate this negative impact through the preparation of a master plan for development in this area.
- 2.1.10. The 3 expansion areas will lead to the loss of areas characterised as farmland. Likewise some of the other proposal sites identified for development will also result in the loss of farmland. Loss of agricultural land will have a negative environmental impact for which there is not mitigation.

The Plan will lessen the impact through the incorporation of green space and green networks within development areas. The emphasis the Plan places on the development of brownfield and vacant land is welcomed to prevent further loss of agricultural land.

- 2.1.11. Any contamination associated with brownfield sites will be assessed through the development management process and where considered necessary remedial measures will be employed to ensure that sites are fit for purpose. Remediation will result in a positive environmental impact as it will improve soil condition and bring sites back into use having both environmental and amenity benefits. Any impacts on the water environment from contamination will also be assessed and remediated potentially improving water quality.
- 2.1.12. Radon mapping identifies class 4 areas around some of the growth sites. As radon gas is a carcinogenic causing lung cancer in humans, development in areas of radon risk will have a negative impact on human health. This can be mitigated through the Development Management and Building Standards processes, ensuring that development incorporates appropriate impermeable membranes designed and installed to prevent the ingress of radon gas in enclosed areas.

## **2.2. Strategic Policy 2: Assessment of Development Proposals**

- 2.2.1. Proposals for new development, other than smaller scale proposals (such as applications for single houses, householder or shop frontage alterations), will be assessed against set criteria outlined in the policy as well as that outlined in Policy D1.
- 2.2.2. The policy supports a sequential approach which gives priority to the use of brownfield sites. This will have a positive impact on Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS), Ancient Woodland, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and projects promoting biodiversity. It should also have a positive impact on the landscape as it assists in the protection of agricultural land and regeneration of the urban area.
- 2.2.3. The consideration of alternative proposals to the Local Development Plan (LDP) will take into account the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment. This will ensure that alternative proposals do not have a negative impact on environmentally designated sites and species/habitats identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 2.2.4. Development of brownfield land will have positive impacts on the environment as contamination issues are dealt with and the land is brought back into use assisting on the regeneration and visual amenity of areas.
- 2.2.5. The policy will consider the impact on existing community, leisure and education facilities. This will ensure that development does not adversely impact existing facilities.
- 2.2.6. Brownfield sites are predominantly within existing urban areas which have better existing connections to sustainable transport.
- 2.2.7. An increased level of traffic is often associated with the introduction of development to an area. The LDP will mitigate against the negative environmental impact that is brought about by increased traffic by ensuring green transport plans are assessed through the enforcement of this policy.

Green transport will have positive impacts on both the environment (particularly air quality) and health and wellbeing.

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

### **2.3. Strategic Policy 3: Development Contributions**

- 2.3.1. The Council wishes to secure community infrastructure and environmental benefits to mitigate against environmental or social impacts arising from new development.
- 2.3.2. The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Development Contributions which provides additional advice to both planners and developers has been considered within the assessment of Strategic Policy 3.
- 2.3.3. The Policy and SPG are concerned with securing infrastructure and benefits and therefore have positive or neutral environmental impacts.
- 2.3.4. The delivery of the infrastructure would be dealt with through other policies within the Local Development Plan (with particular reference to Policy D1).

Table 2: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22		
Strategic Policy 1	+/-	+/-	+	?	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Provision required for increased capacity for waste recycling. Master planning needed to reduce impact of development on Greenfield and deliver green infrastructure/network and open spaces. Landscaping to buffer increased noise levels brought about as a result in land use change.
Strategic Policy 2	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	Y	Provision may be required for increased capacity for waste recycling. Landscaping to buffer increased noise levels brought about as a result in land use change.
Strategic Policy 3/ SPG- Development Contributions	+	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0		The policy seeks to secure community infrastructure and environmental benefits to mitigate against environmental or social impacts arising from new development. It is therefore considered to have positive or neutral effects.

### 3. MASTER PLANS

#### 3.1. Policy M1: Master Plans

- 3.1.1. This policy is a statement of the Councils commitment to prepare master plans or development briefs to set the planning context for the development of major sites.
- 3.1.2. This policy has not been assessed against the environmental criteria as the 5 master plan areas identified in the Local Development Plan are considered separately in the subsections below.
- 3.1.3. The master plans will be influenced by the findings of this environmental report. It is considered that this is the area where the Strategic Environmental Assessment will have the strongest influence over the LDP. This influence will ensure that there are no significant negative impacts within the master planned areas. The master plans will demonstrate where the findings of this SEA have been considered and what mitigation measures have been employed to avoid or compensate for negative impacts.

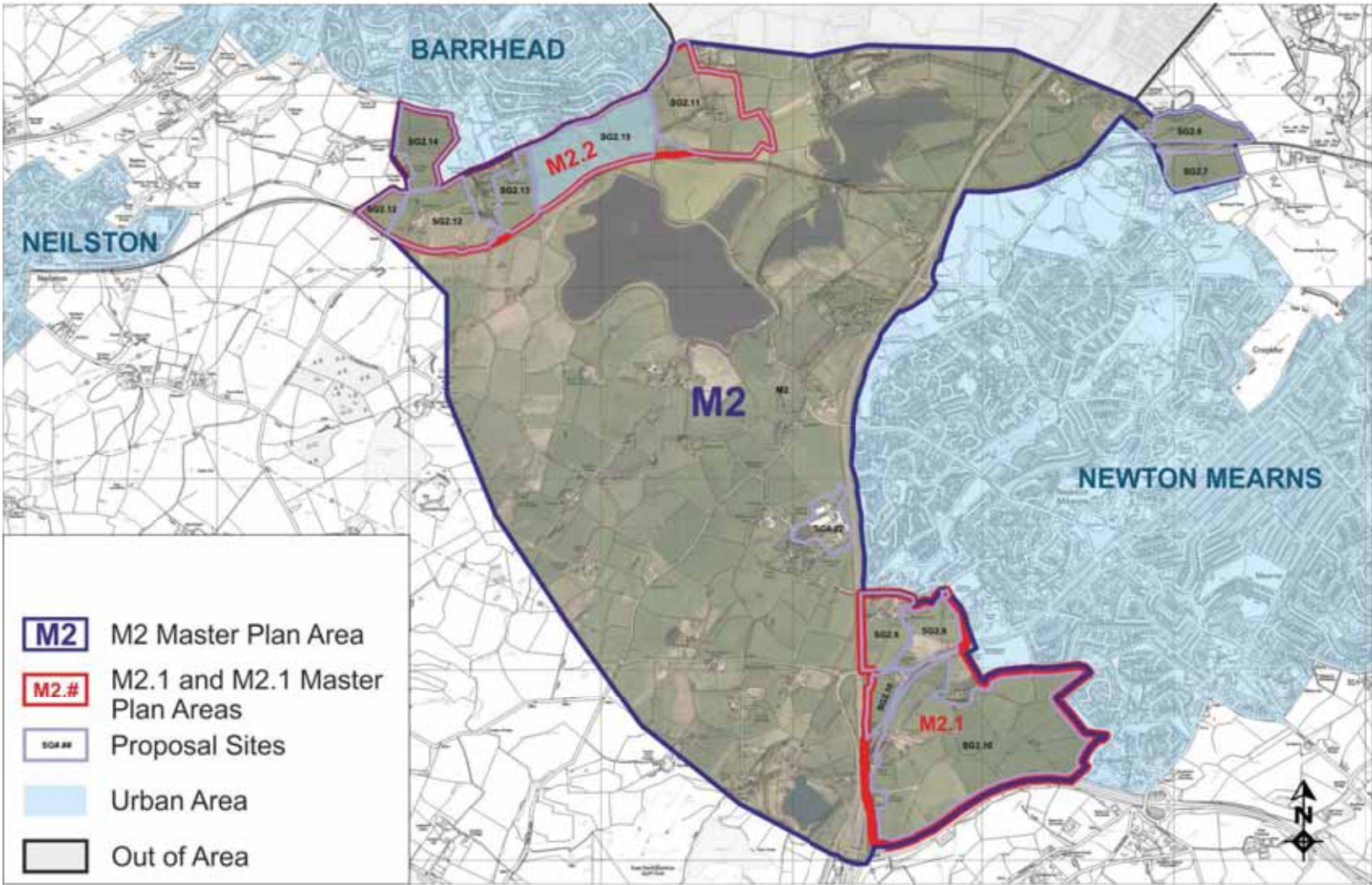
#### 3.2. Policy M2: M77 SDO

- 3.2.1. This Policy relates to the area identified in Figure 1. The environmental assessments of the urban expansion areas identified in the Figure are considered under policy M2.1 and M2.2.
- 3.2.2. The 2 Proposal sites (SG2.6 & SG2.7) that fall out with Policy M2.1 and M2.2 are assessed under Policy SG2.
- 3.2.3. Following on from the examination the Local Development Plan has been slightly reworded to confirm the following.

“That part of the M77 area not contained within the urban expansion areas will remain as greenbelt other than for two sites at Hillfield and Barcapel, Newton Mearns which are allocated as part of the housing land supply”
- 3.2.4. As the areas identified for development have been assessed under Policies M2.1, M2.2 and SG2, this Policy has not been assessed further.
- 3.2.5. Any development out-with that outlined in the above 3 Policies will be subject to meeting the criteria set out the Local Development Plan.



Figure 1: M77 Strategic Development Option



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### 3.3. Policy M2.1: M77 Corridor - Mallesheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns

- 3.3.1. Table 3 provides the results of the assessment of this Policy and the individual proposal sites that make up the area.
- 3.3.2. This Policy permits development in the areas outlined in Figure 2 in accordance with stipulated principles of development. A comprehensive Master Plan is required to guide development in this area.
- 3.3.3. The area will be removed from the greenbelt and developed as a sustainable urban extension within Newton Mearns accommodating:
- Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable;
  - A high quality environment that will attract a variety of employment generating uses including high tech businesses and the potential for live/work units to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local job and improve inward investment opportunities;
  - Neighbourhood scale retail;
  - Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility) and
  - Education facilities - On site provision of a non-denominational primary school and associated pre-five provision required as an early priority. The requirement for a denominational primary school is provided under Proposal D13.22, South Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions.
  - Approximately 1060 homes to be phased 450 homes by 2025 and 610 homes post 2025;
  - Provision for a sustainable transport strategy comprising:
    - Public transport upgrades;
    - Upgrades to Aurs Road,; and
    - Investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns including, in the long term, the 'Balgray Link' route.
  - Enhancement of the Dams to Darnley Country Park by improving access, tourism activity and by encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites.
- 3.3.4. The introduction of development to this greenfield area will see an increase in the level of road traffic which will have a negative environmental impact particularly on air quality. The master plan will include a transport strategy with emphases on sustainable travel. The sustainable transport strategy will mitigate against the increased traffic through the provision of well linked and safe green transport options. This will also have a positive impact on health and wellbeing promoting outdoor activities. The effectiveness this mitigation measure has on air quality will be monitored through the annual update of the baseline tables and state of the environment report.
- 3.3.5. The northern section of the master planned area is currently within 400 meters of an existing bus stop. An upgrade to public transport will give provision for the whole development to be within 400m of a bus stop promoting the use of sustainable transport to and from the site. Sustainable travel has positive environmental impacts, particularly on air quality and subsequently human health.



- 3.3.6. This policy introduces a change in land use from predominantly farmland to a mix of residential and commercial properties. There will be an increased level of noise associated with this change in land use. Noise will also increase substantially throughout the development phase. Long-term increases in noise can be mitigated against with the use of soft landscaping which will go some way to help buffer the noise levels.
- 3.3.7. Likewise there will be an increase in the area of hard standing which will have a negative impact on flood risk. The Local Development Plan has accounted for this within the Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) which brings green infrastructure to the forefront of development. In meeting the requirements of this SPG (enforced through Policy D7 of the LDP), the Master Plan will mitigate against the negative impact that development can have on flooding through the incorporation of, for example, Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs), Open Green Space, etc.
- 3.3.8. Furthermore, following on from the LDP examination flood risk assessments are required throughout the Malletsheugh/Maidenhill SDO area.
- 3.3.9. The policy aims to provide better access and enhanced usage of Dams to Darnley Country Park by encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites. Increased use of the park has the potential to have a negative impact on its flora and fauna. Master planning will ensure that access and development is delivered in a way that will not have a significant negative impact. The Parks Management Plan will be required to be updated to reflect increased park usage ensuring that is not the detriment of the local biodiversity. Development within the Park will be subject to its own SPG subject to a separate SEA.
- 3.3.10. This development will be bounded by roads and existing residential properties providing a distinct urban barrier. This will assist in the provision of a greenbelt boundary which can be defended against further development. A defensible greenbelt boundary will have a positive impact on the protection of the greenbelt from further urban sprawl.
- 3.3.11. New development will have an associated increased volume of waste. The volume of waste to landfill may therefore be negatively impacted by this Policy. Provision will be required for increased recycling capacity to mitigate against the impact.
- 3.3.12. Where impacts on the environment have been identified on individual proposal sites that make up the master plan area, these are discussed below.
- 3.3.13. **Maidenhill (SG2.10)**
- 3.3.14. Faside House Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) lies to the north and overlaps the Maidenhill site. This LBS is noted for its mixed woodland. Master planning in accordance with Policy D8 of the Local Development Plan will ensure that development does not negatively impact this LBS.
- 3.3.15. To the west the site is bounded with Mearns Kirk Hospital LBS. This area is noted for its broadleaf plantation. Master planning will ensure that this LBS is not adversely impacted.
- 3.3.16. When the initial Environmental Report was published in December 2012 there was a Right of way (ref 15) which cut through the western section of the site

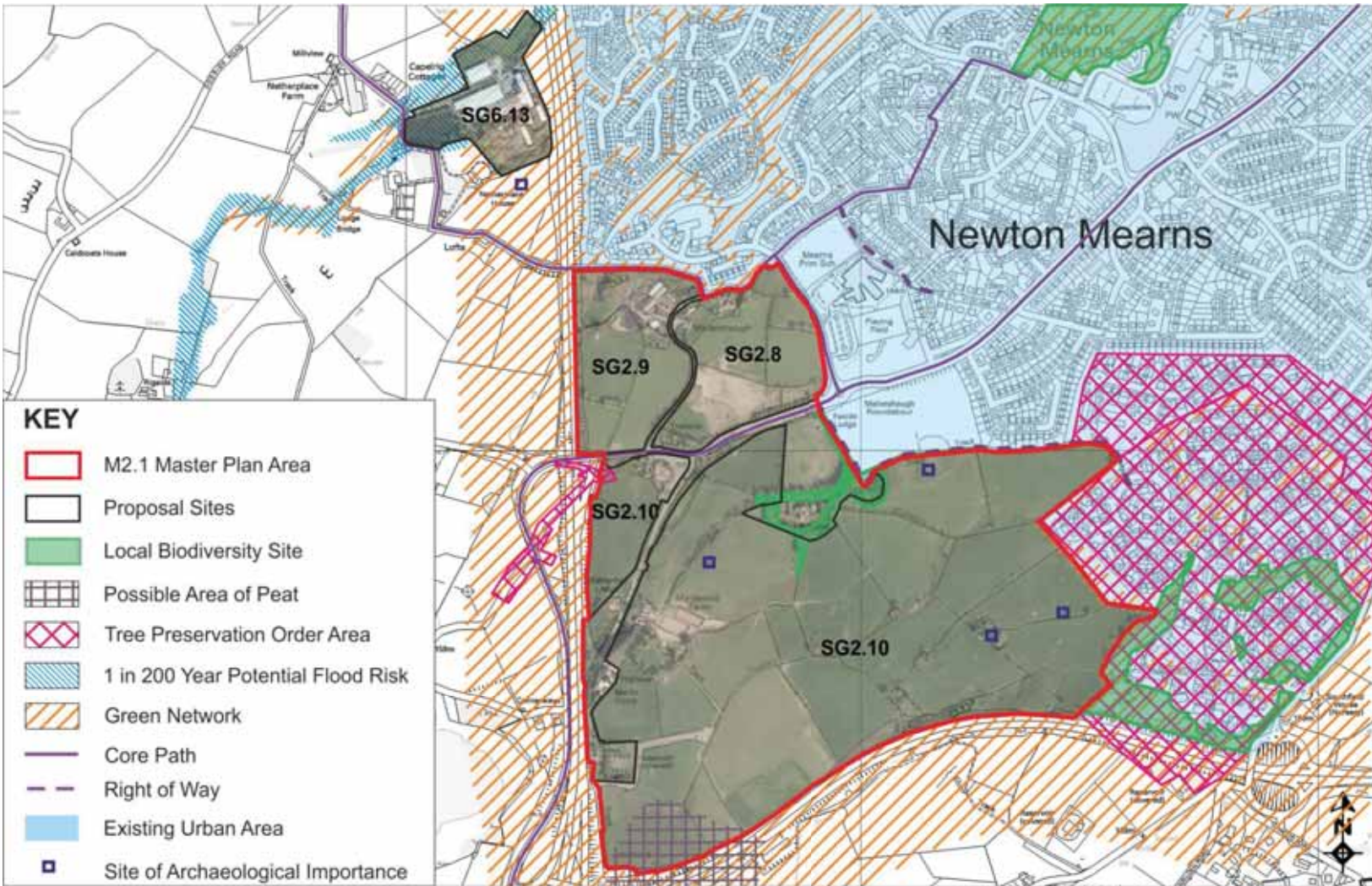
and bound it to the north. The western section of the right of way, from Ayr Road to the entrance road of Faside House, was extinguished in February 2014. The master plan for this area will ensure that pedestrian connectivity with existing paths/Rights of Way, will not be lost through the development.

- 3.3.17. There are 4 sites of archaeological interest on this site which have the potential to be negatively impacted by development:
- SAS ref 8492 – (possible) Platform
  - SAS ref 8472 – Buildings
  - SAS ref 8501 – (possible) Tower
  - SAS ref 8473 – Dyke
- 3.3.18. Master planning will ensure, through site layout, that these features of interest are not adversely impacted by development.
- 3.3.19. According the British Geological Surveys superficial geology map, there is an area of peat to the south of this site. This should be further investigated at the master planning stage with regard to Strategic Policy 2 of the LDP and the Habitat Action Plans identified within the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. If peat is identified on site the site design, thorough master planning, will insure there is no negative impact on this habitat.
- 3.3.20. **Netherplace Works (SG6.22)**
- 3.3.21. A Right of Way (ref 17) skirts the boundary of the Netherplace Works development area. This area is marked for commercial use. Master planning will ensure that development does not impede access to the right of way.
- 3.3.22. There is one site of archaeological interest on this site:
- SAS ref 8367 – (possible) Cairn
- 3.3.23. Master planning will insure there is no negative impact on this feature.
- 3.3.24. The northern area of Netherplace Works falls within SEPAs 1 in 200 year flooding event map, arising from Capelrig Burn which transects the site. Proposals for development at this site have a potentially negative impact on flood risk. The development layout will be designed to avoid the potential flood risk. If flood prevention barriers are incorporated into the design it will not create flooding downstream as a result.
- 3.3.25. Capelrig Burn is currently classified as poor within SEPAs river classification database. Development on this site will not adversely impact the classification of this water body at or downstream of the site.
- 3.3.26. The site has had previous industrial use and as a result there is the potential for contamination. Investigation of potential contamination and appropriate remediation through the development management process will deliver a positive impact on the soil and water quality.
- 3.3.27. **Balgray Link Road (SG10.3)**
- 3.3.28. A road connection referred to as the 'Balgray Link' route will be promoted as an alternative to an upgrade to Junction 4 of the M77. A decision on the route of the Balgray Link has yet to be taken. It will likely see the straightening and upgrading of Balgraystone Road linking to a new section of

road just past Duncarnock Farm. This will then connect to Netherplace Road to just beyond the entrance to the works. A new section will then cut south, linking with Ayr Road (A77). South of this will be upgraded to improve access to the M77.

- 3.3.29. This route does not encroach onto any land designated as Sites of Scientific Interest, Local Biodiversity Sites, Tree Preservation Orders or Ancient Woodland. It is therefore not considered to have a significant impact on designated nature sites.
- 3.3.30. There are 2 sections of road along this route which fall within SEPA's 1 in 200 year river flood event map. Potential flooding and the road design will be addressed through the development management process.
- 3.3.31. Should this road take a different route further environmental assessment will be required to ensure that it does not impact on environmentally sensitive areas of land.
- 3.3.32. Reported NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations from road transport have seen a reduction in this general area. The transport strategy will consider the effect that a potential increased traffic flow will have on the air quality. Annual recording of concentrations from NAEI will identify any adverse impacts.
- 3.3.33. Levels of PM<sub>10</sub> around junction 5 are comparatively high in relation to the rest of the authority. The transport strategy will need to consider the effect that potential increased traffic flow will have on the air quality in this area. Improvements to the linkage with the M77 may be beneficial if it improves the flow of traffic. Annual recording of concentrations from NAEI should identify any adverse impacts.
- 3.3.34. Balgraystone Road is currently identified within the Council's Corepath Plan. Any amendments/improvements brought about during the delivery of the Local Development Plan will be reflected within an update of the Corepath Plan.

Figure 2: M2.1 – Mallesheugh/Maidenhill Newton Mearns



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Table 3: Site Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21	22
POLICY M2.1	+	-	+	-	0	0	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	Y	Master plan to ensure no negative impact on Local Biodiversity Sites. Master plan to lessen impact of site noise through landscaping. Master plan to confirm with Green Network SPG to ensure green infrastructure at forefront of planning process to mitigate against surface flooding promote sustainable travel and health/wellbeing. Development Control process will have positive impact on soil quality in areas where remediation deemed necessary. Master plan compliance with Strategic Policy 2 to prevent negative impact on areas of peat. Master Plan will include sustainable transport strategy to mitigate against negative impact to air quality brought about by development. Master Plan will prevent negative impact on archaeological features of interest.
SG2.8 Malleseugh E.	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	+/-	-	+/-	+	-	+	+	-	Y	The main negative impacts from development on this site are brought about by the change in land use from land classified as farmland to urban. The site does not impact any designated environmental sites. Development area will provide high quality, sustainable development resulting in a good quality of

																								life for future residents to the area.
SG2.9 Mallesheugh W.	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	+/-	-	+/-	+	-	+	+	-	Y	As above
SG2.10 Maidenhill	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+	-	+	+	-	Y	This site is overlapped and bounded by two Local Biodiversity Sites noted for the mixed and broadleaved woodland. There are 4 sites of archaeological interest on this site. The site is bordered by a right of way.
SG6.13 Netherplace Works	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	-	?	?	+	-	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	-	Y	Development of this site will see a regeneration of a brownfield site back to commercial use. The site of archaeological interest should be preserved. Potential flooding issues will need to be considered.
Balgray Link Rd	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	+/	?	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	?	?	0	Y	New sections of road will cut across land designated as farmland. It does not transect any designated environmental sites. An improvement in the road may see an improvement in the flow of traffic, however it may also bring about an increase in number of vehicles using the road. Following the examination the LDP requires this proposal to be subject to a flood risk assessment. This should ensure that there is no impact on flooding as a result of the proposal, and so the scoring has changed from unknown (?) to neutral (0).

### 3.4. Policy M2.2: M77 Corridor South Barrhead – Springhill, Springfield, LyonCross

- 3.4.1. The assessment for this Policy and the Proposals that make up the master planned area are given in Table 4.
- 3.4.2. This policy permits development in the area outlined in Figure 3. A comprehensive master plan is required to guide development in this area.
- 3.4.3. The area will be removed from the greenbelt and developed as a sustainable urban extension to Barrhead accommodating:
- Integration of areas at Springhill, Springfield and Lyon Cross as a sustainable urban expansion with Barrhead accommodating:
    - Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable;
    - A high quality environment that will attract a variety of employment generating uses including high tech businesses and the potential for live/work units to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local job and improve inward investment opportunities;
    - Neighbourhood scale retail;
    - Community/leisure facilities (including allotments and a potential site for a religious facility); and
    - Education facilities – Provision of pre-five education facility required as an early priority. Capacity can be managed within other schools subject to provision of appropriate development contributions.
  - Approximately 1050 homes to be phased 470 homes by 2025 and 580 homes post 2025;
  - Provision for a sustainable transport strategy comprising:
    - Public transport upgrades;
    - Provision of a new rail station at Springfield is investigated and land safeguarded;
    - Upgrades to Aurs Road,; and
    - Investigate improvements to connectivity between Barrhead and Newton Mearns including, in the long term, the 'Balgray Link' route.
  - Enhancement of the Dams to Darnley Country Park by improving access, tourism activity and by encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites.
- 3.4.4. The introduction of development to this Greenfield area will see an increase in the level of road traffic. An increase in road traffic will have a negative environmental impact on air quality and noise. The Local Development Plan aims to mitigate against this by ensuring that master plans include a sustainable transport strategy.
- 3.4.5. At the present time the middle section of the master planned area is within 400m of an existing bus stop. Upgrades to public transport will ensure that the majority of the site is within 400 meters of a bus stop. In addition the master plan intends to deliver a new rail halt in this area which will ensure the site is within 800 meters of a railway station. This will also benefit existing residents.
- 3.4.6. The introduction of a new rail halt at south Barrhead will ensure that the majority of the master planned area will be within 800m of a railway station. This will also encompass and benefit the existing urban area.

- 3.4.7. Policy D7 and the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for Green Network will ensure that the Master Plan will ensure that development focuses on footpath and cycleway provision.
- 3.4.8. Sustainable travel will have a positive environmental impact, reducing private car usage and improving air quality. Travel by foot or bike will not only have these climate benefits, but will also positively impact health and well being.
- 3.4.9. In addition the policy supports the promotion of the 'Balgray Link' route to upgrade connections between Barrhead and Newton Mearns. This is discussed further in sections 3.3.26.
- 3.4.10. The area is currently characterised as farmland with the Springfield/Aurs road site (SG2.15) previously earmarked for housing development in the Adopted 2011 Local Plan. Due to an update in baseline data this site has been included in this assessment despite having previously been assessed within the adopted Local Plan.
- 3.4.11. The Policy introduces a change in land use from predominantly farmland to a mix of residential and commercial properties. There will be an increased level of noise associated with this change in land use. Noise will also increase substantially throughout the development phase. Long-term increases in noise can be mitigated against with the use of soft landscaping which will go some way to help buffer the noise levels.
- 3.4.12. Likewise development will result in an increases area of hard standing which will have a negative impact on flood risk. The Local Development Plan has accounted for this with Policy D7 and the Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance which brings green infrastructure to the forefront of development. In meeting the requirements of this SPG the Master Plan will mitigate against the negative impact that development can have on flooding through the incorporation of, for example, Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDSs), Open Green Space etc. Furthermore, following on from the examination of the LDP the plan has been amended and now states that proposals in the Barrhead South SDO will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.
- 3.4.13. There are a number of core paths which cross and bound the entire area. The Master Plan will, in accordance with Policy D9 of the LDP, ensure that these are not adversely impacted by development. Any amendments/enhancement to the routes will be made and reflected in the Corepath Plan.
- 3.4.14. Policy M2.2 aims to provide better access and enhanced usage of Dams to Darnley Country Park by opening up access and encouraging appropriate commercial and leisure activity on key sites. Increased use of the park has the potential to negatively impact upon its flora and fauna. Master planning will ensure that access and development is delivered in a way that will not have a significant negative impact. The Parks Management Plan will require to be updated to reflect access and increased usage ensuring that they are not to the detriment of the local biodiversity. Plans for the Park will be assessed through its own SPG and subject to a separate SEA.
- 3.4.15. The majority of proposal sites that make up this master planned area are bounded by roads, railway tracks or existing residential areas. These will assist in the provision of a greenbelt boundary which can be defended against further development having a positive impact on the protection of the greenbelt from further urban sprawl.



- 3.4.16. The one exception is the Lyoncross Proposal Site (SG2.11). This site will expand development to the east of Aurs Road which currently forms a distinct barrier to Barrhead residential area, the Dams to Darnley Country Park and the greenbelt. The Proposal Site is situated within the existing boundary of the Park. Without a defensible greenbelt boundary there is the potential for this site to introduce a gateway for further development within the Park, having a negative impact on both the greenbelt and Country Park. To mitigate against this potential negative impact the Master Plan will ensure that a defensible Greenbelt boundary is delivered as part of this development.
- 3.4.17. New development will have an associated increased volume of waste. The volume of waste to landfill may therefore be negatively impacted by this Policy. Provision will be required for increased recycling capacity to mitigate against the impact.
- 3.4.18. Where impacts on the environment have been identified on individual Proposal sites that make up the master plan area, these are discussed below.
- 3.4.19. **Lyon Cross (SG2.11)**
- 3.4.20. As noted in Section 3.4.16 this site falls within the Dams to Darnley Country Park. The site will extend housing beyond Aurs Road. The Masterplan will ensure that development at this site includes provision for a defensible barrier to prevent any future development impacting on the Country Park and greenbelt. The Policy will also provide enhancements to the Country Park to offset the negative impact of this development within its boundary.
- 3.4.21. There are 2 areas identified under the same Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) on the site. Development has the potential to negatively impact on this LBS. Master Planning of the site will negate any negative impact on this LBS through site layout.
- 3.4.22. There is one site of archaeological interest towards the northern boundary of the Proposal site. This former windpump should not be adversely impacted by development.
- 3.4.23. Areas of the site are shown as class 4 on the BGS radon map which presents an intermediate risk of radon gas generation. Exposure to high levels of radon gas can be responsible for lung cancer in humans. Mitigation against the negative impact of radon gas on human health can include the installation of appropriate membranes within the footprint of buildings to prevent the ingress of gas within properties. This mitigation measure will be imposed through the Development Management and Building Control process.
- 3.4.24. **Springfield Road, Balgaystone Road (SG2.13)**
- 3.4.25. Sections of land bounding Aurs Burn are shown to have a 1 in 200 year potential flood risk on SEPAs indicative river flood map. The introduction of hard standing at the site will see an increased risk of surface water flooding. As discussed in Section 3.4.12 the master plan of the site will subject to Policy D7 and Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance. Site design and incorporation of the measures given within the SPG, for example SUDs will prevent any adverse impacts from flooding. Furthermore, amendments to the LDP following the examination development in the Barrhead South SDO area will require to be subject to a flood risk assessment.

3.4.26. **Springhill Road (SG2.14)**

3.4.27. The easterly section of this site forms part of Aurs Glen Local Biodiversity Site. The integrity of this LBS will be preserved through Master Planning and adherence to Policy D8 of the Local Development Plan. This will prevent development from having a negative impact on the LBS.

3.4.28. The north easterly section of the site is shown as class 4 on the BGS radon map. As noted in section 3.4.23 mitigation measures will be required to ensure radon gas is not able to ingress properties and negatively impact human health.

3.4.29. As in section 3.4.25 there is a potential flood risk at this site where it bounds Aurs Burn. This will be subject to a flood risk assessment.

3.4.30. **Springhill Road, Aurs Road (SG1.6)**

3.4.31. The disused railway line that transects this Proposal site is a designated Local Biodiversity Site. The Master Plan is required to confirm to Policy D8 of the Local Development Plan which will ensure development will not adversely impact the integrity of the LBS.

3.4.32. Sections of the site area shown as a class 4 on the British Geological Surveys radon map. As noted in Section 3.4.23 mitigations measures will be required to prevent the negative impact on human health that the ingress of radon gas would impose.

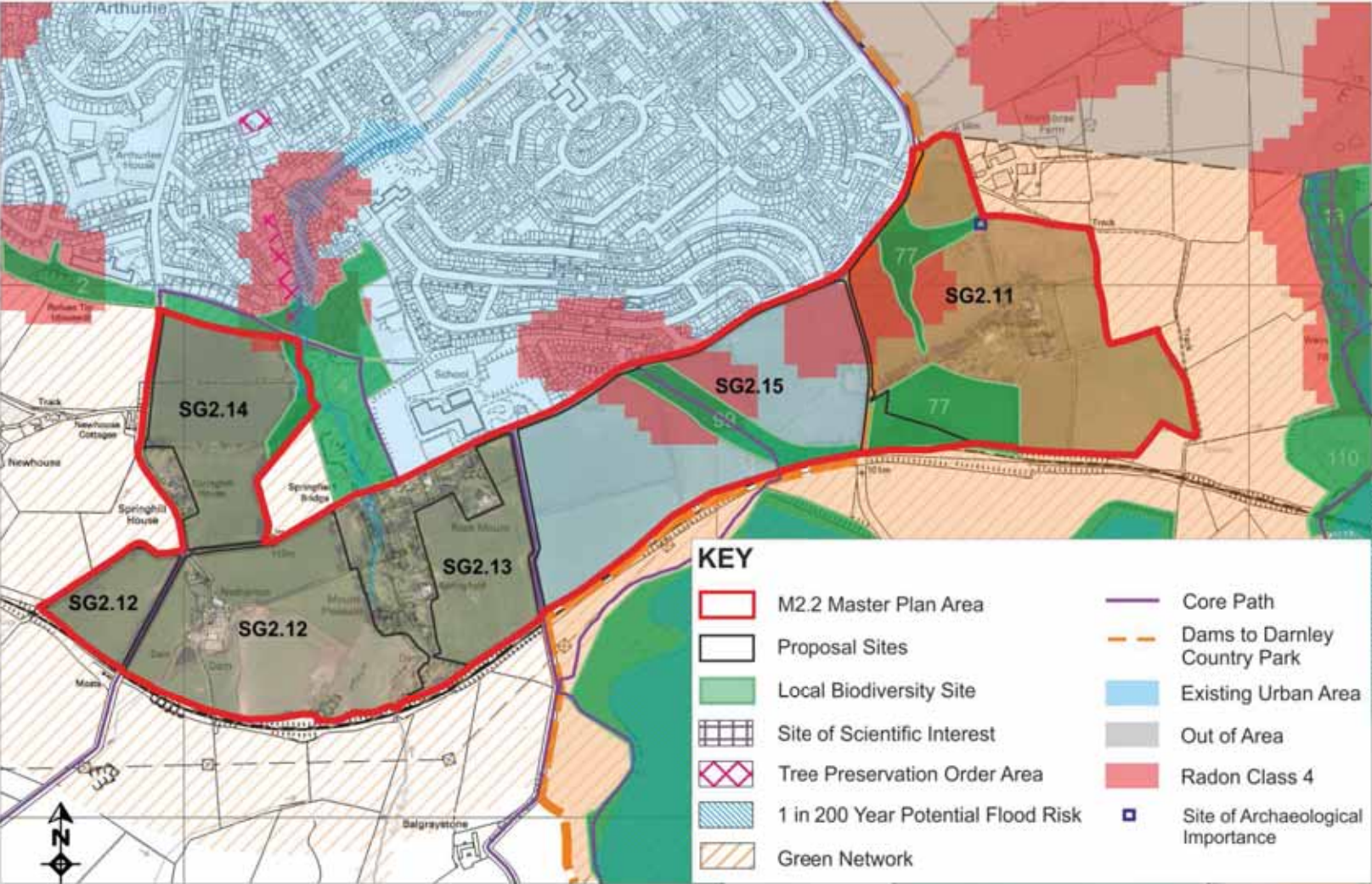
3.4.33. **Springfield Barrhead (SG10.4)**

3.4.34. The location of the rail halt is yet to be determined. Master Planning will be required to consider impact on identified Local Biodiversity Sites and in compliance with Policy D8 of the Local Development Plan ensure that the integrity of these LBS is not adversely impacted.

3.4.35. **Balgray Link Road (SG10.3)**

3.4.36. Section 3.3.27 discusses the Balgray Link Road in further detail.

Figure 3: M2.2 – Barrhead South



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Table 4: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health			Water		Soli & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape				Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
POLICY M2.2	?	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	-	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	<p>The main negative factors in the delivery of this plan come from the change in use from land classified to farmland to an urban area. This will bring about as increase in the noise level at this site both during construction and long-term. Long-term can be mitigated with the use of strategic landscaping and design.</p> <p>The LBS identified could be protected by appropriate design layout.</p> <p>The LDP requires this SDO area to be subject to a flood risk assessment, which should insure there is a neutral impact on flooding as a result of development.</p> <p>The production of a sustainable transport network and provision of quality open greenspaces should seek to ensure that there is no negative impact on the air quality in the area. Annual updates to the baseline data will seek to monitor this position.</p>

SG2.11 Lyoncross	-	-	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	-	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	This site sits within the Dams to Darnley country park and also has the potential to impact on 2 designated Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS). Careful master planning with appropriate design could prevent the loss of the LBS and open up access to the park. Potential for radon gas has been identified. Other negative impacts on this site are brought about mostly by the change in land use from land classified as farmland to urban area.
SG2.12 Springfield Road, Springhill Road	0	-	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	The negative impacts on this site are brought about mostly by the change in land use from land classified as farmland to urban area. Development should include provision for open space. Soil quality is likely to be negatively impacted as a result of development.
SG2.13 Springfield Road, Balgraystone Road	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	The negative impacts on this site are brought about mostly by the change in land use from land classified as farmland to urban area. Development should include provision for open space. Soil quality is likely to be negatively impacted as a result of development.
SG2.14 Springhill Road	?	-	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	This site has the potential to impact on 1 designated LBS. Master planning with appropriate design could ensure there is no adverse impact on this LBS. Potential for radon gas has been identified. Other negative impacts on this site are brought about mostly by the change in land use from land classified as farmland to urban area. Development should include provision for open space. Soil quality is likely to be negatively impacted as a result of development. Flood risk assessment required within the LDP should ensure a neutral impact from flooding
SG2.15 Springfield Road, Aurs Road	-	-	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	*/-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	Y	Site was previously included in the Local Plan. There is a Local Biodiversity Site transecting the site. Potential for Radon gas has been identified.

<p>SG10.3 Balgray Link</p>	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	+/-	?	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	?	?	0	Y	<p>New sections of road will cut across land designated as farmland. It does not transect any environmentally designated sites. An improvement in the road may see an improvement in the flow of traffic, however it may also bring about an increase in number of vehicles using the road.</p> <p>Flood risk assessment should ensure that there is a neutral impact on flooding.</p>
<p>SG10.4 Springfield Barrhead</p>	?	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	Y	<p>The rail halt will provide a sustainable means of travel both across the authority and into Glasgow. It will also provide a means of transport and access to facilities for households without a car.</p> <p>The rail halt could also open up access and increase visitor numbers to the Country Park. Consideration of the impact to Local Biodiversity Sites will be given in the determination of its location.</p>



### 3.5. Policy M3: Shanks/Glasgow Road Barrhead

- 3.5.1. The assessment for this Policy and the Proposals that make up the Master Planned area are given in Table 5.
- 3.5.2. This policy permits development in the areas outlined in Figure 4 in accordance with stipulated principles of development. A comprehensive Master Plan is required to guide development in this area.
- 3.5.3. The master plan will aim to deliver the following
- Former Shanks industrial site:
    - Mixed housing comprising a range of house types and tenures including affordable phased to deliver approximately 400 housing units by 2025;
    - Implementation of an appropriate remediation strategy to address any contamination of the Shanks site;
    - Promotion of temporary and advanced greening of Shanks to improve the environmental quality of derelict and contaminated sites and bring them back into productive use; and
    - Community/leisure facilities.
  - Glasgow Road:
    - Concentration of employment generating uses to the east of Glasgow Road, centred around the former Nestle factory site and the Bowerwalls business area to assist with the creation of a dynamic and competitive local economy, boost local jobs and improve inward investment opportunities;
    - Community/leisure facilities;
    - Release of smaller scale sites along Glasgow Road for housing development opportunities:
      - Blackbyres Court – 15 housing units phased by 2025; and
      - North Darnley Road – 60 housing units phased beyond 2025.
  - Grahamston Road/Blackbyres Road:
    - Redevelopment for employment use with limited enabling residential development of approximately 35 units. The residential development offers potential for “live-work” units. Exceptionally, development in this area will be permitted to progress prior to the adoption of the master plan subject to there being no prejudice to providing improved connections to the surrounding road network.
  - Provision for a sustainable linked transport strategy comprising:
    - Public transport upgrades; and
    - Improved connections to surrounding road network.
- 3.5.4. The Proposal sites that make up the area of this Master Plan are predominantly vacant brownfield land. Development will therefore have a positive impact on the environment helping to rejuvenate the area and will not adversely impact any designated environmental sites.
- 3.5.5. Potential contamination from the areas previous industrial use will be investigated prior to development. The Master Plan will require appropriate remediation which will have a positive impact on soil quality and potentially air and water quality.

- 3.5.6. The master plan aims to improve connections to the surrounding road network which will alleviate congestion on the road network. This will help to alleviate the negative impact that increased road traffic as a result of development will have on air quality and climate change. To mitigate against this negative impact further the master plan will produce a sustainable transport strategy.
- 3.5.7. The master plan area is already well situated for public transport falling within 800 meters of Barrhead Railway Station and 400 meters of a number of bus stops. The sustainable transport strategy will aim to further improve facilities making this area easily reachable by sustainable means. Travel by sustainable means will have a positive environmental impact.
- 3.5.8. Provision for monitoring the impact on air quality as a result of development in the area, and the effectiveness of the sustainable transport strategy is made through the annual update of the baseline tables and state of environment report.
- 3.5.9. In meeting the requirement of the Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) the Master Plan will include provision for high amenity open space and give priority to walking and cycleways. This will not only improve the aesthetic nature of the area, but will also positively impact health and well being by promoting outdoor recreation.
- 3.5.10. Master planning will provide high quality, sustainable housing close to local amenities, as well as local employment opportunities. This will have a positive impact on the quality of life for residents and the local economy.
- 3.5.11. With one exception at North Darnley Road (SG2.18) the sites are all bounded by roads, rivers and existing development. This will help in providing a defensible barrier against future urban sprawl. The one exception is an area of vacant greenfield land within the greenbelt which has the potential to open the area up for further future development. The Master Plan will prevent this potential negative impact on the landscape and greenbelt through the provision of a defensible boundary to further development.
- 3.5.12. New development will have an associated increased volume of waste. The volume of waste to landfill may therefore be negatively impacted by this Policy. Provision will be required for increased recycling capacity to mitigate against the impact.
- 3.5.13. Where impacts on the environment have been identified on individual Proposal sites that make up the master plan area, these are discussed below.
- 3.5.14. **Shanks Park (SG2.16)**
- 3.5.15. Areas of the site are shown as class 4 on the British Geological Surveys (BGS) radon map which presents an intermediate risk of radon gas generation. Exposure to high levels of radon gas can be responsible for lung cancer in humans. Mitigation against the negative impact of radon gas on human health can include the installation of appropriate membranes within the footprint of buildings to prevent the ingress of gas within properties. This mitigation measure will be imposed through the Development Management and Building Standards process.



**3.5.16. North Darnley Road (SG2.18)**

- 3.5.17. This site is vacant Greenfield land situated within in the greenbelt. The potential negative impact of future development in the greenbelt around this area will be mitigated against through the provision of a defensible barrier.
- 3.5.18. The Master Plan will ensure that access to the right of way and core path that transects the site is not impeded and hence negatively impacted as a result of development. Any changes or enhancements to these paths will be made in conjunction with, and reflected, in the Core Paths Plan.
- 3.5.19. There is a site of archaeological interest (site of Stewart Rais Tower) to the west of the site. Master Planning will ensure this is safeguarded in meeting the requirements of Policy D11 of the Local Development Plan.
- 3.5.20. The sites historical use shows small quarries and old coal pits. The geology of this area has therefore already been altered. Potential negative impacts arising as a result include impacts to development and human health as a result of possible residual mines and shafts. Other potential impacts could arise from potential contamination due to infill. These potential impacts will be investigated prior to development and appropriate mitigation measures enforced through the Development Management processes.

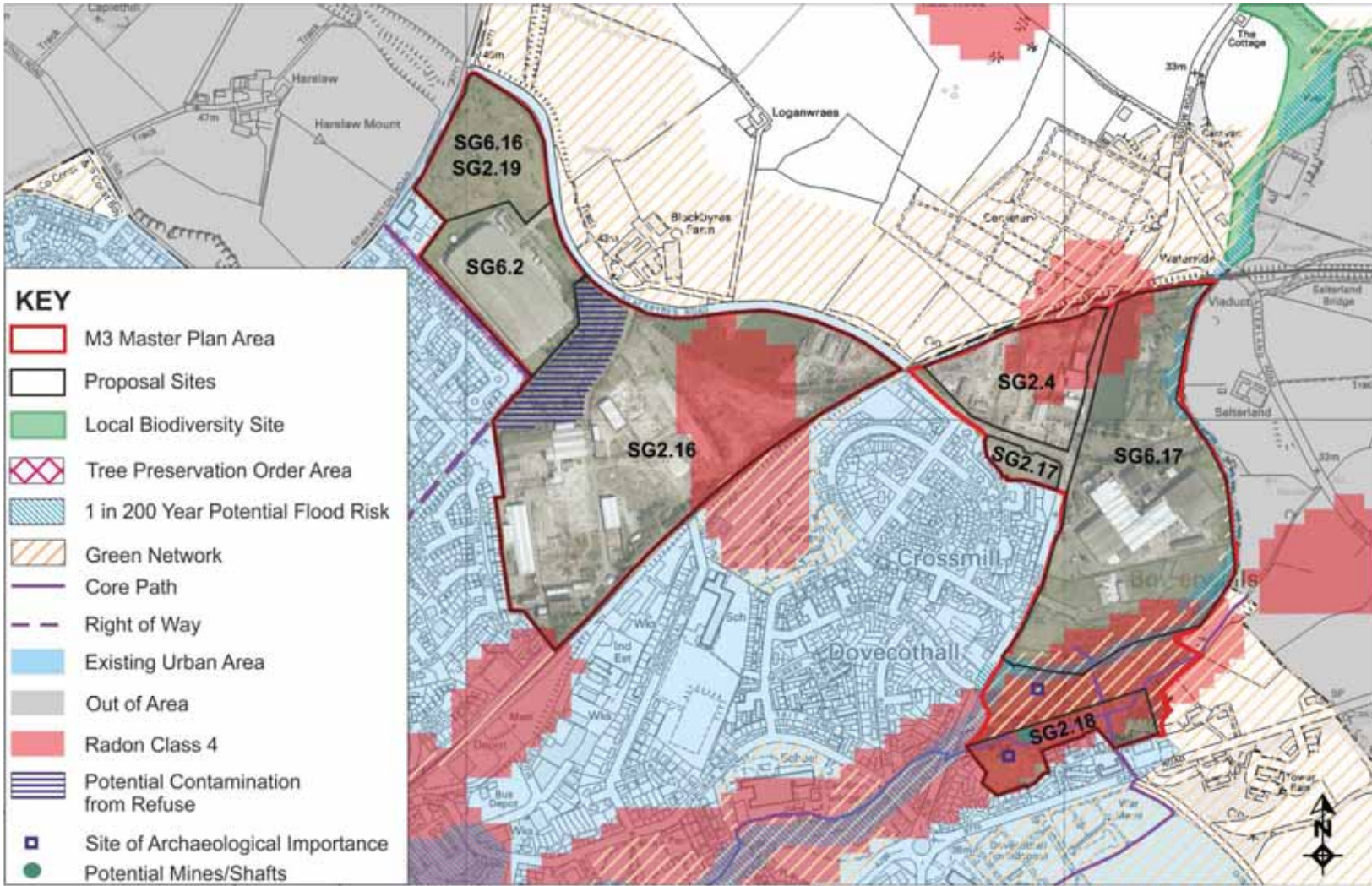
**3.5.21. Glasgow Road East (SG6.17)**

- 3.5.22. As in section 3.5.15, areas of this site are shown as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Mitigation to prevent radon gas ingress will be enforced through the Development Management and Building Standards process.
- 3.5.23. There is a potential 1 in 200 year flood risk is identified along the edges of the River Leven. Following on from the LDP examination the LDP has been amended to include the requirement for this policy to be subject to a flood risk assessment. Master Planning by way of site layout will assist in the prevention of negative impact on development from flooding. The green infrastructure set out in Policy D4 and Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance will also help alleviate negative impact from flooding.

**3.5.24. Glasgow Road West (SG6.4)**

- 3.5.25. As in section 3.5.15, areas of this site are shown as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Mitigation to prevent radon gas ingress will be enforced through the Development Management and Building Standards process.

Figure 4: M3 Shanks/Glasgow Road



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Table 5: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE FROM APPENDIX 2																									
POLICY M3	+/-	0	+/-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Delivery of this master plan is considered to have mostly positive impacts on the environment. The regeneration/remediation of vacant brownfield sites will bring an environmental, economic and housing supply benefit to the area.
SG2.16 Shanks Park	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this brownfield site has mostly positively environmental impacts. An area of the site is identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map, installation of impermeable membranes will mitigate against negative impacts to human health. Improvements to soil quality, visual amenity and provision of quality housing are all assessed as being positive environmental impacts arising from development. The site is already well linked to public transport with an upgrade likely to further benefit the site.
SG2.17 Blackbyres Crt	0	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		Development at this vacant site is considered to have mostly positive environmental impacts, providing high quality housing within an area well serviced by sustainable travel and within a short distance to local amenities.

SG2.18 N Darnley Rd	0	0	+/-	+/-	?	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	This site is currently vacant Greenfield land with a core path and right of way cutting through it. These will be safeguarded in the Master Plan (Policy D9). There is a site of archaeological interest to the west of the site which will be protected in the Master Plan (Policy D11). The sites historical use shows small quarries and old coal pits. Negative impacts to development and human health will be mitigated against by further investigation and appropriate remediation enforced through Development Management processes. This site is identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Potential risk to human health will be mitigated against through the development management process.
SG2.19 Grahamston Rd	0	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	?		This site is currently classified as urban area. Previously the site had railway tracks transecting it. Any site contamination should be identified and remediation prior to development having the potential to improve soil quality. The site is not within 400 meters of a bus stop or 800 meters of a train station.
SG6.17 Glasgow Road E.	0	0	+/-	-	?	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this brownfield site has mostly positively environmental effects. Improvements to soil quality, visual amenity and provision of employment opportunities are all considered to be positive benefits from development. The site is already well linked to public transport with an upgrade likely to further benefit the site. Areas of the site are identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Potential impact on human health will be mitigated against through the development management process. The requirement for a flood risk assessment should ensure that there is a neutral impact on flood risk from development.

SG6.4 Glasgow Road W.	0	0	+/-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this brownfield site has mostly positively environmental impacts. An area of the site is identified as class 4 on the BGS radon map. Potential impact on human health will be mitigated against through the development management process. Improvements to soil quality, visual amenity and provision of employment opportunities are all considered to be positive benefits from development. The site is already well linked to public transport with an upgrade likely to further benefit the site.
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### 3.6. Policy M4: Braidbar Quarry

- 3.6.1. Braidbar Quarry is currently open space with associated woodland areas and sports facilities. Figure 5 identifies the site.
- 3.6.2. There has been intensive quarrying activity on the site over many years and is shown as Braidbar Quarries on the 1856 historical maps. Over the years the area and depth of quarrying activity expanded across the site.
- 3.6.3. The site was quarried for the blonde sandstone known locally as Giffnock sandstone. The result of this activity has left an area of land that has been undermined and supported by sandstone columns. Water is present within the mineshafts that remain.
- 3.6.4. This policy does not identify a proposed use for the site. It is therefore difficult to identify the full impacts to the environment. However it does aim to ensure that the site will be remediated and that housing and other land uses will be investigated.
- 3.6.5. Undermining has left a potential risk to some residential properties that bound the site. Remediation will therefore have a positive impact on the built environment and human health.
- 3.6.6. The site provides a large area of open green space which has a mixture of flat open grassland and mixed shrub and wooded area. However at the present time this open space is cordoned off to prevent public access. This is due to the inherent risk as a result of the undermining. Remediation and development of the site is likely to see a reconfiguration of this green space however the end result will be an area of land that is usable.
- 3.6.7. The right of way which cuts the site has been diverted as a result of the cordoned area.
- 3.6.8. The sports centre and associated pitches to the north of the site currently provide a hub for community sports clubs. The site is therefore important for the promotion of human health by offering both indoor and outdoor physical pursuits.
- 3.6.9. A large section of the site is covered by a Local Biodiversity Site, Ref 57, Giffnock scrub. This is recorded as being a large area of very dense scrub good for wildlife, particularly for small birds. In accordance with Policy D8 of the Local Development Plan the integrity of this LBS should not be compromised through development.
- 3.6.10. Given the sites extensive quarrying activity the geology has been greatly modified. Remediation will safeguard the site from subsidence.
- 3.6.11. Table 6 outlines the site assessment against the 22 SEA objectives.
- 3.6.12. Supplementary Planning Guidance for this site will be prepared.



Figure 5: M4 - Braidbar Quarry



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Table 6: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	
M4 Braidbar Quarry	?	0	+	?	?	?	0	?	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	Y	This policy does not identify a proposed land use. The impact that a master plan will have on the environment is difficult to ascertain. The remediation of the undermined quarry will ensure the stabilisation of the land bringing it back into use. Whether this use is as open space, housing or other land use will affect the impact that this has on the environment.



### **3.7. Policy M5: Drumby Crescent**

- 3.7.1. This policy supports proposals to redevelop a mixed greenfield/brownfield site providing a health centre and housing.
- 3.7.2. Development of this site will not have an impact on any environmentally designated sites.
- 3.7.3. It will however result in the loss of a sports field. Master planning will therefore ensure the retention of open recreational space within the development to minimise the impact of this loss.
- 3.7.4. At the present time car parking on the site provides a park and ride facility with Williamwood Train Station within easy walking distance. Master planning will ensure that this facility is retained and that the site continues to have a positive impact on sustainable travel.
- 3.7.5. Given the sites park and ride facility there is a potential for a negative impact on air quality. Provision for the monitoring of the impact that this Policy will have on air quality is made through the annual update of the environmental baseline tables and state of the environment report.
- 3.7.6. Development will introduce a covering of hard standing which could lead to surface flooding. The Master Plan will adhere to Policy D7 of the Local Development Plan and Associated Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance will minimise the area of hard standing and give provision for open amenity space and SUDs. These measures will mitigate any negative flood impact.
- 3.7.7. Development will not adversely impact any designated sites for nature conservation, historical features of the built heritage.
- 3.7.8. Table 7 shows the results of the site assessment against the 22 SEA objectives.

Figure 6: M5 – Drumby Crescent



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Table 7: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22		
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																									
SG1.15 Drumby Crescent	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	Development of this site should not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment. Mitigation by way of site design should ensure the provision of open space and park and ride facilities promoting sustainable travel. Monitoring will assess the impact of this Policy on of air quality. Use of landscaping will help to minimise any impacts on noise.

### **3.8. Policy M6: Regeneration Areas**

- 3.8.1. This policy sets out the Councils support for regeneration, environmental enhancement and public realm improvements in the following areas:
- M6.1 Barrhead Town Centre;
  - M6.2 Giffnock Town Centre;
  - M6.3 Clarkston Town Centre;
  - M6.4 Newton Mearns Town Centre;
  - M6.5 Neilston Neighbourhood Centre;
  - M6.6 Thornliebank Neighbourhood Centre;
  - M6.7 Busby Neighbourhood Centre
- 3.8.2. The elements of this Policy involve minor environmental enhancements such as shop frontages etc which are not considered to have any significant adverse environmental impact. Where elements are deemed to have significant environmental effects they are assessed through other Policy of the Local Development Plan. Therefore this Policy has not been assessed further.

### **3.9. Policy M7: Rural Settlements**

- 3.9.1. This policy aims to ensure that development in rural settlements is limited to infill development only.
- 3.9.2. Specific infill sites have not been identified as part of this Policy; however in accordance with Strategic Policy 1 they will be restricted to brownfield and vacant sites. This will prevent the loss of green open space within rural settlements. It will also prevent development on sites with an environmental designation such as Local Biodiversity Sites.
- 3.9.3. Through limiting development in rural settlements to infill sites this Policy has a positive impact on the greenbelt and countryside around town as it steers development away from these areas. It will also ensure that existing infrastructure is not negatively impacted by large development.



Table 8: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	
Policy M7	0	+	0	?	0	0	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	-	Y	Impact on the environment cannot be fully assessed as specific infill sites are not identified. However the Policy is considered to have a positive impact on surrounding greenbelt countryside as this is afforded a level of protection by focusing development within the existing settlement area.

### 3.10. Policy M8: Neilston Village Regeneration

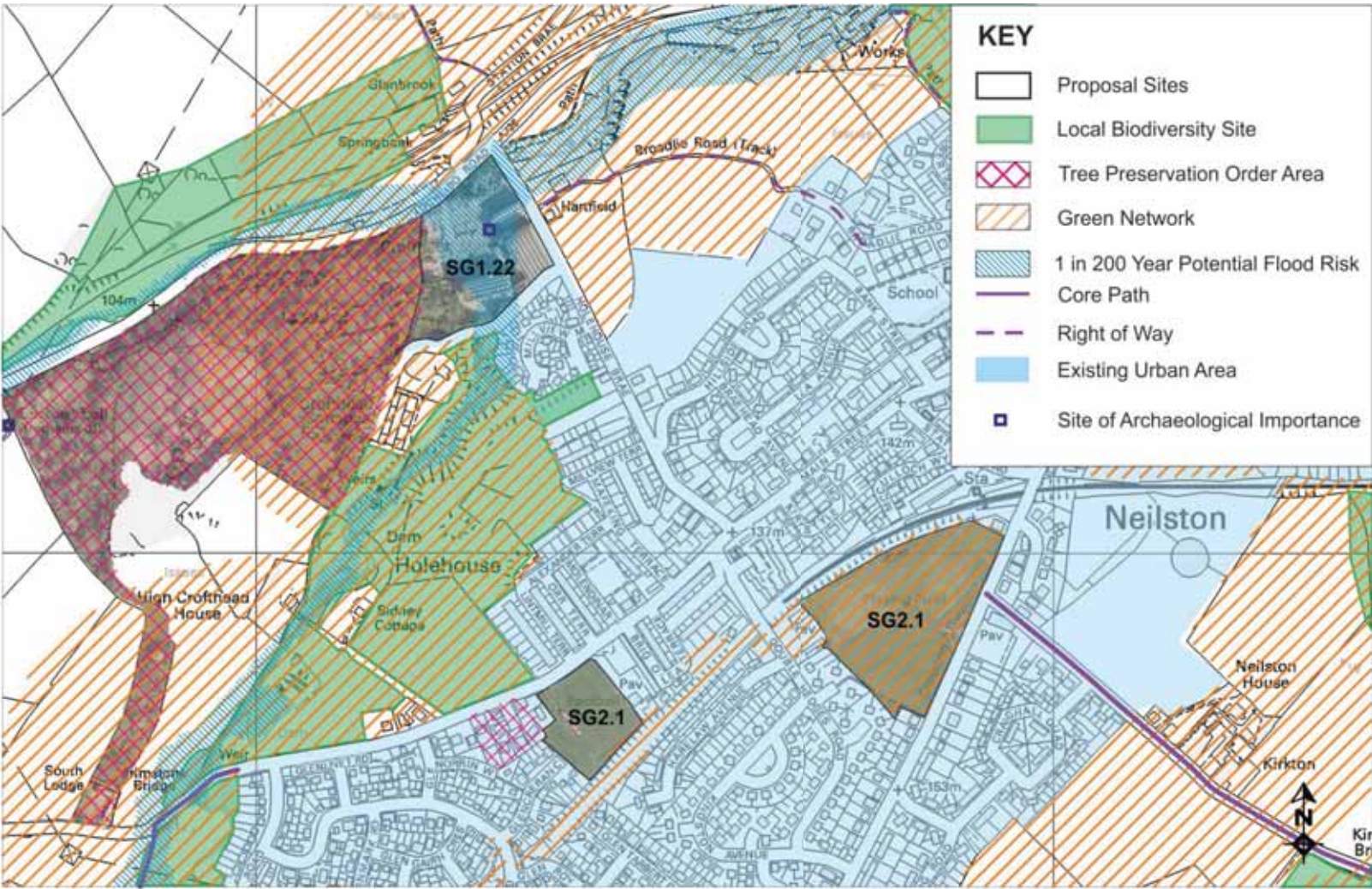
- 3.10.1. This Policy supports the following regeneration proposals and limited development of Neilston, in accordance with Policy D1 of the Local Development Plan and the production of an Infill Strategy:
- Environmental improvements to public realm areas in the village centre;
  - Infill development opportunities compatible with the Charter and the character and amenity of the village;
  - Community/leisure facilities;
  - Restoration of Crofthead Mill (Policy D11 and Schedule 5) with the potential for a mixed use development of housing and employment focussed on the mill buildings (200 units phased post 2025);
  - Cowdenhall access / woodland management improvements associated with the restoration of Crofthead Mill;
  - Improved park and ride at Neilston Train Station (Policy SG10 and Schedule17); and Relocation of Neilston Juniors Football Club to Kingston Playing Field with the redevelopment of the Brig o' Lee football ground for residential development of approximately 35 homes phased by 2025. The possibility of incorporating the new stadium within a wider sports/community hub at Kingston playing field will be explored. Depending on the scale of proposals, there may be some limited scope for enabling residential development.
- 3.10.2. The Policy supports infill development opportunities that are compatible with the character and amenity of the village. In accordance with Strategic Policy 1 any infill development will be restricted to vacant sites. Such developments are considered to incur positive environmental impacts on soil quality with potential positive impacts on water and air quality also.
- 3.10.3. Focus of development on infill sites will ensure local facilities are within easier reach and better served by existing sustainable transportation. This will have a positive impact on the climate change agenda as the need to travel is reduced.
- 3.10.4. There are proposals for limited development of greenbelt on the boundaries of Neilston. These are assessed further under Policy SG2.
- 3.10.5. **Crofthead Mill (SG1.22)**
- 3.10.6. Crofthead Mill is a category B listed building. The building and its grounds will be subject to a mixed use development of housing and employment. Development will have a positive impact on this building ensuring its restoration and preservation. The strategy will ensure that development is sympathetic to the buildings original features and in keeping with its surrounding. This will be enforced through Policy D11 and in accordance to the information presented in the associated Built Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- 3.10.7. As Crofthead Mill has had a previous industrial use consideration of potential contamination will be given. An appropriate assessment and remediation will be required through Development Management processes. Any remediation will have a positive environmental impact by improving soil and water quality.
- 3.10.8. The site falls within 400 meter of existing bus stops. Sustainable travel is therefore possible to the site scoring it positively for the transport objectives.

**3.10.9. Cowdenhall Access**

- 3.10.10. In association with the development at Crofthead Mill, the Policy also seeks to promote the improvement to access of Cowdenhall and surrounding woodland. A section of this woodland is classified as ancient woodland of long established plantation origin. Improved access has the potential to both positively and negatively impact upon these ancient woods. The formalisation of access will ensure footfall is restricted along designated routes which will be planned so as not to impact the ancient habitat. However the increase in footfall to the area could have a negative impact.
- 3.10.11. A woodland management plan will be prepared in accordance with the Policies of the Local Development Plan, and in particular Policy D8 which protects the integrity of Ancient woodland. Any negative impacts identified in the access strategy will be mitigated against. The management plan will need to include a monitoring strategy to assess the mitigation measures put in place to prevent negative impacts on the ancient woodland and will need to be adaptable if these measures are proving to not be effective.
- 3.10.12. The remains of Cowdenhall are a site of archaeological interest and are backed by Cowdon Burn Corridor Local Biodiversity Site (LBS). Improved access will likely result in increased footfall on the site which has the potential to negatively impact upon these historic and natural features. The access strategy will conform to Policies D8 and D11 and ensure that access is not to the detriment of either the site of archaeological interest or the LBS. Improved access to this wooded greenspace will have a positive impact on human health and wellbeing, promoting outdoor activity and exercise.
- 3.10.13. **Neilston Juniors (SG2.1)**
- 3.10.14. The relocation of Neilston Juniors FC to Kingston playing field is not considered to have a significant adverse environmental impact. The playing field is an existing open recreation area and will continue to be so with a new sports/community hub.
- 3.10.15. This new facility will promote health and well being through sports activities and assist in meeting one of the key objectives of the Local Development Plan by assisting in social inclusion.
- 3.10.16. The former site of the football club will be developed as residential housing. This land use is in keeping with the surrounding residential area. Any negative impacts that new development may have on existing residential properties will be mitigated against by meeting the requirements of Policy D1 of the Local development Plan and associated Design Guide on Daylight and Sunlight Supplementary Planning Guidance.



Figure 7: M8 - Neilston Village Regeneration



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Table 9: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20	21	22
POLICY M8	+/-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+/-	-	?	?	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	-	Y	Master planning should ensure that issues identified, such as the potential flooding at SG1.22 are taken into consideration at the design phase. Woodland management should bring access improvements, opening up a green area for recreational use. However, the policy will also improve the landscape through the regeneration of the Crofthead Mill site.
SG2.1 Neilston Jnrs	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	Y	Relocation of Neilston Juniors will have no significant negative effects on the environment. It will benefit the local community through the provision of a new sports/community hub on urban green space already used for recreation. New housing will infill the gap of the former football club which is in keeping with the residential setting. Both sites are within 400m of bus stops and within 800m of a train station making access to both the new sports hub and residential dwellings possible by sustainable means.

SG1.22 /SG6.09/ D11.20/D13.15 Crofthead Mill	0	0	+	-	?	?	?	+	-	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	Y	The site will be developed as a mix of residential and business use. The old thread works are both a site of Archaeological interest (SAS ref 13477) and listed buildings. 1 in 200 yr probability river flood mapping identifies this site has a potential flood risk.
Cowdenhall Access/woodland management	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Cowdenhall house is a site of archaeological interest. Cowden burn corridor Local Biodiversity Site which lies to the west of it. Improved access and woodland management will open up the site for outdoor recreation. Negative impacts to the Ancient Woodland, LBS and site of archaeological interest will be mitigated against in the access strategy and woodland management plan.

## 4. PLACEMAKING AND DESIGN

### 4.1. Policy D1: Detailed Guidance for all Development

- 4.1.1. This Policy is supplemented by the Design Guidance on Daylight and Sunlight Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). The SPG provides further explanation and assessment of daylight within both existing and new residential dwellings. The SPG is therefore included within the assessment and scoring of this Policy.
- 4.1.2. The criteria that form Policy D1 are considered to be environmentally focused and therefore will have mostly positive environmental impacts with protection afforded to the green network, trees, green space and other biodiversity features.
- 4.1.3. The Policy also requires the consideration of green infrastructure at the outset of development. This will have a positive impact on surface flooding, open space and vegetation bring them to the forefront of the development process.
- 4.1.4. Increased household and commercial waste arising as a result of development will have a negative environmental impact. This Policy sets out provision for recycling and composting of waste materials. This will positively impact the volume of waste going to landfill.
- 4.1.5. The criteria also focus on the opportunities for sustainable transportation, with particular focus on pedestrian and cycle opportunities. This not only promotes health and well being but also assists in the reduction of private transport use and deterioration of air quality and contribution to greenhouse gasses.

Table 10: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage		Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	
Policy D1	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+		This policy sets out a list of criteria against which all forms of development will generally require to conform to. The policy has been assessed to have a mostly positive impacts on the environment.

## **4.2. Policy D2: General Urban Areas**

- 4.2.1. This policy seeks to resist proposals which would be out of keeping with and detrimental to the surrounding area. However other proposals that complement or even enhance an area will be supported in principle provided other policies of the LDP can be satisfied.
- 4.2.2. Provided such development takes place in the context of the other environmentally focussed policies of the LDP then such development should have a neutral or positive impact on the environment.

Table 11: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

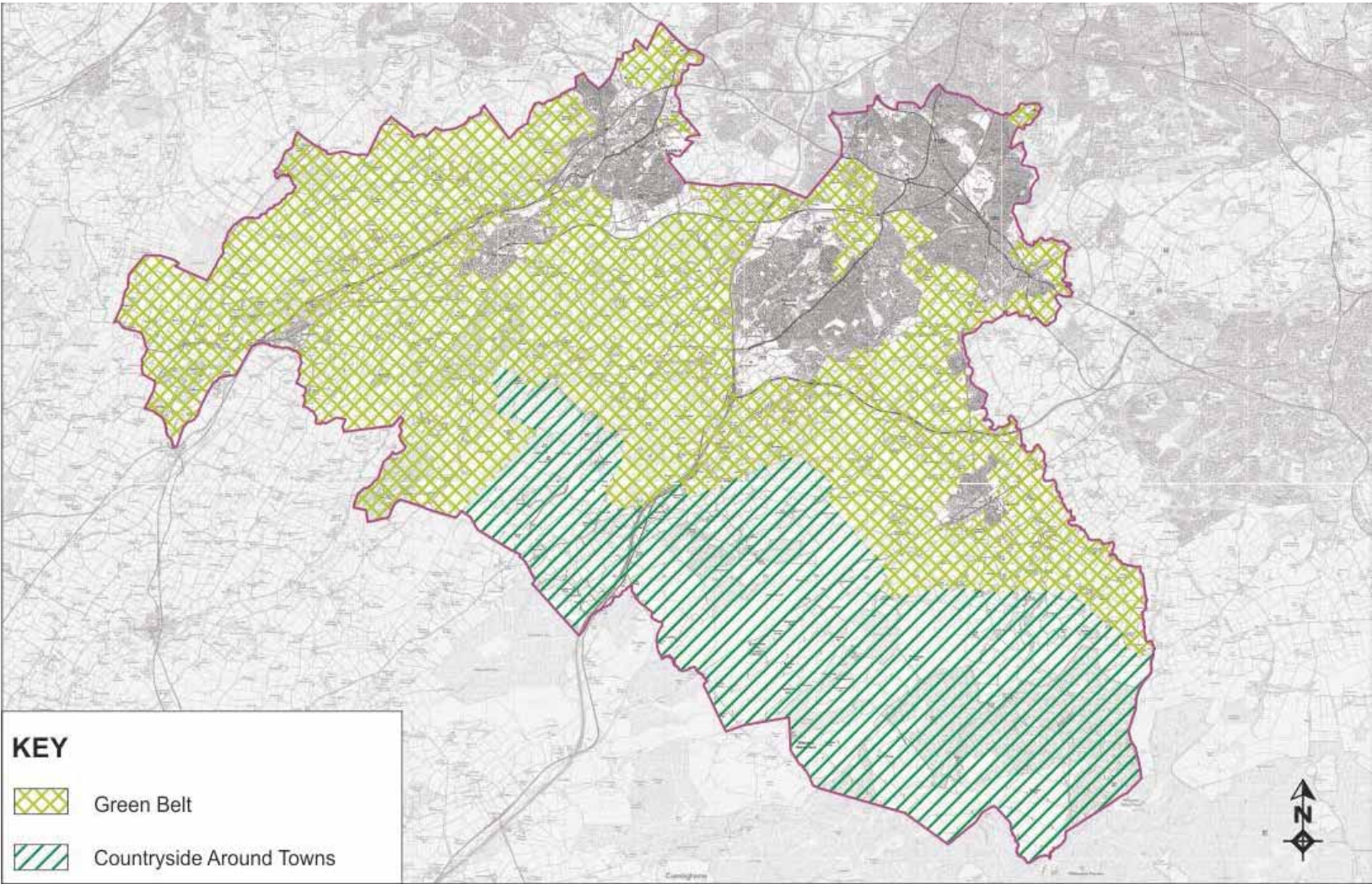
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
Policy D2	0	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	?		This policy sets out a list of criteria against which all forms of development will generally require to conform to. The policy has been assessed to have a mostly positive effect on the environment.



### **4.3. Policy D3: Green Belt and Countryside Around Towns (CAT)**

- 4.3.1. The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for Rural Design Guidance provides further detail on the level of assessment that proposals for development in the countryside will be scrutinised against. This information and guidance contained within the SPG has therefore been considered in undertaking the assessment of Policy D3.
- 4.3.2. Revisions to the green belt have been made in accordance to the amendments noted in policies M1-M8. The resulting area of remaining green belt is shown in Figure 8. This Figure also identifies Countryside Around Town (CAT).
- 4.3.3. This policy aims to safeguard the greenbelt and CAT from development which is not considered appropriate for a rural location or does not respect the character of the area. As such this policy is primarily concerned with the character of the rural area and impact that any development will have on the local setting. The assessment therefore has a positive impact on the landscape character.
- 4.3.4. Whilst this policy is not specifically aimed at the protection of the flora and fauna that inhabit areas of the greenbelt, a secondary result of the restrictions placed on development in the greenbelt has a positive impact as it affords a level of protection to the flora and fauna that exist within its boundaries.
- 4.3.5. Likewise the restrictions will help to preserve existing land use and prevent the loss of agricultural land and deterioration of soil and water quality.
- 4.3.6. The green belt also supports access to the countryside, providing outdoor recreation and promoting health and well being. The emphasis that the policy places on the preservation of the visual amenity of the landscape should ensure that the landscape is not lost or scared by development and remains a pleasant countryside environment.
- 4.3.7. The Policy promotes sustainable transport by placing restrictions on development out with the general urban areas where sustainable transport is established. However, where the criteria of the policy are met and development is allowed travel is likely to require the use of a private vehicle.

Figure 8: Greenbelt and Countryside Around Town (CAT)



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Table 12: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

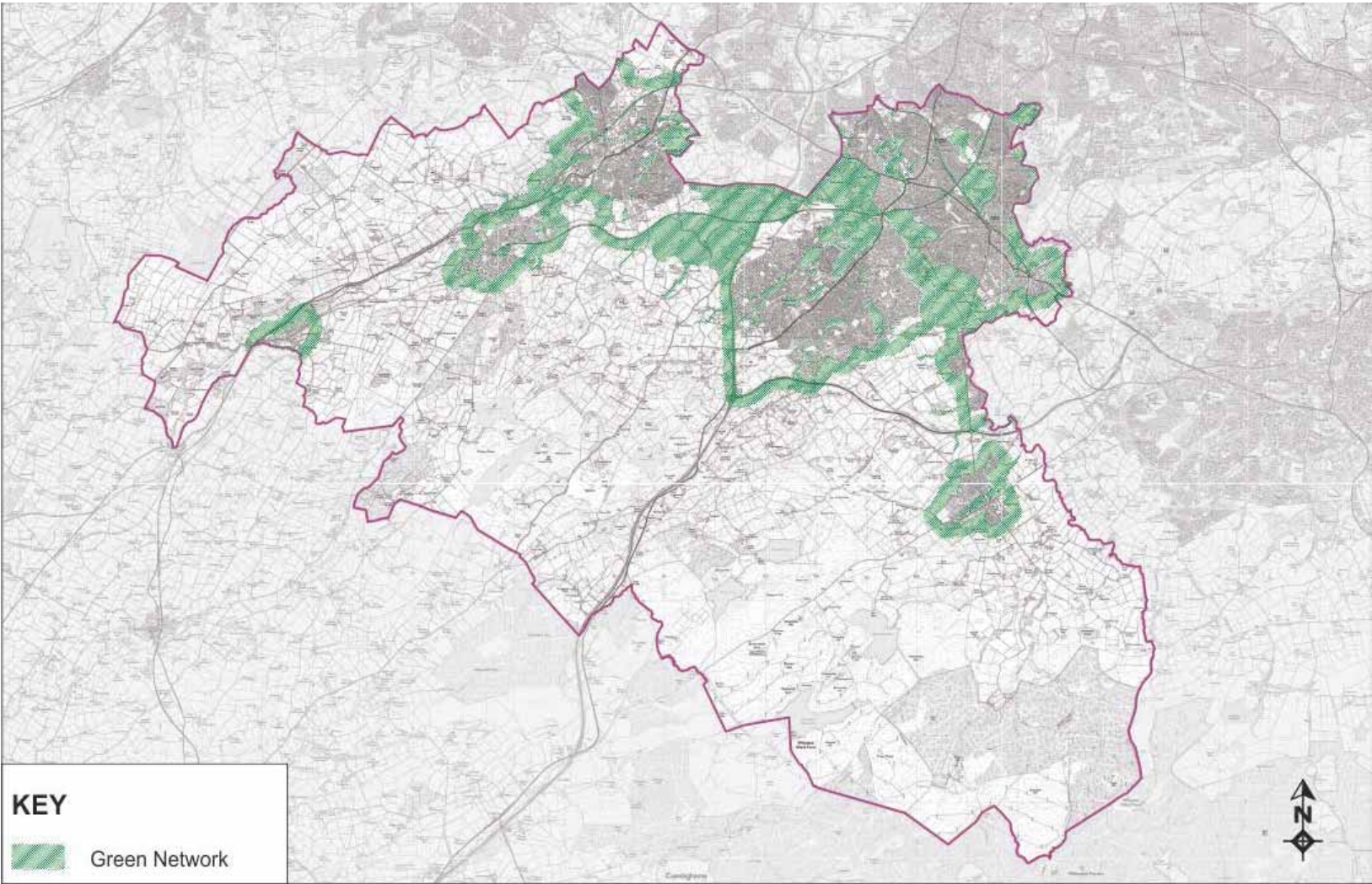
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
Policy D3/ SPG Rural Design Guidance	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0		This policy is aimed at the protection of the greenbelt and CAT from inappropriate development. The protection from inappropriate development that this policy affords is considered to have mostly positive impacts on the environment.

#### **4.4. Policy D4: Green Network**

- 4.4.1. The Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) further expands upon Policy D4. The SPG therefore forms part of this assessment.
- 4.4.2. The green network sets out land of natural, semi natural and manmade greenspace, active travel and recreational routes, watercourses, woodland and other habitats. These areas promote the linkage of wildlife sites and corridors, landscape features, watercourses and areas of open space. It is focused on urban areas and provides connectivity to the surrounding green belt.
- 4.4.3. Policy D4 and the Green Network SPG sets out East Renfrewshire's green network as shown in Figure 9 and will ensure its integrity is protected from development through the development management process.
- 4.4.4. Policy D4 is assessed as having a positive impact on biodiversity, landscape, Human Health, Air Quality, access and recreational values that the green network affords.



Figure 9: Green Network



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Table 13: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health			Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																							
Policy D4/ SPG Green Network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	

#### **4.5. Policy D5: Protection of Urban Greenspace**

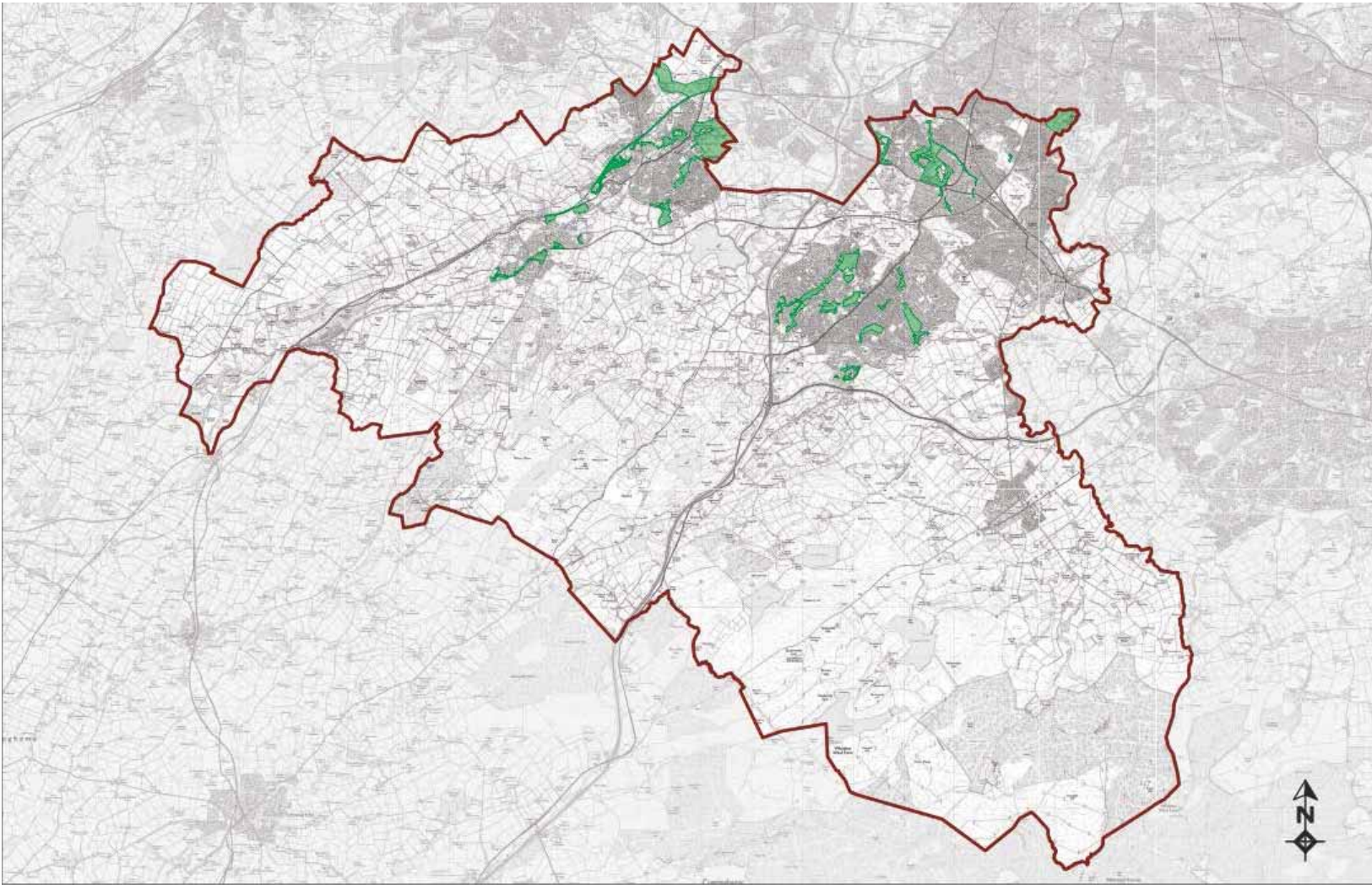
- 4.5.1. This policy aims to safeguard the urban greenspaces that are identified in Figure 10. Development on these areas will only be granted permission where they satisfy the criteria set out in the policy.
- 4.5.2. The protection of these open areas is considered to have a positive impact on the environment and human health as assessed in Table 14.

#### **4.6. Policy D6: Protection of Local Urban Greenspace**

- 4.6.1. This policy applies areas of local greenspace not identified in Figure 16.
- 4.6.2. The same set of principles and criteria are applied to these sites as those identified in Policy D5. It is considered that whilst the sites falling under Policy D6 are likely to be smaller in size and therefore the level of impact may be less, the scoring will yield the same results as that for Policy D5.



Figure 10: Urban Greenspace



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Table 14: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

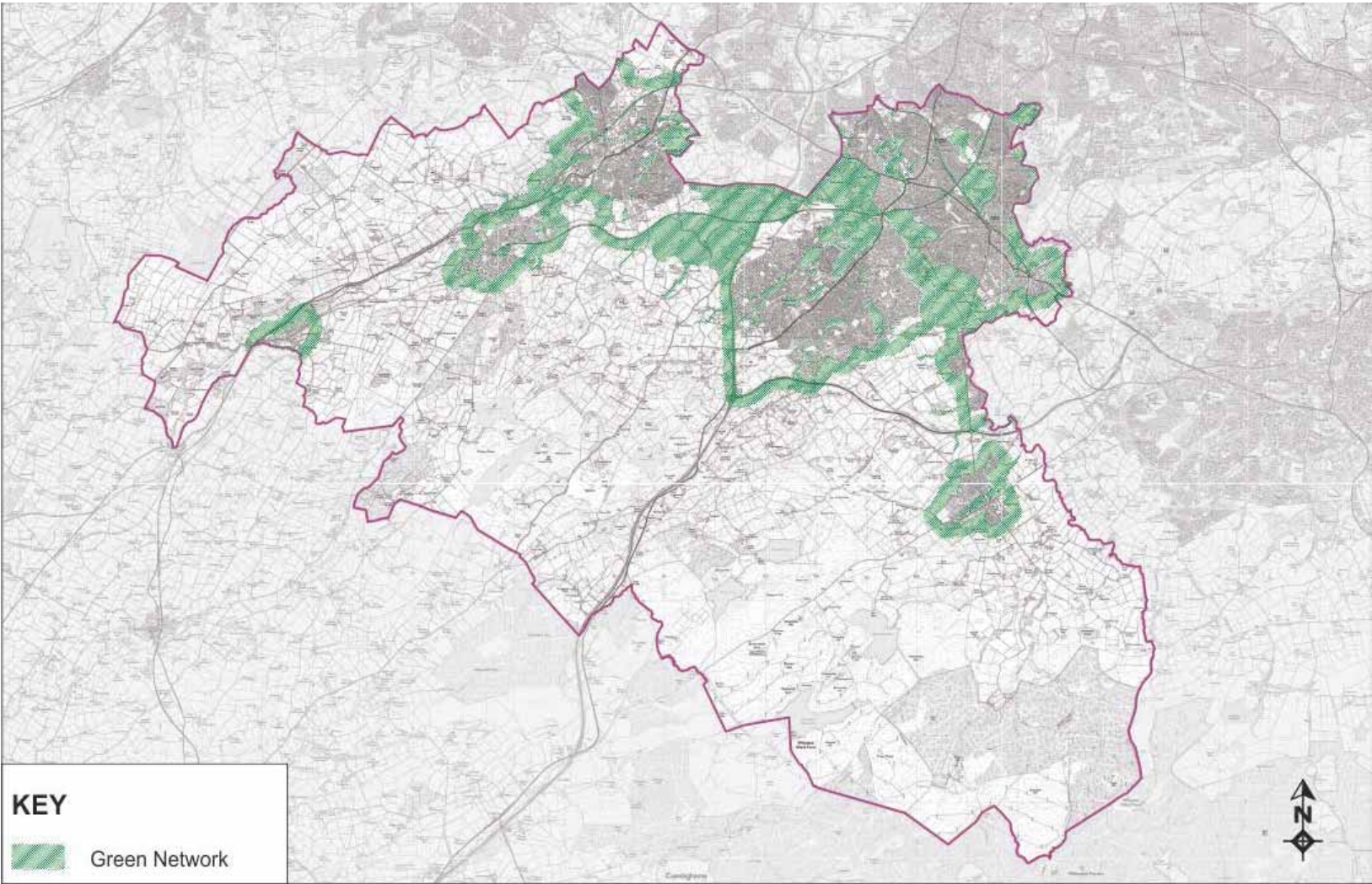
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22
Policy D5	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0		Protection of Green Space is considered to have positive or neutral impacts on the environment and human health.
Policy D6	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0		Protection of Green Space is considered to have positive or neutral impacts on the environment and human health.

#### **4.7. Policy D7: Green Infrastructure and Open Space Within New Development**

- 4.7.1. The Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) was assessed in conjunction with Policy D7. The SPG provides further detail on the requirements of green infrastructure.
- 4.7.2. Policy D7 and the Green Network SPG are environmentally focused ensuring the provision of green infrastructure is at the forefront of development with examples being:
- Open space;
  - Landscaping;
  - Biodiversity ;
  - SUDS;
  - Habitat connectivity; and
  - Access.
- 4.7.3. This SPG provides guidelines for the area of open space expected to be delivered within new developments. The Policy promotes interconnectivity with the green network outlined in Figure 11. It aims to prevent isolated pockets of open space and encourages use of the network promoting journeys by sustainable means having a positive impact on Biodiversity, human health and air quality.
- 4.7.4. Through the SPG the Policy also brings the consideration of the water environment to the forefront of the development process ensuring at no negative impacts arise as a result development.
- 4.7.5. Maintenance costs of amenity areas are also given consideration within the SPG ensuring these areas are maintained having a positive impact on the amenity of the built environment, biodiversity and human health.
- 4.7.6. This Policy is considered to be a key environmental policy within the Local Development Plan and hence has been assessed as having positive environmental impacts.



Figure 11: Green Network



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Table 15: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

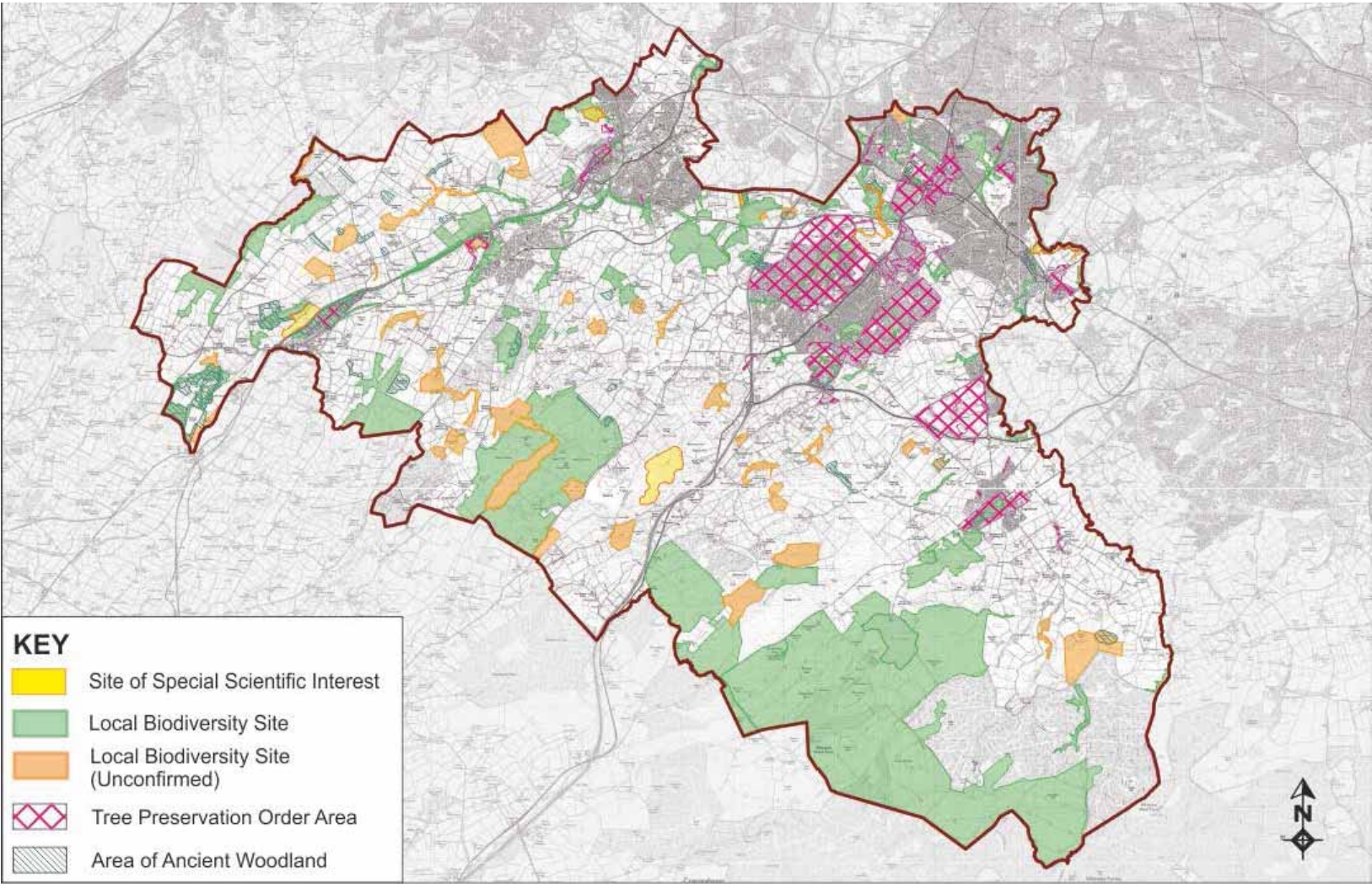
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	
Policy D7	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+		This policy sets out the Councils strategy focussing on greenspaces in the urban area, the greenbelt and countryside around town.

## **4.8. Policy D8: Natural Features**

- 4.8.1. The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Green Networks sets out criteria for the assessment of development within close proximity of sites identified in Policy D8. This SPG therefore forms part of this assessment.
- 4.8.2. The primary focus of this Policy is to protect the following types of designated sites, which are identified in Figure 12:
  - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
  - Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS)
  - Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)
  - Ancient and long established woodland.
- 4.8.3. This Policy therefore has a positive impact on sites designated for their importance to science and nature. Such sites include designations for their flora, fauna, habitats and geology.
- 4.8.4. Secondary positive impacts of the Policy include the promotion of health and well being as these natural sites provide opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- 4.8.5. Protection from development will ensure the natural landscape is not adversely impacted.
- 4.8.6. The commitment to promote the designation of a Local Nature Reserve at Waulkmill Glen shows the Local Development Plan is committed to expanding its portfolio of protected natural features through its Policy and Proposals.



Figure 12: Natural Features



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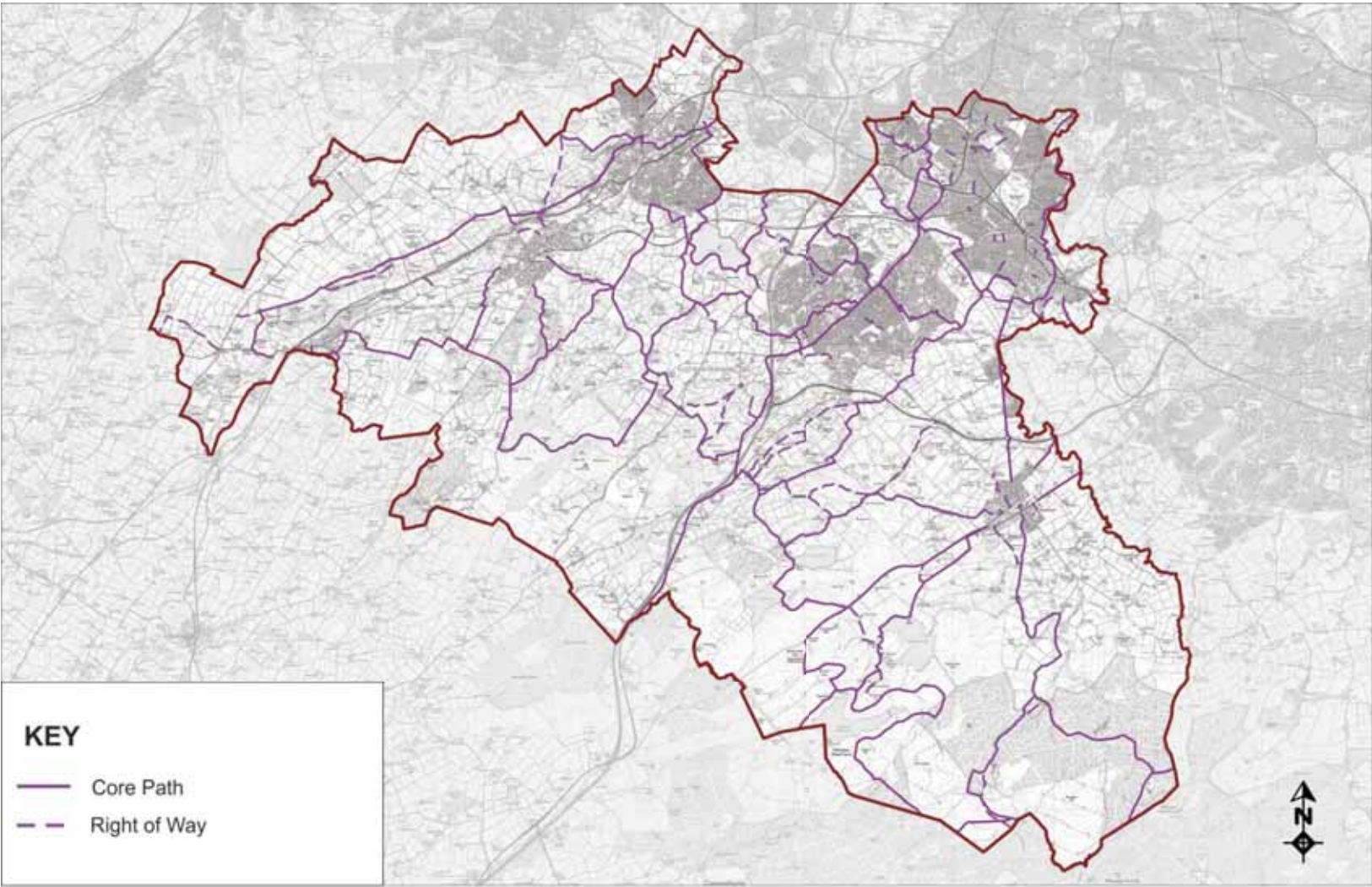
Table 16: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21	22
Policy D8	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0		This policy is environmentally focused on the protection of sites important to the natural environment and of scientific interest. It also seeks to promote the designation of the authorities first local nature reserve.

#### **4.9. Policy D9: Protection of Outdoor Access**

- 4.9.1. The aim of Policy D9 is to protect the existing outdoor access routes identified within the policy from being adversely impacted by development. This will ensure that the health and wellbeing of residents will not be adversely affected by the removal and isolation of such access routes.
- 4.9.2. It will also assist in promoting sustainable travel as a means of getting around the authority, reducing the reliance on the private vehicle. This will also benefit air quality and reduction in greenhouse gasses.
- 4.9.3. The Core Paths Plan was subject to its own Strategic Environmental Assessment. The protection of existing routes is not considered to have a negative impact on the environment.

Figure 13: Outdoor Access



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Table 17: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	
Policy D9	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0		Retention of existing outdoor access is considered to have neutral or positive environmental impacts.

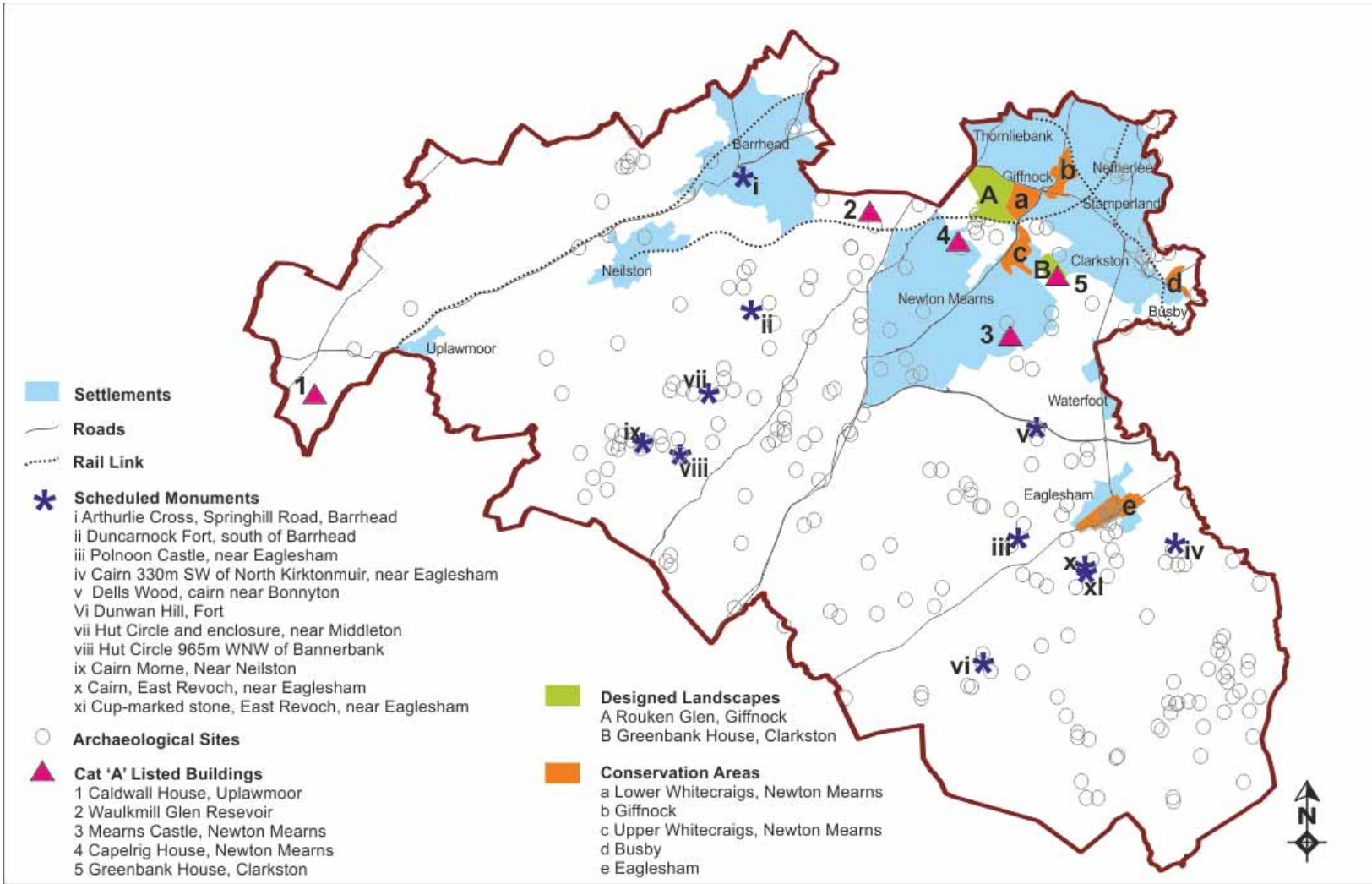
#### **4.10. Policy D10: Environmental Projects**

- 4.10.1. This policy pledges the Councils commitment to support projects set out within:
- Dams to Darnley Country Park management plan;
  - Whitelee Access Project plan; and
  - Rouken Glen Park improvements as part of the Lottery Heritage Fund.
- 4.10.2. These projects are separate entities and subject to their own Strategic Environmental Assessments. As such no further assessment of this policy is considered necessary.

#### **4.11. Policy D11: Management and Protection of the Built Heritage**

- 4.11.1. The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for the Management and Protection of the Built Heritage provides additional information and technical guidance to supplement Policy D11. This SPG is therefore considered as part of the assessment.
- 4.11.2. Policy D11 is aimed at the protection of sites designated as:
- Conservation areas;
  - Article 4 direction areas;
  - Gardens and designed landscapes;
  - Scheduled Monuments;
  - Archaeological Sites; and
  - Listed Buildings and their settings.
- These are outlined in Figure 14.
- 4.11.3. The Policy also seeks to support the restoration of listed buildings and may allow for limited development to secure the funds needed for restoration to occur. Policy D11 has therefore been assessed as having a positive impact on built heritage and landscape.
- 4.11.4. A secondary positive impact is that on human health as the protection of the character of an area will provide a pleasant environment in which to live and work.
- 4.11.5. One negative impact is the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings.

Figure 14: Management of the Built Heritage



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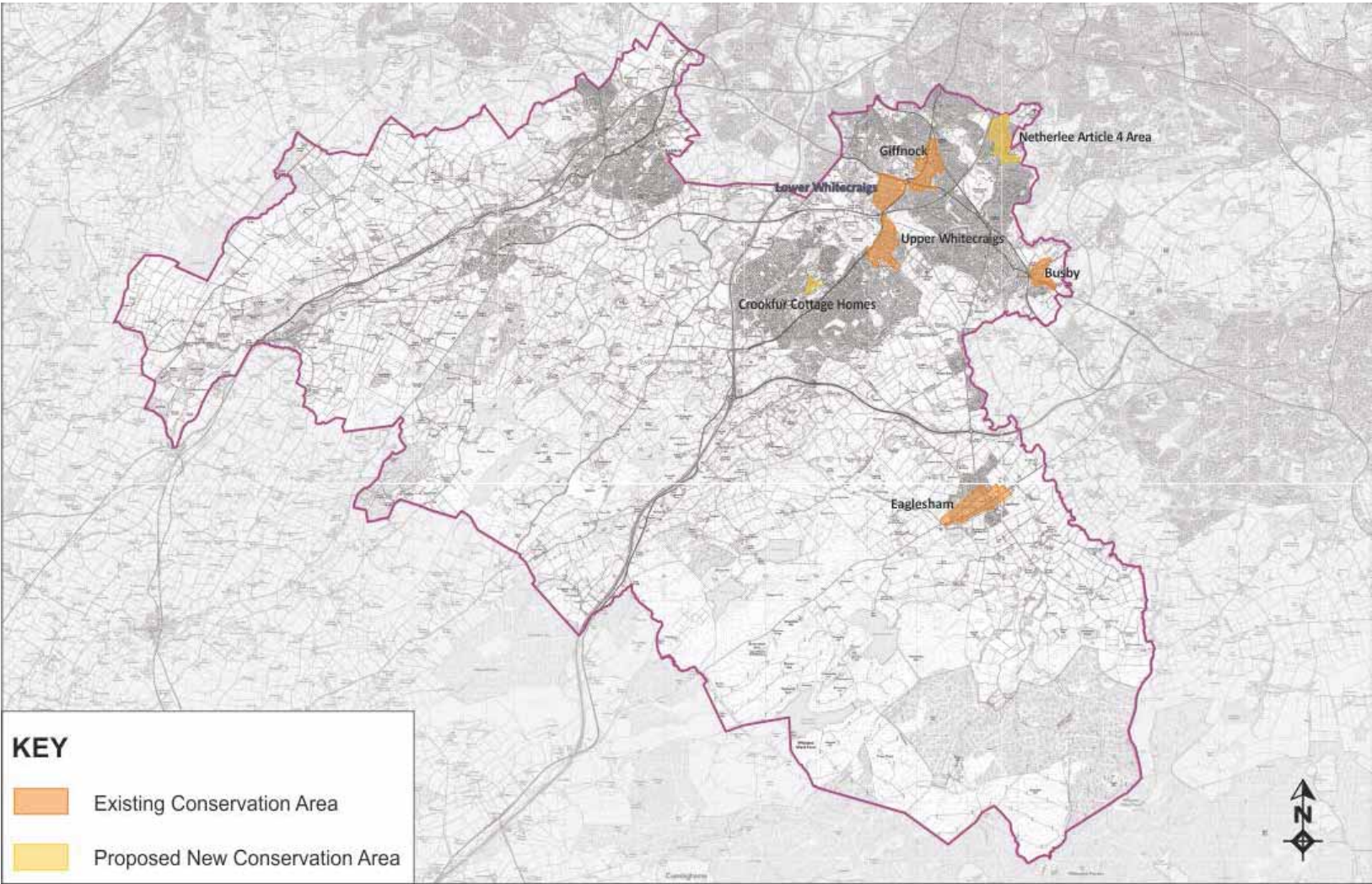
Table 18: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22
Policy D11/ SPG Management and Protection of the Built Heritage	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	Y	This policy aims to protect the areas built heritage, reflecting Strategic Objective 3 of the Local Development Plan. New development should respect the character and amenity of the area. Possible negative impacts are the use of unsustainable materials in the restoration of historic buildings.

#### **4.12. Policy D12: New Conservation Areas**

- 4.12.1. This Policy is aimed at promoting the designation of two new conservation areas. One will be the current Netherlee Article 4 Area. Due to recent changes in legislation it is considered that the designation of this site will allow the Council to continue to protect the built heritage and character of the area. The other will ensure the protection of Crookfur Cottage Homes.
- 4.12.2. The environmental impact of this policy is considered to be equal to those identified in Policy D11, with positive benefits to the built heritage.

Figure 15: New Conservation Areas



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Table 19: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21	22
Policy D12	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0		This policy aims to designate and protect the built heritage of the identified areas, reflecting Strategic Objective 3. New development should respect the character and amenity of the area.

#### **4.13. Policy D13: Community, Leisure and Education Facilities**

- 4.13.1. This Policy is aimed at safeguarding and improving community, leisure and educational facilities.
- 4.13.2. The assessment has identified positive impacts to health and wellbeing.
- 4.13.3. Only one identified Proposal site, Broomburn Drive (D13.21), may impact on a Local Biodiversity Site (LBS). Careful design and compliance with Policy D8 will ensure that the integrity of the LBS is not adversely impacted by development.
- 4.13.4. Proposal D13.15 (Cowdenhall) has the potential to negatively impact on an area of ancient woodland. This is discussed further in Sections 3.10.9-3.10.12.

Table 20: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE FROM APPENDIX 2																								
POLICY D13	?	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	Y	The policy is seen to have an overall positive impact. Compliance with other Policies will ensure the integrity of the identified Local Biodiversity Site and area of ancient woodland are not lost or compromised with the proposed development.
D13.1 St Marks Primary	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	Y	Short term construction noise in residential area. Extension to school site with established transport network.
D13.2 Barrhead High	0	0	+	-	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	Y	Replacement High School to be developed on the same site as the existing High School. Short term increase in noise through development/demolition phase. New school should be more energy efficient. Not change in transport pattern as no change in location. Consideration of potential flood risk required when sitting new school.
D13.3 Barrhead South Expansion Area																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
D13.4 Barrhead South Expansion Area																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
D13.5 Barrhead to	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0		Improvements to existing path should increase its appeal and encourage travel by







<p>D13.22 Waterfoot Road</p>	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	+	-	?	?	0	Y	<p>Mitigation required for loss of greenbelt by way of defensible boundary. Green Network links to be considered at forefront of design. Modification of green network boundary to prevent total area loss of network. Landscape sensitivity to be considered at design stage as well as soft landscaping to help buffer noise. Sustainable Urban Drainage required to prevent flooding as a result of building and hard standing. Sustainable travel links to be promoted to reduce impact of potential increased traffic to the area.</p>
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#### **4.14. Policy D14: Extensions to existing buildings and erection of outbuildings and garages.**

- 4.14.1. It was considered that an extension to an existing dwelling house or the erection of outbuildings would not have a significant environmental impact. No further assessment has been undertaken.

#### **4.15. Policy D15: Sub-division of the Curtilage of a Dwelling house for a New Dwelling house and Replacement of an Existing House with a New House**

- 4.15.1. It was considered that this Policy would not have any significant environmental impact and so no further assessment has been undertaken.

#### **4.16. Policy D16: Advertisements**

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

#### **4.17. Policy D17: Telecommunications**

- 4.17.1. This policy is aimed specifically at telecommunications development and sets out criteria against which proposals will be assessed. The criteria are concerned with the need, visual impact and traffic/pedestrian safety.
- 4.17.2. The policy is not considered to have a significant environmental impact and so no further assessment has been undertaken.

#### **4.18. Policy D18: Airport Safeguarding**

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

## 5. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

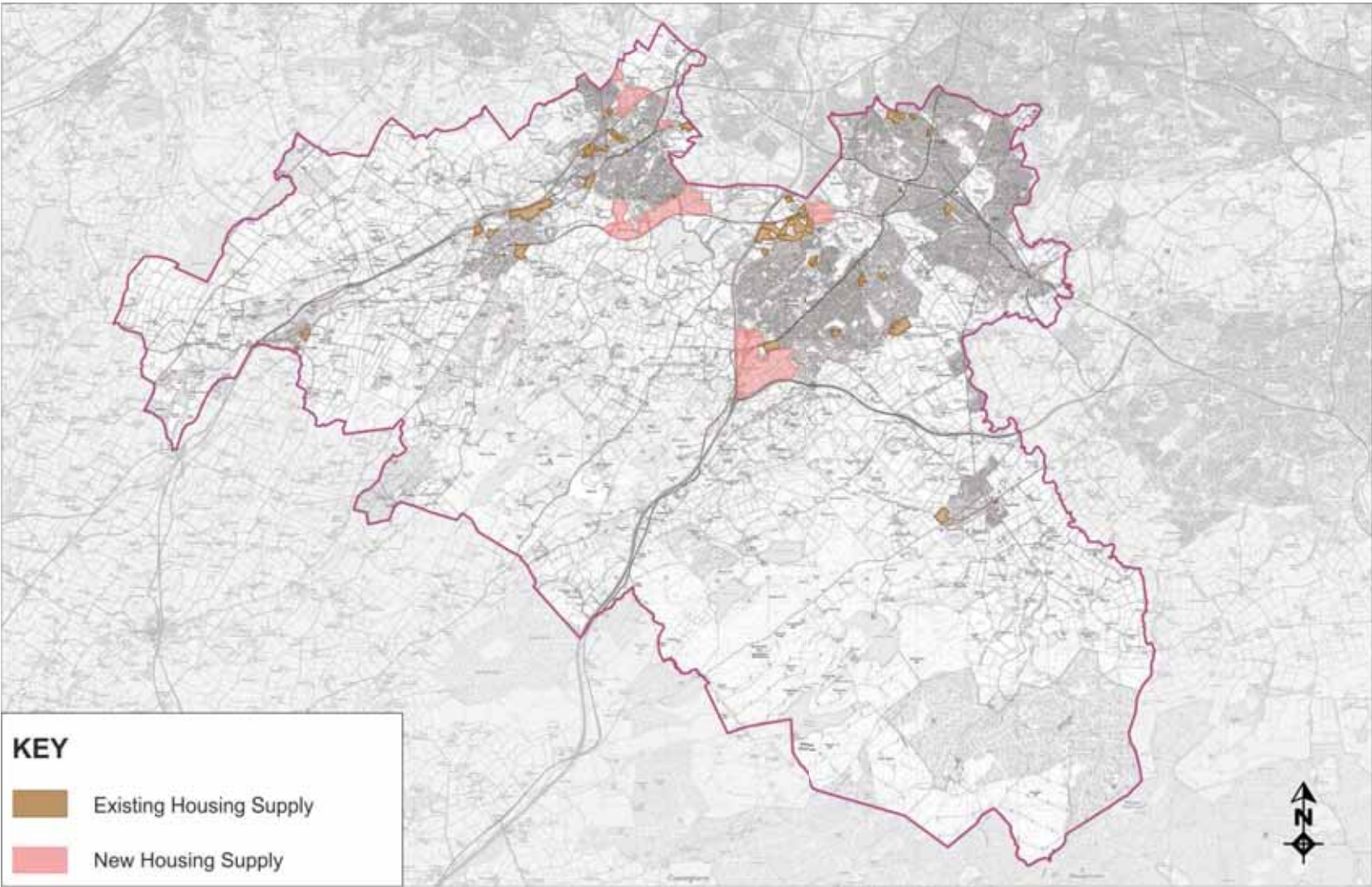
### 5.1. Policy SG1: Housing Supply

- 5.1.1. Policy SG1 sets out the Council's Housing Supply. This includes both existing supply as identified in the 2011 Adopted Local Plan as well as new sites.
- 5.1.2. The existing housing supply (Schedules 8 & 9 of the Local Development Plan) was assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Adopted Local Plan. These will therefore not form part of this SEA. The new supply has been considered within the assessment of Policy SG2.
- 5.1.3. Therefore no further assessment of this policy has been undertaken.

### 5.2. Policy SG2: Distribution of New Housing

- 5.2.1. The new housing Proposal sites supported by this Policy have been assessed in Table 21. Figure 11 identifies these new Proposals and also includes the existing sites noted in Policy SG1.
- 5.2.2. A number of the new Proposals have been assessed as part of the master plan policies (M2.1-M8). Whilst these are not shown in table 21 below, the master planned approach to these Proposals has been considered in the overall assessment of this Policy.
- 5.2.3. A large proportion of the new housing supply has resulted in land being released from the greenbelt. This has a negative impact on landscape, biodiversity soil and air quality. The Local Development Plan (LDP) aims to mitigate these negative impacts through a Master Planned approach and Sustainable Transport Strategy.
- 5.2.4. A number of the Proposals have Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS) within their boundaries. Through the Master Planning approach, and in complying with other Policy (such as D8), The Local Development Plan provides mitigation against negative impacts on the integrity of LBS.
- 5.2.5. One Proposal is within the Dams to Darnley Country Park. Careful master planning will ensure that development provides a defensible greenbelt boundary preventing future development from encroaching further in to the park.

Figure 16: Housing Supply



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Table 21: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste		MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22
Policy SG2	-	-	+	-	0	0	?	-	+/-	?	?	+	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	-	Y	This policy is considered to have positive impacts on human health through the provision of new housing. As these sites are not all brownfield development will have a negative impact on soil quality and loss of agricultural land. Other negative impacts will require mitigation. Consideration of Policy D8 to ensure no adverse impact on TPO/LBS/Country Park. Consideration of Policy D11 to ensure Sites of archaeological interest and Listed Buildings are not adversely impacted. Potential for Radon Gas, mining and contamination to be investigated and remediated through Development Management processes.
SG2.1 Neilston Jnrs																								Assessed under Policy M8
SG2.2 Holehouse Brae	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	0	0	-	-	-	?	+	-	+	+	-	Y	This site will be removed from the greenbelt. The land is currently classified as lowland fringe farmland, long term phasing will bring about housing development including affordable housing to this rural community.

SG2.3 Neilston Road	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	0	0	-	-	-	?	+	-	+	+	-	Y	Fairways Brae LBS lies to the north of this site and bounds it to the west. Development should seek to ensure the protection of this LBS. The site will be removed from the greenbelt and see a change in use to both short and long-term housing development.
SG2.4 North Kirkton Rd	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	0	0	-	-	-	?	+	-	+	+	-	Y	This area will be removed from the greenbelt and phased for longer term housing. Development will bring about a change in land use from farmland to an extension of the rural settlement.
SG2.5 Greenlaw Business Park																								Subject to existing planning permission therefore not assessed.
SG2.6 Greenlaw Place	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	Site is in an area of recent business development. Area has been removed from the greenbelt within the adopted local plan.
SG2.6 Hillfield	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	+	+	-	Y	Adjacent to Walden Woods LBS. Area to north has previously been mined.
SG2.7 Barcaple	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	?	?	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	+	+	-	Y	Crookfur TPO
SG2.8 Malletsheugh E																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG2.9 Malletsheugh W																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG2.10 Maidenhill																								Assessed under Policy M2.1
SG2.11 Lyoncross																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
SG2.12 Springfield Road/ Springhill Road																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
SG2.13 Springfield Rd/ Balgraystone Rd																								Assessed under Policy M2.2



### **5.3. Policy SG3: Phasing of New Housing Development**

- 5.3.1. The phasing of housing development has an effect on the short and long term environmental impacts. Phasing will ensure that Proposal sites identified in Phase 2 will not be released for housing until phase one sites have been developed.
- 5.3.2. Ensuring that there is sufficient housing land supply up to and beyond 2025 will ensure that development will be lead through master planning and that appropriate infrastructure will be accommodated into the development.
- 5.3.3. This Strategic Environmental Assessment has focused on the long term impact that the Local Development Plan will have on the environment. Hence no weighting has been given to phase one or two sites, rather the impact of development across all identified Proposal sites has been considered.
- 5.3.4. Therefore this Policy relating to phasing of land has not been assessed further, and each individual proposal site has been assessed with no weighting given to its phasing.

### **5.4. Policy SG4: Housing Mix in New Developments**

- 5.4.1. This Policy seeks to ensure development includes a mix of house types to meet the needs of the Local Housing Strategy. The design should include smaller more affordable house types, including accessible and adaptable properties to meet the needs of the Councils aging population.
- 5.4.2. The Policy is not considered to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. Provision for open space is given within Policy D7 and associated Green Network Supplementary Planning Guidance. This will mitigate any negative impact that an increased number of smaller units may impose on a site.
- 5.4.3. Master planning of the urban expansion areas will ensure that these developments are serviced by sustainable transport. Focus of other Housing proposals within existing urban areas ensures that housing is close to local facilities, which positively impacting quality of live for older populations and reducing the reliance on private car.

### **5.5. Policy SG5: Affordable Housing**

- 5.5.1. This Policy is supplemented with by the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on affordable housing. The SPG has been considered in the assessment of this Policy.
- 5.5.2. The provision of affordable housing scores positively for population and human health due to its provision of housing that meets the needs of smaller budgets.

Table 22: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

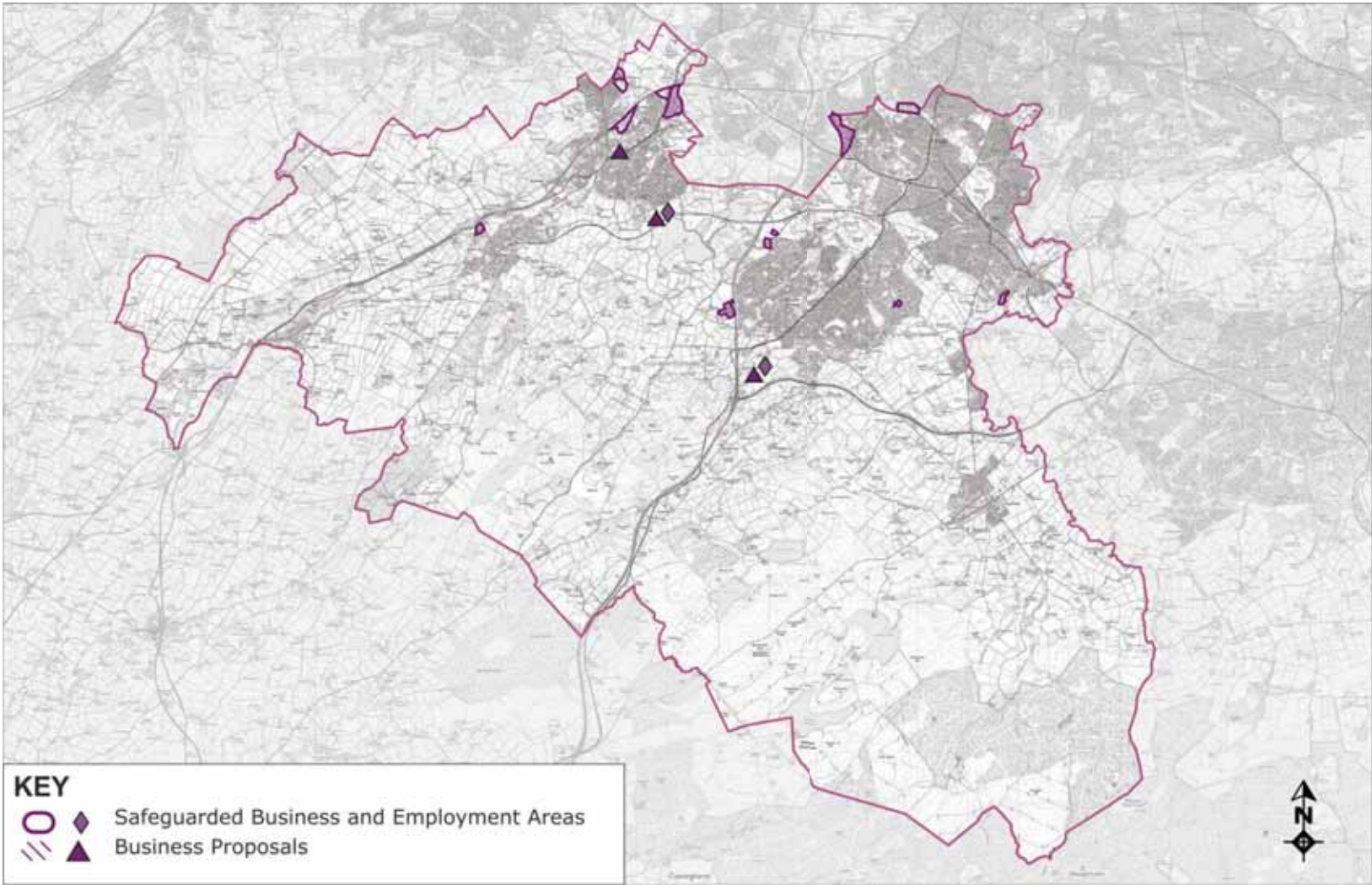
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health			Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21	22
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
SG4	+/-	0	+	-	?	?	0	?	?	+/-	+/-	?	?	?	+/-	?	+	+	+/-	+	+	-	Y	This policy sets out the Councils requirements for mixed housing type in developments. The policy provides support for housing for all requirements, including smaller more affordable properties and easily accessible property which can be adapted to meet the needs of all residents. The assessment scores positively for population and human health for its provision of quality accessible housing.
SG5/Affordable Housing SPG	+/-	0	+	-	?	?	0	?	?	+/-	+/-	?	?	?	+/-	?	+	+	+/-	+	+	-	Y	This policy sets out the Councils requirements for affordable housing and seeks to provide better housing choice in line with legislation. The policy provides strong positive support for the provision of housing to meet all local needs. The policy scores positively for population and human health for its provision of affordable housing.

## **5.6. Policy SG6: Economic Development**

- 5.6.1. This policy puts forward a number of sites for business use, as identified in Figure 17. Table 23 identified these sites and presents the findings of the site assessments. Some of the sites fall within master planned areas. The assessment of these can be found in earlier sections of this appendix.
- 5.6.2. The policy is considered to have a negative environmental impact where sites identified for new employment generating uses are not on existing brownfield land and consequently result in the loss of green space. However, some sites are brownfield and this policy will see them brought back to use with positive environmental and economic benefits.
- 5.6.3. Some of the sites are considered to have a potential flood risk. Following the examination of the Local Development Plan the wording in the plan has been amended slightly to incorporate the requirement for flood risk assessments at specified sites.



Figure 17: Business Proposals



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Table 23: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21	22
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
SG6	?	-	+	-	0	0	-	+/-	0	?	?	?	0	+/-	-	-	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	?	Y	Where these sites are on brownfield land the scoring for landscape is considered to have a positive impact. However, as not all sites are brownfield the landscape can also be negatively affected. Sites designated for importance for nature should not be adversely affected. Flooding will need to be considered for some of the identified sites.
SG6.15 Centenary park	0	0	?	?	0	0	-	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	Y	This area is currently open space. Development should seek to maintain the an area of open space and should not negatively impact the core path along the Levern Water. Consideration of flooding should be considered.
SG6.16 Grahamston Rd	0	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	?		This site is currently classified as urban area. Previously the site had railway tracks transecting it. Any site contamination should be identified and remediation prior to development having the potential to improve soil quality. The site is not within 400 meters of a bus stop or 800 meters of a train station.
SG6.17 Glasgow Rd E.																								Assessed under Policy M3
SG6.18 Barrhead S.																								Assessed under Policy M2.2
SG6.19 Crofthead Mill																								Assessed under Policy M8



## **5.7. Policy SG7: Town and Neighbourhood Centre Uses**

- 5.7.1. This policy aims at retaining class 1 retail use within town and neighbourhood centres. This will ensure the provision of local facilities negating the need to travel to larger shopping centres.
- 5.7.2. The environmental benefits of this policy are the reduced need to travel as facilities are localised and easily accessible by sustainable means. The reduction in travel should also result in a positive improvement in air quality.
- 5.7.3. The land use will remain urban and so there are no significant adverse environmental or landscape impacts foreseen as a result of this policy.

Table 24: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

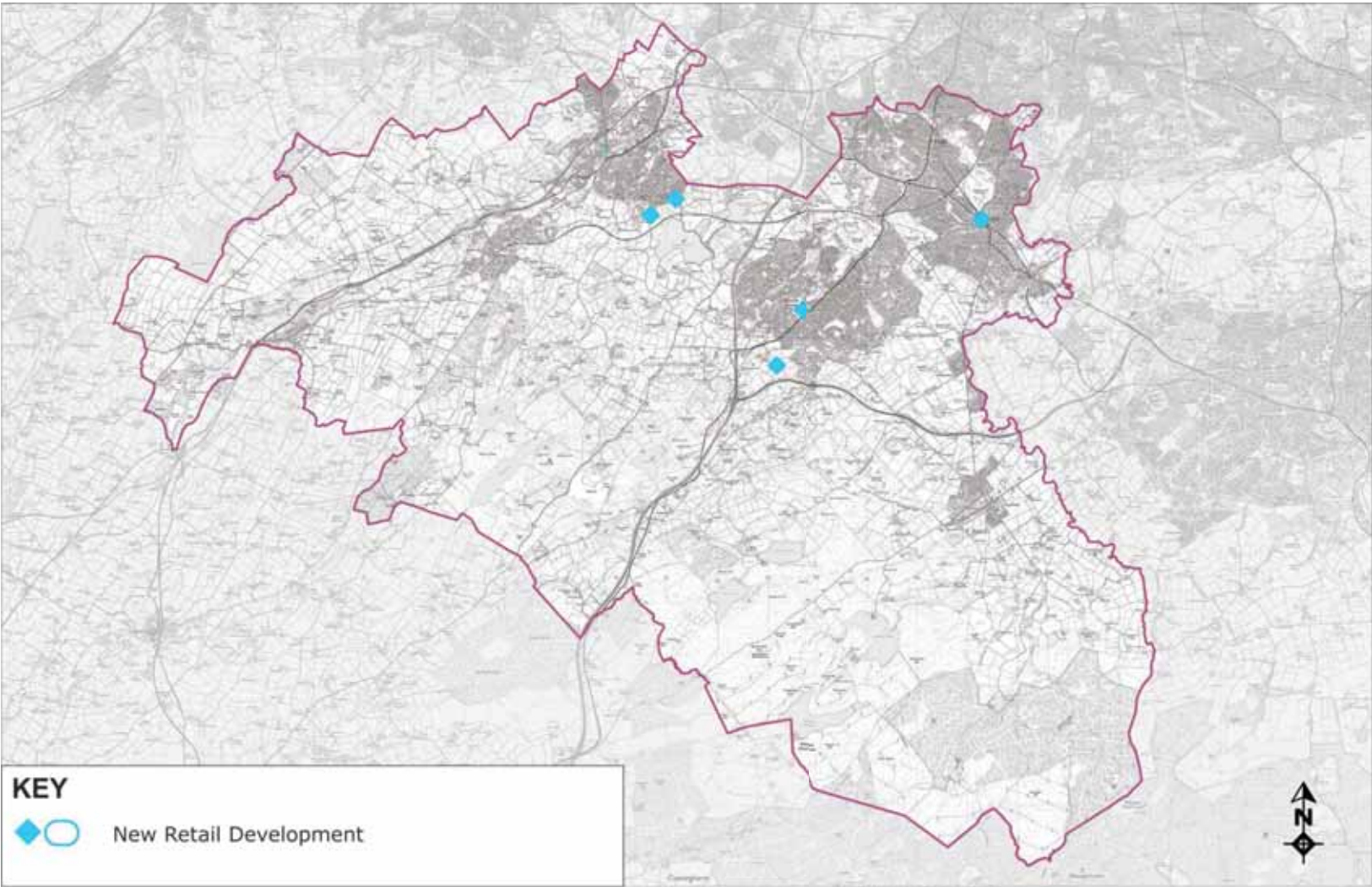
Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
SG7	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	Y	The aim of this policy is to direct new retail, leisure, community and other appropriate uses to the existing town and neighbourhood centres thereby protecting the overall retail nature of the town and neighbourhood centres and restricting and change away from retail use.

## **5.8. Policy SG8: New Development and Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)**

- 5.8.1. Areas for new development are shown in figure 18.
- 5.8.2. These sites have been assessed against the 22 SEA objectives and the results are given in Table 25 along with the assessment of this policy.
- 5.8.3. The policy is found to have a mostly positive environmental impact providing retail development mostly within existing town centres.



Figure 18: New Business Development



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## **5.9. Policy SG9: Protecting the Retail Function of the Town and Neighbourhood Centres**

- 5.9.1. This policy has a similar aim to Policy SG7 in that it seeks to maintain the retail class 1 function of town and neighbourhood centres. It has not been assessed further.

## **5.10. Policy SG10: Sustainable Transport Network**

- 5.10.1. This Policy will ensure that new developments include provision for a sustainable and integrated transport network. Emphasis is given to walking and cycling networks, promoting healthy living and reducing the reliance on the private car.
- 5.10.2. Improvements to public transport are also a key aim of this policy, again promoting travel by sustainable means and reducing the reliance on the private car.
- 5.10.3. Travel by sustainable means should have a positive impact on the environment reducing the impact on air quality including the reduction of greenhouse gasses. Other positive impacts are to human health and biodiversity.
- 5.10.4. Monitoring of baseline data will assess the impact that this policy has on air quality from road transport.

Table 26: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	
Environmental Objective from Appendix 2																								
SG10	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	Y	This policies aim is to support and promote sustainable transport measures throughout the area.

## 6. MANAGING THE WIDER ENVIRONMENT

### 6.1. Policy E1: Renewable Energy

- 6.1.1. The Policy sets out the Councils support for renewable energy proposals in response to the Scottish Governments commitment to the Climate Change Agenda.
- 6.1.2. The assessment for renewable energy applications will be based on the principles set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014). Supplementary Planning Guidance will be prepared which accords with this Policy.
- 6.1.3. Renewable energy technology will have a positive impact on carbon reduction. In accordance with the considerations set out in paragraph 169 of the Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and in terms of Table 1, applications will be required to submit satisfactory mitigation measures to alleviate any adverse environmental impacts.
- 6.1.4. The visual and noise impacts on surrounding settlements are also a consideration that needs to be assessed under the 2014 Scottish Planning Policy.

Table 27: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	
E1	Y	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	0	+	0	0	0	+	Y	The policy shows the Councils support for renewable energy infrastructure. The assessment requirements set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014) should ensure that there are no negative environmental effects



## **6.2. Policy E2: Energy Efficiency**

- 6.2.1. The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Energy Efficient Design provides additional technical information to supplement Policy E2. This SPG therefore forms part of this assessment.
- 6.2.2. The aim of this policy and SPG is to ensure that new development meets the new Building Standards Regulations which are aimed at reducing carbon emissions.
- 6.2.3. The Policy is seen to have a positive environmental impact on air quality and energy usage.

Table 28: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	
E2/ Energy Efficient Design SPG	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	The policy aims to encourage energy efficient design in new development. The policy promotes the use of sustainable materials and the incorporation of renewable energy within such developments.

### **6.3. Policy E3: Water Environment**

- 6.3.1. This policy pledges the Councils commitment to the water environment. The Policy states that there will be a strong presumption against development that is likely to have an adverse effect on the water environment.
- 6.3.2. The prevention of adverse impacts on the water environment is covered more fully in Policies E4-E6 and therefore this Policy is not assessed further.

### **6.4. Policy E4: Flooding**

- 6.4.1. Policy E4 will restrict development on areas of land liable to flooding. It also considers the affect development of land will have on flood risk elsewhere.
- 6.4.2. The Policy is seen to have a positive environmental impact both on the water environment, biodiversity, landscape and human health.

### **6.5. Policy E5: Surface Water Drainage and Water Quality**

- 6.5.1. This Policy requires the incorporation of sustainable urban drainage into all new developments. This will mitigate any impacts on water quality as surface water runoff will be moderated on site. The surface area to be covered by impermeable surfaces is to be kept to a minimal.
- 6.5.2. The Council will encourage the adoption of an ecological approach to surface water management through habitat creation or enhancement. This will have positive impacts for both the water environmental and biodiversity.

Table 29: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	
E4	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	Y	This policy is aimed at reducing the incidences of flooding throughout the area and in surrounding authorities. As such it provides general support for several of the environmental objectives.

Table 30: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	
E5	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Policy requires the use of SUDS in all new significant development schemes. This will limit surface water run-off and the risk of flooding.

## **6.6. Policy E6: Waste Water Treatment**

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

## **6.7. Policy E7: Waste Management**

- 6.7.1. This policy safeguards existing waste management facilities and prevents any development on or adjacent to existing sites which would adversely affect their operation.
- 6.7.2. The policy should ensure that new facilities are not developed on greenfield land sites. Ensuring that waste does not degrade soil quality and introduce contamination to non-contaminated sites.
- 6.7.3. The future decommission and restoration of such sites must be implemented following cessation of the use. This should ensure sites are returned back to usable land and do not impact the long-term landscape.

## **6.8. Policy E8: Minerals**

- 6.8.1. The intent behind this policy is to safeguard areas of workable mineral resources.
- 6.8.2. Where proposals for new or extended mineral extraction are sought, the policy aims to ensure proposals are assessed against a number of criteria which consider the impact to the natural environment, landscape, Built environment, and historic environment.
- 6.8.3. In addition the policy sets out provision to ensure that the restoration and after care of the site are put in place at the onset to ensure the site is brought back into usable land.

Table 31: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soli & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22
E6	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+		This policy is aimed at ensuring new development is connected to the existing public sewerage system.

Table 32: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health		Water		Soli & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22
E7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy seeks to protect the existing and proposed waste treatment facilities in the area from inappropriate development.



Table 33: Detailed Assessment of Environmental Objectives

Policy, Proposal, Alternative, Aim or Objective	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		Population & Human Health			Water		Soil & Geology		Air/ Climatic Factors		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Transport		Waste	MITIGATION REQUIRED	Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	
E8	+	?	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		The intent behind this policy is to safeguard areas of workable mineral resources. Proposals will be assessed against a number of environmentally focused criteria.

AIR/CLIMATIC FACTORS

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments	
AIR QUALITY	AQMAs	10. Minimise air pollution and ensure a high level of air quality	A01	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	0	2012	ERC Air Quality Monitoring	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area	The Number of Air Quality Management Areas in Scotland is set to rise - <i>SWIFFER state of the Environment Report 2009</i>	There has consistently not been the need to introduce air quality management areas in East Renfrewshire	0 0	2010 2008	ERC Air Quality Progress Report	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority	Air quality in East Renfrewshire is not considered to be of such poor quality that air quality management areas need to be introduced.	
			A02	Incidents of Exceeding NO2 standards (annual mean exceeded)	1 site: 7, Kelburn Street, Barrhead 41.4µg/m3	2012	ERC Air Quality Monitoring	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area	Greenhouse Gas emission reduction of: • 42% by 2020 *compared to 1990 levels) • 80% by 2020 - <i>Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</i>	Annual mean of 40 µg/m3 not to be exceeded - <i>Air Quality (Scotland)(Amended) Regs 2002</i>  Site 7 located at Kelburn Street has shown to exceed the annual mean for Nitrogen Dioxide on a number of occasions.	3 Sites: 7, Kelburn St = 45.1µg/m3 12, Rouken Glen Road = 41.4µg/m3 19, Rouken Glen Road = 40.1µg/m3	2010	2009	ERC Air Quality Progress Report	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority	Levels of Nitrogen Dioxide are frequently above the annual mean at one Site at Kelburn Street. The ERC Air Quality Report discussed this is further detail and it is considered that the location of the diffusion tube is hindering the results. This is due to be re-located to a more suitable area in 2012.
			A03	Incidents of Exceeding PM10 standards (24hr mean exceeded)	0	2012	ERC Air Quality Monitoring	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area	Daily mean of 50 µg/m3 not to be exceeded - <i>Air Quality (Scotland)(Amended) Regs 2002</i>		3 Sites: 2, Eastwood Mains Road 7, Kelburn Street 12, Rouken Glen Road	2008	2010	ERC Air Quality Progress Report	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority	
AIR POLLUTION	Linear/Area Sources	10. Minimise air pollution and ensure a high level of air quality	A04	Nox emissions from road transport (tonnes)	Total - 443.15 (tonnes) Count - 171 Average - 2.69 Min - 0.000703 Max - 20.8	2009	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area (1x1 km areas)	Greenhouse Gas emission * reduction of • 42% by 2020 (compared to 1990 levels) and at least • 80% reduction by 2050. - <i>Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</i>  Annual mean of 40 µg/m3 not to be exceeded - <i>Air Quality (Scotland)(Amended) Regs 2002</i>		Total - 544.74 Count - 171 Average - 3.186 Min 0.000886 Max 25.7	2008	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area (1x1 km areas)		
			A05	PM10 emissions from road transport (tonnes)	Total - 36.54 Count - 171 Average - 0.21 Min - 0.0000841 Max - 1.43	2009	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area (1x1 km areas)		Total - 516.26 Count - 172 Average - 3.002 Min 0.00136 Max 23	Total - 31.21 Count - 171 Average - 0.183 Min 0.000059 Max 1.23	2008	2007	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area (1x1 km areas)	
CLIMATIC FACTORS	Greenhouse Gas	11. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	A06	CO2 emissions from road transport (tonnes)	Total - 166199.7 Count - 171 Average - 971.92 Min - 0 Max - 7180	2009	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area (1x1 km areas)	• Target to reduce UK carbon dioxide emissions to 60% below 1990 levels by 2050 - <i>UK Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy, 2003</i>  • Interim target of 42% reduction of Scotland's Greenhouse Gas emissions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 - <i>Climate Change (Scotland) Act, 2009</i>		Total - 191008.5 Count - 172 Average - 1052.4	2008				
	Wind	10. Minimise air pollution and ensure a high level of air quality	A07	Prevailing wind direction	Typically ranging between South and North-West. Spring tends to have winds from North-East.		Met Office - Western Scotland/Climate	Western Scotland (Strathclyde, Central, Dumfries and Galloway (incl Argyll Islands and Southern Hebrides).			New Indicator, no data					
	Renewable Energy		A08	Applications relating to Wind, Solar or Hydro Energy	3 Applications for Solar Pannels (all approved) 14 Applications for wind turbines (5 Approved, 5 Refused, 3 Withdrawn, 1 Objected)	2011	Development Management Register	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		Increase in the number of applications submitted and approved for renewable energy.	13 Applications for windturbines and/or solar panels (3 refused) 1 approved subject to conditions 1 pending consideration 1 submitted 7 withdrawn	2010	Development Management Register	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		

AIR/CLIMATIC FACTORS

BIODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments	
PROTECTED SITES	SSSI	1. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (Specified) species and habitats	BFF01	Condition, Number and Area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 Sites:</li> <li>• Boylestone Quarry (Geological - Mineral),</li> <li>8.22ha, Favourable Maintained (2008)</li> <li>• Struher and Little Lochs (Biological - Fresh Water Habitats, Non-Vascular Plants),</li> <li>49.1ha, Favourable Maintained (2004) 2012</li> <li>• Cart and Kittoch Valley (Biological - Woodlands),</li> <li>47.47ha, Unfavourable Declining (2003)</li> <li>• Loch Libo (Biological - Fresh Water Habitats),</li> <li>17.82ha, Unfavourable Declining</li> </ul>	2012	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scotland		The 6 SSSIs have remained protected and maintained their status since awarded their designation.	6 Sites 131.28ha 6 Sites 131.28ha	2008 2010	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scotland	Although all 6 sites have retained their designation, 2 of the sites were considered to be in an unfavourable condition upon the last assessment.	
			BFF02	Number and area of SSSI lost to development	No sites lost to development, two sites in an unfavourable condition.	2012	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scotland		No sites lost to development	No sites lost to development	2008-2011	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scotland		
	SINC	1. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (Specified) species and habitats	BFF05	Condition, Number and Area of Sites of interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	SINC are undergoing a review. The results of the study should be available late 2012.	2012		East Renfrewshire administrative boundary		The SINC data is in need of review. Previous calculations of site areas have been double counted (for example lochs which are a SSSI but also fall within a greater SSSI area have had their area counted twice). Work should be undertaken to re-	105 sites, 4,325 ha 106 sites, 4,310 ha	2010 2008	Scottish Natural Heritage Eastwood Phase 1 Habitat Survey (1991) East Renfrewshire Phase 1 Habitat Survey (1999)	East Renfrewshire administrative area	The condition and area of SINCS requires to be reviewed throughout the Authority. This survey work is anticipated to be completed towards the end of 2012.	
			BFF06	Number and area of Sincs lost to development	SINC are undergoing a review. The results of the study should be available late 2012.	2012		East Renfrewshire administrative boundary		Areas defined as SINCS are being released for development	23 planning applications granted on land designated as SINC (8.5 ha) 13 planning applications pending consideration on land designated as SINC (1,924 ha) Loss of one SINC site and loss of area for others	2010 2008				
	TPO	1. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (Specified) species and habitats	BFF07	Number and total area covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)	68 Areas, 765ha	2012	ERC - Tree Preservation Orders	East Renfrewshire administrative boundary			65 sites, 765.33 ha 65 sites, 765.33 ha	2010 2008	ERC - Tree Preservation Orders	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
			BFF08	Number and area of TPOs lost to development	0	2012	ERC - Tree Preservation Orders	East Renfrewshire administrative boundary		0 Sites lost to development 0 Sites lost to development	0 Sites lost to development 0 Sites lost to development	2010 2008	ERC - Tree Preservation Orders	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
	Ancient Woodland	1. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (Specified) species and habitats	BFF11	Area of Ancient Woodland	264.1 ha	2012	Scottish Natural Heritage - Data downloaded and available on GIS	Scotland			261.4 ha 261.4 ha	2010 2004	Scottish Natural Heritage - Data downloaded and available on GIS	Scotland		
			BFF12	Area of ancient woodland lost to development	0	2012	Scottish Natural Heritage - Data downloaded and available on GIS	Scotland			0 0	2010 2004	Scottish Natural Heritage - Data downloaded and available on GIS	Scotland		
	ENHANCEMENT	Biodiversity	1. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore (Specified) species and habitats	BFF13	Projects promoting biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)</li> <li>Carts Greenspace</li> <li>Whitelee Habitat Management Plan</li> <li>Habitat enhancement surveys at Dams to Darnley Country Park</li> <li>Grassland management at Dams to Darnley Country Park</li> <li>Woodland management at Waukmill Glen</li> <li>Native woodland planting in area of urban greenspace.</li> </ul>	2012	ERC - Project Officers and Country Park Rangers	East Renfrewshire administrative boundary		N/A					

BIODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

CULTURAL HERITAGE

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments		
PROTECTION OF BUILT HERITAGE	Listed Buildings	13. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	CH01	Number of Listed Buildings	136(5 Category A) register. 12 are considered to be at risk while 3 are under restoration. 3 listed A buildings (Waulkmill Glen tower, sluice and regulating house grouped as 1) 3 Listed B buildings (Cross Keys Cottage and Inn grouped as 1) 6 with unlisted status.	Nov-12	Historic Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area			138 (5 Category A)	2					
			CH02	Proportion of Listed Buildings at risk (percentage of total)	(4% of listed buildings on register) (40% of Category A listed buildings on register)	2012	Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area			Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland	2.2% - 3 out of 12	2006				
	Archaeology	13. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	CH03	Number of Archaeological Sites	262 Sites	2012						262	2011				
			CH04	Proportion of Archaeological Sites at risk (percentage of total)	Unknown	2012							Unknown	2011			
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	13. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	CH05	Number of Schedule Ancient Monuments	11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2012	Historic Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area				New Indicator					
			CH06	Proportion of Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk (percentage of total)	Unknown	2012							New Indicator				
	Gardens and Designed Landscapes	13. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	CH07	Condition, Number and Area of designated Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)	2 Sites: • Greenbank Gardens, 8ha • Rouken Glen Park, 66.2ha	2012	Historic Scotland	Scotland				2 Sites, 74ha	2011	Historic Scotland	Scotland	Both sites designated as GDL are being maintained to such a standard that they have retained their status since initial designation	
			CH08	Number and area of GDL lost to development	No sites lost to development.	2012	Historic Scotland	Scotland				No sites lost to development	No sites lost to development	2010-2011	Historic Scotland	Scotland	
	Conservation Areas	13. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore archaeological sites and the historic environment	CH09	Number and total area of conservation areas	5 Conservation Areas 1 Article 4 Area	2012	ERC - Conservation and Article 4 areas	East Renfrewshire administrative area				Conservation Areas: 5 Article 4 Areas: 1	2010 2008	ERC - Conservation and Article 4 areas	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
			CH10	Number and total area of conservation areas lost to development	0	2012	ERC - Conservation and Article 4 areas	East Renfrewshire administrative area				0	0	2010 2008	ERC - Conservation and Article 4 areas	East Renfrewshire administrative area	

CULTURAL HERITAGE

LANDSCAPE

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments		
AUTHORITY CHARACTERISTICS	Urban/Rural Split	16. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape.	L01	Total authority area and urban/rural split	Total Area - 17379 Ha Urban Area - 2563 Ha Rural Area - 14816		Urban Boundaries 2012 ERC Boundary	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		No Change	as 2012 data						
	PROTECTION OF GREENBELT/ OPEN SPACE	16. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape.	L02	Area of Greenbelt	9253.13 Hectares	2012	Adopted Local plan 2011	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area									
L03			Area of greenbelt affected by development	28 applications for development in the greenbelt area	2012	Uniform	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area										
15. Protect, enhance and create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity.		L04	Proportion of population within 200m of parks and open spaces	86%	2010	2012 LUC	Green Space Strategy 2008-2012 LUC	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		difference in what was included in monitoring does not allow direct comparison - e.g. 2004 includes private gardens and grounds whereas 2008-12 does not.	71.50%	2004	2004 (ERC)	Green Space Audit	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		
		L05	Number and area of publicly accessible open space, as defined the open space survey	329 (532 Ha)	2010	2012 LUC	Green Space Strategy 2008-2012 LUC	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		difference in what was included in monitoring does not allow direct comparison - e.g. 2004 includes private gardens and grounds whereas 2008-12 does not.	1556 (699 HA)	2004	2004 (ERC)	Green Space Audit	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area		
		L06	Quality of Landscape Character and Historic Landscape	White Cart Water Green Corridor	1999	2012	Glasgow & Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment	Glasgow and Clyde Valley		Report identifies the key landscape issues affecting green corridors as:- - The importance of conserving and enhancing the visual, recreational and ecological value of these corridors. - The importance of realising the potential role of neighbouring development in contributing to environmental quality. Planning and management should aim to protect, conserve and enhance these corridors of open land. Where possible, linkages with other undeveloped areas (including the countryside) should be created or reinforced. Management should also seek to raise awareness and appreciation of these areas.	No Trend Data						
BROWNFIELD LAND	Vacant & Derelict Land	8. Minimise and reduce soil contamination and ensure high level of soil quality 16. Protect, enhance and where necessary restore the natural landscape.	L07	Number and area of Vacant and Derelict Land sites	45 sites - 56 Ha	2012	ERV Vacant and Derelict Land Survey	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area			40 sites - 54 Ha	2011	ERC Vacant and Derelict Land Survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	The gradual increase with in the number of vacant and derelict land sites indicates that brownfield sites are not being favoured for redevelopment		
											40 sites - 54 Ha	2010					
DEVELOPMENT	Greenfield/ Brownfield Development	8. Minimise and reduce soil contamination and ensure a high level of soil quality	L08								Residential Brownfield/Greenfield 3.88/0.47	2009/10	Housing Land Audit				
											Industrial Brownfield/Greenfield 0.29/0	2007/08					
		14. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the built environment and regenerate degraded environments 19. Promote sustainable use of land including re-use of brownfield land				Area of Greenfield/Brownfield land developed (ha)	2010/11		Housing Land Audit	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area			Industrial Brownfield/Greenfield 0.0	2009/10	Industrial Land Audit	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
													Brownfield/Greenfield 128/46	2008/09			
Housing development Greenfield/Brownfield split (number of units)					Brownfield - 103 Greenfield - 49	2010/11	Housing Land Audit	East Renfrewshire Administrative Area			62/54	2008/09	Housing Land Audit	East Renfrewshire administrative area			
											22/83	2007/08					
											28/41	2006/07					
											59/25	2005/06					

LANDSCAPE

SOIL

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments
SOIL	Soil Quality	9. Protect and enhance and where necessary restore geological features	SG01	Soil Characteristics	Unknown						new indicator				
	Soil Contamination	8. Minimise and reduce soil contamination and ensure high level of soil quality	SG02	Number and total area of sites formally identified as contaminated land	0 sites formally identified as Contaminated Land 833 sites (519.23 ha) which have the potential to be contaminated	2012	ERC - Environmental Health	East Renfrewshire administrative area				0 sites formally identified as Contaminated Land 833 sites (519.23 ha) which have the potential to be contaminated	2009-2011		
			SG03	Number and area of sites where remediation work has been carried out under Part IIA of the Contaminated Land Regs	0 sites	2012	ERC - Environmental Health	East Renfrewshire administrative area				0 Sites	2009-2011		
			SG04	Radon	39 sites (307 ha) identified as Class 4 (5-10% of homes in this area are estimated to at or above the Action Level). Radium monitoring is undertaken at 7 sites in ERC on a monthly basis as part of the SCOTRAD programme. All levels have been found to be within the normal background range.	2012	BGS				new indicator				
GEOLOGY	Geological Features of Interest	9. Protect and enhance and where necessary restore geological features	SG05	Geological Features of Interest	Waukmill Glen SSSI (4.96ha) Rouken Glen SSSI (3.71ha) Boylestone Quarry SSSI (8.22ha)	2012	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scotland							
	Extraction	9. Protect and enhance and where necessary restore geological features	SG06	Quarrying Activity	unknown										

SOIL

WATER

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments		
WATER QUALITY	Rivers	6. Ensure sustainable use of water resources	WS01	Kilometers of watercourses (including small burns) in East Renfrewshire	353.9km	2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator						
			WS02	River classifications as determined by SEPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 River (3.22 km) is of Bad status</li> <li>• 5 Rivers (21.17 km) are of Poor status</li> <li>• 2 Rivers (18.69 km) are of Poor Ecological status</li> <li>• 5 Rivers (10.37 km) are of Moderate status</li> <li>• 2 Rivers (73.24 km) are of Moderate Ecological status</li> <li>• 4 rivers (23.58 km) are of Good status</li> <li>• 1 River (6.72 km) is of Good Ecological status</li> </ul>	2012	SEPA River Classification	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority				Bad Status: WB 10401 Craufurdland Water/Dunton Water (u/s Hareshawmuir Water) - 3.2 km Poor Status: WB 10003 Capelrig Burn - 5.5 km WB 10003 Auldhouse Burn - 4.5 km WB 10399 Kingswell Burn/Fenwick Water - 4.7 km WB 10383 Lugton Water - 5.56km WB 10402 Hareshawmuir Water/Gawkshaw Burn - 1 km Poor Ecological Status WB 10000 White Cart Water - 18.9 km WB 10001 Kittoch Water - 1.6 km	2011	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/quality_basin_reporting">www.sepa.org.uk/water/quality_basin_reporting</a>	Scotland		
			WS03	Rivers used for recreation	unknown								new indicator				
			WS04	Sensitive ecosystems/species	unknown								new indicator				
	Lochs and other inland water bodies	6. Ensure sustainable use of water resources	WS05	Area of lochs and other inland water bodies	33 Lochs covering 498.65 Ha			SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator					
			WS06	Waterbody classification as determined by SEPA	Balgray Reservoir - Moderate Ecological Dunwan Dam - Poor Ecological Lochgoin Reservoir - Poor			SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator					
			WS07	Waterbody used for recreation	Unknown								new indicator				
			WS08	Sensitive ecosystems/species	SSSIs: Brother and Little Lochs Habitats - Fresh Water Habitats, Non-Vascular Plants), 49.1ha, Favourable Maintained (2004) Loch Libo (Biological - Fresh Water Habitats), 17.82ha, Unfavourable Declining (2004)				Scottish Natural Heritage	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator				
	Groundwater	6. Ensure sustainable use of water resources	WS09	Regional hydrogeological regime	Paisley and Rutherglen bedrock and localised sand & gravel aquifers Clyde Plateau East bedrock and localised sand & gravel aquifers Clyde Plateau West bedrock sand & gravel aquifers Roebank bedrock and localised sand & gravel aquifers		2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator					
			WS10	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	The council area does not fall within a nitrate vulnerable zone		2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator					
WATER POLLUTION	Point Source	5. Minimise Water Pollution	WS11	Known point sources of pollution	293 known point sources of pollution	2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator						
	Diffuse	5. Minimise Water Pollution	WS12	Known areas of diffuse pollution	River: LIVESTOCK FARMING Lugton/ Fenwick/ Annick/ Glazert/ Dunton/ Hareshawmuir/ Whitecart MIXED FARMING Dusk SEWAGE DISPOSAL Capelrig/ Auldhouse/ Kittoch Groundwater: CHEMICAL PRODUCTION Paisley and Rutherglen bedrock and localised sand & gravel	2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator						
WATER RESOURCES	Water Abstractions	6. Ensure sustainable use of water resources	WS13	Regulated water abstractions	Public Supply Unknown Not Public Supply 3 abstraction points from surface water	2012	SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority			new indicator						
FLOODING	Fluvial	7. Ensure development does not increase the risk of flooding.	WS14	Number of properties in a flood plain (properties identified as falling within the SEPA Indicative River Flood Map 200)	957	2012	SEPA/ ERC	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority				958	2011				
			WS15	Flood Defence Infrastructure	White Cart Flood Prevention scheme	2012	ERC				new indicator						
	Fluvial	7. Ensure development does not increase the risk of flooding.	WS16	Recorded flooding incidents	Unknown								SEPA	East Renfrewshire Administrative Authority	Historical Flooding: 1882 - Levern (Fluvial) 1843 - Glanderston Dam (Reservoir) 1998 - Aurs Burn (Fluvial) 1994 - unknown (blocked culvert) 1984 - Brock Burn (blocked culvert) 1842 - Glanderston Dam (Case of)		

WATER





TRANSPORT

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments		
PRIVATE VEHICLES	Car Ownership	20. Reduce the need to travel															
		21. promote sustainable transport modes	T01	Percentage of households that own one or more cars	80%	2001 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area	Scotland Average 66% (2001) 57% (1991)					75%	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
	COMMUTING	Commute to Work		T02	Percentage of residents that commute to work outside of East Renfrewshire	60.20%	2001 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area					72.6	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
				T03	Proportion of journeys to work Walking (percentage of total)	1%	2007/08							4% 2005/06 6% 2003/04 5% 2000/02 6% 1999/00	Scottish Household Survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	Indicator no longer requested on household survey. Unable to monitor
				T04	Proportion of journeys to work Cycling (percentage of total)	4%	2007/08							1% 2005/06 0% 2003/04 1% 2000/02 1% 1999/00	Scottish Household Survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	Indicator no longer requested on household survey. Unable to monitor
				T05	Proportion of journeys to work Private motor vehicle (percentage of total)	71.20%	2001 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area						70%	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
				T06	Proportion of journeys to work public transport (percentage of total)	16.40%	2001 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area						17.35%	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
				T07	How children get to school by mode: Walking (percentage of total)	38.40%		Sustrans Hand Up Scotland 2010 2010 report	East Renfrewshire administrative area					37.4% 38.7%	2009 2008	Sustrans Hands Up survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area
			T08	How children get to school by mode: Cycling (percentage of total)	2.10%		Sustrans Hand Up Scotland 2010 2010 report	East Renfrewshire administrative area					1.2% 1.4%	2009 2008	Sustrans Hands Up survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
			T09	How children get to school by mode: Park and Stride (percentage of total)	12.50%		Sustrans Hand Up Scotland 2010 2010 report	East Renfrewshire administrative area					11.4% 13.1%	2009 2008	Sustrans Hands Up survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
			T10	How children get to school by mode: Private motor vehicle (percentage of total)	33.10%		Sustrans Hand Up Scotland 2010 2010 report	East Renfrewshire administrative area					36% 34.4%	2009 2008	Sustrans Hands Up survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area	
		T11	How children get to school by mode: Bus (percentage of total)	12.20%		Sustrans Hand Up Scotland 2010 2010 report	East Renfrewshire administrative area					12% 10%	2009 2008	Sustrans Hands Up survey	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
ROADS AND PATHS	Meter Road Transport in East Renfrewshire	20. Reduce the need to travel															
		21. promote sustainable transport modes	T12	Total vehicle kilometers on major (A and M) roads	375,000,000 km		Department for Transport 2010	East Renfrewshire administrative area					385,000,000km 2009 381,000,000km 2008 397,000,000km 2006 260,000,000km 2004 250,000,000km 2003 239,000,000km 2002 237,000,000km 2001	Department for Transport	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
	Access to footpaths/cycleways	21. promote sustainable transport modes	T13	Kilometers of designated cycleways/footpaths/Rights of Way	146		2011 ERC	East Renfrewshire					Rights of Way: 72.25km 2010 73km 2008 Public Paths 126.5km Cycleways: 25.4 (On-road) 2010 6.0 (cycle track) 2010 1.0 (Shared use footway)	ERC Access Officer ERC Senior Engineer (Safety & Transportation)	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
			T14	Amount of new/improved footpaths/cycleways	0.0 new/improved		2011 ERC	East Renfrewshire					Rights of Way 1250 meters Cycle Lanes 0.8	2010 Access Officer	East Renfrewshire administrative area		
SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT	Bus		T15	Number of Bus Stops in East Renfrewshire		404											
			T16	Number of Residential Properties within 400m of a bus stop	33,555 (89%)												
			T17	Number of Residential Properties within 400m of a bus stop served by at least 1 bus per hour (7am-7pm)		31,944											
		21. promote sustainable transport modes	T18	Number of Residential Properties within 400m of a bus stop served by at least 6 buses per hour		18,050	2012	SPT	East Renfrewshire								
	Train		T19	Number of Train Stations in East Renfrewshire		8											
	T20	Number of Residential Properties within 800m of a train station		1,058 (49%) also 1,058 within 800m of out of area train station		2012	SPT	East Renfrewshire									

TRANSPORT

POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH

SEA Topic	Sub Topic	Objective	Indicator	Description	Current Data	Date of Update	Source	Target Area of Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Trend Data	Date	Source	Target Area of Trend Data	Issues/Comments																													
POPULATION	Population Statistics	3. Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	PHH01	Size of population according to the latest government information	89,850	2011	National Records of Scotland - 2011 Mid Year Population Estimates	East Renfrewshire administrative area	The population of Scotland increased by 0.63%	The NRS estimates that the Authority has grown to its highest population is a rise of 310 (0.35%) from the 2012 estimate	89,540 (2010)	89,240 (2009)	89,220 (2008)	89,260 (2007)	89,290 (2006)	89,600 (2005)	89,610 (2004)	89,680 (2003)	89,630 (2002)	89,410 (2001)	89,311 (2001 census)	89,040 (2000)	88,520 (1999)	88,310 (1998)	87,890 (1997)	87,410 (1996)	National Records of Scotland - 2011 Mid Year Population Estimates	East Renfrewshire administrative area																
											PHH02	Population split by age and sex	Males: % Under 16 = 21 % Working Age = 63 % Pensionable Age = 16 Females: % Under 16 = 18 % Working Age = 56 % Pensionable Age = 26	2011	National Records of Scotland - 2011 Mid Year Population Estimates	East Renfrewshire administrative area	Scotland Males: % Under 16 = 18 % Working Age = 67 % Pensionable Age = 15 Females: % Under 16 = 16 % Working Age = 59 % Pensionable Age = 24	New indicator																				Working age defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to approximately 60 years and 237 days. Pensionable age 65 for men and approximately 60 years and 238 days for women.						
	Housing	3. Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	PHH03	Number and size of households	34,950 Households 2.54 Household Size	2001	Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area					2011	Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009																														
																															PHH04	Housing demand	PRESSURED AREA STATUS - was awarded in September 2010, extending the current Eastwood Pressured Area designation until 5th October 2015.	2012	Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009	East Renfrewshire administrative area	PRESSURED AREA STATUS - An application will be submitted in 2010 to extend Eastwood's Pressured Area status award for a further 5 year period	2010	ERC Strategic Housing Investment Programme (SHIP) 2009	East Renfrewshire administrative area				
HEALTH	Life Expectancy	3. Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	PHH05	Life expectancy at birth	Female/Male 82.3/77.9	2006-2010	General Register for Scotland, Life expectancy for administrative areas within Scotland, tables 2 & 3.	East Renfrewshire administrative area				Female/Male 82.0 / 77.8	2006-2008	General Register Office for Scotland, Life expectancy for administrative areas within Scotland, tables 2 & 3.	East Renfrewshire administrative area																													
																															PHH06	Death rate from circulatory diseases: 100-99 Diseases of the circulatory system	273	2010	General Register Office for Scotland, Vital Events Tbl 6.3	East Renfrewshire administrative area						2009	General Register Office For Scotland - Vital Events Tbl6.3	East Renfrewshire administrative area
	Incidents/Accidents	3. Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	PHH08	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents	Fatality/Seriously Injured 1/25	2010	Transport Scotland, Road Accidents tbl 36	East Renfrewshire administrative area				2009	Transport Scotland, Road Accidents tbl 36	East Renfrewshire administrative area																														
															Leisure	3. Provide environmental conditions promoting health and well being (including increasing opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation)	PHH09	Number of attendance per 1000 population for other indoor sports and leisure facilities, excluding pools	4,747	2010/11	Audit Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area				4,594	2009/10	Audit Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area															
	PHH10	Usage of cultural facilities including Library usage	Number of visits to libraries 475,599	2010/11	Audit Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area					4,404	2008/09	Audit Scotland	East Renfrewshire administrative area																														
																														PHH11	Number of job opportunities in East Renfrewshire	19,400	2001	Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area				16,500	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area			
PHH12	Percentage of jobs in East Renfrewshire filled by local residents	65%	2001	Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area					50%	1991 Census	East Renfrewshire administrative area																																

POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH

# **Strategic Environmental Assessment**

## **Appendix 5**

### **State of the Environment Report**

**December 2012**

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## 1 FOREWORD

### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the systematic assessment and monitoring of the significant environmental effects of qualifying Plans Proposals and Strategies.
- 1.1.2. To this effect the Development Plans Team at East Renfrewshire Council have a set of indicators that are monitored on an annual basis. These indicators are presented in the form of the SEA baseline data tables. An annual data gathering exercise is undertaken each year and the tables updated where new data is available.
- 1.1.3. The aim of this report is expand upon and display graphically the data presented in the v3.0 baseline data tables.

## 2 AIR

### 2.1 Air Quality

- 2.1.1 Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) places a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area and take account of Government guidance when undertaking such work.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.1.2 East Renfrewshire Councils Environmental Health team undertake annual monitoring and reporting on the air quality at strategic locations throughout the Council. The Air Quality Objectives to which they work towards are outlined in the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2010 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Air Quality Objectives

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be Achieved By
	Concentration	Measured as	
<b>Benzene</b>	16.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	3.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
<b>1, 3-Butadiene</b>	2.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
<b>Carbon monoxide</b>	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
<b>Lead</b>	0.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2008
<b>Nitrogen dioxide</b>	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2005
<b>Particles (PM10) (gravimetric)</b>	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2010
	18 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2010
<b>Sulphur dioxide</b>	350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

<sup>1</sup> The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007

## 2.2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)

- 2.2.1 Air Quality Management Areas are set up where the objectives shown above are not likely to be met.
- 2.2.2 There are no AQMAs in East Renfrewshire. This has been the case since SEA baseline monitoring began in 2008. This goes against the predicted trend in the 2009 state of the environment report produced by SNIFFER which suggested that the number of AQMAs in Scotland was set to rise.

## 2.3 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

- 2.3.1 The Councils Environmental Health team monitor levels of Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) at 25 set locations throughout the council using diffusion tubes. Figure 1 identifies these locations and give the site reference number.
- 2.3.2 Figures 2 – 4 give an indication of the annual mean monitoring results at each location and show if they are below the target of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>, close to the target or exceed 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Figure 1: ERC Monitoring Locations for NO<sub>2</sub>

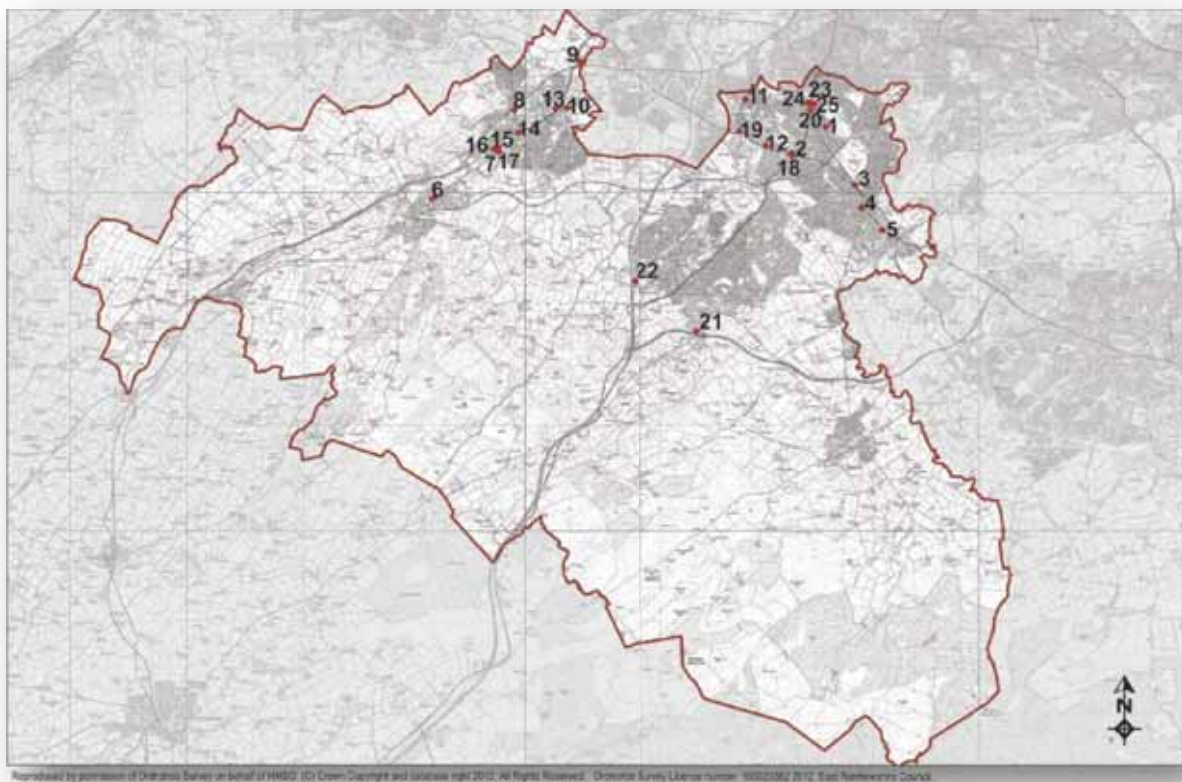


Figure 2: NO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Results by Location in Barrhead and Neilston

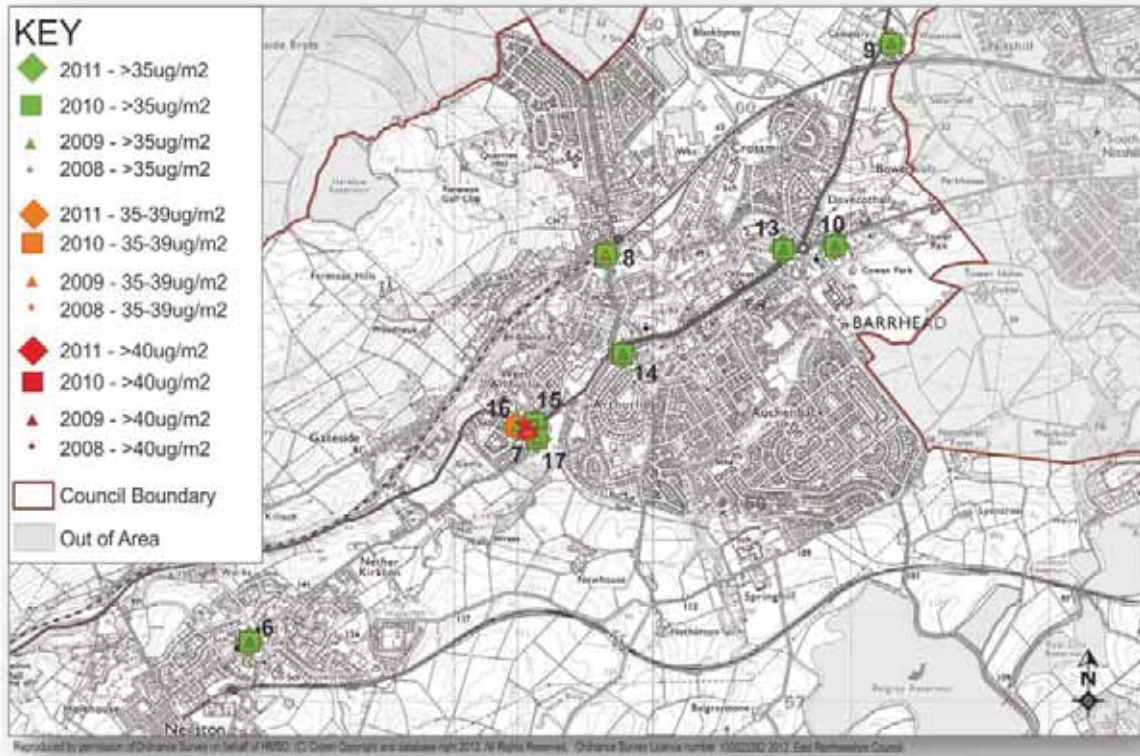


Figure 3: NO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Results by Location in Giffnock, Thornliebank and Clarkston

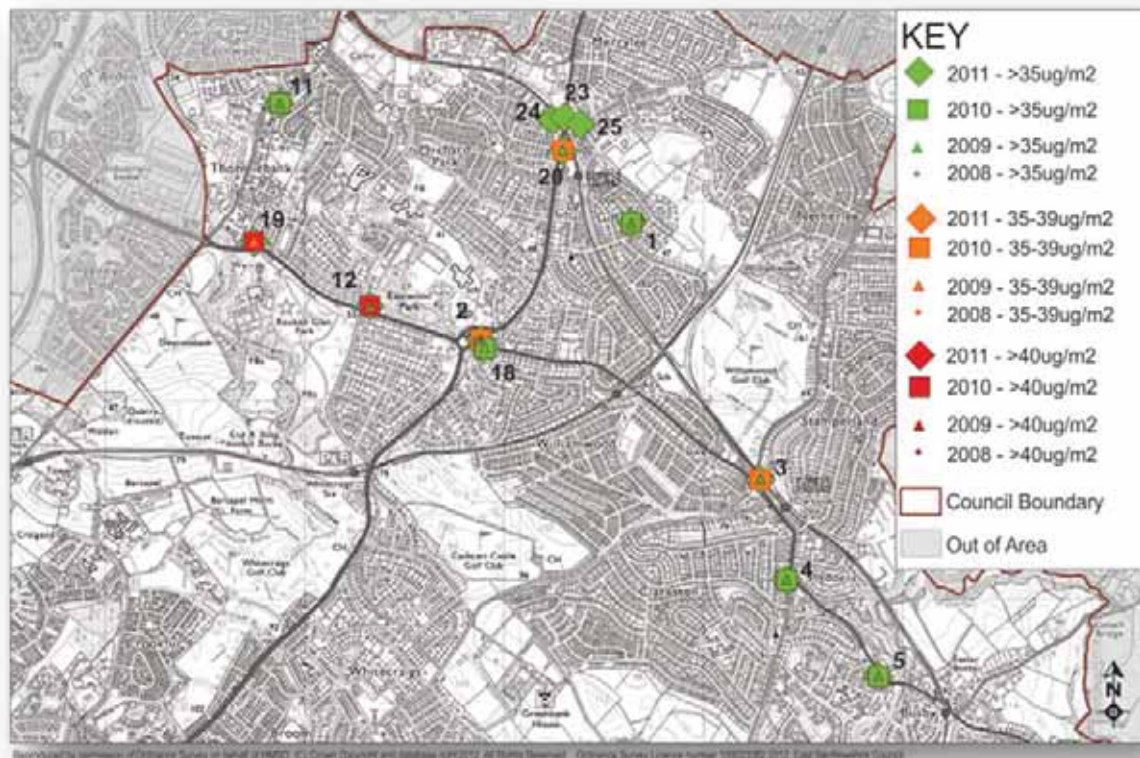
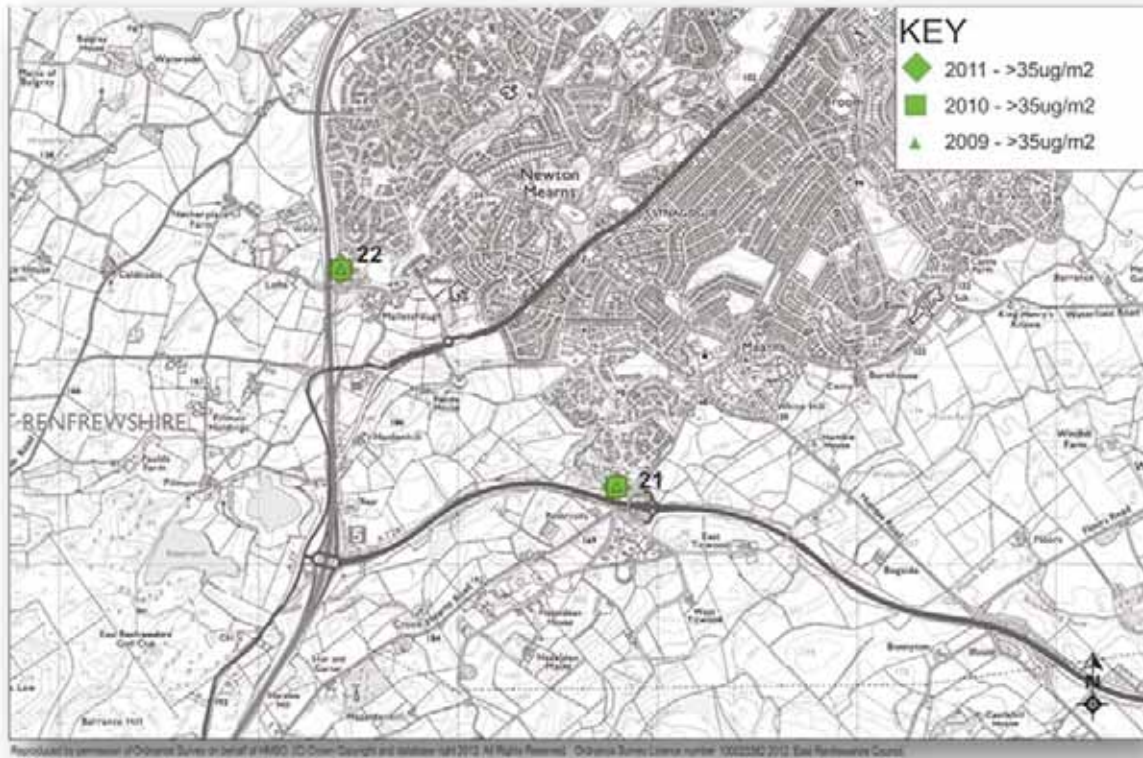




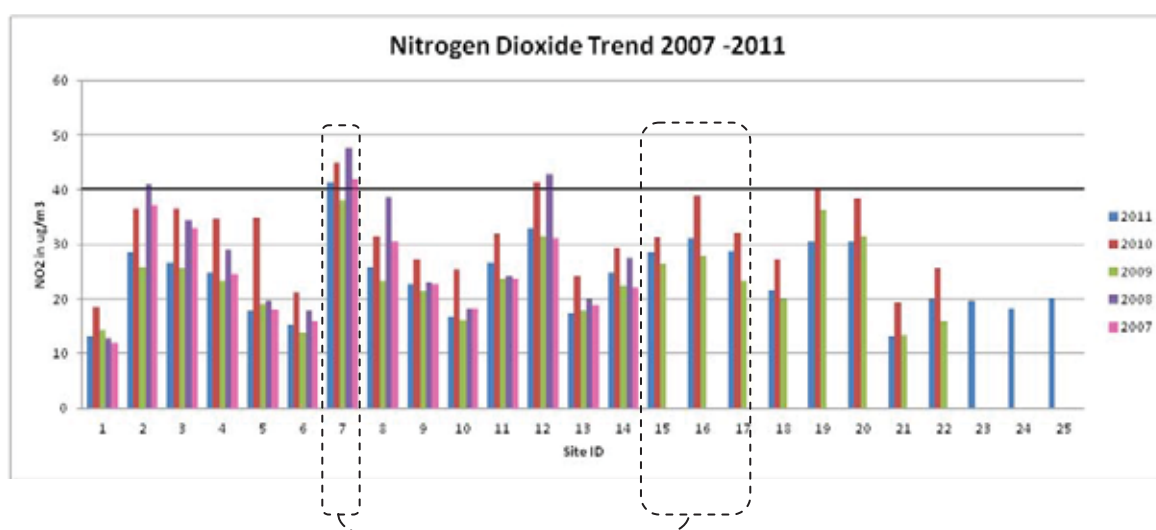
Figure 4: NO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Results by Location in Newton Mearns

2.3.3 Figure 2 shows site 7 exceeds the target of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2011, 2010, 2008 and 2007. It was considered that the location of this monitoring tube was hindered by vegetation and lack of air flow. An additional 3 location points were set up in 2009 within close proximity of site 7. The graph shown in figure 5 below shows that the additional 3 locations have never exceeded the target for NO<sub>2</sub>.

2.3.4 Figure 3 identifies an exceedance of the target at:

- 2008 - Site 2. Eastwoodmains Road Giffnock (41 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Site 7. Kelburn Street/Neilston Road, Barrhead (47.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Site 12. Rouken Glen Road, Giffnock (42.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- 2009 - All Levels below 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- 2010 - Site 7. Kelburn Street/Neilston Road, Barrhead (45.1µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Site 12. Rouken Glen Road, Giffnock (41.4µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Site 19. 27 Rouken Glen Road, Giffnock (40.1µg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- 2011 - Site 7. Kelburn Street/Neilston Road, Barrhead (41.4µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Figure 5: Nitrogen Dioxide Trend by site 2007-2011

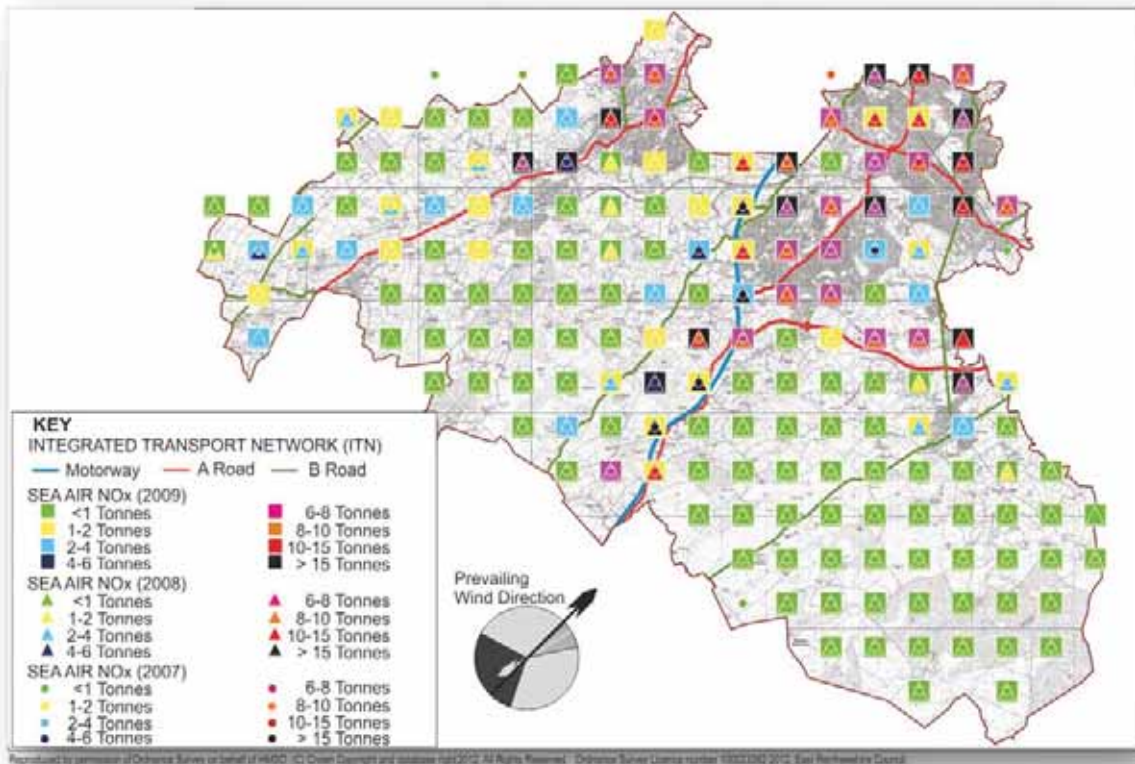
Table 2: Annual Mean concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> per site (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)

Site ID	Location	Area	Site Type	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
1	Huntly Drive	Giffnock	Roadside	13.2	18.5	14.2	12.8	11.8
2	Eastwood Mains Road	Giffnock	Kerbside	28.5	36.5	25.8	41	37.3
3	Clarkston Toll	Clarkston	Roadside	26.6	36.6	25.7	34.4	33
4	Sheddens Roundabout	Clarkston	Kerbside	24.7	34.7	23.2	28.9	24.6
5	Riverside Terrace	Busby	Kerbside	17.9	34.8	19	19.8	18
6	Main Street	Neilston	Kerbside	15.2	21.1	13.7	17.7	16
7	Kelburn Street Neilston Rd	Barrhead	Kerbside	41.4	45.1	38.1	47.7	42.1
8	Cross Arthurlie Street	Barrhead	Kerbside	25.9	31.6	23.2	38.6	30.5
9	Waterside Inn	Barrhead	Kerbside	22.6	27.4	21.3	23	22.6
10	Darnley Road	Barrhead	Kerbside	16.8	25.4	16.1	18.2	18.3
11	Main Street	Thornliebank	Kerbside	26.6	32	23.7	24.2	23.8
12	Rouken Glen Road	Giffnock	Kerbside	33.1	41.4	31.6	42.9	31.2
13	Main Street North	Barrhead	Kerbside	17.4	24.1	17.9	19.9	18.8
14	Main Street South	Barrhead	Kerbside	24.7	29.4	22.4	27.5	22.1
15	Kelburn Street Neilston Rd	Barrhead	Kerbside	28.6	31.4	26.4		
16	Lochlibo Road at West Arthurlie Cottage		Kerbside	31.2	38.9	28		
17	Opposite Neilston Road	Barrhead	Kerbside	28.7	32.2	23.3		
18	Eastwood Mains Road Main Avenue		Kerbside	21.6	27.4	20		
19	27 Rouken Glen Road	Giffnock	Kerbside	30.5	40.1	36.4		
20	Fenwick Road	Giffnock	Kerbside	30.4	38.4	31.6		
21	Mearns Kirk Nursing Home GSO		Roadside	13.2	19.3	13.3		
22	Brodick Place M77		Roadside	20	25.6	15.8		
23	100 Fenwick Road		Roadside	19.6				
24	8 Burnfield Road		Roadside	18.2				
25	5 Braidholm Road		Roadside	20.2				

## 2.4 Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

- 2.4.1 Nitric Oxide and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) are produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion, especially at high temperature.
- 2.4.2 The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) take 1x1km sampling of NO<sub>x</sub> from Road Transport. As would be expected, the results indicate higher concentrations along main roads and within the urban areas. Figure 6 illustrates the annual NO<sub>x</sub> readings and shows these in relation to the main roads and urban areas.
- 2.4.3 The 2009 levels of NO<sub>x</sub> recorded along the main trunk of the M77 are less than levels recorded in previous years. This is not true where the M77 crosses through into the more urban area at the boundary with Glasgow Council. Tailbacks from this point are common during rush hours.
- 2.4.4 Concentrations are also higher in the urban areas, of note is the increase along Clarkston Road to the north east of the authority.

Figure 6: NO<sub>x</sub> 1x1Km (Tonnes)



Notes

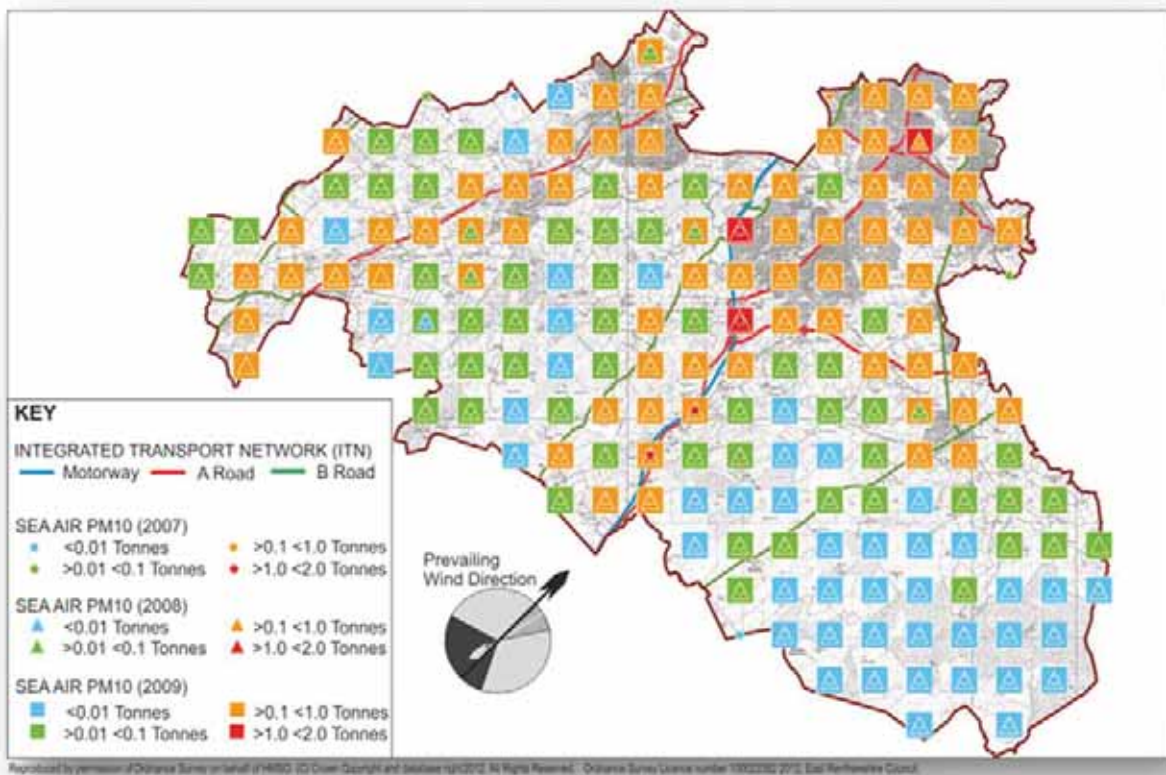
*Improvements to the method of collection and analysis of data from the NAEI does not allow for direct comparisons to be made between annual results.*



## 2.5 Particulate Matter <10µm (PM10)

- 2.5.1 The PM10 (particles measuring 10µm or less) standard was designed to identify those particles likely to be inhaled by humans, and PM10 has become the generally accepted measure of particulate material in the atmosphere in the UK and in Europe. Particulate pollution can harm the respiratory and cardiovascular systems, and is linked to asthma and mortality. All road transport emits PM10, but diesel vehicles emit a greater mass of particulate per vehicle kilometre.
- 2.5.2 Figure 8 shows the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory records for PM10 since 1007. The data is presented on a map with the main road network in East Renfrewshire.
- 2.5.3 As would be expected, levels are greater along the road network and in urban areas.

Figure 7: PM10 (Tonnes)



Notes

*Improvements to the method of collection and analysis of data from the NAEI does not allow for direct comparisons to be made between annual results.*

### 3 BIODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

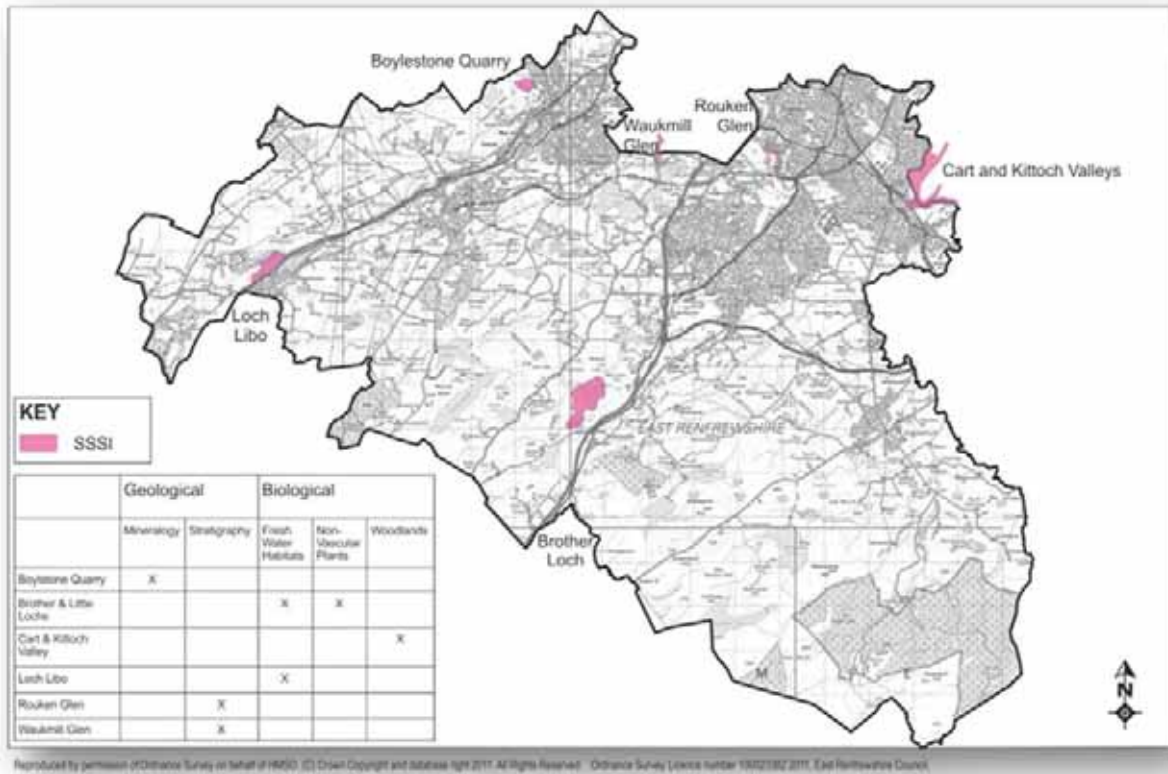
#### 3.1 East Renfrewshire's Designated Sites

- 3.1.1 With its ample green areas East Renfrewshire is rich in biodiversity. Found throughout the Authority there are:
- 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
  - 2 designated Gardens and Designed Landscapes
  - 105 Sites of Nature Conservation
  - 5 Conservation Areas
  - 68 Tree Preservation Areas

#### 3.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

- 3.2.1 A SSSI is an area of land and water that Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) considers to be special for its plants, animals, habitats, its rocks or landforms, or a combination of such natural features.
- 3.2.2 The purpose of SSSIs is to safeguard and represent the diversity and geographic range of the natural features of Scotland, Great Britain and the EU member states.
- 3.2.3 Sites are designated under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and are therefore protected by law.
- 3.2.4 There are just over 1,440 SSSIs in Scotland, 6 of these Sites of Special Scientific Interest are located in East Renfrewshire:
- Three of these sites are protected due to the interest in the underlying rock mineralogy and stratigraphy.
  - One site is designated because of its woodland habitat.
  - Two sites are protected for their fresh water habitats with one also having associated plants of interest.
- 3.2.5 The number of SSSIs and the area they cover have not declined over the last 2 years. This indicates that the protection afforded to these areas is being upheld through the planning process.
- 3.2.6 Two of the sites were considered to be in an unfavourable condition on the last assessment:
- Cart and Kittoch Valley (woodland habitat): invasive non-native species impeding regeneration of native species.
  - Loch Libo (fresh water habitat): extent of the invasive non-native Canadian pondweed on site.

Figure 8: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



### 3.3 Boylestone Quarry

Site Code		Site Area
250		8.22ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Mineralogy	Mineralogy of Scotland	Notified feature
Visit Date	Last Assessed Site Condition	
12/03/2008	Favourable Maintained	

Figure 9: Aerial Photo of Boylestone Quarry SSSI



#### 3.3.1 DESCRIPTION

3.3.2 Boylestone Quarry, lying less than 1 km north-west of Barrhead, contains three thick lava flows, of the Clyde Plateau that exhibit varying stages of magnetic evolution and consequently differ in the minerals they contain. Copper minerals (including native copper) greenockite (cadmium sulphide) and a large variety of zeolites (complex hydrated sodium potassium and calcium alumino-silicates) have been recorded but the main mineralogical interest lies in the truly excellent specimens of prehnite (calcium aluminium silicate) for which Boylestone is well known.

#### 3.3.3 NOTIFICATION HISTORY

- First notified under the 1949 Act: 1973
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 06 April 1984
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 17 July 2007

### 3.3.4 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2007)

1) *To maintain the condition and extent of the geological interest.*

Ensure sampling from exposures only takes place in accordance with the Geological Code and wherever possible photographs rather than samples should be taken. A policy of responsible collection of samples should be employed and signage reflecting this erected, particularly in the western section of the site. Retention of signage will be an issue to resolve and may require signs to be bolted to rock

2) *To keep exposures clearly visible and maintain access.*

Safeguard outcrops from the encroachment of trees, and obstruction by other means, be removing you trees and saplings. Ensure that access is maintained to the key exposures, in the western and north-western faces to the quarry, to facilitate education and research and that access to the site follows the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC).

3.3.5 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:

3.3.6 Restoration/infill: If the quarry is to be eventually restored, at that point it will be necessary to ensure that the western and north-western faces, including in particular the projecting crag on the north face, remain exposed, easily accessible and safe, so that the site can be visited for educational and research purposes. Infill of the entire quarry will not be acceptable from an Earth Heritage point of view.

3.3.7 Geological collecting: The mineral resource of the site has been gradually eroded over the years and visitors should not remove large numbers of mineral samples from the site. Unfortunately collecting is difficult to police except in those cases where SNH is contacted first. At present, specimen collecting should be allowed. However, it will be necessary to monitor the condition of the site carefully, and if the interest of the site is being seriously affected through collecting then other methods may have to be employed. Efforts should be made to deter irresponsible collectors. This could be achieved by: a) using signage (which could discourage indiscriminate collecting and highlight the geological significance of the site); and b) localised construction of fencing to deter access by unauthorised collectors to the most sensitive rock faces.



### 3.4 Brother and Little Lochs

Site Code		Site Area
264		49.1ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Bryophytes	Varnished hook-moss ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> )	Notified feature
Standing open water and canals	Oligotrophic loch	Notified feature
Visit Date	Last Assessed Site Condition	
05/06/2004	Favourable Maintained	

Figure 10: Aerial Photo of Brother and Little Lochs SSSI



#### 3.4.1 DESCRIPTION

- 3.4.2 Brother and Little Lochs, situated approximately five kilometres to the southwest of Newton Mearns, contains the nationally scarce varnished hook-moss *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* and the best example of oligotrophic (poor in mineral nutrients) open water bodies and complex emergent vegetation communities within west central Scotland.
- 3.4.3 Hook-moss is protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive.
- 3.4.4 Emergent vegetation consists of a range of complex stands, dominated by reed and sedge communities together with characteristic graduated zones of

shoreweed *Littorella uniflora*, water lobelia *Lobelia dormanna* and quillwort *Isoetes lacustris*.

3.4.5 The varnished hook-moss *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* (formally known as slender green feather moss *Drepanocladus vernicosus*) is a medium-sized straggling moss of base-rich flushes and springs in lowland sedge fens and occurs at this site around inflow springs feeding Little Loch.

3.4.6 Part of the area surrounding the lochs contains mildly acid grassland, rich in mountain pansy *Viola lutea*. This nutrient-poor grassland provides an important buffer to protect the existing nutrient-status of the lochs. The islands in Brother Loch support native woodland remnants, including Scots Pine.

### 3.4.7 NOTIFICATION HISTORY

- First notified under the 1949 Act: 1953
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 03 May 1983
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 27 May 2009

### 3.4.8 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2009)

- 1) *To maintain the nutrient poor open water body with its diversity of existing aquatic and associated habitats by restricting sources of nutrient enrichment and controlling stock access to the loch margin, where required.*

During previous site surveys several more indicative of mesotrophic (nutrient rich) conditions, e.g. amphibious bistort *Persicaria amphibian* and the invasive species Canadian pondweed *Elodea Canadensis* have been found. Considerable algal growth, particularly on Brother Loch, has also been observed. This may be a result of naturally occurring influences (e.g. underlying geology) or may be a result of nutrient enrichment at the site. Any nutrient enrichment can cause a rapid reduction in species diversity and may cause suppression of less vigorous and more notable flora species. Possible sources of nutrients in the catchment need to be identified so that possible solutions to reduce the nutrients entering the loch can be identified.

The nutrient-poor grassland found within the site provides an important buffer to protect the existing nutrient-status of the lochs and therefore there should be no direct application of pesticides, artificial or organic fertiliser in this marginal area, nor overstocking of cattle or sheep, not supplementary feeding.

Continual low level grazing by cattle, on waterside margins, can produce benefits, as they tend to be less selective and eat a wider range of coarser plants than sheep, so the effect of grazing is more evenly spread, This is beneficial for seeding establishment by preventing domination of more invasive plants and may help to slow succession.



Limited poaching also helps to provide muddy areas beneficial for wildlife, particularly invertebrates and for providing valuable feeding for wildfowl and waders. However, if there is excessive grazing it can reduce species diversity and cause erosion, as is visible on the eastern bank of Little Loch. While livestock should be controlled to prevent these negative impacts on vulnerable vegetation the total removal of grazing is undesirable. If grazing is prevented altogether scrub will probably begin to encroach. Supplementary feeding can be damaging and should be avoided in semi-natural habitats. It introduces nutrients and foreign seed and encourages poaching around the feeding areas. Supplementary feeding is taking place outwith the site but there is concern that run-off, bearing nutrients and seed from fields, may be affecting the site.

2) *To maintain and conserve the populations of varnished hook-moss Hamatocaulis vernicosus and other notable species of flora*, by ensuring that current water level regimes and inflow streams are maintained and that cattle grazing is not intensified. Feeding of cattle should not take place near any of the varnished hook-moss sites. Fishery activities should also avoid impinging on the moss sites and water movement should not be impeded.

3.4.9 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:

3.4.10 Natural succession: Open water is often colonised by vegetation from the water's edge, forming floating rafts on which peat can accumulate (basin bogs). Natural succession from wet habitats to dry habitats is often hastened by the introduction of nutrients either in water, or delivered as agricultural fertiliser or manure. At present there encroachment is not a threat as the water level is sufficiently near the surface to deter it and grazing may also be reducing this threat.

3.4.11 Recreational use: Erosion of the Loch bank in places can be attributed to fishing activities through both trampling and clearance of vegetation in areas along the margin of the lochs. Building of angling platforms and limiting the number of anglers using the site could help reduce damage to the loch bank. It has been agreed there will be no fishing activities in the most sensitive area at the southern end of Little Loch. There is concern over disturbance to wintering and breeding birds by the use of boats for fishing purposes. Boat use is currently monitored to assess impacts, particularly on the areas of emergent and floating vegetation and inshore areas which provide shelter for the birds. Boats should not be used during the bird breeding season (May-Aug).

### 3.5 Cart and Kittoch Valleys

Site Code		Site Area
340		47.47ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Broad-leaved mixed and yew woodland	Upland and mixed ash woodland	Notified feature
Visit Date	Last Assessed Site Condition	
12/03/2008	Unfavourable Declining	

Figure 11: Aerial Photo of Cart and Kittoch Valleys SSSI



#### 3.5.1 DESCRIPTION

3.5.2 Cart and Kittoch Valleys, lying to the north of Busby, encompasses and areas of mixed deciduous gorge woodland fringing the river Cart and its tributary the Kittoch. It is also one of the largest areas of semi-natural woodland within the greater Glasgow area. The woodland is dominated by ash, oak, birch, and wych elm with a diverse ground flora including wood anemone, broad leaved helleborine, dog's mercury, primrose and sanicle.

### 3.5.3 NOTIFICATION HISTORY

- First notified under the 1949 Act: 1973
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 25 September 1984 (with an increase in area of approx 2ha)
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 12 February 2009

### 3.5.4 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2009)

*1) To Maintain, and where possible, enhance the upland mixed ash woodland habitat by ensuring that the Native Woodland Management Plan is implemented across the whole of the SSSI and that stock proof fencing is erected and maintained around the site to prevent grazing.*

The Native Woodland Management Plan contains proposals for dealing with the lack of native regeneration, grazing impact and invasive species with the aim of improving the condition of this site.

The site is browsed by deer and cattle occasionally enter the site from adjacent land. Grazing impacts upon the nature of ground vegetation and will also inhibit tree regeneration. Many areas of the woodland are not enclosed by stock-proof fencing, although some areas are protected by the site natural topography. While livestock should be excluded to promote native woodland regeneration, the total removal of grazing is undesirable. The removal of grazing may result in a closed canopy, reducing the potential for woodland regeneration, the loss of species diversity and the spread of non-native trees and invasive species e.g. bracken and rosebay willowherb, which dominates some grassland areas. Grassland habitats are desirable in their own right as home to uncommon plant species and for their role in the lifecycle of certain invertebrate species.

*2) To control the spread of invasive species, in particular bracken and rosebay willowherb and non-native tree regeneration by removing young trees and saplings and dense bracken patches where necessary.*

The non-native species beech is regenerating freely, particularly within the gorge woodland. If allowed to continue, this will eventually dominate the woodland. A small amount of sycamore is present, however this does not pose a problem at present. The removal of beech regeneration should be undertaken, by removing young trees and saplings, as they are not component species of the woodland. They then to out-compete native species if they remain within the site. Beech leaf litter will also smother native ground flora. Removing the non-native shrub species is also important as they can shade out the native ground flora species associated with mixed ash woodland. One or two dense patches of bracken are present within the woodland, encouraged by burning. The removal of beech regeneration and dense bracken patches will help promote native tree regeneration.

There are some open grassland areas within the SSSI boundary which provide additional diversity within the site. However, two of these areas within the Netherton Braes section have been affected by invasive rosebay willowherb and coarse grasses. In addition, one of these areas is slowly

being encroached by hawthorn scrub. Rosebay willowherb removal will ensure that the open grassland areas are able to remain species rich. A mowing/strimming programme may have to be introduced to ensure that the grasslands remain open in the absence of grazing. Some active management of the grassland areas has occurred, such as cutting, and removal of willowherb and hawthorn.

- 3.5.5 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:
- 3.5.6 Access: Access to the site is difficult, the main entrance being through Linn cemetery. Other entrance points are more awkward, due to the difficult terrain. There is a bridge near the gas substation; however this is not open to the public. The path through the gorge woodland sections can be treacherous in bad weather and the valley sides are fairly steep
- 3.5.7 Human Impacts: Extensive accidental or deliberate burning occurs within the SSSI, particularly within the Netherton Braes woodland and the old meadow. Rubbish dumping is also a cause for concern as it is unsightly and may also be a potential source of invasive non-native plant species. Third party burning and dumping of rubbish should be discouraged.

### 3.6 Loch Libo

Site Code		Site Area
994		17.82ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Standing open water and canals	Eutrophic loch	Notified feature
Visit Date	Last Assessed Site Condition	
04/06/2004	Unfavourable Declining	

Figure 12: Aerial Photo of Loch Libo SSSI



#### 3.6.1 DESCRIPTION

3.6.2 Loch Libo, lying approximately 300 meters north of Uplawmoor, is a eutrophic loch with aquatic and emergent plant communities. It is the best example of a eutrophic loch in East Renfrewshire and is relatively undisturbed.

3.6.3 The nationally scarce cowbane *Cicuta virosa* is present as are locally uncommon species such as greater tussock sedge *Carex paniculata* and lesser pond sedge *Carex acutiformis*. The nationally uncommon species lesser tussock sedge *Carex diandra*, water sedge *Carex aquatilis*, slender sedge *Carex acuta* and water parsnip *Berula erecta* are also present within the site.



3.6.4 The condition of the natural feature is unfavourable, declining due to the extent of the invasive non-native Canadian pondweed on site.

### 3.6.5 NOTIFICATION HISTORY

- First notified under the 1949 Act: renotified 1972
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 1984
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 07 December 2007

### 3.6.6 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2007)

1) To enhance the condition of the eutrophic loch habitat by ensuring the loch and associated habitats continue to receive a supply of relatively unpolluted water, especially the present high levels of water from the springs; reduce the percentage of *Elodea canadensis* without the use of chemicals and ensure access to the site follows the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC).

3.6.7 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:

3.6.8 Hydrology: The Thorter Burn, which drains from the Shillford area, also runs into the loch and has a history of pollution further up stream.

3.6.9 Tree Planting: The woodland consists of a mix of broad-leaved trees with a high percentage of non-natives. Tree regeneration must not hinder the springs flowing into the loch or cause enrichment from mulches.

### 3.7 Rouken Glen

Site Code		Site Area
1384		3.71ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Stratigraphy	Lower Carboniferous [Dinantian-Namurian (part)]	Notified feature
Visit Date	Last Assessed Site Condition	
08/02/2008	Favourable Maintained	

Figure 13: Aerial Photo of Rouken Glen SSSI



This image is an extract from the millennium map™, which is copyright Getmapping plc.

#### 3.7.1 DESCRIPTION

3.7.2 Rouken Glen lying just over 3km to the east of Barrhead together with Waulkmill Glen provides complementary sections in the rocks of the Upper Limestone Formation of Arnsbergian age, formed around 320 million years ago. These are the best available sites for this rock interval in the central Coalfield-Stirling outcrops, and as such are essential stratigraphic sites. Together these sites show a section between the Index Limestones and the Calmy Limestones, each locality showing sedimentary and paleontological differences and variations within this interval. These are key sites for studies of Arnsbergian (uppermost Lower Carboniferous) rocks in Scotland.



**3.7.3 NOTIFICATION HISTORY**

- First notified under the 1949 Act: 1953 and 1973
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 21 March 1986 with a 2.7ha decrease
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 21 August 2007

**3.7.4 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2007)**

- 3.7.5 *1) To maintain exposure of and access to the key geological outcrops of Rouken Glen by ensuring sampling from exposures only takes place in accordance with the Geological Code. Outcrops should also be safeguarded from vegetation encroachment or other obstruction, and access to the site should follow the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC)*
- 3.7.6 *2) To develop the site's interpretative potential, for example by exploring the opportunities for the development of a geological/heritage trail.*
- 3.7.7 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:
- 3.7.8 Vegetation encroachment: Rhododendron bushes along the banks of the Auldhouse Burn threaten to obscure outcrops in some places and already hinder access. General tree felling and vegetation clearance would have a beneficial effect upon scientific interest, however during past storms a number of large trees have been blown over, in some cases close to the outcrops. The uprooting of root plates and trees in this manner could in some places damage or obscure the rock exposures.
- 3.7.9 Dams and weirs: The maintenance of the existing weirs and dams will not lead to negative impacts on the notified features however any new dam construction or rising of the height of existing weirs could lead to exposures being obscured by water.
- 3.7.10 Fossil Collecting: At present there is no evidence of fossil collecting having taken place. The fossil material present on the site is not considered to be rare or unusual enough to be particularly appealing to collectors. Small-scale amateur collecting of loose material in the bed of the burn, should it occur, would not be damaging to the notified interest.

### 3.8 Waulkmill Glen

Site Code		Site Area
1599		4.96ha
Feature Category	Feature	Statutory Interest
Stratigraphy	Lower Carboniferous [Dinantian-Namurian (part)]	Notified feature
Visit Date		Last Assessed Site Condition
08/02/2008		Favourable Maintained

Figure 14: Aerial Photo of Waulkmill Glen SSSI



#### 3.8.1 DESCRIPTION

- 3.8.2 Waulkmill Glen, lying just over 1km to the east of Barrhead, together with Rouken Glen provides complementary sections in the rocks of the Upper Limestone Formation of Arnsbergian age, formed around 320 million years ago. These are the best available sites for this rock interval in the Central Coalfield-Stirling outcrops, and as such are essential stratigraphic sites. Together these sites show a section between the Index Limestones and Calmy Limestones, each locality showing sedimentary and palaeontological differences and variations within this interval. These are key sites for studies of Arnsbergian (uppermost Lower Carboniferous) rock in Scotland.

### 3.8.3 NOTIFICATION HISTORY

- First notified under the 1949 Act: 1957 and 1973
- Re-notified under the 1981 Act : 4 August 1986 with a 5ha decrease
- Notification reviewed under the 2004 Act: 23 April 2009

### 3.8.4 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGEMENT (2009)

1) *To maintain exposure of and access to the key geological outcrops of Waulkmill Glen* by ensuring sampling from exposures only takes place in accordance with the Geological Code. Outcrops should also be safeguarded from vegetation encroachment or other obstruction, and access to the site should follow the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC).

Trees have fallen across the burn in places, which, in addition to dense vegetation, can occasionally impede access to exposures, therefore an element of tree and general vegetation control will have a beneficial effect upon the scientific interest.

Tipping of domestic waste has occurred and, although at present this access and can obscure exposures, therefore tipping of any sort should be actively discouraged.

### 3.8.5 Other features affecting the natural features of the site:

3.8.6 Dam Construction: The raising of the water levels in the glen through the construction of dam-like water retaining structures across the burn, would lead to the loss of outcrops. Consequently there should be no construction which would effectively dam the burn. In addition, the height of any existing weirs should not be raised. The demolition of weirs or dams is unlikely to damage the scientific interest, provided the resulting debris is removed from the site and not dumped within the burn or upon the outcrops.

3.8.7 Fossil Collecting: The fossil material present on the site is not considered to be rare or unusual enough to be particularly appealing to collectors. Small-scale amateur collecting of loose material in the bed of the burn, should it occur, would not be damaging to the notified interest.

### 3.9 Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINC)

- 3.9.1 SINCS are currently under review and will be assessed once the review is completed.

### 3.10 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)

- 3.10.1 Figure 15 highlights the 68 blanket Tree Preservation Order areas in force in East Renfrewshire. These areas require consent from the Council to undertake tree works. Since SEA monitoring started in 2008 there has been no change in these areas. This would imply that restrictions under planning on tree works has resulted in areas being protected, maintaining their status.

Figure 15: Areas Covered by Tree Preservation Orders

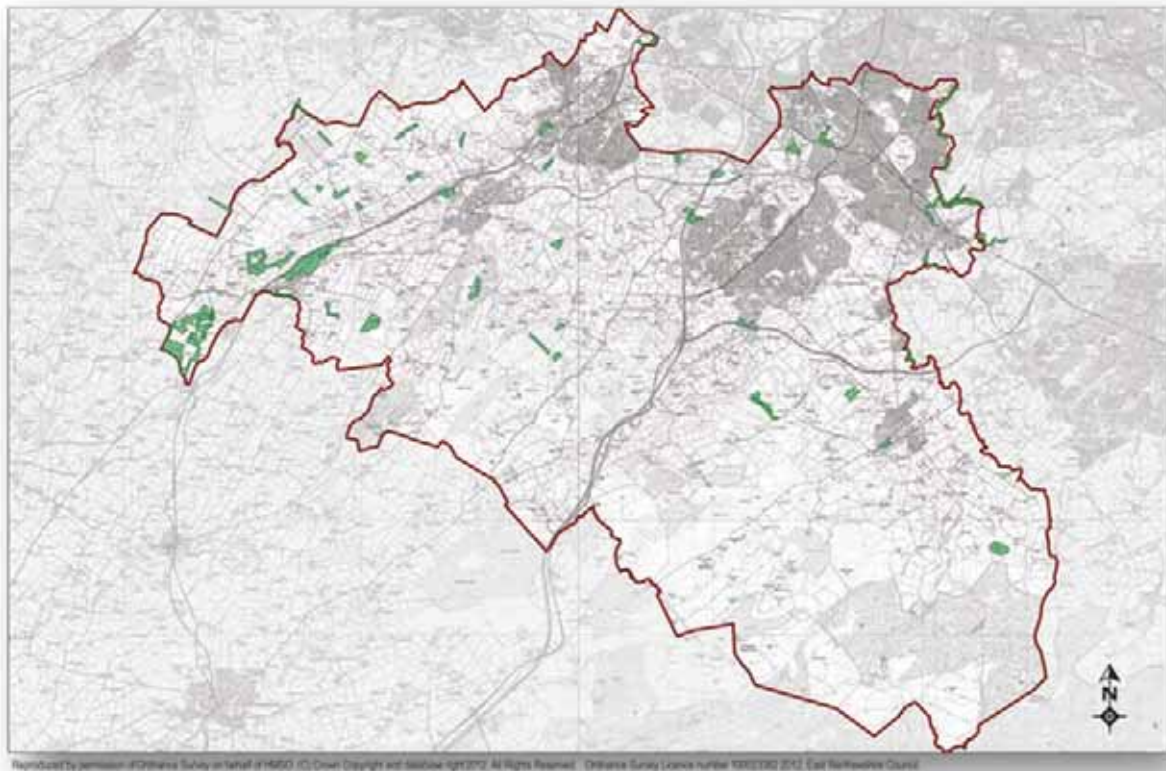


### 3.11 Ancient Woodland

- 3.11.1 There are pockets of ancient woodland scattered across East Renfrewshire which are identified in the Scottish Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI). These are presented in Figure 16. There is no legislation specifically protecting ancient woodland, however Scottish Planning Policy identifies it as an important and irreplaceable national resource that should be protected and enhanced.

- 3.11.2 Some areas of ancient woodland fall within tree preservation order areas and SINCs.

Figure 16: Areas of Ancient Woodland



### 3.12 Projects Promoting Biodiversity

- 3.12.1 East Renfrewshire is one of three Councils forming a Local Biodiversity Action Plan partnership. The partnership has produced a Local Biodiversity Action Plan which identifies priorities to deliver projects designed to maintain the diversity of wildlife across all three Councils. There are 23 separate Action Plans as follows:

#### 3.12.2 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs):

- Dwarf Shrub Heath
- Mires
- Unimproved Grasslands
- Rivers and Streams
- Standing Waters
- Broad-leaved and Mixed Woodland
- Urban Area
- Scrub



**3.12.3 Species Action Plans (SAPs):**

- Butterfly Orchids (Greater and Lesser)
- Common Juniper
- Spignel
- Atlantic salmon
- Waxcap Mushrooms
- Hen Harrier
- Brown hare
- Lesser Whitethroat
- Otter
- Common Pipistrelle/Sopranmo
- Pipistrelle Bat
- Aspen
- Green Hairstreak
- Butterfly
- House Sparrow
- Mountain Hare
- Water Vole

3.12.4 Examples of habitat enhancement projects within East Renfrewshire include:

3.12.5 Dams to Darnley Country Park

- Habitat enhancement surveys for invertebrates and water vole, conducted as part of the works for a path construction within the Park. Enhancements of watercourses for the water vole being investigated.
- There is a grassland management within the Park to encourage butterfly orchids.
- Wildflower meadow management in Scottish Water owned land at Dams to Darnley.
- Planting of scrub and hedgerows in Scottish Water and East Renfrewshire Council owned land.
- Bat surveys and public events to increase knowledge and understanding.

3.12.6 Whitelee Windfarm

- Waxcap mushrooms recorded in the Carrot area of the windfarm as well as Knockenbeg hill.
- Hen Harriers found and work is being undertaken to improve habitat through the Whitelee Habitat Management Group.
- Brown Hare is present but currently no specific actions being taken.
- Otter present but no specific actions being taken. Monitoring/searching for refugia has been carried out by the ranger service.
- Soprano pipistrelle bat maternity roost identified at Airtnoch Farm by WCRS in 2011 and reported to local bat group and SNH. Owners provided advice on legal status and management implications of species presence within farm house. Roost also reported to SPR ecologist.
- There has been one sighting of the Green Hairstreak Butterfly however further information needed for a more definite identification.
- Water Vole present on windfarm.

3.12.7 Other areas

- A woodland management plan is in place for Waulkmill Glen.
- Planting of native woodland within an area of urban greenspace at Capelrig/Leslie Avenue, Newton Mearns. This project has received funding from the Scottish Rural Development Programme and is match funded by the Council.

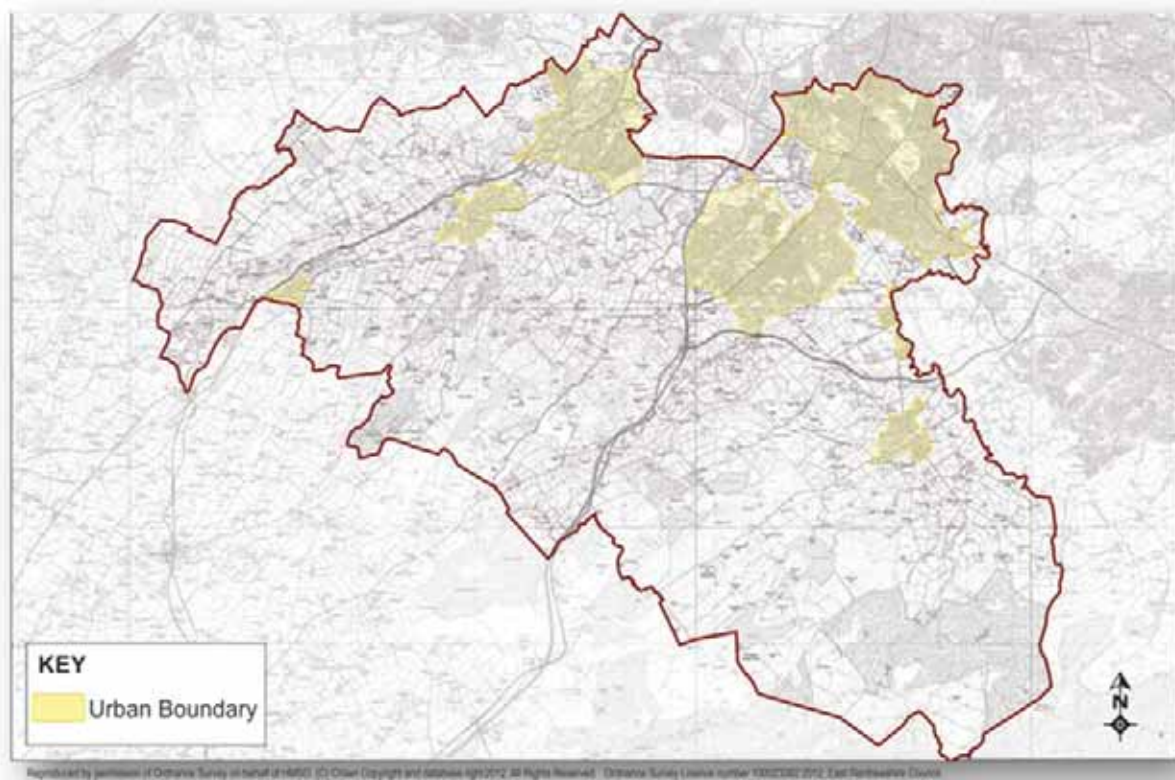


## 4 LANDSCAPE

### 4.1 Urban and Rural Split

- 4.1.1 East Renfrewshire is primarily a rural Council with pockets of urban centres. The Council covers a total area of 17,379 hectares, of this approximately 2,563 hectares (~15%) are urban with the remaining 14,816 hectares (~85%) being rural.
- 4.1.2 Figure 17 below identifies the urban areas within the council boundary.

Figure 17: Urban Boundaries



### 4.2 Greenbelt

- 4.2.1 Figure 18 shows a large area of greenbelt sweeping across the authority from east to west with smaller pockets to along the northern edge of the boundary. The total area of land identified as greenbelt is around 9,251 hectares. This equates to just over half the authority area falling within an area designated as greenbelt.
- 4.2.2 Annual monitoring shows that applications for development are being made in the greenbelt area

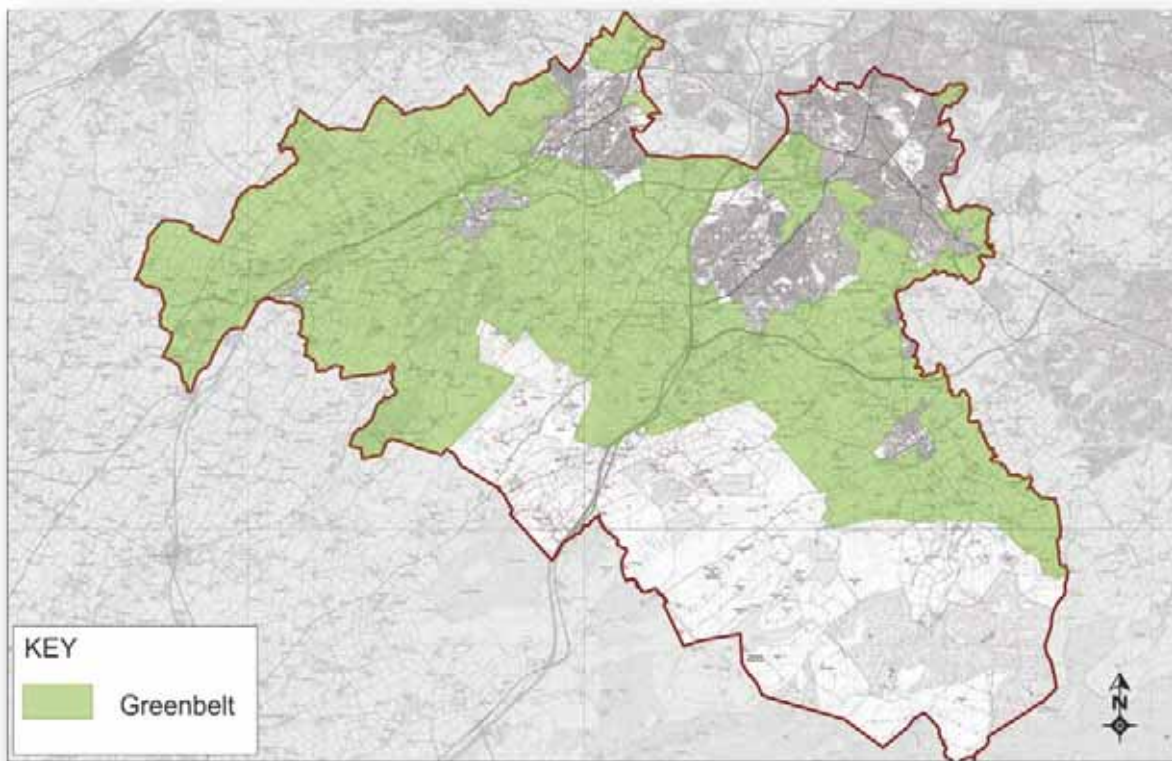
Table 3: Applications in the Greenbelt Area

Year	Number of Applications made in the greenbelt*	Number of applications granted permission in the greenbelt
20011/12	58	42
2010/11	59	41

*\*Note the type of application ranges from new residential development, erection of extension to existing development, wind turbines to agricultural uses.*

4.2.3 Examples of greenbelt loss to development include Greenlaw (35ha) and Springfield Road (20ha).

Figure 18: Areas Identified as Greenbelt



### 4.3 Parks and Open Spaces

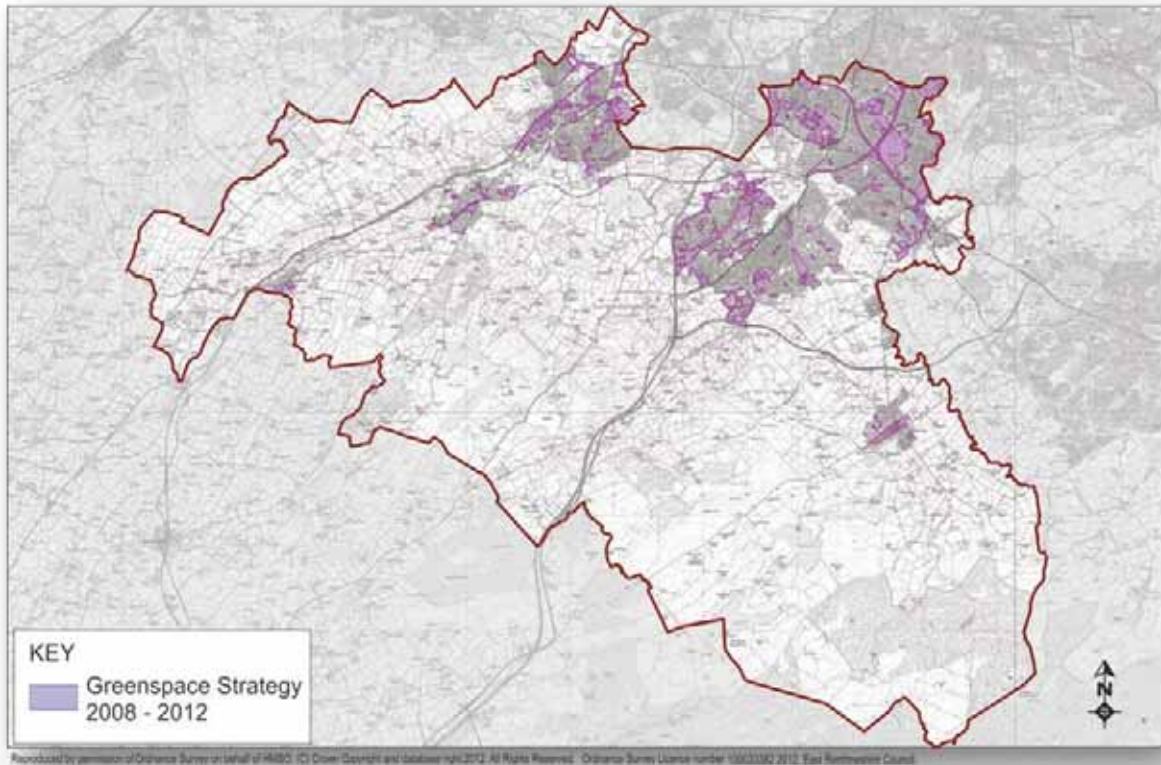
- 4.3.1 Greenspace is the range of different green spaces which are found in and around the settlements of East Renfrewshire. It is an important resource providing space for recreation and play, wildlife and environment, and enhancing the quality of the landscape within the settlements. It plays an important role in quality of life and how people use their local area<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.3.2 Greenspace can deliver a range of positive outcomes for the environment, people, health and economy.
- 4.3.3 Examples of greenspace include:
- Public parks and gardens
  - Private gardens or grounds/private greenspace
  - Amenity greenspace
  - Playspace for children and teenagers
  - Sports areas
  - Green corridors
  - Natural/semi-natural greenspace
  - Other functional greenspaces e.g. churchyards and cemeteries
- 4.3.4 The greenspace survey undertaken in 2004 describes a greenspace area of 699ha. This survey includes private gardens and grounds greater than 0.3ha. The 2008-12 greenspace strategy reports an area of 532ha. However this survey excludes gardens and grounds. Therefore the difference in publicly accessible open space over the years cannot be obtained from the available surveys.
- 4.3.5 The 532 hectares that have been identified as greenspace in the strategy equates to approximately 20% of the urban areas identified in section 3.1.
- 4.3.6 Figure 19 shows the areas of greenspace identified in the 2008-12 Greenspace Strategy.

### 4.4 Quality of Landscape Character

- 4.4.1 The landscape character assessment shows that there are 7 main urban areas within the authority. The rest of the authority is mainly farmland of one form or another.
- 4.4.2 Figure 20 shows the broad land use categories as identified in the 2005 landscape character assessment.

<sup>2</sup> East Renfrewshire Greenspace Strategy 2008-2012

Figure 19: Areas of Greenspace



## 4.5 Vacant and Derelict Land

- 4.5.1 Vacant land is land that is unused for purposes for which it is held and is views as an appropriate site for development. This land must either have had prior development on it or preparatory work has taken place in anticipation of future development. Derelict land (and buildings) is land so damaged by development that it is incapable of development for beneficial use without rehabilitation. In addition, the land must currently not be used for the purpose for which is it held or a use acceptable in the local plan. Land also qualifies as derelict if it has an unremedied previous use which could constrain future development<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.5.2 The 2012 vacant derelict land survey identified 44 sites covering an area of 55.28 hectares.
- 4.5.3 Analysis of historical data shows that:
- 39 sites have remained undeveloped since the 2010 survey
  - 40 sites have remained undeveloped since the 2011 survey
  - Only one site has been developed and removed from the list since 2010
  - One site was added in 2011
  - 4 sites were added in 2012

<sup>3</sup> Scottish Government, Vacant and Derelict Land - [www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)



Figure 20: Landscape Character Assessment

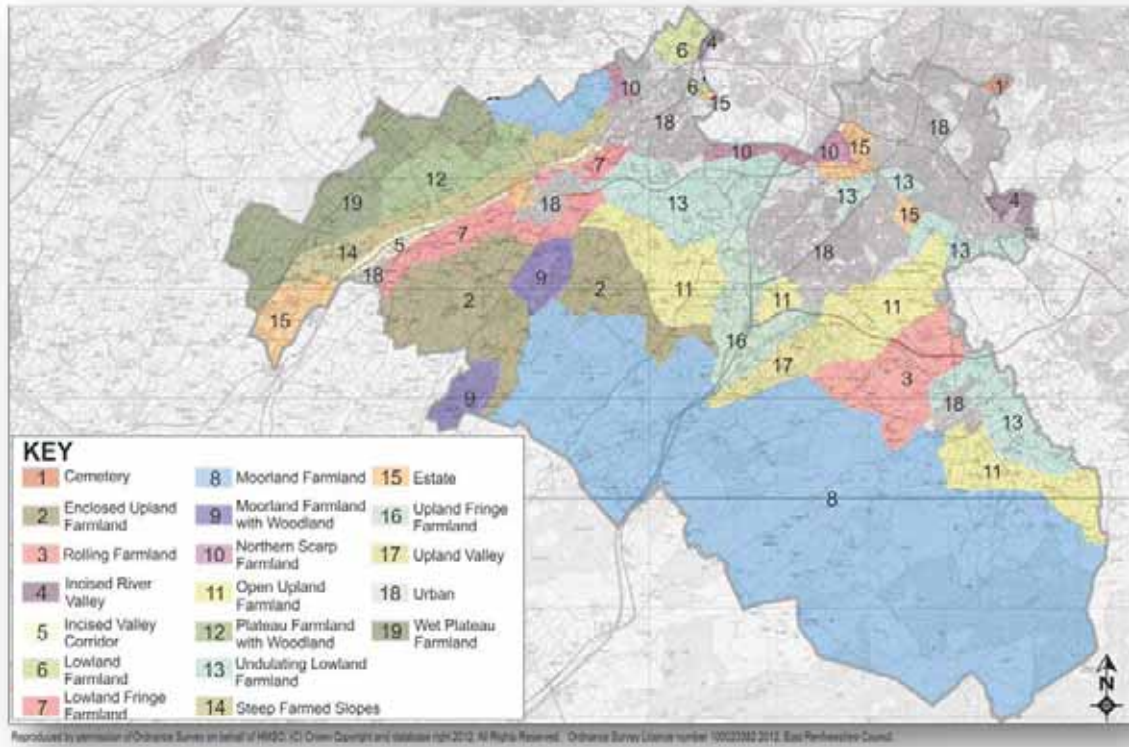


Figure 21: Vacant and Derelict Land

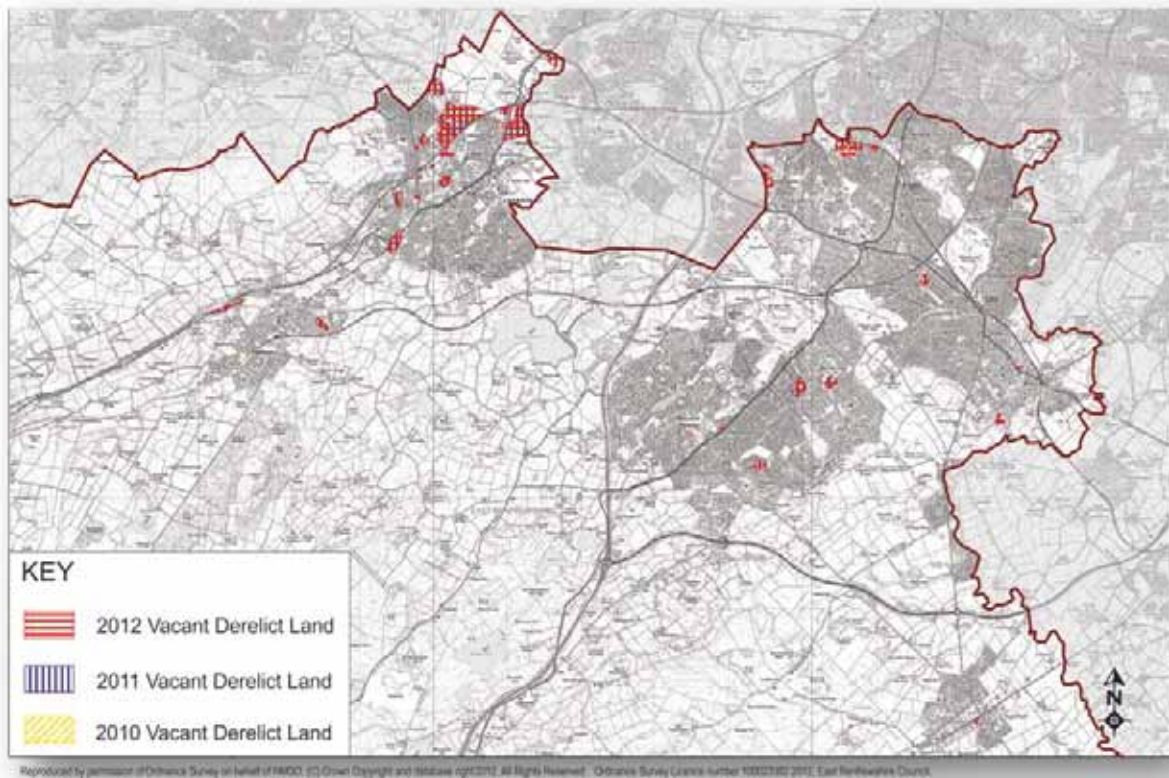


Table 4: Vacant and Derelict Sites

Survey Year	Number of Sites	Total Area
2010	40	54.04 ha
2011	40 (removal of 1 site and addition of 1 site)	54.24 ha
2012	44 (addition of 4 sites)	55.28 ha

4.5.4 Monitoring therefore shows an increase in the number and area of vacant derelict land sites with no recent redevelopment.

## 4.6 Greenfield/Brownfield Development

### 4.6.1 Industrial

4.6.2 The 2012 Industrial Land Supply is presented in Figure 22. This identifies land allocated for industrial use. Of the 19 sites identified:

- 10 Sites are on brownfield Land (13.35ha)
- 7 Sites are on greenfield Land (64.41 ha)
- 2 Sites are on mixed brown and greenfield Land (7.95 ha)

4.6.3 The majority (~58 ha) of the greenfield allocation is surrounding the M77 at Pollock/Ryat and Crookfur Road.

4.6.4 During the 2010/11 monitoring period 0.29 ha of brownfield was developed for Industrial use. This is an increase in the figures over the previous 2 years which saw no development. There was no development recorded on greenfield.

### 4.6.5 Residential

4.6.6 The 2012 Residential Land Supply is presented in Figure 23. This identifies land allocated for residential use. Of the 89 sites identified:

- 45 sites are on greenfield land (134 ha)
- 43 Sites are on brownfield land (60 ha)

4.6.7 During the 2010/11 monitoring period 3.88 ha of the allocated brownfield land was developed for residential use (103 units) and 0.47 ha (49 units) of greenfield land was developed for the same purpose.



Figure 22: Industrial Land Supply 2012

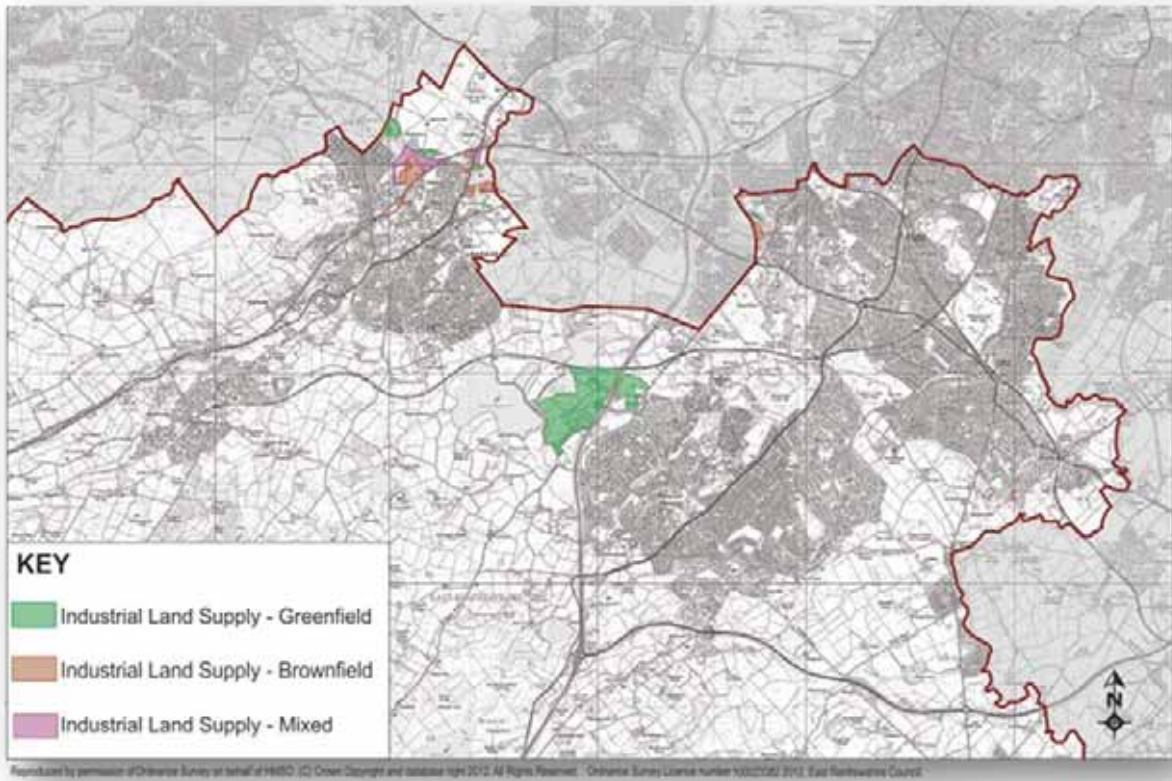
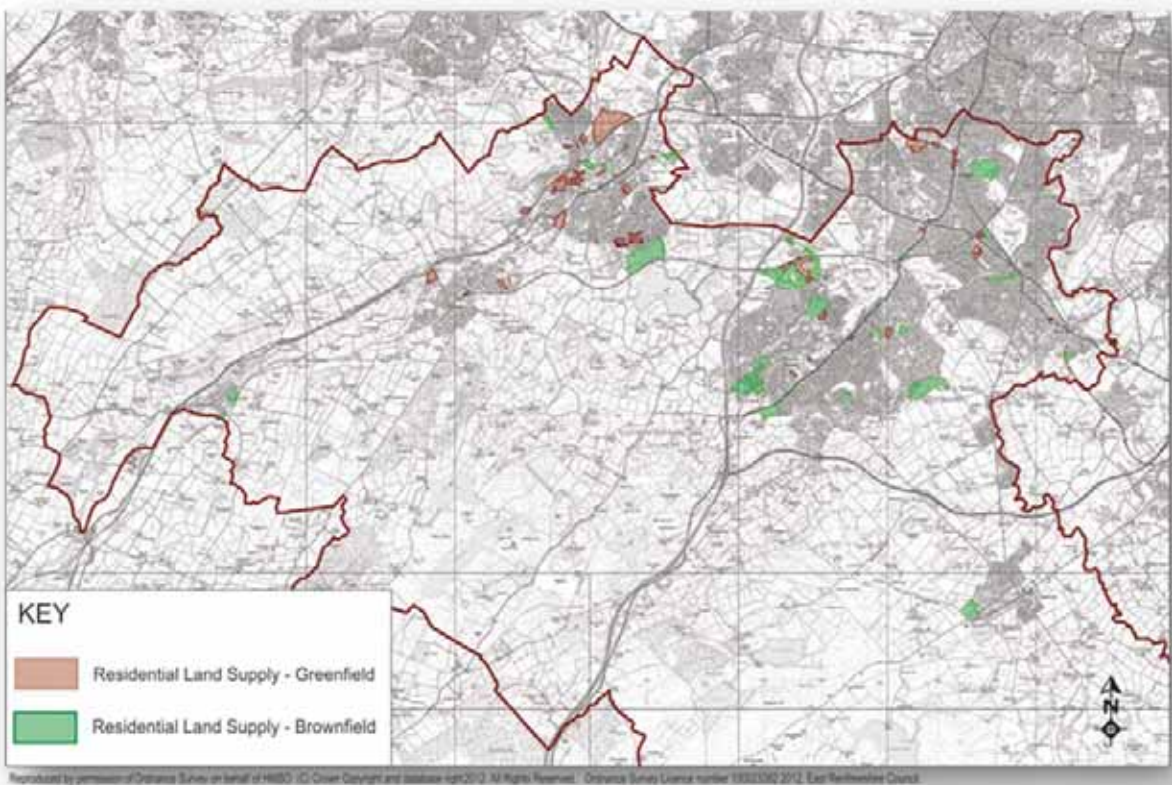


Figure 23: Residential Land Supply 2012

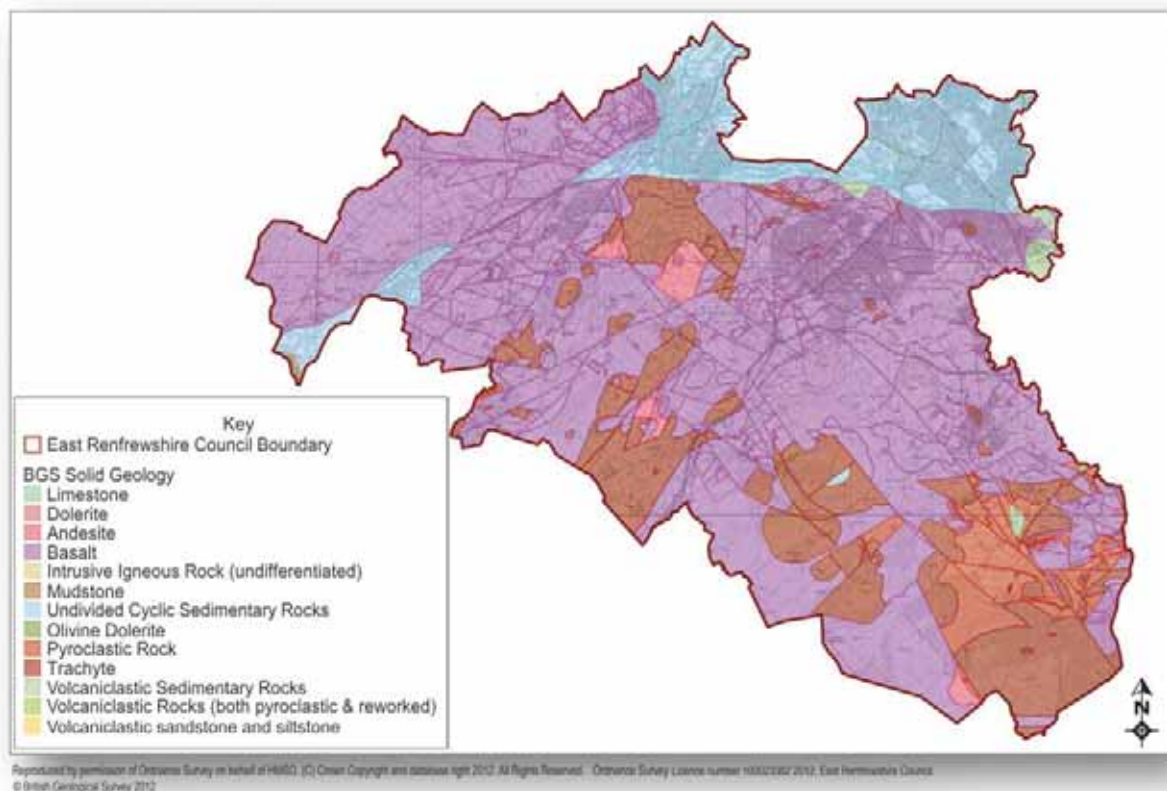


## 5 SOIL AND GEOLOGY

### 5.1 Solid Geology

- 5.1.1 The majority of East Renfrewshire sits upon Basalt of the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation. To the north beneath Giffnock, Thornliebank and Barrhead are undivided cyclic sedimentary rocks of the upper limestone formation interspersed with calmy limestone. This is also seen to the south west of the authority beneath Uplawmoor.
- 5.1.2 Busby sits on an area underlain by volcanoclastic sedimentary rock of the Kirkwood Formation.
- 5.1.3 Scatted throughout are Trachyte and Andesite intrusions.

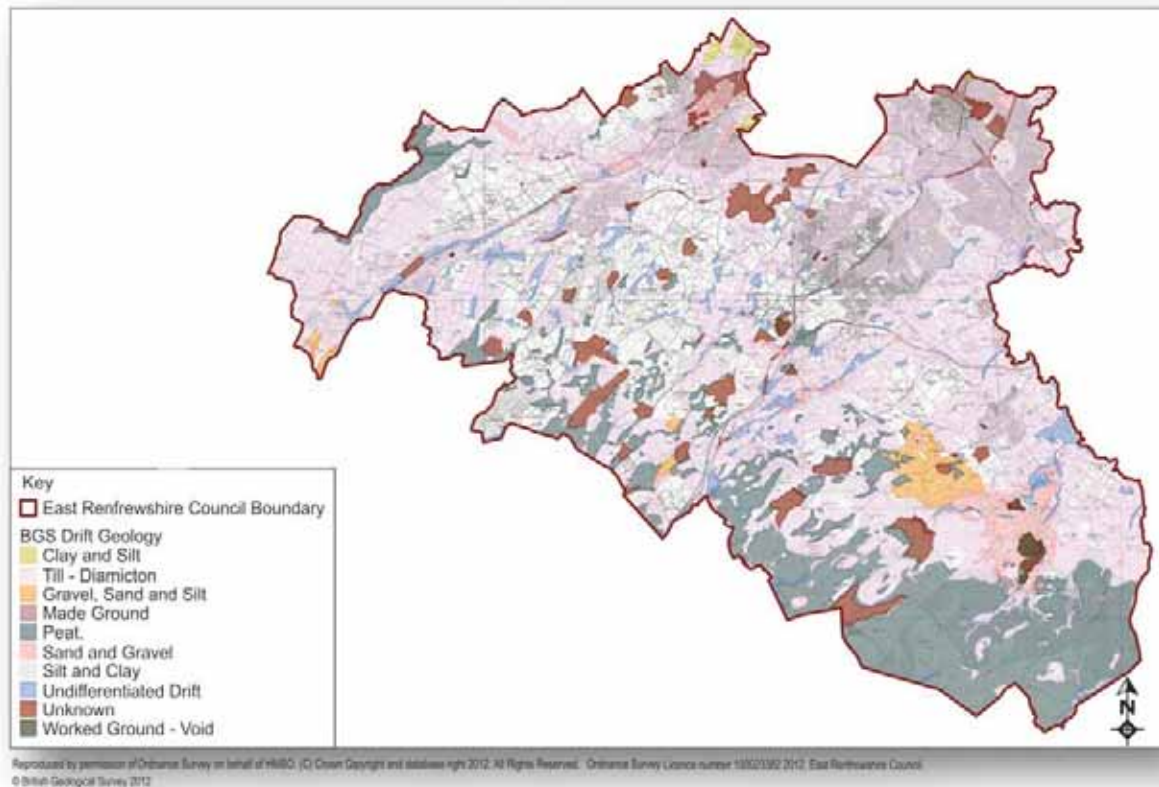
Figure 24: Solid Geology



### 5.2 Superficial Geology

- 5.2.1 The majority of the authority is covered by diamicton (poorly sorted sands and gravels) deposited as the glaciers of the last ice age melted. Peat lies to the South East (Whitelee) and North West.
- 5.2.2 Raised Marine deposits of sand & gravel and clay & silt are found to the north of the authority at Barrhead and Giffnock. Scattered along the edge of rivers are pockets of undifferentiated alluvium drift.

Figure 25: Superficial Geology



### 5.3 Contaminated Land

- 5.3.1 There are no formally identified contaminated land sites in East Renfrewshire. However the Environmental Health team hold a database of sites which have been identified as having the potential to be contaminated due to previous uses. There are 833 sites covering a total area of 519.23 ha which have been identified as having the potential to be contaminated.
- 5.3.2 Since 2009 no sites have been investigated and remediated under Part IIA of the Contaminated Land Regulations.

### 5.4 Radon

- 5.4.1 Radon is a natural radioactive gas, which enters buildings from the ground. Exposure to high concentrations increases the risk of lung cancer. Radon is the biggest source of human exposure to ionising radiation in the UK and is responsible for an estimated 1,100 lung cancer deaths a year (McColl et al., 2010). The Health Protection Agency (HPA) recommends that radon levels should be reduced in homes where the annual average is at or above 200 becquerels per cubic metre (200 Bq m<sup>-3</sup>). This is termed the Action Level.
- 5.4.2 The HPA recommends that parts of the country with less than a 1% chance of exceeding the Action Level will now be referred to as Lower probability areas; the terms Intermediate and Higher probability will be applied to areas with 1



– 10% chance and at least a 10% chance of exceeding the Action Level. The HPA recommends that householders in intermediate and higher probability radon areas should have measurements made of indoor radon concentration in their home.

- 5.4.3 Radiation monitoring is undertaken at seven sites in East Renfrewshire on a monthly basis.
- 5.4.4 This is conducted as part of the SCOTRAD programme (formally West of Scotland Environmental Radiation Monitoring Scheme), as organised by Glasgow Scientific Services.
- 5.4.5 All levels have been found to be within the normal background range.

Table 5: Radon Potential Classes and percentage bands<sup>4</sup>

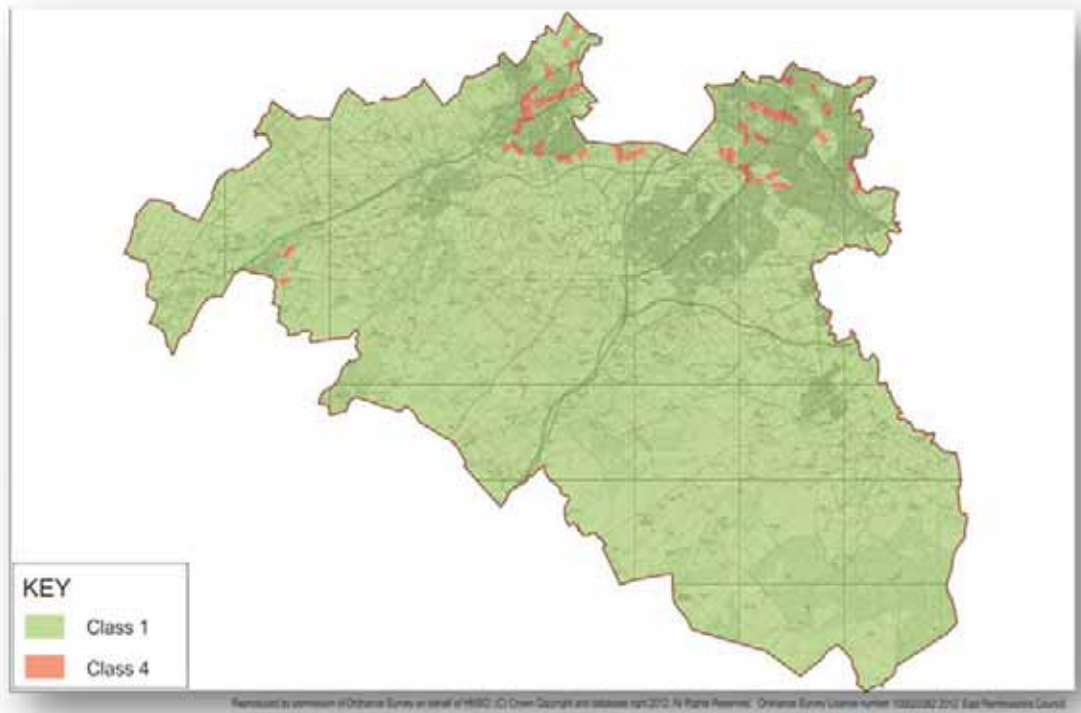
Radon Potential Class	Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level (Nominal percentage band)	Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level (Actual percentage band)
1	0-1	0 to 0.99999
2	1-3	1 to 2.99999
3	3-5	3 to 4.99999
4	5-10	5 to 9.99999
5	10-30	10 to 29.99999
6	30-100	30 to 100

## 5.5 Geological Features of Interest

- 5.5.1 East Renfrewshire is rich in geology. This is highlighted in the three SSSI noted for their important geological features:
- Boylestone Quarry (see section 2.1.1)
  - Rouken Glen (see section 2.1.5)
  - Waulkmill Glen (see section 2.1.6)
- 5.5.2 There is also a geology trail set up by UKRIGs in Rouken Glen Park allowing members of the public to learn more about the ground beneath their feet.

<sup>4</sup> User Guide for the HPA-BGS Joint Radon Potential Dataset for Great Britain, BGS 2012

Figure 26: Radon Class



## 6 WASTE

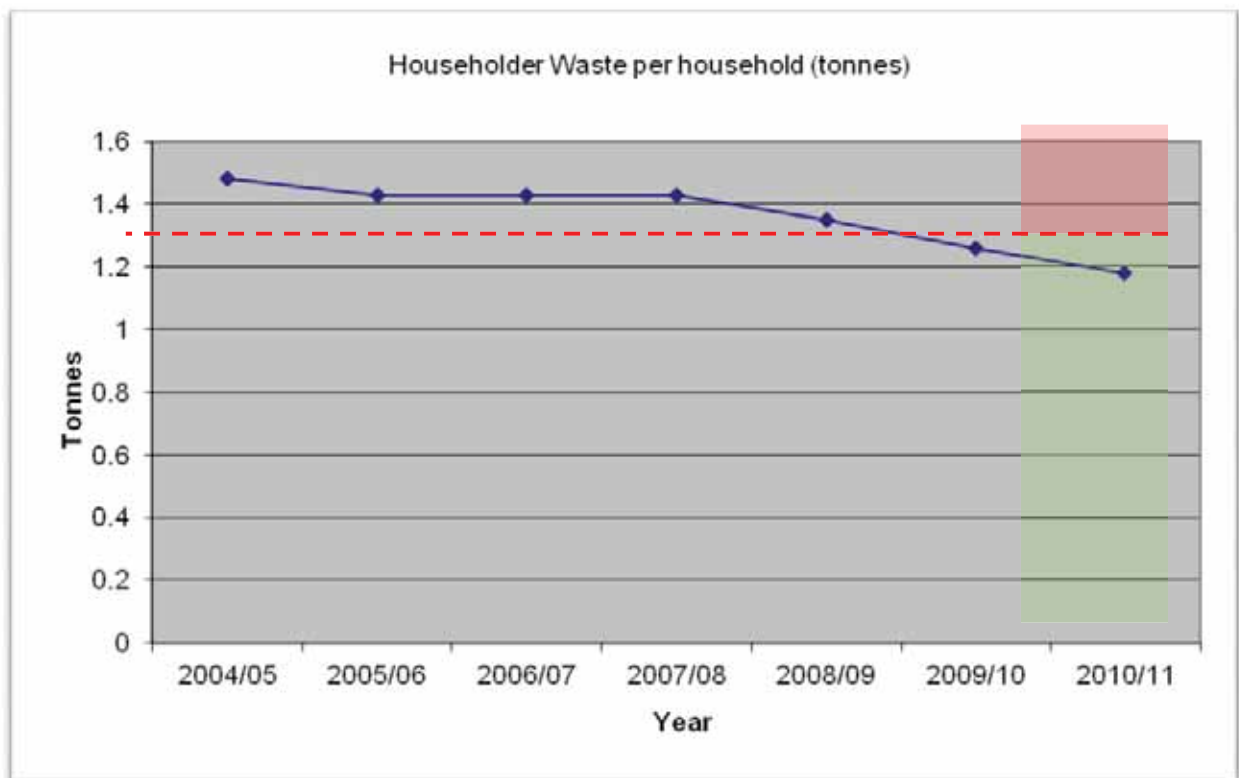
### 6.1 Householder Waster

6.1.1 The National Target for waste stipulates that the volume of waste generated for landfill should not exceed beyond the volume generated in 2010. The target for ERC has therefore been set at 1.26 tonnes for household waste and 2,855 tonnes for commercial waste.

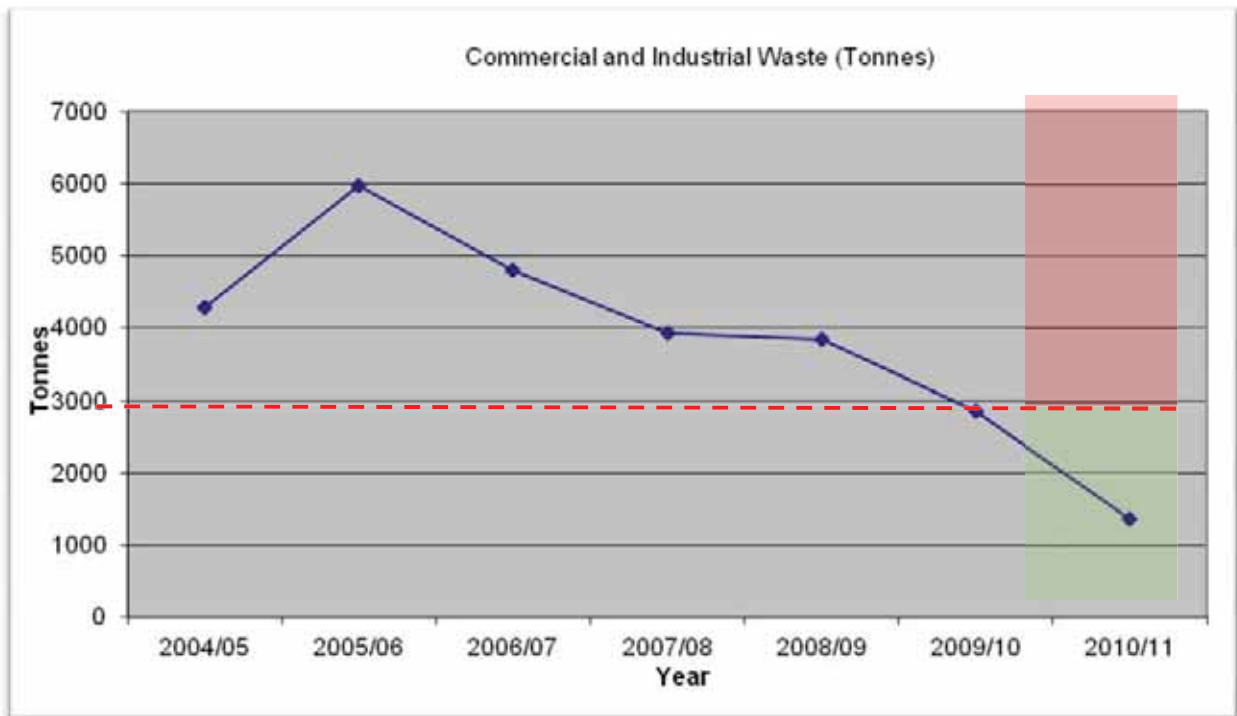
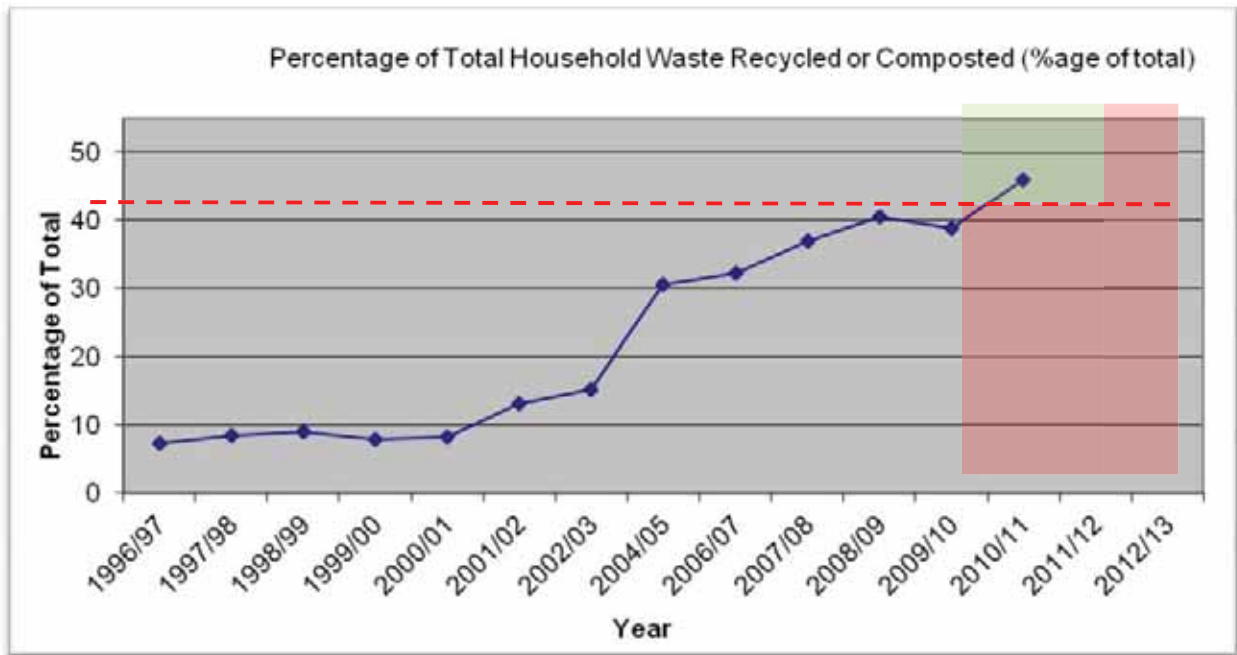
6.1.2 The percentage of total waste to be recycled or composted should have been 40% in 2012. The figures show that the 2010/11 percentage of household waste recycled was 46.14%, exceeding the target by 6.14%.

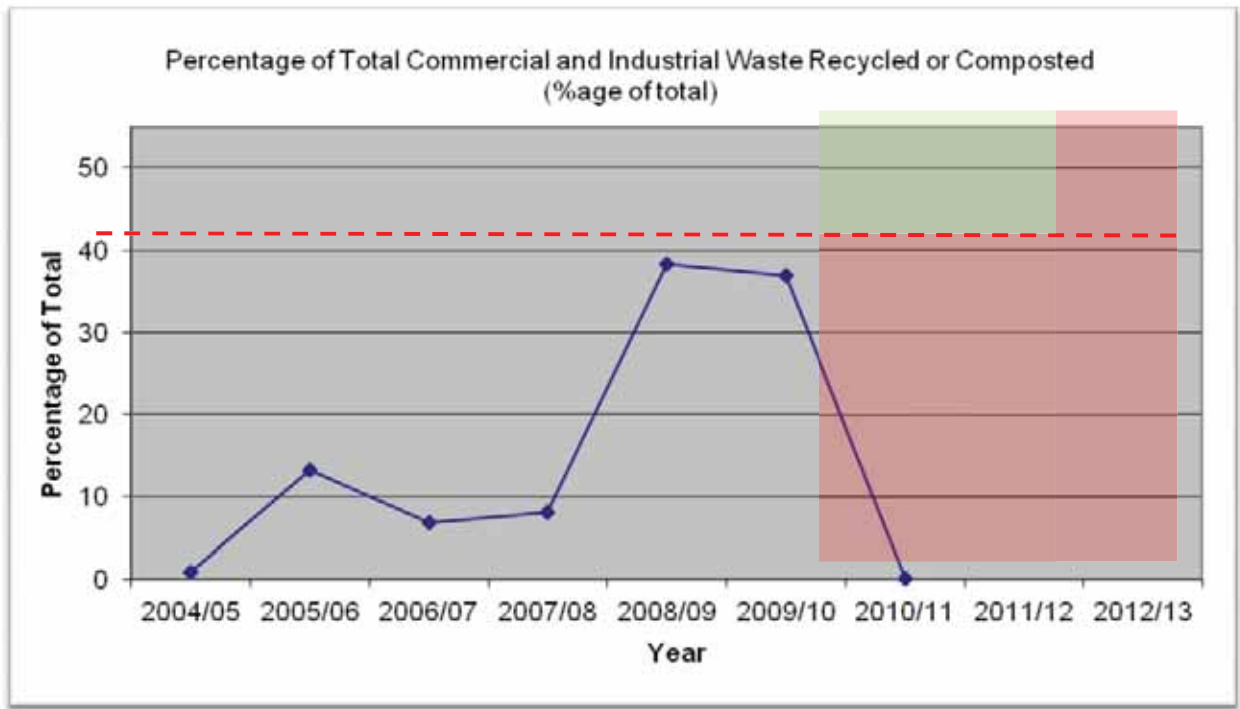
### 6.2 Commercial Waste

6.2.1 No commercial/Industrial was recycled over the 2010/11 period.









## 7 WATER

### 7.1 Catchments

7.1.1 There are 353.9km of water coursed (including small burns) within the boundaries of East Renfrewshire.

7.1.2 East Renfrewshire falls within the Scotland River Basin District. Monitored surface water bodies feed 4 river catchments:

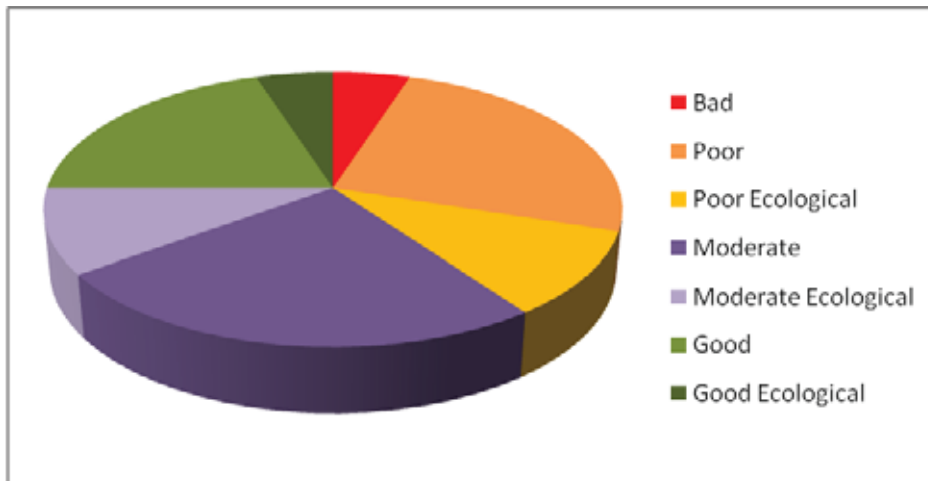
- White Cart Water
- Black Cart Water
- River Garnock
- River Irvine

### 7.2 Rivers

7.2.1 Twenty rivers and 3 lochs have undergone water classification by SEPA as part of the 2008 river classification.

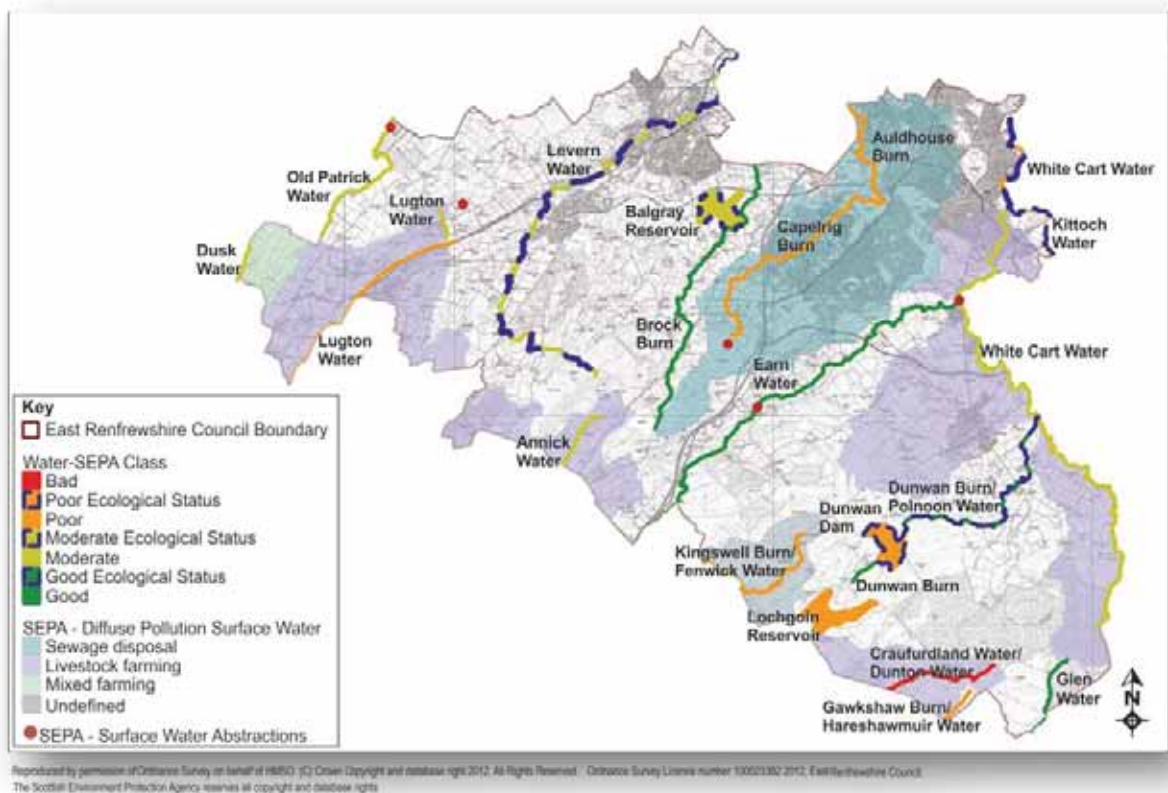
7.2.2 The results show that of the 20 Rivers (157 km) monitored:

- 1 River (3.22 km) is of Bad status
- 5 Rivers (21.17 km) are of Poor status
- 2 Rivers (18.69 km) are of Poor Ecological status
- 5 Rivers (10.37 km) are of Moderate status
- 2 Rivers (73.24 km) are of Moderate Ecological status
- 4 rivers (23.58 km) are of Good status
- 1 River (6.72 km) is of Good Ecological status



7.2.3 Figure 27 shows the river and loch classification according to the 2008 results. Also shown within the Figure are the potential surface water diffuse pollution areas.

Figure 27: SEPA 2008 River Classification



7.2.4 The Water Environment (Controlled Activities)(Scotland) Regulations 2011, more commonly known as the Controlled activity Regulation (CAR), require authorisation for any activity which may affect Scotland’s water environment. SEPA currently regulate 5 surface water abstractions within East Renfrewshire:

- 2 for golf courses;
- 2 for private water supply; and
- 1 for hydropower.

7.2.5 Diffuse pollution pressure on surface waters is primarily from livestock farming and sewage disposal. Figure <> identifies the river catchments where pressure is identified.

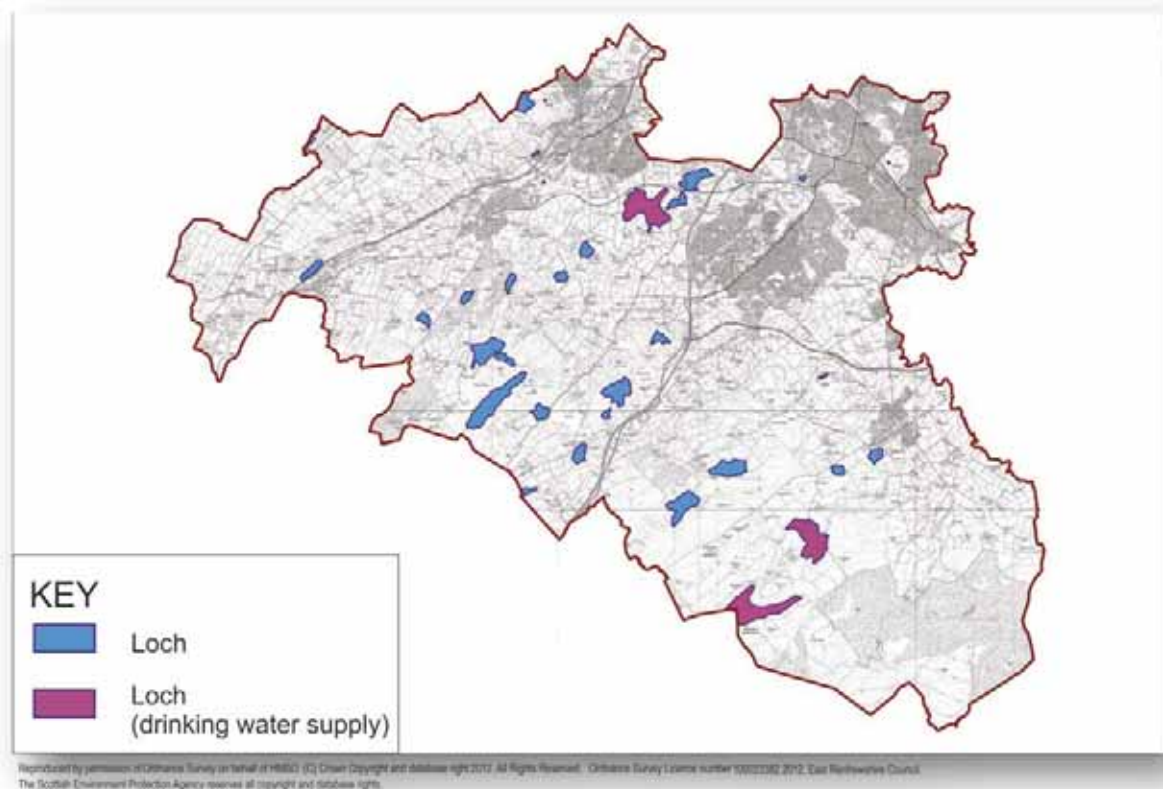
### 7.3 Lochs

7.3.1 There are 33 lochs identified by SEPA within East Renfrewshire, as shown in Figure 28. These cover an area of 498.65 ha.

7.3.2 Three of the larger lochs (Dunwan Dam, Balgray Reservoir, Lochgoiln Reservoir) are noted as being water storage for drinking water supply. One of these is noted as being of poor status whilst another is of poor ecological status.

7.3.3 Loch Libo and Brother Loch are SSSIs (see section 2.1).

Figure 28: Lochs in East Renfrewshire



## 7.4 Groundwater

7.4.1 Groundwater within the authority is split into 4 bodies as identified in Figure 29.

7.4.2 Pressure on the groundwater body within the sedimentary rocks that lie to the north of the authority (see section 4.1) is identified from chemical production along the banks of the River Clyde.

7.4.3 SEPA currently licence 4 groundwater abstraction points to the northwest of the Authority:

- Roebank bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifers
- 48m<sup>3</sup> per day
- Clyde Plateau East Bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifers
- 20 m<sup>3</sup> per day; 40 m<sup>3</sup> per day; 27 m<sup>3</sup> per day

## 7.5 Flooding

7.5.1 The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency have published a 1 in 200 year event probability map which identifies potential areas of flooding. This area is shown in Figure 30. As would be expected flooding follows the routes of

rivers and lochs. At the present time East Renfrewshire has identified 957 properties which fall within potential areas of flooding.

7.5.2 There is a flood prevention scheme in place along the White Cart Water.

Figure 29: Groundwater Bodies

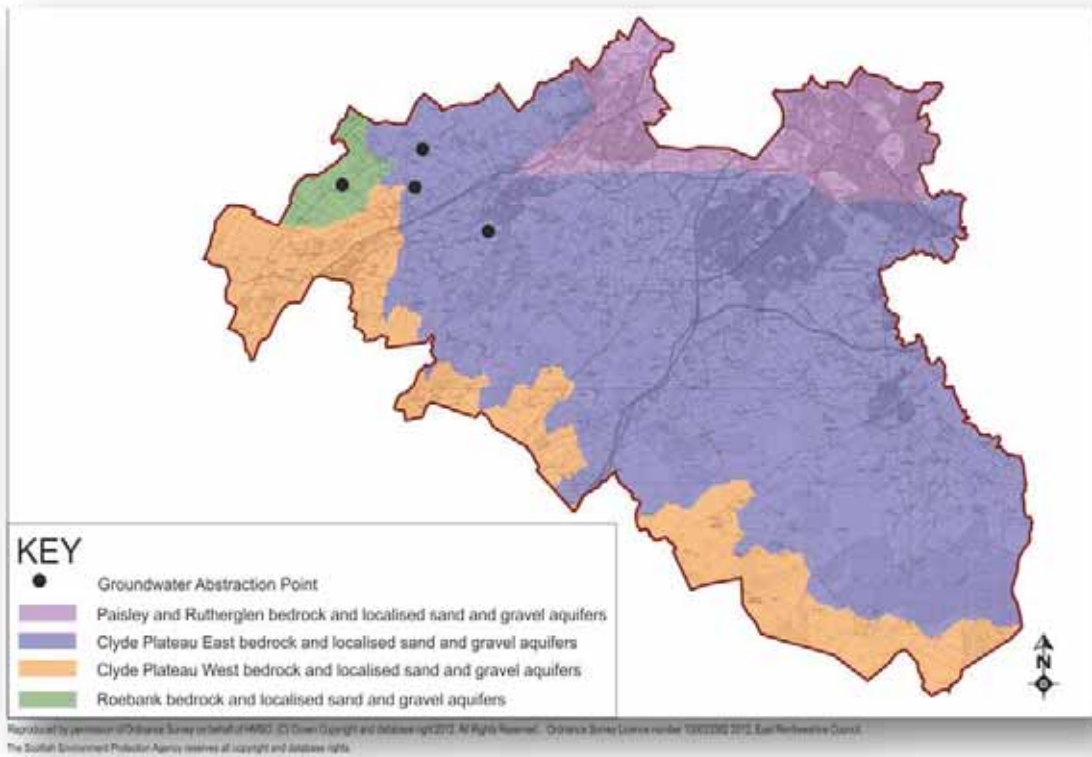
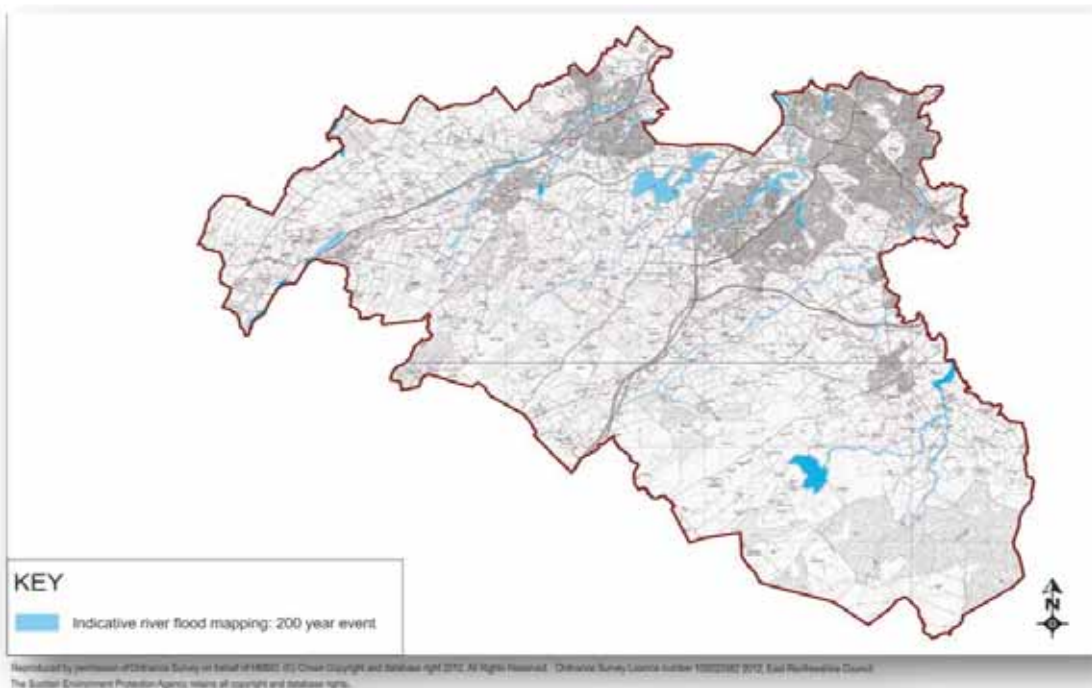


Figure 30: Indicative River Flooding: 200 Year event





## 8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 8.1 Listed Buildings

8.1.1 Historic Scotland has 136 listed buildings recorded within East Renfrewshire.

8.1.2 Of these:

- 5 are Category A
  - Waulkmill Glen Reservoir including draw-off tower, self-activating Sluice and regulating house are at risk
- 93 are Category B
  - Cross Key Inn, Cross Keys Cottage and Caldwell Tower are all under restoration
  - The restoration and limited development of Crofthead Mill is supported by the proposed Local Development Plan
- 38 are Category C

8.1.3 All the listed buildings are given in Appendix A of this report.

### 8.2 Archaeological Sites

8.2.1 There are 262 identified sites of archaeological in East Renfrewshire which are shown in Figure 31. The full list can be seen in Appendix B of this report.

### 8.3 Scheduled Monuments

8.3.1 There are 11 Scheduled Monuments in East Renfrewshire. These are detailed in the table below and shown in Figure 31

Table 6: Scheduled Monuments

Historic Scotland Ref	Scheduled Monument	Monument Type
1654	Arthur's Cross Cross Shaft at Springhill Road, Arthurlie	Crosses and carved stones
4339	Duncarnock Fort, South of Barrhead	Prehistoric Domestic and Defensive
5259	Polnoon Castle near Eaglesham	Secular
5645	North Kirktonmoor, cairn 330m SW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12804	East Revoch cairn 420m N of and cup-marked stone 485m N of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12805	Deils Wood, cairn 350m E of Bonnyton	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12815	Bannerbank, hut circle 965m WNW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12816	Middleton hut circle and enclosure 540m WSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12882	Dunwan Hill fort	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
12856	Moyne, Cairn 930m E of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary
	Cupmarked Stone 485m N of East Revoch	Prehistoric ritual and funerary

Figure 31 Scheduled Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest

## 8.4 Gardens and Designed Landscapes

- 8.4.1 Gardens and designed landscapes are defined as grounds that are consciously laid out for artistic effect. This broad definition includes many different kinds of site ranging from the grounds around historic country house, to botanic garden collections, urban parks, small parks and gardens and even some cemeteries.
- 8.4.2 For a garden or designed landscape to be included in the inventory, it must be considered to be of national importance. Sites are selected and assessed using the following value-based criteria:
- Value as an individual work of art in their right
  - Historic value
  - Horticultural, arboricultural or silicultural value
  - Architectural value
  - Scenic value
  - Nature conservation value
  - Archaeological value
- 8.4.3 All sites included on the Inventory are considered to be of national importance.
- 8.4.4 There are 2 sites designated as Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) in East Renfrewshire: Greenbank Garden and Rouken Glen.

Figure 32: Aerial Photo of Rouken Glen Park and Greenbank House GDL



This image is an extract from the millenniummapTM, which is copyright Getmapping plc

## 8.5 Greenbank Garden

- 8.5.1 Greenbank Garden is described as being 'famous for its daffodil collection' as well as giving 'an impressive setting for the category A listed Greenbank House'.
- 8.5.2 The importance of the site is categorised below and indicates its importance is closely linked to the preservation of the Category A listed building.
- 8.5.3 The continued inclusion of this site on the inventory since 1987 suggests that the site is being sufficiently protected.

<b>Work of Art: Some</b>
<i>The parkland and gardens provide some value as a Work of Art.</i>
<b>Historical: Some</b>
<i>There is a survey plan of 1772, but little subsequent information, and this gives Greenbank some Historical value.</i>
<b>Horticultural: Some</b>
<i>The plant material at Greenbank is largely composed of species which are generally available in order that the public may learn from or even copy the displays and it thus has some horticultural value.</i>
<b>Architectural: Outstanding</b>
The landscape provides the setting for a Grade A listed building (Greenbank House) and therefore has outstanding architectural value.
<b>Scenic: Some</b>
<i>The designed landscape has some value within the surrounding area.</i>
<b>Nature Conservation: Little</b>
<i>The site has a little Nature Conservation value due to the habitat it provides for wildlife in the suburban landscape.</i>

## 8.6 Rouken Glen Park

- 8.6.1 Rouken Glen Park was included in the inventory in 2006 and is described as 'a very successful conversion of a private estate into a public park'. The importance of the site is categorised below and shows that its designation as a SSSI holds high importance for the conservation of the underlying geology.

<b>Work of Art: Some</b>
<i>The picturesque Glen which forms the focal point of the site gives it some value as a work of art.</i>
<b>Historical: Some</b>
<i>The known historical development of this site gives Rouken Glen some historical value.</i>
<b>Horticultural: Some</b>
<i>The bedding displays in the walled garden combined with those on the rest of the site give Rouken Glen some horticultural interest. The specimen parkland trees are of value too.</i>
<b>Architectural: Little</b>
<i>There are no listed buildings at Rouken Glen but the walled garden, the robust stone retaining walls along the Glen path and the stables provide a little architectural value.</i>
<b>Scenic: Some</b>
<i>The presence of Rouken Glen Park in this largely suburban area gives the site some scenic value.</i>
<b>Nature Conservation: Outstanding</b>
<i>The area around the burn has been given Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status for its important geological structure. The site therefore has outstanding nature conservation value.</i>
<b>Archaeological: Some</b>
<i>The cup and ring marked rocks on this site give Rouken Glen some archaeological value.</i>

## 8.7 Conservation Areas

- 8.7.1 Conservations areas are defined as areas of special architectural or historical interest, that character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance<sup>5</sup>. The main regulatory instrument afforded by conservation status is the control of demolition of unlisted buildings and structures through the mechanism of “conservation area consent” (CAC).
- 8.7.2 In addition planning authorities can implement stronger management control via Article 4 Directions. This can play a particularly important role in protecting unifying features (e.g. doors, windows and shop-fronts) and in arresting the incremental erosion of the character and appearance by small-scale alterations that in themselves may not be significant but collectively and over time might have a negative impact.

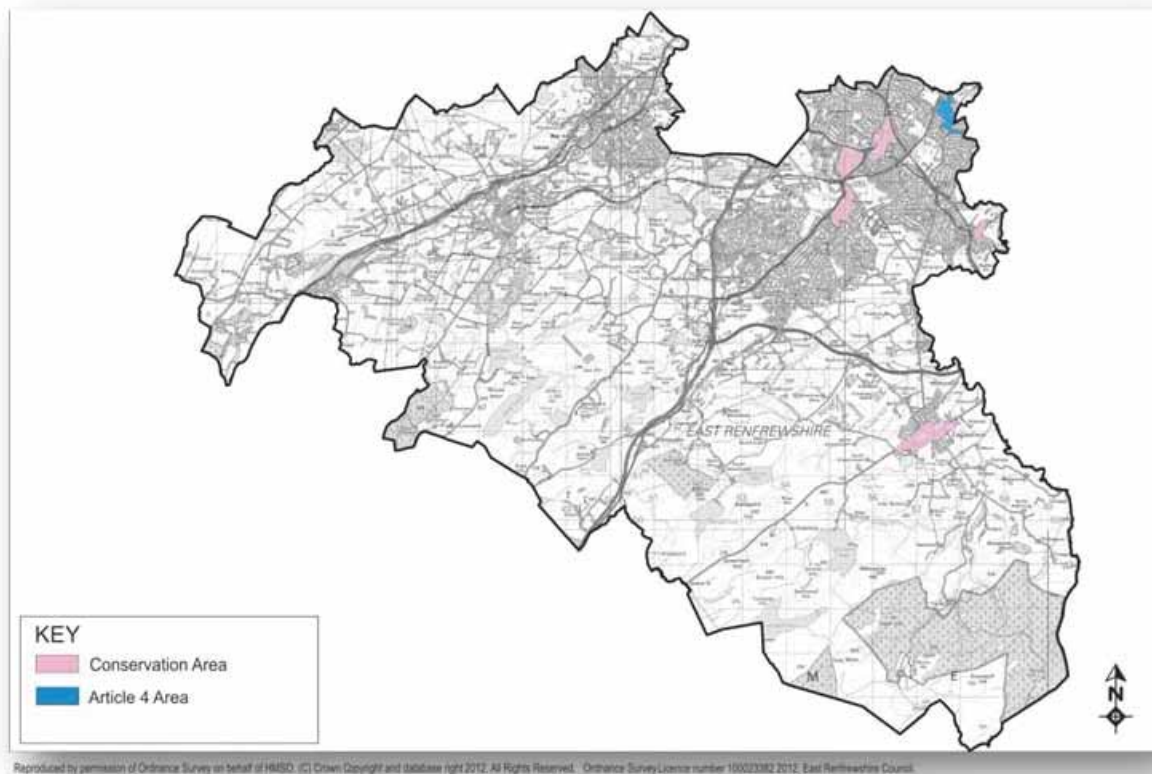
<sup>5</sup> Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997

8.7.3 There are 5 conservation areas in East Renfrewshire:

- **Giffnock**  
*Giffnock Conservation Area was designated in April 2005 in recognition of the variety and abundance of good quality early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture.*
- **Lower Whitecraigs**  
*The Lower Whitecraigs Conservation Area was designated in April 2005 in recognition of the variety and abundance of good quality early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture.*
- **Upper Whitecraigs**  
*The Upper Whitecraigs Conservation Area was designated in April 2005 in recognition of the variety and abundance of good quality 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture.*
- **Eaglesham**  
*The Eaglesham Conservation Area was designated in 1968 as a unique example of 18<sup>th</sup> century village planning. It was the first Conservation Area to be designated in Scotland.*
- **Busby**

8.7.4 There is one Article 4 area in East Renfrewshire covering areas of Netherlee.

Figure 33: Conservation Areas





## 9 POPULATION

### 9.1 Whole Council Population

- 9.1.1 The 2011 population for East Renfrewshire is 89,850; an increase of 0.3% from 89,540 in 2010. The population of East Renfrewshire accounts for 1.7% of the total population of Scotland.
- 9.1.2 In East Renfrewshire, 16.3% of the population are aged 16 to 29 years. This is smaller than Scotland where 18.7% are aged 16 to 19 years. Persons aged 60 and over make up 24.4% of East Renfrewshire. This is larger than Scotland where 23.3% are aged 60 and over.
- 9.1.3 Since 1985, East Renfrewshire's total population has risen overall, Scotland's population has also risen over this period.
- 9.1.4 These figures are from the 2011 mid-year estimates for the population on June 30th 2011 which are produced annually by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

### 9.2 Age and Sex Profile

- 9.2.1 The Mid Year Estimates also provide information by individual age and sex, and detailed breakdowns are available.

Table 7: 2011 Mid Year Estimates, Age and Sex

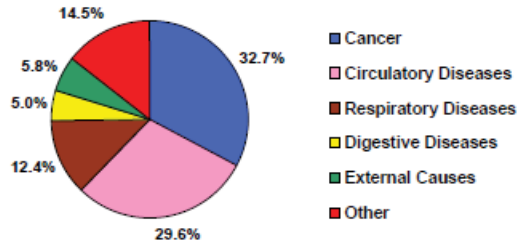
Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
<b>0-15</b>	8,569	9.5	9,073	10.1	17,642	19.6
<b>16-29</b>	6,813	7.6	7,802	8.7	14,615	16.3
<b>30-44</b>	8,065	9.0	6,816,	7.6	14,881	16.6
<b>45-64</b>	13,777	15.3	12,658	14.1	26,435	29.4
<b>65-74</b>	4,535	5.0	3,824	4.3	8,359	9.3
<b>75+</b>	5,000	5.6	2,918	3.2	7,918	8.8

### 9.3 Migration

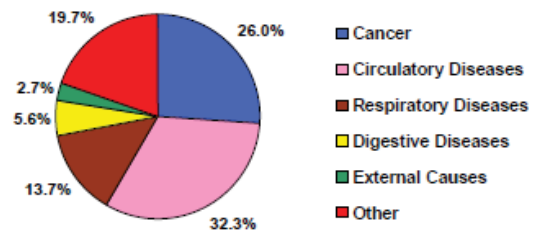
- 9.3.1 On average in 2009-11 there was a net inflow of 210 people into East Renfrewshire per year, meaning that more people entered East Renfrewshire (3,090 per year) than left (2,880 per year). The 30 to 44 year old age group accounted for the largest group of in-migrants into East Renfrewshire. The largest group of out-migrants was the 16 to 29 year olds.

### 9.4 Causes of Death

Cause of death in males, East Renfrewshire, 2011\*



Cause of death in females, East Renfrewshire, 2011\*



## 10 TRANSPORT

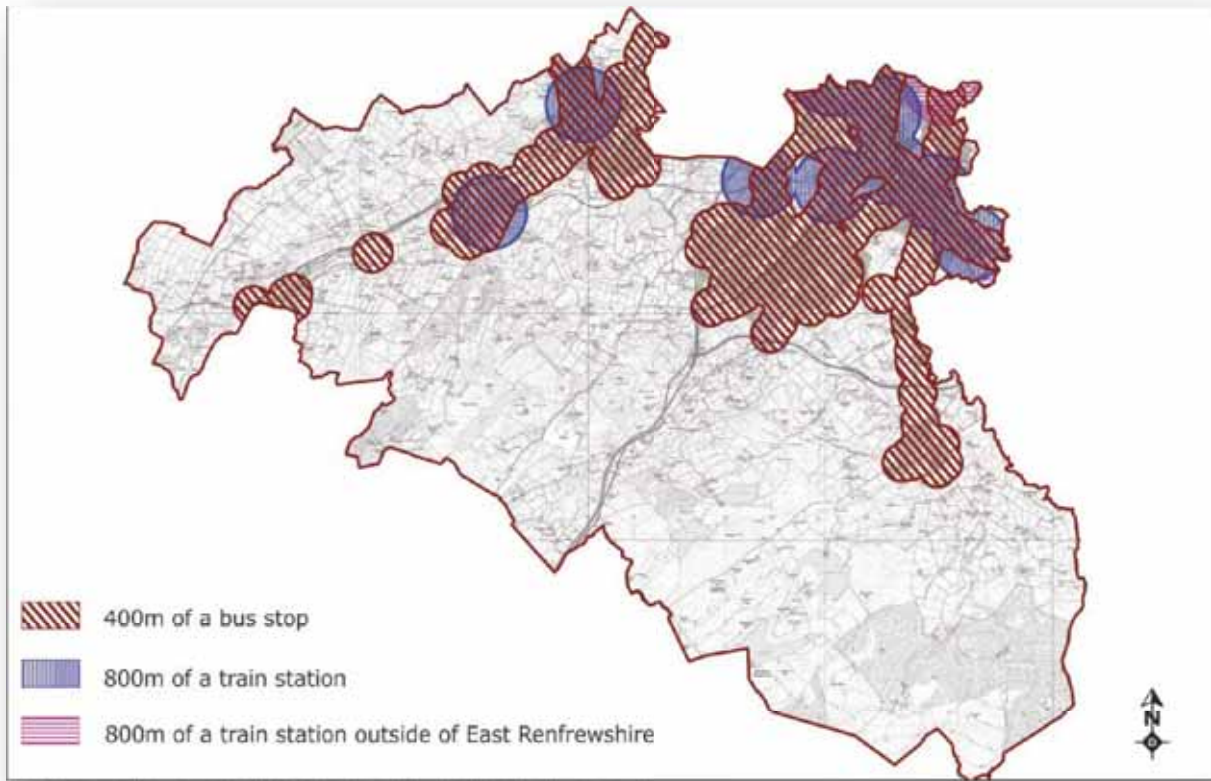
### 10.1 Public Transport

10.1.1 There are 404 bus stops in East Renfrewshire and 8 train stations. Figure 34 shows the location of these bus stops and train stations on a map along with a 400m buffer from bus stops and 800m buffer from train stations. The numbers of residential and commercial properties that fall within these buffer zones are given in table 8 below.

Table 8: Number of properties within given distance to Bus and Train Stations

<b>Number of Residential properties in East Renfrewshire</b>	37,578
<b>Number of Residential properties within 400m of a bus stop (percentage of total)</b>	33,555 (89%)
<b>Number of Residential Properties within 400m of a bus stop served by at least 1 bus per hour (7am-7pm)</b>	31,944 (85%)
<b>Number of Residential Properties within 400m of a bus stop served by at least 6 buses per hour</b>	18,050 (48%)
<b>Number of Residential properties within 800m of a train station (percentage of total)</b>	17,017 (49%)
<b>Number of commercial properties in East Renfrewshire</b>	1,429
<b>Number of Commercial properties within 400m of a bus stop (percentage of total)</b>	1,289
<b>Number of Commercial properties within 800m of a train station (percentage of total)</b>	880

Figure 34: Bus Stops and Train Stations with Buffers



## Appendix A

## Listed Buildings

REFERENCE	ADDRESS	CATEGORY	LISTED	PARISH	Status
14255	GLENIFFER ROAD, CALDWELL HOUSE	A	14/04/1971	BEITH	
18523	CAPELRIG, CAPELRIG ROAD, BY NEWTON MEARNS	A	10/06/1971	MEARNS	
18536	CHURCH OF MAXWELL, MEARNS CASTLE, BROOM ROAD, BY NEWTON MEARNS.	A	10/06/1971	MEARNS	
18537	GREENBANK HOUSE, HIGH FLENDERS ROAD, BY WHITECRAIGS	A	10/06/1971	MEARNS	
51186	WALKMILL GLEN RESERVOIR INCLUDING DRAW-OFF TOWER, SELF-ACTIVATING SLUICE AND REGULATING HOUSE	A	05/11/2008	NEILSTON	At Risk
56	'LINTON COTTAGE' 35 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
57	9 AND 'PANDORA', 10 CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
58	1 AND 2 POLNOON STREET AND 73 AND 75 GILMOUR STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5121	RHUALLAN HOUSE, 1 MONTGOMERY DRIVE, GIFFNOCK	B	14/01/1988	EASTWOOD	
5123	ORCHARDHILL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH ROAD, GIFFNOCK.	B	10/06/1971	EASTWOOD	
5124	"OLD MAINS", CADZOW AVENUE, GIFFNOCK.	B	10/06/1971	EASTWOOD	
5125	GIFFNOCK SOUTH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, GREENHILL AVENUE, GIFFNOCK.	B	10/06/1971	EASTWOOD	
5126	CLARKSTON ROAD MACLAREN PLACE	B	25/01/1985	EASTWOOD	
5127	"EASTWOODHILL" 238 FENWICK ROAD, GIFFNOCK	B	29/09/1978	EASTWOOD	
5129	THORNIEBANK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MAIN STREET, THORNIEBANK	B	29/09/1978	EASTWOOD	
5131	ALEXANDER CRUM MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SPIERSBRIDGE ROAD, THORNIEBANK.	B	10/06/1971	EASTWOOD	
5132	EASTWOOD TOLL, LODGE HOUSE AND GATEPIERS AT EASTWOOD PARK	B	14/01/1988	EASTWOOD	
5166	NETHERLEE PARISH CHURCH ORMONDE AVENUE	B	21/06/1982	CATHCART	
5205	11 & 12 CHEAPSIDE STREET AND OUTBUILDING OF NO 12.	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5206	'THE TOLL HOUSE' CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5207	EAGLESHAM OLD & CARSWELL MANSE CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5209	HUMBIE BRIDGE OVER EARN WATER	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5210	MILLHALL, HOUSE, COTTAGES AND STABLE	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5214	'JANEFIELD HOUSE' 20 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5215	21 & 22 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5216	'SWAN INN', 23 AND 'LA PETITE', 24 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5217	25 (TWO HOUSES) 26, 27 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5218	'WOODEND COTTAGE' 29 AND 30 (THREE HOUSES) POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5220	32 (TWO HOUSES INCLUDING "IVY COTTAGE"), 33 (ONE HOUSE) AND 34 (TWO HOUSES) POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5222	'MOORLAND COTTAGE' 45 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5223	'HILLHEAD' 46 & 47, 47A POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5227	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, GILMOUR STREET.	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5234	8 MONTGOMERY SQUARE	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5235	1 AND 2 CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5236	3 CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5237	'CHEAPSIDE HOUSE' 6 CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5238	'SEAFORTH COTTAGE' 7 AND 'PARK VIEW' 8, CHEAPSIDE STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5239	21 AND 22 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5240	26, AND 29, 30 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5241	'MANSFIELD HOUSE', 32 & 33 MONTGOMERY STREET.	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5242	35-39 AND 41-45 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5243	50, 51, AND 'THE HOBBY HORSE' 52, 53 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5244	61, 62 AND 'THE WISHING WELL', 63 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5245	64 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5246	'WOODVIEW', 66 AND 'HOLMLEA', 67 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5247	68 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5248	70, 72 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5249	'THE TREASURE CHEST' 73, VICTORIA HOUSE, 74, 75 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5250	'LYNN VIEW' 77 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5251	'WESTBANK' COTTAGE 84, AND 'ASHLEA' HOUSE' 85, MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5254	POLNOON LODGE GILMOUR STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5255	3 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5256	5 AND 'SIX FATHOMS', 6 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5257	10 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5258	11 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5259	'MAYFIELD HOUSE' 12 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5261	13 AND 14 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5262	15(WEST PART, A COWAN) AND 'THE VILLAGE FORGE' 16 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5263	17 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5264	19 POLNOON STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5265	EAGLESHAM OLD AND CARSWELL CHURCH AND SESSION HOUSE, MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5266	CROSS KEYS INN, 1 MONTGOMERY STREET AND "CROSS KEYS COTTAGE" MONTGOMERY SQUARE	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	Under Restoration
5267	2-7 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5268	11-12 & 14 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5269	16, 17, 18, 19 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
5270	'PILLAR HOUSE' 20 MONTGOMERY STREET	B	27/07/1960	EAGLESHAM	
6625	43 AYR ROAD, WHITECRAIGS HOUSE, INCLUDING TERRACES AND STAIRCASE, PERIMETER WALL AND GATEPIERS	B	10/06/1971	EASTWOOD	
18524	NEWTON MEARNS BROOM ROAD EAST KIRK HILL HOUSE	B	29/05/1985	MEARNS	
18526	AYR ROAD, NO 71 NEWTON MEARNS	B	11/01/1978	MEARNS	
18527	AYR ROAD, FA'SIDE HOUSE	B	21/06/1982	MEARNS	
18528	BELMONT HOUSE SCHOOL, FORMERLY "BROOM HOUSE", SANDRINGHAM AVENUE, NEWTON MEARNS	B	29/09/1978	MEARNS	

## Appendix A

## Listed Buildings

REFERENCE	ADDRESS	CATEGORY	LISTED	PARISH	Status
18529	"HOLYTREE" (FORMERLY "TODHILL"), CAPELRIG ROAD BY NEWTON MEARNES.	B	29/09/1978	MEARNES	
18530	CHURCH ROAD, BUSBY PRIMARY SCHOOL	B	25/01/1985	MEARNES	
18531	"CROYLAND", NO. 202 AYR ROAD, NEWTON MEARNES	B	10/06/1971	MEARNES	
18532	MEARNES KIRK, MEARNESKIRK NEWTON MEARNES	B	10/06/1971	MEARNES	
18533	BALGRAY HOUSE, OFF STEWARTON ROAD (B769)	B	10/06/1971	MEARNES	
18534	HUMBIE ROAD, KIRKHOUSE NEWTON MEARNES	B	10/08/1978	MEARNES	
18538	DOVECOT, ON DEACONS BANK GOLF COURSE THORNIEBANK	B	10/06/1971	MEARNES	
18684	TOWER OF THE PLACE OF CALDWELL, BY OLD BARN FARM, CALDWELL	B	10/06/1971	NEILSTON	Restored though development
18685	HALL OF CALDWELL UPLAWMOOR	B	10/06/1971	NEILSTON	
18699	NEILSTON PARISH CHURCH, MAIN STREET, NEILSTON	B	10/06/1971	NEILSTON	
18955	FLENDERS FARM, OUTBUILDING	B	20/02/1991	MEARNES	
18959	CROFTHED MILL, NEILSTON	B	29/01/1991	NEILSTON	LDP Proposal
19215	MEARNESKIRK HOSPITAL, FORMER NURSES' HOME ADMINISTRATION BLOCK FORMER DOMESTIC RESIDENCE GENERAL STORE HOUSE LODGE AND SOUTHFIELD HOUSE	B	25/11/1992	MEARNES	
19902	NETHER KIRKTON HOUSE, NEILSTON ROAD, NEILSTON	B	27/06/1980	NEILSTON	
22114	BARRHEAD SOUTH PARISH CHURCH MAIN STREET	B	27/06/1980	BARRHEAD	
22116	BOURBOK PARISH CHURCH, MAIN STREET	B	27/06/1980	BARRHEAD	
22119	ARTHURLIE HOUSE COMMUNITY CENTRE, SPRINGHILL ROAD	B	10/06/1971	BARRHEAD	
22120	CHAPPELL HOUSE, GATESIDE ROAD.	B	10/06/1971	BARRHEAD	
22121	STABLE-BLOCK OF CHAPPELL HOUSE, GATESIDE ROAD	B	10/06/1971	BARRHEAD	
22122	"THE TREES", NOW FERENEZE GOLF CLUBHOUSE, FERENEZE AVE.	B	27/06/1980	BARRHEAD	
22124	VIADUCT AT SALTERLAND	B	17/02/1992	BARRHEAD	
48118	UPLAWMOOR, NEILSTON ROAD, OLD SCHOOL HALL INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS	B	14/08/2001	NEILSTON	
48324	CARTSIDE DRIVE, BUSBY GLEN PARK, GATES, GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS AND GATE TO FORMER LODGE HOUSE	B	08/01/2002	MEARNES	
49538	DARNLEY ROAD, MONTFORD HOUSE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS	B	13/11/2003	BARRHEAD	
49695	GLENIFFER ROAD, CALDWELL ESTATE, FORMER KEEPER'S HOUSE	B	31/03/2004	BEITH	
49697	GLENIFFER ROAD, CALDWELL ESTATE, WATER PUMP	B	31/03/2004	BEITH	
51185	AURS ROAD, BALGRAY RESERVOIR DRAW-OFF TOWER	B	05/11/2008	MEARNES	
55	LOW BORLAND	C	18/12/1978	EAGLESHAM	
87	UNITAS BUILDING, 2-12 MAIN STREET, THORNIEBANK	C	14/01/1988	EASTWOOD	
5122	4 PARK ROAD/FENWICK ROAD, ORCHARD PARK HOTEL	C	14/01/1988	EASTWOOD	
5128	"EASTWOOD PARK" ROUKEN GLEN ROAD, GIFFNOCK	C	29/09/1978	EASTWOOD	
5130	THORNIEBANK (WOODLANDS) PARISH CHURCH	C	04/06/1990	EASTWOOD	
5133	GIFFNOCK, 192-210 (EVEN NOS) FENWICK ROAD, MAVERTON BUILDINGS	C	14/01/1988	EASTWOOD	
5208	MID BRIDGE OVER EAGLESHAM BURN, THE COMMON	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5211	POLNOON BRIDGE OVER POLNOON WATER AT MILLHALL	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5212	STONEBYRES	C	18/12/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5213	TOFT KENNELS	C	18/12/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5219	'QUARRY HOUSE' AT QUARRY LANE	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5221	'CONEY CRAIG' 38 POLNOON STREET	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5224	'ROSS COTTAGE' 50 POLNOON STREET	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5225	51 POLNOON STREET	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5226	EGLINTON ARMS (ORIGINAL N W PART ONLY) GILMOUR STREET	C	11/01/1980	EAGLESHAM	
5228	35, 37, 39, 41, 43 (FORMERLY 5, 4, 3) GILMOUR STREET.	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5229	'KIRKSTYLE' OFF GILMOUR STREET.	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5230	'HELENVALE' 2 MONTGOMERY SQUARE	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5231	7A MONTGOMERY SQUARE	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5232	NOS 5, 6 MONTGOMERY SQUARE	C	29/09/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5233	NO. 4 MONTGOMERY SQUARE.	C	29/09/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5252	86 MONTGOMERY STREET	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5253	'LINN COTTAGE', MONTGOMERY STREET	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
5260	ST BRIDGET'S RC CHURCH POLNOON STREET TO REAR OF 'MAYFIELD HOUSE'	C	11/01/1978	EAGLESHAM	
18525	AYR ROAD, GATES AND GATEPIERS AT NO 71, NEWTON MEARNES	C	11/01/1978	MEARNES	
18682	SNYPES, BY SNYPES DAM, NEILSTON	C	27/06/1980	NEILSTON	
18683	LYONCROSS BY AUCHENBACK, BARRHEAD	C	27/06/1980	NEILSTON	
18956	HOUSECRAIGS FARMHOUSE	C	20/02/1991	MEARNES	
19889	ROBERT POLLOCK MONUMENT, AT JUNCTION OF OLD MEARNES ROAD WITH AYR ROAD NEAR LOGANSWELL	C	29/09/1978	MEARNES	
19899	WRAES MILL	C	27/06/1980	NEILSTON	
22115	128 MAIN STREET, BURGH COURT HALL	C	27/06/1980	BARRHEAD	
22117	MASONIC TEMPLE, COCHRANE STREET	C	27/06/1980	BARRHEAD	
22123	SALTERLAND ROAD, BRIDGE AT SALTERLAND	C	17/02/1992	BARRHEAD	
47276	2 AND 4 MAINS AVENUE, GIFFNOCK	C	04/07/2000	EASTWOOD	
49696	GLENIFFER ROAD, CALDWELL ESTATE, RAM'S HEAD COTTAGE WALLED GARDEN	C	31/03/2004	BEITH	
49833	124 MAIN STREET, BURGH CHAMBERS	C	27/04/2004	BARRHEAD	
51184	AURS ROAD, MAIN HOUSE INCLUDING WORKSHOPS AND FORMER WATER TESTING TOWER	C	05/11/2008	EASTWOOD	
51578	BARRHEAD, 5 ARTHURLIE AVENUE, FERNDEAN INCLUDING GATEPIERS	C	22/07/2010	BARRHEAD	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Sites of Archaeological Interest**

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
8276	NS54NW	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS	254700	649100
14180	NS45SE	BANK	246970	652580
8410	NS55SE	BARROW	258750	652150
8378	NS55NW	BARROW (POSSIBLE)	250050	656750
8414	NS55SE	BARROW (POSSIBLE)	255760	653575
8500	NS55SW	BARROW (POSSIBLE)	252080	653450
8395	NS55NW	BLEACHFIELD	254250	657150
8242	NS54NE	BOTHIES; BOUNDARY WALL	259950	647950
8388	NS55NW	BOUNDARIES	252150	656550
8388	NS55NW	BOUNDARIES	252150	656550
8388	NS55NW	BOUNDARIES	252150	656550
8277	NS54NW	BOUNDARY BANK	254850	648750
8465	NS55SW	BOUNDARY BANK	250450	653250
7595	NS45SE	BUILDING	248500	650850
7596	NS45SE	BUILDING	248490	651050
7547	NS45NE	BUILDING (POSSIBLE)	249950	656650
8398	NS55NW	BUILDING FOOTINGS	253150	656750
8488	NS55SW	BUILDING FOOTINGS	251350	651750
8316	NS55NE	BUILDING; STRUCTURES	258050	655650
8472	NS55SW	BUILDINGS	253150	654950
7582	NS45SE	CAIRN	247980	653240
8219	NS54NE	CAIRN	257350	647050
8403	NS55SE	CAIRN	256435	652905
8408	NS55SE	CAIRN	255750	650550
8409	NS55SE	CAIRN	255490	650680
8416	NS55SE	CAIRN	257250	651150
8436	NS55SE	CAIRN	256710	650740
8447	NS55SE	CAIRN	256540	650400
8459	NS55SE	CAIRN	255250	651950
8471	NS55SW	CAIRN	253740	650050
8499	NS55SW	CAIRN	253150	650170
15458	NS45SE	CAIRN	249330	653290
7554	NS45NE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	247650	658850
7584	NS45SE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	249450	653650
8356	NS55NW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	252540	657580
8357	NS55NW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	252080	657150
8367	NS55NW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	252270	655810
8369	NS55NW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	252260	655590
8419	NS55SE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	256250	651850
8420	NS55SE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	257150	650650
8468	NS55SW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	250760	653450
8469	NS55SW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	250550	653350
8476	NS55SW	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	250750	653550
12787	NS45SE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	246800	652200
7538	NS45NE	CAIRNS (POSSIBLE)	248690	656020
7577	NS45SE	CAIRNS (POSSIBLE)	248750	654350
8365	NS55NW	CAIRNS (POSSIBLE)	252840	655510
8365	NS55NW	CAIRNS (POSSIBLE)	252840	655510
8365	NS55NW	CAIRNS (POSSIBLE)	252840	655510

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
7574	NS45SE	FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRNS	249750	654320
7588	NS45SE	FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRNS; ENCLOSURES	248950	654250
8264	NS54NW	FORT	254680	648940
8464	NS55SW	FORT	251750	654350
8306	NS55NE	FORT (POSSIBLE)	255220	655360
8477	NS55SW	FORT (POSSIBLE)	251000	652750
8478	NS55SW	FORT (POSSIBLE)	252080	653450
8260	NS54NE	FORT: PROMONTORY	258450	648550
8387	NS55NW	FOUNDATIONS	254950	657350
8406	NS55SE	GRANGE (POSSIBLE)	259650	650950
8415	NS55SE	HOMESTEAD	256850	650950
7587	NS45SE	HOMESTEAD (POSSIBLE)	249450	654250
7589	NS45SE	HOMESTEAD (POSSIBLE)	249970	652220
8462	NS55SW	HOMESTEAD (POSSIBLE)	254130	652200
7564	NS45NE	HOUSE	246690	657150
8394	NS55NW	HOUSE	251280	656560
8315	NS55NE	HOUSE; BURIALS	257340	658675
8227	NS54NE	HUT	259450	649450
8229	NS54NE	HUT	259950	648950
8231	NS54NE	HUT	259850	646550
8238	NS54NE	HUT	259550	648750
8239	NS54NE	HUT	259350	649150
9177	NS64NW	HUT	260150	648250
7602	NS45SE	HUT-CIRCLE	248690	653050
8259	NS54NE	HUT-CIRCLE (POSSIBLE)	256550	647450
8224	NS54NE	HUT-CIRCLES (POSSIBLE)	258220	647590
8233	NS54NE	HUT-CIRCLES (POSSIBLE)	259450	648650
8484	NS55SW	HUT-CIRCLES (POSSIBLE)	254350	652450
8493	NS55SW	HUT-CIRCLES; ROAD; EARTHWORKS; PLATFORM	254450	652250
8493	NS55SW	HUT-CIRCLES; ROAD; EARTHWORKS; PLATFORM	254450	652250
8228	NS54NE	HUTS	259550	648550
9192	NS64NW	HUTS	260050	647450
14189	NS45SE	INDETERMINATE REMAINS	248300	653400
7551	NS45NE	KILN	247550	658750
8222	NS54NE	KILN	258420	647945
7549	NS45NE	KILN (POSSIBLE)	247650	658750
7550	NS45NE	KILN (POSSIBLE)	247750	658950
8450	NS55SE	LACE MILL	257150	651850
8496	NS55SW	LONGHOUSE	251350	653450
8325	NS55NE	MEDIAEVAL POTTERY	257490	658630
8250	NS54NE	MILL	257950	649850
8344	NS55NE	MILL	258350	657050
8345	NS55NE	MILL	257850	656950
8428	NS55SE	MILL	258450	651160
8451	NS55SE	MILL	255650	654750
8245	NS54NE	MINE: BARYTES	256950	646250
7548	NS45NE	MOTTE (POSSIBLE)	249650	656350
8404	NS55SE	MOTTE (POSSIBLE)	256330	651360
8407	NS55SE	MOTTE (POSSIBLE)	255750	653350

**APPENDIX B**  
**Sites of Archaeological Interest**

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
7546	NS45NE	CASTLE	249950	656350
8299	NS55NE	CASTLE	258930	656250
8361	NS55NW	CASTLE	253520	655900
8348	NS55NE	CASTLE (POSSIBLE); TOWER-HOUSE	255220	655360
13138	NS55NE	CEMETERY	258050	659650
7553	NS45NE	CHAPEL	249300	658870
8457	NS55SE	CHAPEL	257370	651885
8350	NS55NE	CHURCH	255150	655650
8362	NS55NW	CHURCH	252385	656863
7580	NS45SE	CHURCH (POSSIBLE)	249900	651300
7545	NS45NE	CHURCH; GRAVEYARD	248000	657360
8351	NS55NE	CIST; FOOD VESSEL	257630	657200
7559	NS45NE	COTTON MILL	248850	658250
8335	NS55NE	COTTON MILL; MILL LADE; DAM	257950	656710
8336	NS55NE	COTTON MILL; MILL LADE; DAM	257820	656850
8334	NS55NE	COTTON MILLS; DAMS	257516	655557
7561	NS45NE	CROSS	249970	658540
8399	NS55NW	CROSS	254520	657550
8300	NS55NE	CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS	255750	657550
8355	NS55NW	CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS	254550	657440
8396	NS55NW	CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS	254800	657710
8401	NS55NW	CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS	254590	657690
8458	NS55SE	CUP-MARKINGS	257190	651680
8460	NS55SW	CUP-MARKINGS	254650	652040
8463	NS55SW	CUP-MARKINGS	254700	652020
8449	NS55SE	DAM	257250	651950
8380	NS55NW	DAM; SLUITES	254600	658600
8273	NS54NW	DESERTED FARMSTEAD (POSSIBLE); CORN-DRYING KILN	251850	649850
8272	NS54NW	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	251650	649950
8402	NS55NW	DOVECOT	254560	657790
15804	NS55SW	DRAIN (POSSIBLE)	252850	651250
8473	NS55SW	DYKE	253450	654650
14188	NS45SE	DYKE	248020	653280
8313	NS55NE	EARTHWORK	257050	658660
8340	NS55NE	EARTHWORK	257900	657500
8400	NS55NW	ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDING	254560	657440
7540	NS45NE	ENCLOSURE	247450	655250
7590	NS45SE	ENCLOSURE	248420	650930
8220	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	258520	648110
8226	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	255450	648735
8235	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	259400	649350
8240	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	259650	648250
8244	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	256150	648250
8252	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE	258450	646250
8270	NS54NW	ENCLOSURE	250750	649650
8284	NS54NW	ENCLOSURE	253480	648300
8303	NS55NE	ENCLOSURE	257950	656990
8307	NS55NE	ENCLOSURE	257950	656750
8310	NS55NE	ENCLOSURE	255950	657550
8312	NS55NE	ENCLOSURE	257350	658550
8441	NS55SE	ENCLOSURE	256350	652050
8442	NS55SE	ENCLOSURE	256755	652950
8448	NS55SE	ENCLOSURE	257150	651450
8486	NS55SW	ENCLOSURE	253870	650410

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
8412	NS55SE	MOTTE (POSSIBLE)	257150	651950
8421	NS55SE	MOTTE (POSSIBLE)	258550	650850
8318	NS55NE	MOTTE(POSSIBLE)	256050	655850
7535	NS45NE	MOUND	247150	658050
7579	NS45SE	MOUND	248550	654450
7594	NS45SE	MOUND	246350	654250
8232	NS54NE	MOUND	259140	648780
8257	NS54NE	MOUND	259400	649350
8267	NS54NW	MOUND	253470	648220
8278	NS54NW	MOUND	254400	648450
8346	NS55NE	MOUND	257210	658990
8381	NS55NW	MOUND	250450	655150
8417	NS55SE	MOUND	255250	651250
8470	NS55SW	MOUND	252050	653530
8258	NS54NE	MOUND (POSSIBLE)	258420	647950
8467	NS55SW	MOUND; ENCLOSURE	254450	652350
8339	NS55NE	OLD ROAD	256200	657000
8384	NS55NW	OLD ROAD	253420	658000
8495	NS55SW	OPEN-CAST MINING	250750	654150
8338	NS55NE	PAPER MILL; DAM	258110	658890
8338	NS55NE	PAPER MILL; DAM	258110	658890
8268	NS54NW	PLATFORM	254450	648450
8342	NS55NE	PLATFORM	257950	656850
8347	NS55NE	PLATFORM	256050	655550
15802	NS54NW	PLATFORM	252600	649900
8492	NS55SW	PLATFORM (POSSIBLE)	252660	654750
7586	NS45SE	PLATFORM; BUILDING	249550	654550
14183	NS45SE	PLATFORMS (POSSIBLE)	247950	653300
7567	NS45NW	POTTERY; IRON OBJECTS	243350	655950
14182	NS45SE	RIG; FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRNS	247900	653170
8251	NS54NE	ROMAN ROAD (POSSIBLE)	256650	646550
8413	NS55SE	SETTLEMENT: UNENCLOSED PLATFORM (POSSIBLE)	255350	654850
7578	NS45SE	SETTLEMENT; CIST; CAIRNS; STONE ALIGNMENT	247250	652750
16035	NS54NE	SHEEPFOLD	258460	646180
16036	NS54NE	SHEEPFOLD	259950	648800
16037	NS54NE	SHEEPFOLD	259770	648370
8256	NS54NE	SHEEPFOLD (POSSIBLE)	258750	648150
7599	NS45SE	SHEPHERD'S CAIRN	247480	653270
8223	NS54NE	SHEPHERD'S CAIRN	258990	647080
8263	NS54NE	SHEPHERD'S CAIRN	258365	648115
8491	NS55SW	SHIELING-HUT	250650	653550
8236	NS54NE	SHIELING-HUTS	258150	647650
8237	NS54NE	SHIELING-HUTS	259050	647650
8490	NS55SW	SHIELING-HUTS; DYKES	250750	653750
7552	NS45NE	SMALL CAIRN	247950	658850
8243	NS54NE	SMALL CAIRN (POSSIBLE)	255850	649250
8424	NS55SE	SOCKET STONE	256750	653150
8255	NS54NE	STOCK-ENCLOSURE; RIG-AND-FURROW CULTIVATION	258370	648120
7593	NS45SE	STONE CIRCLE (POSSIBLE)	247730	653330
8230	NS54NE	STONE: CUP-MARKED (POSSIBLE)	257340	647035
8422	NS55SE	STONE: CUP-MARKED (POSSIBLE)	256350	652050
9334	NS65SW	STONE: INSCRIBED	260150	650500
14181	NS45SE	STONES	247450	653160
8498	NS55SW	STONES: CUP-MARKED	253650	652750

**APPENDIX B**  
**Sites of Archaeological Interest**

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
8423	NS55SE	ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE)	255490	651650
8466	NS55SW	ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE)	251150	653250
8319	NS55NE	ENCLOSURE(POSSIBLE); BUILDINGS	256850	656050
7571	NS45SE	ENCLOSURE: STOCK	247330	653500
14179	NS45SE	ENCLOSURE; BUILDING (POSSIBLE); RIG; LAZY-BED	247240	652340
8446	NS55SE	ENCLOSURE; CAIRN	255950	650450
8487	NS55SW	ENCLOSURE; RIG-AND-FURROW CULTIVATION	251150	651650
8221	NS54NE	ENCLOSURE; SHIELING-HUTS	258545	648120
8246	NS54NE	ENCLOSURES	256750	646250
8461	NS55SW	ENCLOSURES (POSSIBLE)	251450	652550
8461	NS55SW	ENCLOSURES (POSSIBLE)	251450	652550
8485	NS55SW	ENCLOSURES; RIG-AND-FURROW CULTIVATION	253850	652750
8249	NS54NE	FARMHOUSE	256360	649440
8249	NS54NE	FARMHOUSE	256360	649440
8225	NS54NE	FARMSTEAD	256800	647410
8247	NS54NE	FARMSTEAD	256350	647850
8248	NS54NE	FARMSTEAD	256550	647550
8379	NS55NW	FARMSTEAD	250450	656050
8452	NS55SE	FARMSTEAD	255650	652850
14190	NS45SE	FARMSTEAD	248340	653240
14236	NS55SW	FARMSTEAD	252400	650900
7542	NS45NE	'FARMSTEAD'	247790	659410
8443	NS55SE	FARMSTEAD (POSSIBLE)	257310	651520
16045	NS55SE	FARMSTEAD (SITE OF)	258670	650860
16046	NS55SE	FARMSTEAD (SITE OF)	258320	650920
7585	NS45SE	FARMSTEAD; ENCLOSURE	249550	654750
8261	NS54NE	FARMSTEAD; HUTS; ENCLOSURES; STRUCTURES	259450	647950
12263	NS45SE	FARMSTEAD; INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	246710	653080

SITE	MAP REF	CLASS	EASTING	NORTHING
7573	NS45SE	STRUCTURE	248490	654320
7592	NS45SE	STRUCTURE	248650	653350
8314	NS55NE	STRUCTURE	258150	657020
8382	NS55NW	STRUCTURES	250550	655650
13477	NS45NE	THREAD WORKS	247290	657380
7569	NS45NW	TOWER	242230	655120
8353	NS55NW	TOWER	250905	659440
8386	NS55NW	TOWER	252380	656860
8479	NS55SW	TOWER (POSSIBLE)	250150	654170
8501	NS55SW	TOWER (POSSIBLE)	253290	654590
7597	NS45SE	TURF HUT (POSSIBLE)	247530	653410
8296	NS55NE	VILLAGE	255250	655350
8366	NS55NW	VILLAGE	250950	659550
8411	NS55SE	VILLAGE	257050	651750
8494	NS55SW	WALL; STRUCTURE	250850	654450
8453	NS55SE	WALLS; CUP-MARKINGS (POSSIBLE)	257350	650950
7560	NS45NE	WELL: HOLY	249300	658860
7581	NS45SE	WELL: HOLY	246040	654950
8241	NS54NE	WELL: HOLY	258970	648130
7591	NS45SE	WINDPUMP	249770	650000
8253	NS54NE	WINDPUMP	259463	649103
8391	NS55NW	WINDPUMP	251250	655370
8392	NS55NW	WINDPUMP	251210	656330
8393	NS55NW	WINDPUMP	251500	658120
8481	NS55SW	WINDPUMP	252330	653850
8483	NS55SW	WINDPUMP	251640	654290
8274	NS54NW	WITCH ASSOCIATION	251950	648250
7575	NS45SE	WORKED FLINTS	247350	653180

If you require this information in large print, Braille or translated, please telephone our Customer Service Officer on 0141 577 3001.

इस सूचना-पत्र मे उल्लेखित सूचना यदि आप हिन्दी अनुवाद मे चाहे तो कृपया सम्पर्क करे ।

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

اگر آپ اس لیف لیٹ میں درج معلومات کا ترجمہ اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں تو ہم سے رابطہ کریں

如果您想得到该资料所含信息的译文，请联系：