

# **Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2**

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report**

**March 2016**

## SEA SCOPING REPORT COVER NOTE

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**A SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan entitled:**  
Local Development Plan 2

**The Responsible Authority is:**  
Renfrewshire Council

The above Local Development Plan falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

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Date: 23rd March 2016

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## INTRODUCTION

Renfrewshire Council has commenced work in reviewing the Renfrewshire Local Development (LDP) for the whole of the Council area. The main objective of LDP2 is to provide a spatial framework for decision making to help ensure that development and land use are appropriate whilst supporting sustainable economic growth.

The current Renfrewshire Local Plan was adopted on 28 August 2014. Given the short timeframe from adoption to review of the LDP the policy framework will be largely unchanged. Therefore it is unlikely that a full scale policy review will be required. The new LDP will focus on any changes and main issues that have occurred in the last few years as well as addressing any new, emerging or changing issues.

Any emerging or changing issues will be identified from current trends, issues, surveys, analysis, assessments, and monitoring work which has been carried out in the preparation and review of the LDP. The spatial strategy along with existing and new development opportunities will be evaluated and assessed and where appropriate re-assessed for inclusion or exclusion in LDP2 at the same time as their related environmental consequences are being considered.

The main elements of change in LDP2 are likely to include:

- Placemaking - strengthening the focus within LDP
- Housing Land Supply - addressing the shortfall, ensuring that there is adequate identification of land to meet the housing need and demand and the housing supply targets as well as ensuring a suitable range and choice of housing
- Potential Affordable Housing Policy
- Potential Delivery of Infrastructure Policy
- Developing a Strategy to Deliver Action Programme Sites
- Reflecting the emerging three City Deal Projects along with the Paisley Heritage Asset Strategy and Programme

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2 to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

## KEY FACTS

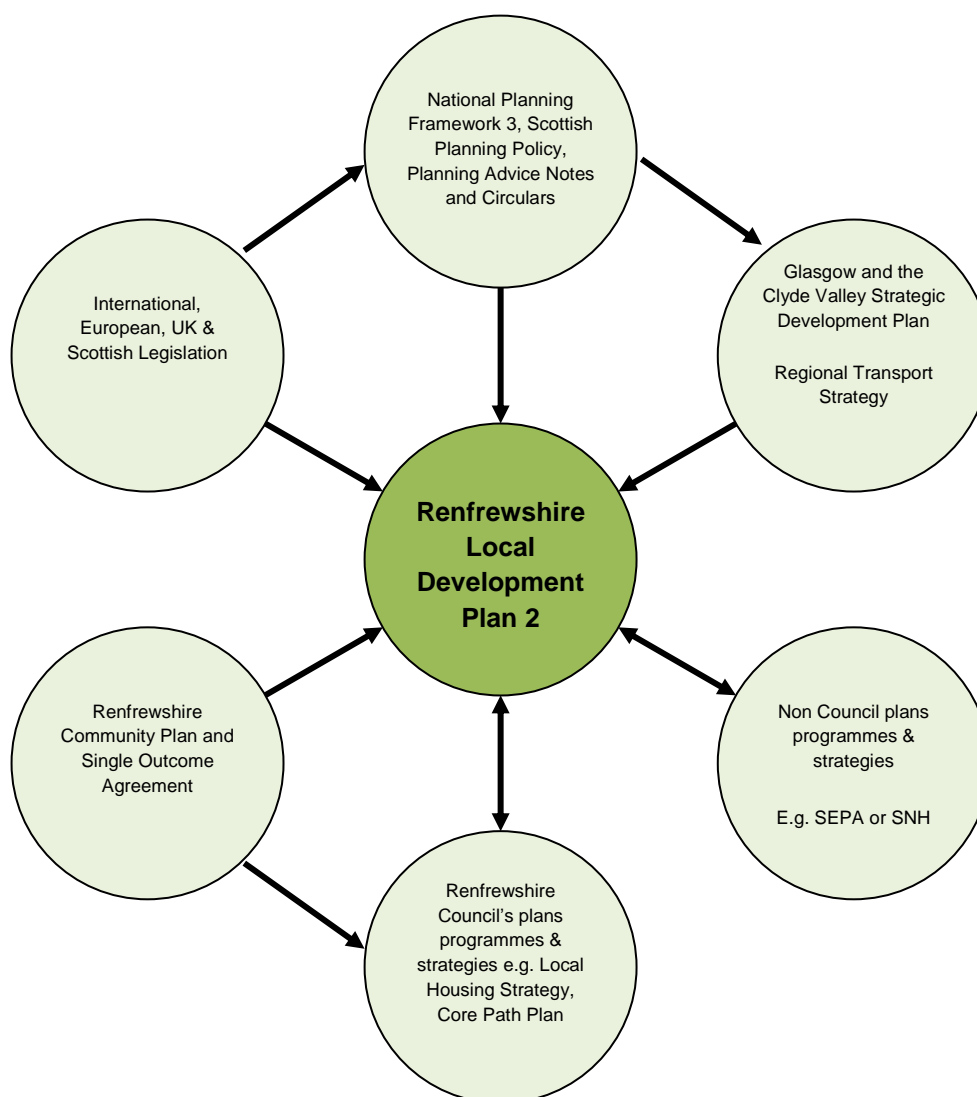
The key facts relating to Renfrewshire's LDP 2 area:

<b>Name of Local Authority:</b>	Renfrewshire Council
<b>Title of the Plan:</b>	Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2
<b>Requirement for the Plan:</b>	The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 requires all Local Authorities to prepare a Local Development Plan
<b>Subject of the Plan:</b>	Land use planning document that will address any new, emerging or changing issues from the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan adopted in 2014.
<b>Period covered by the Plan:</b>	2018 – 2023
<b>Frequency of Updates:</b>	Publish a new plan within 5 years of Plan's adoption
<b>Area Covered by the Plan:</b>	Renfrewshire Council Local Authority Area – 270 sq.km
<b>Purpose of the Plan:</b>	The Renfrewshire LDP will be the statutory development plan for Renfrewshire when adopted. The LDP will cover land use planning issues for the Renfrewshire Council area.

## HIERARCHY OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

Renfrewshire’s LDP2 will be influenced by a wide range of international, European, national and local, plans, programmes and strategies (PPS). Appendix 1 provides an initial list of the relevant PPS’s that the Council envisages will influence the content of the LDP2 and the SEA. The list may expand as the preparation of the LDP2 progresses. Figure 1 below illustrates how Renfrewshire LDP2 sits within the hierarchy of PPS’s.

**Figure 1: Hierarchy to other plans, programmes and strategies**



## TIMESCALES

Timescales for the preparation of LDP2 are set out in the latest Development Plan Scheme, which was published in August 2015. The table below sets out the timescales and each key stage in the process. The first formal stage is the publication of a Main Issues Report (MIR) and Environmental Report. Following consideration of the representations received the Proposed Plan is published alongside an updated Environmental Report. The Proposed Plan will then be subject to formal representations supporting or objecting to the Plan, followed by a public examination to deal with unresolved issues that may have arisen. Once the examination process has been completed and any modifications to the Plan have been made the Council will adopt the Plan. Current timescales indicate that the LDP will be adopted during 2018. The SEA Post Adoption Statement will be published shortly thereafter.

Table 1 Renfrewshire Local Development Plan Timetable

Stage	Renfrewshire Local Development Plan	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Estimated Timescale
1	Publish Local Development Plan Scheme		Updated annually
2	Monitor existing plan policies and changes in characteristics of the Renfrewshire area; research topics; consult appropriate parties in preparation of Monitoring Statement that will inform the Main Issues Report. Engage with key agencies, stakeholders, residents, the business community, land owners, developers to ask what are the main issues emerging in Renfrewshire.	Prepare Scoping Report for submission to the Consultation Authorities and Scottish Government.	May 2015 – May 2016
3	Prepare draft Monitoring Statement. Prepare and Publish the Main Issues Report and consult over a 12 week period.	Prepare and publish the draft Environmental Report alongside the Main Issues Report. Consult over a 12 week period.	August 2016
4	Prepare and publish the Proposed LDP taking into account the comments received on the Main Issues Report. Consult on the Proposed LDP over a 12 week period.	Publish an updated Environmental Report alongside the Proposed LDP taking account of the comments received. Consult over a 12 week period.	August 2017
5	Consider representations to Proposed LDP and requirement for modifications		December 2017
6	Submit the Proposed LDP with a report of conformity with the Participation Statement; and a proposed Action Programme Submit to Scottish Government (start of Examination process)		January 2017
7	Examination		6 – 9 Months
8	Report on the Examination / Council to consider Reporter's findings and recommendations		June – Sept 2018
9	Publish Local Development Plan, with any modifications arising out of Examination Report, and advertise intention to adopt	Publish Environmental Report	June – Sept 2018
10	Adoption	Publish post - adoption SEA statement, illustrating how the environmental report has influenced the LDP	October 2018

# **BASELINE INFORMATION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **Baseline Environmental Data**

Schedule 3 of the SEA Act requires the Environmental Report to include a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment. To inform this, the 2014 State of Environment Report and through the 2016 Local Development Plan Monitoring Report will be used to set the baseline. This environmental baseline information is essential to the SEA as it provides a snapshot of Renfrewshire's environment and allows for the assessment of how this may be altered through the implementation of the Renfrewshire LDP.

Table 2 provides a description of the environmental baseline against each SEA theme. The potential issues and the consequences are then outlined for each theme and the potential data sources listed.

As noted in the introduction, the MIR for Renfrewshire LDP2 will only focus on addressing any key changes and emerging or changing main issues from the existing Local Development Plan. The Environmental Report will consider the impact of each of these and potential alternatives for the main issues.

The significant environmental issues and sensitivities identified in the SEA for the LDP remain valid for the assessment of the Local Development Plan Review, and will be set out in the Environmental Report.

The following table is based on the information gathered for the SEA of the LDP and has been updated to address the new, emerging or changing issues that will be considered in LDP2 as well as listing the information being carried forward.

## **Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal**

City Deal is one of the key changes that has emerged since the publication of the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan. City Deal is an agreement between the UK Government, the Scottish Government and eight local authorities across Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. City Deal sets out how the region will create economic growth through:

- setting up a £1.13 billion Glasgow and Clyde Valley Infrastructure Fund to improve transport and regenerate/develop sites
- Drive innovation and growth through supporting key sectors such as life sciences
- helping small and medium enterprises to grow and develop
- setting up programmes to support unemployed people
- testing new ways of boosting the incomes of people on low wages

City Deal is expected to bring tens of thousands of jobs to Glasgow and the Clyde Valley through 20 infrastructure projects. Renfrewshire is to benefit from three of the biggest infrastructure investments; the Airport Access Project, the Clyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside project and the Glasgow Airport Investment Area. These projects are still being developed.

The MIR will reflect the City Deal Projects as far as it can with the current level of detail that is available. It is likely a strategic approach will be taken to the assessment in the Environmental Report. Detailed consideration of the City Deal projects will be through Environmental Impact Assessments that will accompany the planning applications.



## **Objectives**

Good practice guidance identifies that SEA Objectives are used to develop a systematic, rigorous and consistent framework against which to assess potential environmental impacts. These have been developed for each SEA theme, therefore into account the summary of the baseline data and environmental problems and implications. The SEA Objectives have been developed to ensure that environmental issues are fully considered within the development of the MIR.

## **Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of a Local Development Plan**

In accordance with the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 all Scottish local authorities are required to produce and keep up to date a Local Development Plan covering their area. The probability, therefore, of the non-implementation of the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan 2 is unlikely. This is a review of the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan which was adopted in 2014 and without this review the Adopted Plan would remain valid. However, the objectives and policies in the Adopted Plan would become increasingly out of date as time progressed and would not take account of the new, emerging or changing issues that Renfrewshire LDP2 will address. This could lead to unsustainable development taking place which could harm the environment of the Renfrewshire area.

**Table 2:  
Environmental Baseline Summary**

**Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna**

Renfrewshire Council has a wide range of species and habitats within its boundary. Within the Renfrewshire Council area there are 3 Special Protection Areas, 11 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 4 Local Nature Reserves, and 106 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and wildlife corridors.

There is 1 Regional Park and 1 Country Park within Renfrewshire which provide recreational opportunities and access to the countryside. Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park which is Scotland's largest Regional Park is partly within Renfrewshire and the Gleniffer Braes Country Park lies to the south of Paisley on the Gleniffer and Brownside Braes. There is 1 Designed Landscape wholly within Renfrewshire and 1 on the boundary with Inverclyde Council. Formakin Designed Landscape which is located to the west of Bishopton includes an early 20th century landscape and contains several notable architectural features, woodland, parkland, gardens and important wildlife areas. In addition, Finlaystone House designed landscape is located on the boundary between Renfrewshire and Inverclyde Councils and comprises of very attractive gardens, important architectural features, valuable wildlife habitats, trees and parkland. There are 117 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in Renfrewshire.

**Data Sources:**

SNH, SEPA, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Forestry Commission, Scottish Wildlife Trust, RSPB, Renfrewshire Council

**Issues for consideration**

- Development pressure on or close to designated sites/protected species which could result in the disturbance of the resource.
- Reduction in site area due to development
- Fragmentation of designated sites and/or green corridors is a possibility in restricting species migration
- Improve and/or expand the Central Scotland/Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network
- Development pressure on protected trees
- Limited resources for management of existing woodlands
- Sea level rise and/or climate change may have an impact on the extent and quality of habitats and occurrence of species
- Development pressure on open space/parks and/or reduced resources for their management
- Increased occurrences of non-native invasive species

**Implications for LDP2**

- Protect and enhance designated sites, selecting development sites which have no significant impact along with applying policies to protect and enhance
- Protect corridors and wildlife linkages and raise awareness of this resource and its value, ensuring that the spatial strategy reflects the need to protect corridors and linkage and connections
- Protect and enhance the Green Network, policies to ensure development proposals safeguard existing green networks with the potential to contribute to an enhanced integrated network
- Reflect and incorporate the results of the HRA
- Continue to protect trees and support and promote positive management of the resource
- Raise awareness of the impacts of climate change on the nature conservation value of a site or resource and plan for protection in the short/medium/long term
- Protect formal and informal open space/parks and facilitate positive and innovative management approaches through the use of policies and incorporating open space in the right location to meet the needs arising from developments.
- Protect native species and habitats and encourage the control of non-native species

**Objective for the SEA**

- As in the previous Local Development Plan there will be an overall aim to protect and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation value and conserve and enhance Renfrewshire's biodiversity.

**Historic Environment** Renfrewshire Council has a significant number and range of historic buildings in a range of rich and diverse settings. These reflect the area's varied landscape setting. There are 560 listed buildings of which 36 are category 'A' listed, 332 are Category 'B' listed and 192 are Category 'C' listed. There are 46 Buildings at Risk which are properties of architectural or historic merit throughout the Renfrewshire area that are considered to be at risk.

Conservation areas are defined as areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are 8 Conservation Areas within Renfrewshire 3 of which are Outstanding Conservation Areas. There are many ancient monuments in Renfrewshire. These include such things as prehistoric earthworks, old ruined buildings and industrial archaeology. 33 of them are considered to be of national importance, and have therefore been given legal protection as Scheduled Monuments.

A Heritage Asset Strategy has been prepared for Paisley. The focus of the Strategy is to harness the potential of the historic assets and prepare a realistic, deliverable and integrated asset strategy that plans a route to regenerate and revitalise Paisley town centre. Paisley is bidding for UK City of Culture 2021 as part of ambitious plans to use the town's internationally-significant collection of heritage and cultural assets.

A new Townscape Heritage (TH) Project is being considered for Paisley Town Centre. This project will project will complement the current THI/CARS, which has successfully delivered a range of projects along with a varied programme of activities and training, and is part of an ambitious drive to use Paisley's internationally significant heritage and cultural assets to drive a transformation of the town over the next decade. Another integral part of the Paisley Town Centre Heritage Asset Strategy is the restoration of the Category A listed building, the Russell Institute. This exciting project will provide new use to this important building providing flexible office space to accommodate a Skills and Employability Hub for Renfrewshire.

There are two gardens and designed landscapes in Renfrewshire included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes: the grounds of the former Formakin Estate and the portion of Finlaystone Estate situated in Renfrewshire.

**Data Sources** Historic Environment Scotland, Renfrewshire Council, West of Scotland Archaeological Service, Scottish Civic Trust

**Issues for consideration**

- Development pressure on sensitive sites or listed buildings could result in a significant impact to buildings, sites or their settings.
- New development may detract from neighbouring historic buildings
- Neglect and vandalism of buildings, structures or their settings putting them at risk and a loss of amenity in surrounding area.
- Loss of archaeological resources through inappropriate development

**Implications for LDP2**

- Protect and enhance the built heritage through the use of appropriately worded policies as well as promoting development that demonstrate no negative impact on the site/buildings or setting along with raise awareness of the resource and its value
- Promote sensitive and appropriate development and design near historic buildings and in conservation areas through the use of appropriately worded policies, planning advice notes, design briefs, masterplans, etc
- Promote re-use and regeneration of historic buildings wherever possible, promoting planning and regeneration strategies to make historic building integral to any plans
- Protect and reduce impact to archaeological resources
- Reflect the Paisley Town Centre Heritage Asset Strategy in plans, policies and strategies and promote the Paisley 2021 Bid

**Objective for the SEA**

- In line with the current Renfrewshire local Development Plan, the Council will aim to protect, maintain and enhance the built and historic environment and promote good quality place making

## Material Assets

Renfrewshire has a number of purpose built facilities ranging from sports facilities to community halls. The purpose of such facilities is to promote an active lifestyle, provide a sense of community identity and encourage learning. These facilities are important for promoting wellbeing and improving the health of the general population in the area. Within Renfrewshire there are a large number of Public buildings including Libraries, Community facilities, Art Galleries and Museums, and Sports pavilions and playing fields. There are also 3 Additional Support Needs Schools, 49 Primary Schools and 11 Secondary Schools.

Renfrewshire has a rich variety of open spaces both in and between its towns and villages. There are parks and greenspaces which can be utilised every day. In addition to the Clyde Murshiel Country Park and the Gleniffer Braes Country Park there are several public parks such as Barshaw Park, Roberston Park, Fountain Gardens, and Thomas Shanks Park that provide recreational opportunities. Renfrewshire also has an extensive network of paths by which the public can take access to community and social facilities, education and employment opportunities and recreation. In Renfrewshire there are approximately 225 miles of Core Paths. These are divided into 291 individual numbered routes. These consist of a variety of types including away from roads which may be paths through housing estates, through parks or woodland, across fields, farm tracks, beside rivers or off road cycle routes. Outdoors for You 2016 – 2026, an updated Outdoor Access Strategy was published for consultation early in 2016. This Strategy when finalised will improve health and well being; increase economic benefit; improve connectivity between people and places and aid responsible access for people and nature. The Green Network also plays an important role in linking together the natural, semi natural and manmade open spaces to create an interconnected network that provides opportunities for physical activity, increases accessibility within settlements and to green belt while enhancing biodiversity and the quality of the external environment.

The Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal will result in the implementation of three strategic infrastructure projects in Renfrewshire. The infrastructure projects will drive innovation and growth through the support of key sectors such as life sciences; address challenges in the region's labour market, increase connectivity to the area, unlocking vacant, stalled and underutilised development land as well as providing enhanced opportunities for placemaking, green and blue networks as well as enhancing sustainable economic growth. Renfrewshire is to benefit from three of the biggest infrastructure investments; the Airport Access Project, the Clyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside project and the Glasgow Airport Investment Area.

The Ferguslie Performance Centre for Sport is an ambitious proposal to create a regional sports village that will drive the ongoing transformation of Ferguslie Park in Paisley. It is a joint project between Renfrewshire Council, University of the West of Scotland (UWS), and St Mirren FC and when complete would offer a combination of facilities supporting elite sports programmes and community participation. Again similar to the City Deal projects, this proposal will unlock vacant land, open up the development prospects for underutilised land but more importantly create good placemaking and design in Ferguslie.

## Data Sources

Renfrewshire Council, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network

## Issues for consideration

- Development pressures on assets, including Council owned resources and land
- Development pressure for green field locations for various developments

## Implications for LDP2

- Protection of existing resources and ensure provision is made for any new resource requirements, this is currently promoted through policies and Supplementary Guidance which will be reviewed in the preparation of LDP2
- Give full recognition to the Core Paths Plan and protect core paths through core

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration between active travel routes, green networks, transport infrastructure, services and development sites</li> </ul>	<p>paths being set clearly in the proposals maps along with policies and supplementary guidance ensuring protection and enhance connections to core paths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In line with the current LDP Spatial Strategy there will be the continuance of promoting brownfield development and regeneration of existing urban areas</li> <li>• Ensure new development is well connected to and well served by walking, cycling and public transport provision through the use of appropriately worded policies and supplementary guidance as well as promoting this as part of the layout for new developments</li> <li>• Ensure City Deal projects are reflected and promoted throughout LDP2</li> <li>• Ensure Ferguslie Performance Centre for Sport are reflected throughout LDP2</li> </ul>
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**Objective for the SEA:**

In line with current policy, plans and strategies, Renfrewshire Council will maximise use and reuse of material assets by promoting brownfield development. Facilitate regeneration, enhance the Green Network and provide the most sustainable locations for waste management.

## Air

Air quality is generally good across Renfrewshire, although there are hotspots where air quality requires to be monitored. Increases in road traffic along with traffic management issues is causing a rise in NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. Air quality adjacent to major roads, junctions and area of traffic congestion continues to decrease due to these pollutants. Legislation requires Renfrewshire Council to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> exceeds specific concentrations. There is currently one AQMA in Paisley Town Centre, further investigation work has been undertaken in Johnstone High St area and within Renfrew close to the M8 and Town Centre areas. This investigation has highlighted that there is the requirement to designate these sites within an AQMA. The Council is currently considering whether extend the existing Paisley Town Centre Air Quality Management Area to cover the urban area of Renfrewshire, or to create a number of new more focussed Air Quality Management Areas around the areas identified in the detailed assessment. Further investigation work is also going to be undertaken to assess levels at West Walkinshaw, Paisley and Inchinnan Rd, Renfrew in 2016.

Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future was published in November 2015. The Strategy is a national cross government document that sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to reduce air pollution further to protect human health and fulfil Scotland’s legal responsibilities as soon as possible. Renfrewshire Council will have to ensure that LDP2 policies are consistent with Cleaner Air For Scotland objectives and the Council’s air quality action plans

## Data Sources

Renfrewshire Council, SEPA

## Issues for consideration

- A lack of integration between transport and land uses can result in unsustainable development leading to an increase in traffic and a resultant reduction in air quality
- Some land uses can be associated with poor air quality, odour, dust or cause pollution

## Implications for LDP2

- Integration of land uses with good connections and links to active travel and public transport nodes/networks is currently featured in a number of the existing policies in the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan, this will be reviewed along with supplementary guidance and the advice to Development Management
- New development should not result in a reduction in air quality or increase pollution, the current LDP has a specific policy on Air Quality as well as the provisions also being set out within the New Development Supplementary Guidance
- Potentially polluting land uses require an appropriate location The Renfrewshire Local Development Plan proposals maps aim to clearly highlight areas which would be more appropriate for these types of uses

## Objective for the SEA

- Improve air quality and reduce the level of airborne pollutants. Promote the use of sustainable locations to minimise the negative impact of transportation.

**Water** The River Clyde forms the northern boundary of Renfrewshire and there are a number of significant rivers within the Council area such as the Black Cart Water which flows into the River Clyde, and its tributaries, the White Cart Water and the River Gryfe. The quality of these rivers is generally improving; however the overall quality of rivers within Renfrewshire is still relatively poor. There are several lochs, reservoirs and ponds within Renfrewshire. The current water classification status of monitored Reservoirs and Lochs is moderate.

The Council is about to review Habitat Action Plans along with the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) to see present a more concise and focused LBAP for the Renfrewshire Council area. The new Renfrewshire LBAP will consider areas of open standing water and rivers and streams in recognition of their nature conservation value and contribution to biodiversity. Atlantic Salmon, water voles and otters have species action plans. Water quality and siltation, non-native plant and animal species and increased pressure for recreational use of water bodies are all issues that require to be addressed.

Climate change and sea level rise will have implications for Renfrewshire. Ground water levels are likely to rise and storm events are likely to become more frequent. Flood hazards from river and coastal flooding and from intense rainfall overloading natural and artificial drainage systems are predicted to increase. Renfrewshire Council has invested in a number of major flood prevention schemes in recent years which have improved flood protection within the area. The Council is also working alongside SEPA, Scottish Water and other responsible bodies to implement the provisions as set out in the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

The river basin management plan for the Scotland river basin district: 2015–2027 aims to help protect and improve the water environment of the Scotland river basin district through setting out what the Scottish Government, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), responsible authorities and all Scotland’s other public bodies will do to tackle the pressures and improve the condition of the affected rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. The Flood Risk Management Strategy for Clyde and Loch Lomond was published in 2015 which sets out the short to long term ambition for flood risk management in this area of Scotland. The strategy states the objectives, as agreed by responsible authorities, for tackling floods in high risk areas. Local Flood Risk Management Plans are expected to be published in summer 2016.

**Data Sources** Scottish Water, SEPA, Renfrewshire Council, SNH

**Issues for consideration**

- Although improving, water quality is poor in rivers and open standing water
- Flooding continues to pose a threat and this is likely to increase
- Poor water quality continues to compromise biodiversity

**Implications for LDP2**

- New development should protect and where possible enhance water quality. Currently the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan has a specific policy on the water environment as well as flooding and drainage. These policies along with the supplementary guidance will be reviewed in preparing LDP2
- Compliance, promotion and where appropriate implementation of the with the Flood Risk Management Scotland Act (2009) and promote the use of SUDs
- Incorporate the revised LBAP into the revised LDP with the aim of promoting the appropriate LBAP Habitat and Species Action Plans
- Local Flood Risk Management Plans will need to be reflected in LDP2

**Objective for the SEA**

In line with Scottish Planning Policy, legislation and other regulations ensure that the protection and enhancement the water environment along with the promotion of sustainable flood risk management is fully integrated into the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan and any supplementary guidance or advice notes

### Climatic Factors

The climate in Renfrewshire is changing with a rise in the average annual temperature, wetter summers, cooler winters and less frost and snowfall. These climatic shifts along with more predicted weather events is likely to have a dramatic impact on Renfrewshire's environment as well as the population. The main greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted in Renfrewshire is CO<sub>2</sub>, derive from transport, industry and domestic sources (such as heating, lighting and cooking).

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out a framework for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and a transition to a low carbon economy. The Act introduces a new duty to all public sector bodies to exercise their functions in a way that is best calculated to contribute towards targets of 80% reduction by 2050 with an interim target of 42% by 2020. Renfrewshire Council has set a target to reduce its total annual carbon footprint by 19,389 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by the end of financial year 2019/20, this equates to a reduction of 36%.

By 2021 no waste generated within Renfrewshire will be sent directly to landfill without prior treatment and less than 5% of all waste collected will be landfilled. By 2020 60% of waste collected will be recycled and this shall increase to 70% by 2025. There is also the aim of a 25% reduction in households experiencing fuel poverty.

An increasing emphasis on renewable energies gives rise to a range of issues including resource use, transportation, visual impact, air quality and building design.

### Data Sources

Renfrewshire Council, Scottish Government, SEPA

### Issues for consideration

- Increased energy consumption from new developments
- Promotion of renewable energy and resource efficiency of new developments
- Continuing car dependence with associated emissions
- Sea level rise and more severe rainfall and extreme weather events

### Implications for LDP2

- Promotion of sustainable, low carbon developments
- Promote appropriate renewable energy in association with new development
- Integrate transportation and land use, include proposals and policies for co-existence
- Promote development in areas that are less likely to flood, promote the use of SUDs and incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation throughout the LDP

### Objective for the SEA

- Reduce Renfrewshire's Carbon and Ecological Footprints and promote adaptation and mitigation in relation to Climate Change. Facilitate the creation of sustainable places.



## Landscape

Renfrewshire's landscape is diverse in terms of landscape character and land uses. Approximately a fifth of the area of Renfrewshire is built up and the remaining four fifths is rural countryside. There are 6 distinct landscape character types in Renfrewshire. Almost 50% of the rural area is classified as Rugged Upland Farm Land or Rugged Moorland Hills and falls within the Renfrewshire Heights or Gleniffer Braes. 12% of the rural area is on an alluvial plain and 13% is part of a broad lowland valley. Both of these landscape character areas are associated with rivers such as the Black or White Carts and the Gryffe. 2% lies in the distinctive raised beach along the River Clyde.

There is a history of mineral extraction with some evidence in the landscape; this is now restricted to one active hardrock quarry.

The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy aim is to increase the economic, social and environmental contribution that forests and woodlands make to Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. This will help make the most of both the existing woodlands and create opportunities for new ones where they add most value to the environment, local communities and society as a whole. The Renfrewshire Local Development Plan will aim to be consistent with the Strategic Development Plan and implement the strategic Forestry and Woodland Strategy at the local level.

Native ancient and semi-natural woodland is a valuable habitat nationally and locally and a key landscape feature. There are 1,564 Ha of ancient and semi-natural woodland in Renfrewshire.

## Data Sources

Renfrewshire Council, British Geological Survey, Forestry Commission, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network

## Issues for consideration

- Development pressure on land within the Green Belt
- Development in areas where there may be ground conditions or stability issues due to former mineral working
- Loss of woodlands due to development or poor management

## Implications for LDP2

- Protect and enhance the greenbelt and promote the objectives of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network as well as the Central Scotland Green Network
- Protect and strengthen the landscape character of the rural area
- Guide development to areas where ground conditions are sound and promote remediation where possible
- Protect woodland areas, promote good management and encourage expansion of the native woodland area

## Objective for the SEA

- As currently advocated in the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan, Renfrewshire's LDP2 will aim to protect and enhance the Green Belt and strengthen landscape character in Renfrewshire.

## Population and Human Health

Renfrewshire is the ninth largest Council in Scotland in terms of its population and covers an area of nearly 270 square kilometres. The 2014 population for Renfrewshire is 174,230; an increase of 0.2 per cent from 173,900 in 2013. The population of Renfrewshire accounts for 3.3 per cent of the total population of Scotland. In Renfrewshire, 17.2 per cent of the population are aged 16 to 29 years. This is smaller than Scotland where 18.3 per cent are aged 16 to 29 years. Persons aged 60 and over make up 24.2 per cent of Renfrewshire. This is larger than Scotland where 24.0 per cent are aged 60 and over.

The number of deaths in Renfrewshire increased from 1,875 in 2013 to 1,909 in 2014. Over the period 2012 to 2014 the overall death rate was higher for males than for females. Compared to Scotland over the period 2012 to 2014, Renfrewshire had a higher death rate. The main cause of death in Renfrewshire was cancer, followed by circulatory disease. Female life expectancy at birth (80.6 years) is greater than male life expectancy (75.9 years), but both were lower than the Scottish average. Male life expectancy at birth in Renfrewshire is improving more rapidly than female life expectancy.

The towns and villages of Renfrewshire, in the most part, provide attractive pleasant places to live and can offer an excellent quality of life with high standards of health care and low levels of crime. However there are pockets of deprivation dispersed through the Renfrewshire area and people in these communities may experience disadvantage, and encounter problems associated with low income, poor health, low educational attainment, lack of access to learning opportunities and employment, and low expectations. Renfrewshire has the fourth highest rate by local authority area of alcohol related death in males in the UK while smoking and obesity continue to cause high levels of health related problems.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small areas of concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland in a consistent way utilising income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services and crime data. The most deprived datazone in Scotland in the SIMD 2012 is in the Ferguslie Park area of Paisley. This datazone was also the most deprived in Scotland in SIMD 2006 and was ranked 2nd most deprived in SIMD 2009. Of the 325 datazones in the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland, 14 (4.3%) were found in Renfrewshire in SIMD 2012, compared to 12 (3.7%) in 2009, 9 (2.8%) in 2006 and 8 (2.5%) in 2004. In SIMD 2012, 48 (4.9%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in Renfrewshire, compared to 43 (4.4%) in 2009, 36 (3.7%) in 2006 and 41 (4.2%) in 2004. These facts illustrate a continual rise in the number of areas in Renfrewshire that face deprivation.

**Data Source** Renfrewshire Council, General Register Office for Scotland, Scottish Government, Renfrewshire Health Partnership

### Issues for consideration

- Population decline and working age population decline, the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan aims to deliver the aspirations of the Renfrewshire Community Plan to grow the population by 5%
- Increasing number of pensionable persons
- Life expectancy and health related deaths
- Concentrated areas of deprivation
- Unemployment and changing structure of the economy

### Implications for LDP2

- Need to attract more people into Renfrewshire.
- Need to provide developments that can support and accommodate all population groups
- Environmental improvements and provision of public access and recreation facilities
- Promote high quality, safer places
- Provide good quality supply of employment land at appropriate locations

### Objectives for the SEA

- Protect and enhance quality of life in Renfrewshire.

## Soil

Scotland is dominated by four types of soils, Brown Earth, Podsol, Gley or Organic Peat. In Renfrewshire, the main soil type that can be attributed to the area is Brown Earth. Smaller areas of Gley and Organic Peat are also to be found. Much of the lower lying area within Renfrewshire is covered by brown soils, given the deep nature of brown earth soils, their free drainage and often high levels of natural fertility, brown soils are often cultivated. There are extensive areas of blanket peat in the upland part of Renfrewshire to the west in Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park. Renfrewshire contains a small amount of prime agricultural land; or land that has been categorised by the Macaulay Landuse Research Institute as Class 3.1 on their Land Capability for Agriculture maps. Renfrewshire has 10 km<sup>2</sup> of category 3.1 or prime quality agricultural land and 40.4 km<sup>2</sup> of category 3.2 or locally good quality agricultural land.

Due to past industrial uses, there are some brown field sites in Renfrewshire that are potentially contaminated. The Council has detailed records of historical land use across the Council area, indicating areas of potential contamination. At present this land is not designated as contaminated land in terms of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as there is no pollution linkage, but the issues of contamination have to be addressed if the land is developed or if any public health risk becomes apparent. Over 400 sites within Renfrewshire have been assessed and remediated through development under the Planning process, as this continues to be the preferred method for addressing potential land contamination as it provides an opportunity for remediation to be included in the overall costs of development.

The vacant and derelict land supply for Renfrewshire totals 912 hectares (ha) and 168 sites. This comprises 164ha of vacant urban land, 64ha of derelict urban and 684ha of rural derelict land. Between 2014 and 2015, the vacant and derelict land total (urban and rural) showed a net decrease of 14ha, taking account of development take up and land falling out of use. The largest site in the vacant and derelict land supply in Renfrewshire is the former Royal Ordnance Factory site, at the Bishopton Community Growth Area. This area is currently being re-developed and remediated as part of a masterplan for the Community Growth Area.

**Data Sources:** Macaulay Institute, Renfrewshire Council, Scottish Government, SNH

### Issues for consideration

- Development pressure on green field land and prime or good quality agricultural land
- Vacant and derelict land may potentially be contaminated and be more challenging to develop. It can also reduce the amenity of an area.
- Development can result in increased areas of hard standing or soil compaction leading to a greater risk of flooding
- Loss of peat to other land uses or a reduction in its quality can have implications for its effectiveness as a habitat and carbon sink

### Implications for LDP2

- Protect good quality agricultural land from development
- Reuse of brown field land should continue to be a priority. Promotion of environmental improvements and remediation and regeneration are important.
- Ensure that SUDs are employed, the amount of hard standing is kept to a minimum and promote good practice with regard to soil management
- Protect existing areas of peat (particularly lowland peat) and promote measures for its regeneration.

### Objectives for the SEA

- Promote the reuse and remediation of vacant and derelict sites and protect and enhance peat soils.

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This part of the report seeks to provide the Consultation Authorities and other stakeholders with information on the proposed tools and techniques that will be used in the assessment. It should be noted that these tools and techniques may be subject to change as the assessment is carried out and other methods are found to be more appropriate.

To ensure that the SEA process remains proportionate a two stage process is proposed. A large number of aspects of the Approved LDP will not change in the next LDP. Any new issues or changes since the adoption of the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan in August 2014 will be identified through the new Monitoring Report and Main Issues Report which will be reported in 2016. Where the plan is not changing the findings of the previous Environmental Report could be adopted and reported within the Environmental Report without the need to be reassessed, this will help ensure the SEA remains proportionate. As the MIR for Renfrewshire LDP2 will only focus on addressing any key changes and emerging or changing main issues from the existing Local Development Plan, the Environment Report will consider the impact of each of these and potential alternatives for the main issues.

The updated Environmental Report that accompanies Proposed Plan will include everything that is carried forward from the first Renfrewshire Local Development Plan as well as any new policies and proposals that have been considered for inclusion in the Proposed Plan.

### Scoping of Issues to be considered in the assessment

Schedule 3 of the SEA Act requires consideration of whether the positive and negative environmental effects of the Main Issues Report and Proposed Plan are likely to be significant and therefore need to be included within the scope of the environmental assessment. Although there is no statutory definition of 'significant' in the context of SEA, Schedule 2 of the Act provides guidance on criteria that should be used in determining that likely significance.

Due to the strategic nature and scale of the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan and because it is early in the development plan process to meaningfully scope any issues out, all of the potential environmental issues have been scoped in at this stage as shown in Table below and will be considered as part of the environmental assessment process.

**Table 3: Issues Scoped in**

SEA Issue	Scoped In
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	✓
Population and Human Health	✓
Soil	✓
Water	✓
Air	✓
Climatic Factors	✓
Material Assets	✓
Cultural Heritage	✓
Landscape and Geology	✓

## **Alternatives**

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Environmental Report to identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan and reasonable alternatives to the plan, any alternatives considered must be realistic and deliverable.

During the development of the Main Issues Report, alternative options within the LDP will be considered and assessed in the same level of detail as the preferred alternative. However, at this stage in the process the key changes to the LDP's strategy, policies and proposals, as well as any possible alternatives have not yet been fully identified, but once options and alternatives start to come forward they will be assessed against the SEA objectives using the methodology outlined in this report. The LDP's strategy and policies are unlikely to change significantly from the existing Local Development Plan. It is most likely that the preferred alternative to come out of the Main Issue Report will be the one that has the potential to achieve the best balance between environmental, social and economic considerations.

## Compatibility

The compatibility of the SEA Objectives was tested through the assessment of the last LDP. This assessment is likely to be brought forward again as it illustrates the potential conflicts or opportunities for enhancement of the SEA Objectives and is outlined below.

**Table 4: SEA Objectives**

SEA Topic	
1. Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Protect and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation value and conserve and enhance Renfrewshire's biodiversity.
2. Historic Environment	Protect, maintain and enhance the built and historic environment and promote good quality placemaking.
3. Material Assets	Maximise use and reuse of material assets by promoting brownfield development. Facilitate regeneration, enhance the Green Network and provide the most sustainable locations for waste management.
4. Air	Improve air quality and reduce the level of airborne pollutants. Promote the use of sustainable locations to minimise the negative impact of transportation.
5. Water	Protect and enhance the water environment and promote sustainable flood risk management.
6. Climatic Factors	Reduce Renfrewshire's Carbon and Ecological Footprints and promote adaptation and mitigation in relation to climate change. Facilitate the creation of sustainable places.
7. Landscape	Protect and enhance the Green Belt and strengthen landscape character in Renfrewshire.
8. Population and Human Health	Protect and enhance quality of life in Renfrewshire.
9. Soil	Promote the reuse and remediation of vacant and derelict sites and protect and enhance peat soils.

++	Compatible
+	Mostly Compatible
~	Unclear Relationship
-	Mostly Incompatible
--	Incompatible
?	Uncertain Relationship

**Table 5: SEA Objective Compatibility**

Objectives	SEA 1	SEA 2	SEA 3	SEA 4	SEA 5	SEA 6	SEA 7	SEA 8	SEA 9
SEA 1									
SEA 2	+								
SEA 3	+	++							
SEA 4	++	+	+						
SEA 5	++	+	+	+					
SEA 6	++	+	++	++	++				
SEA 7	++	+	++	+	+	+			
SEA 8	~	~	+	+	+	~	~		
SEA 9	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	

The SEA objectives will be tested for compatibility against the LDP Objectives that are developed at MIR and Proposed Plan stages. A similar table will be used like the table above to check compatibility of the SEA objectives.



## Site Assessment

The following template will be used when assessing sites.

**Ref num**

**Previous Ref**

Site Address:

Site Size (Ha):

Local Development Plan Policy:

### Proposal

Ownership/Developer if Known:

Housing Numbers, Phasing, Mix if Known:

Programming if Known:

Any Works Carried Out Since Last LDP (Planting)?:

### Site Visit Comments

Site Boundaries:

Landscape:

Adjoining landscape character and land uses:

### GIS REPORT

### Planning History

Local Development Plan History:

Planning Application History:

Reporters Comments:

Pre-apps:



## Consultation Reply

Transportation -

Flood/Drainage -

Education -

Key Agency Comments -

## SEA ASSESSMENT

### **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna**

For example Impact on SAC/SPAs, SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, TPOs, and on protected species.

### **Historic Environment**

For example impact on scheduled monuments and on locally important archaeological sites and their settings. Impacts on listed buildings and their settings. Impact on Conservation Areas or on a garden and designed landscape.

### **Material Assets**

For example the impact and linkages to Core Paths and other cycle networks, rights of way. Opportunity to help the green network

### **Air**

For example impact on AQMA, will development introduce a new potentially significant air pollution to the area.

### **Water**

For example flood Risk and alleviation, nearby water supplies, impact on designated water body

### **Climatic Factors**

For example impact and opportunities for solar gain, protection from prevailing winds. Linkages to public transport. What impact does the site have in terms of carbon emissions (Using SPACE modelling)

### **Landscape**

For example impact on landscape designations. Impact on landscape capacity

### **Population and Human Health**

For example the impact on open space provision, active travel opportunities

**Soil**

Is the site Greenfield/ brownfield land, contamination issues, could there be the loss of peat soils or the loss of best quality agricultural land.

**Overall Assessment of the Site**

***\*\* Assessment to include: Public Transport/Active Travel; Access to Green Network/Open Space: Landscape and Townscape Character: Design/Layout and Connectivity: Deliverability/Phasing: Affordable: Addressing Reporters Comments:***

**Is the Site Considered to be Effective?**

## **Habitats Regulations Appraisal**

Plans that are likely to have a significant effect on European level designations of Special Protection Areas or Special Areas of Conservation require an additional assessment of the implications of the plan's policies or proposals. European designations which impinge upon the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan area include the Inner Clyde Estuary Special Protection Area, the Black Cart Special Protection Area and Renfrewshire Heights Special Protection Area. These will be addressed through a Habitats Regulations Appraisal. The methodology for the appraisal will be discussed in the Environmental Report.

## **Other relevant assessments**

The LDP2 Main Issues Report and Proposed Plan will also be the subject of an Equality Impact Assessment under the Equality Act 2010.

## **NEXT STEPS**

A 12 week public engagement/consultation period will be undertaken for the Main Issues Report and accompanying Environmental Report. At the LDP2s Proposed Plan stage, public consultation will be held over a 12 week period. Any comments received in respect of the Environmental Report will be taken into account before the Plan is modified and submitted to the Scottish Ministers for full examination of the Plan

The full LDP2 and SEA timetable is illustrated in Table 1. The timetable has been designed to give both the Consultation Authorities and the general public an effective opportunity to express their opinion on both the LDP2 and accompanying Environmental Reports.

## **Mitigation and Monitoring**

The monitoring procedure to be undertaken will be contained in the Environmental Report and the Environmental Report Post Adoption Statement. The Post Adoption Statement will be published after adoption of the LDP2 and will identify, review and record how the SEA has taken account of all consultation comments. It will also state how environmental considerations have been integrated into the LDP2 and the arrangements for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the plan.

## Appendix 1: Plan's Programmes and Strategies to be used to inform the Local Development Plan2

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
<b>International Level</b>		
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect birds naturally occurring in the European territory, applies to birds, eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>• Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats. Maintain populations of species taking into account ecological, scientific, economic and cultural requirements.</li> <li>• Pay particular attention to wetlands especially those of international importance.</li> </ul>	Any development resulting from the LDP2 must comply with this legislation. The LDP2 will promote the conservation of wild birds and support the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
The EC Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>• Maintain and restore natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, working towards ensuring bio diversity and taking account of economic social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	Any development resulting from the LDP2 must comply with this legislation. The LDP2 will promote the conservation of biodiversity and support the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy ('The Water Framework Directive')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater</li> <li>• To enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and promote sustainable water use.</li> </ul>	The Directive sets environmental objectives for each particular type of water body, with due consideration to social and economic costs. The LDP2 will ensure that adverse impacts on the water environment are avoided and it will support sustainable water management practices.
Directive 1996/62/EC on ambient air quality and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect the environment as a whole and human health.</li> <li>• To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and to improve it in other cases using limit values and/or alert</li> </ul>	The LDP2 will ensure that air quality is considered in land use planning decisions

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	<p>threshold set for ambient air pollution levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable</li> </ul>	
The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	EU Landfill 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 LDP2 should contribute to the targets set by the Directive in the context of land use planning.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	To promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organize European co-operation on landscape issues.	The LDP2 will consider how to maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes.
<b>National Legislation, Plans, Policies</b>		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Protection of wildlife (birds, animals and plants), countryside, national parks, public rights of way and the designation of protected areas such as sites of special scientific interest or limestone pavement orders.	The LDP2 should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</li> <li>• Amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders,</li> <li>• Provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land</li> <li>• Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation</li> </ul>	The LDP2 should promote and protect biodiversity
The Conservation (Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 ('Habitats Regulations')	<p>The Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives and provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures relating to the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>• Provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites'. (SCIs, SACs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites)</li> </ul>	The Regulations transpose the Habitats Directive into Scottish legislation. Any development resulting from the LDP2 must comply with this legislation

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of European protected species (such as bats and great crested newts)</li> </ul>	
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007	<p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• provides a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>• toughens the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK</li> <li>• ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate</li> <li>• assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans explicit</li> </ul>	An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To consolidate law relating to ancient monuments and to provide for the inspection and recording of matters of archaeological interest and to regulate such activities.</li> <li>• Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>• Requires authorisation in the form of Scheduled Monument Consent, for the undertaking of certain works this legislation</li> </ul>	LDP2 should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To bring in a much more inclusive and efficient planning system</li> <li>• To improve community involvement, support the economy, and help it to grow in a sustainable way.</li> </ul>	Sets the legislation that the LDP must be prepared under. Requires development plans to consider sustainable development
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	The Act seeks to make provision for the protection of the water environment including ground water, surface water and wetlands, for or in connection with implementing the Water	Any development resulting from the LDP must comply with the legislation. The LDP will be supportive of the Water Framework Directive delivered for the area through the

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	Framework Directive including the requirement to establish River Basin Management (RBD) and the development of associated plans.	Scottish River Basin Management Plan.
The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.	The LDP2 should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment, and lead to the authorities failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water Framework Directive by 2015.
SEPA Indicative Flood Map 2015	Provides an estimate at the national scale of areas at risk from river and coastal flooding (areas with a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater probability of being flooded in any given year) and is to be used as a strategic flood management tool.	The LDP2 should consider areas at high risk of flooding from rivers and/or the sea and the possible constraints it may have on the spatial strategy when identifying settlements for development.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)	Makes provision for establishing a framework for the assessment and mapping of flood risks and planning in relation to the management of flood risks, and the implementation of the European Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks. Introduces flood hazard and risk maps and local and national flood risk management plans. Amends the Reservoirs Act 1975.	The LDPs must take into account the provisions of the Act, in particular the assessment of flood risk and the preparation of flood risk management plans.
The river basin management plan for the Scotland river basin district: 2015–2027	The RBMP sets revised objectives for the 12 year period from 2015 to the end of 2027 and a strengthened programme of measures for achieving them.	LDP2 must consider flood risk management. Flood Risk Management Plans are expected to be published in summer 2016.
SEPA (2003) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect	Developments should not adversely affect ground water supplies, principally from water abstraction and point source pollution.

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	groundwater quantity.	
SEPA Development Planning Guidance on Flood Risk/ Water Environment/ Sustainable Resource Use and Energy/ Air Quality and Co-location/ Soils	SEPA has produced development plan guidance on a number of topics relevant to their operations. This guidance demonstrates SEPA's commitment on each of the topics and how this should be carried into the Local Development Plan.	The issues will be considered in the Local Development Plan
SEPA Guidance in assessing the impacts of cemeteries on groundwater	This document aims to provide guidance on cemetery development appropriate to most of mainland Scotland living in areas with thin soil or shallow groundwater. This guidance aims to assist developers and local authorities in assessing potential sites and informing best site design. A phased methodology for site assessment is outlined which is proportionate to the level of risk and the outputs of which can be used to inform planning decisions.	The approaches to cemetery provision outlined in the guidance will be followed in LDP2 if required.
SEPA Planning Background Paper on Flood Risk/ Zero Waste/ Heat Networks and District Heating/ Renewable Energy	The background papers outline SEPA's position on various topics. It is based on SEPA's interpretation of national planning policy and duties and requirements under each of the relevant legislation.	The LDP must take into account the provisions of the various different legislations. This guidance will help in the interpretation of that.
SEPA Guidance on consideration of air/ soil/ water in Strategic Environmental Assessment	The SEPA SEA guidance lists the sources of baseline information and trends for each of the topics and how the subjects should be addressed in the SEA.	The SEA will address the issues highlighted in the guidance notes.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy 2006	<p>The Strategy is based upon the Scottish Government's 5 transport objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote economic growth by building, enhancing, managing and maintaining transport services, infrastructure and networks</li> <li>• to maximise their efficiency</li> </ul>	The suitable location and design of development should aid accessibility to public transport and promotion of modal shift and this should be taken into consideration in the LDP2



Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect our environment and improve health by building and investing in public transport and other types of efficient and sustainable transport which minimise emissions and consumption of resources and energy</li> <li>• To promote social inclusion by connecting remote and disadvantaged communities and increasing the accessibility of the transport network</li> <li>• To improve safety of journeys by reducing accidents and enhancing the personal safety of pedestrians, drivers, passengers and staff</li> <li>• To improve integration by making journey planning and ticketing easier and working to ensure smooth connection between different forms of transport.</li> </ul>	
Development Planning and Management Transport Appraisal Guidance (DPMTAG)	This document provides guidance on Transport Appraisal to inform the preparation of development plans. The purpose of the guidance is to show how Transport Appraisal can be carried out at an early stage of the development plan process, where it can be most effective in helping to shape the spatial strategy and the way in which the spatial strategy will be delivered.	LDP2 will address the issues highlighted in the guidance.
Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Extends Scottish legislation for SEA beyond the requirements of the 'SEA Directive'	This SEA will be carried out according to this legislation
The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000	Aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall	The Regulations implement the European Community (EC) Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control while also building on pre-existing national arrangements for pollution control introduced under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Any development

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
		resulting from the LDP must comply with this legislation.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Establishes rights of way across land and rights of communities to buy lands. It also imposes certain duties on local authorities in relation to access on and over land in their areas and, in particular, requires them to draw up and adopt a plan of core paths in their areas.	LDP2 should recognise the walk and pathways identified in the Renfrewshire Core Paths Plan and aim to improve access to these routes.
The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Aims to ensure more sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland and encourages better policy integration. Sets out a wide range of activities to contribute toward 13 soil outcomes.	LDP2 will contribute to the sustainable management and protection of soils.
The UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	Designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.	The LDP can contribute towards this by promoting renewable energy, seeking to encourage energy efficiency through sustainable alternatives.
Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme	It reaffirms local government responsibilities set out in Energy White Paper and implements the Kyoto Protocol, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Include policies that promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution; and encourage sustainable development and land use.
The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	The Act creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland The Act includes other provisions on climate change in Part 5, including adaptation, forestry, energy efficiency and waste reduction.	The LDP will take account of the Climate Change Scotland Act in relation to land use policy.
Air Quality Strategy For England,	Plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK, to	LDP2 should seek to improve local air quality

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air 2000	protect people's health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs. Details of national air quality standards and objectives for nine pollutants.	
Cleaner Air for Scotland	The purpose of Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future is to provide a national framework which sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to achieve further reductions in air pollution and fulfil the legal responsibilities as soon as possible.	LDP2 will seek to contribute to the legal responsibilities in reduction of air pollution.
Securing the Future: The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy	The UK Sustainability Strategy provides National focus from which Local and Regional actions can follow.	The Sustainable Development Strategy sets a vision for a Sustainable Scotland. The LDP will incorporate a commitment to sustainable development
Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>The Sustainable Development Strategy sets out the Executives vision for a Sustainable Scotland. The Strategy provides the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul>	The LDP will incorporate a commitment to sustainable development
Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	Requires all new developments to be sustainable, and it sets out the priorities for Scotland, which focus on resource use, energy use (e.g. fossil fuels, energy efficiency and renewable energy), and transportation (e.g. encouraging better land use planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable	The LDP will aim to promote objectives and policies that promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel by private car.

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Relevant requirement of Plan/Project or Strategy	Issues for the Local Development Plan 2
	transport systems).	
Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland	Outlines a number of actions with the overall aim of conserving biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and well being of the people of Scotland now and in the future	LDP2 will promote and enhance biodiversity in the design of new developments and will support the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	The Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Passed to the Future (Historic Scotland's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment)	<p>Sets out for the Scottish Governments policy for sustainable management of Scotland's historic environment through four broad principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognising the value of historic features, which can make a positive contribution to modern society and quality of life.</li> <li>• Good stewardship of the historic environment, having regard to its capacity for change.</li> <li>• Assessing impact to the historic environment, otherwise follow the precautionary principle.</li> <li>• Working together to ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at the same time as other needs.</li> </ul>	LDP2 will ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at a council wide level
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	The Plan should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Scottish Historic Environment Policy	Is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment. It provides a framework for more detailed	LDP2 will ensure that the historic environment is managed in a

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(December 2011)	strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.	sustainable way.
National Waste Strategy	To provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste, which it produces, and to facilitate a move to sustainable waste management. The National Waste Plan is the key to implementing the National Waste Strategy. This plan brings together Area Waste Plans for the different Waste Strategy Areas across Scotland.	The LDP2 should contribute to implementing the strategy, and include policies that promote waste minimisation and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill.
Scotland's zero waste plan (2010)	<p>Sets the strategic direction for waste policy in Scotland. Gives the lead for future direction, setting a long-term vision of how everyone can help change our approach and attitude to waste to start seeing it as a potential resource. 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. Focuses on the key areas of activity – resource streams, economic opportunity, resource management sector, education and awareness - and sets strategic directions for these for the medium term up to 5 years, with specific actions setting out immediate priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of all Scotland's waste recycled and a maximum of 5% taken to landfill by 2025</li> <li>• Landfill bans for specific types of waste</li> <li>• Source segregation and separate collection of specific types of waste</li> <li>• Restrictions on inputs to energy from waste facilities</li> </ul>	LDP2 should include policies that promote waste minimisation and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill.
The Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006 –	Defines the strategic policy framework for the future	The LDP will reflect the key themes which include promoting access to and enjoyment of woodlands, protecting

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Scottish Executive	development of Scotland's forests and woodlands.	environmental quality, and restoring, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.
National Planning Framework for Scotland 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes sustainable economic growth, improved competitiveness and connectivity</li> <li>• Promotes climate change targets and protecting and enhancing the quality of natural and built environments</li> <li>• Promotes development of the knowledge economy</li> <li>• Promotes safer, stronger and healthier communities.</li> </ul>	The LDP2 should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF, such as: promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues; and ensuring land required to meet identified needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered.
Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	The Memorandum provides a comprehensive guide to the 1997 planning legislation and offers clear guidance for applicants and planning officers to determine whether they are following the principles of listing and its policies and achieving what is best for the site.	The Plan should ensure that its objectives take account of the principles of listing and the policies to protect the historic environment in the Memorandum.
Scottish Planning Policy 2014	<p>Replaces all previous SPP's. Sets out the purpose and core principles of planning, with advice for various areas of the planning system.</p> <p>Core principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The system should be plan led by up to date development plans.</li> <li>• Constraints and requirements imposed should be necessary and proportionate.</li> <li>• Clear focus on quality</li> </ul>	LDP2 should take account of the SPP core principles and Scottish Government's policy to achieve sustainable economic growth.
Planning Advice Notes (PAN's)	PANs provide advice on good practice and other relevant information.	All relevant PANs will be considered in the preparation of the Renfrewshire LDP2
Circulars	Circulars also provide statements of Scottish Government policy contain guidance on policy implementation through legislative or procedural change.	All relevant Circulars have been taken into account in the preparation of the Renfrewshire LDP2

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Creating Places - A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland	Sets out the comprehensive value good design can deliver. Successful places can unlock opportunities, build vibrant communities and contribute to a flourishing economy.	The LDP2 needs to ensure it takes account of current regeneration opportunities.
Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland	Designing Streets outlines the Scottish Government's commitment to move away from processes which tend to result in streets with a poor sense of place and to change the emphasis of policy requirements to raise the quality of design in urban and rural development.	Ensuring place making is at the heart of LDP2.
Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	<p>Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.</p> <p>Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.</p>	LDP2 will consider opportunities for all aspects of society
<b>Regional Level Guidance</b>		
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan May 2012	The SDP is sets out a long term Spatial Vision and Spatial Development Strategy (SDS). This will determine the future geography of development in the city-region to 2035, which will support economic competitiveness and social cohesion, set within a sustainable environmental approach. It is about creating a quality of place by focusing on the continued regeneration and transformation of the city-region's communities whilst securing positive action on its key asset, its natural environment. It seeks to minimise the development and carbon footprints of the city-region, meet climate change emissions targets and above all, support a drive towards a	LDP2 should acknowledge the strategic policies and environmental objectives set out in the Strategic Development Plan and in the emerging Strategic Development Plan 2. Clyde Plan is expected to be adopted in Spring 2017.

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	sustainable low carbon economy.	
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy	The aim of the woodland Strategy is to increase the economic, social and environmental contribution that forests and woodlands make to Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. Through making the most of both the existing woodlands and creating opportunities for new ones where they add most value to the environment, local communities and society as a whole.	LDP2 should reflect the aims and objectives of the forestry strategy helping to ensure that Renfrewshire's forests and woodlands are utilised to their full potential.
Glasgow & Clyde Valley Area Waste Plan (2003)	Considers all waste streams, but focuses on municipal solid waste and introduces the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for dealing with this waste. This is to be delivered through a staged approach, reducing the quantity of biodegradable municipal solid waste in landfill to 75% by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 25% by 2020 of 1995 levels. The plan focuses primarily on the 2010 target, but considers the situation beyond in more general terms. Aims to develop waste management systems that will control waste generation, reduce the environmental impact of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste.	The LDP should promote waste minimisation and environmental protection
A Catalyst for Change: The Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2008-21 (2008)	Sets out SPT's strategic direction to 2021 and the vision, goals, objectives and strategic priorities for transport in the west of Scotland. The strategic priorities are key areas for action over the lifetime of the Strategy and create a framework for the delivery of transport improvements. They provide the context for prioritisation within the Delivery Plan, a five year implementation programme of interventions to be delivered by SPT. Six of the 17 strategic priorities are identified as the particular focus for the first Delivery Plan, and indicators that	The LDP2 should aim to minimise transport related emissions and the consumption of resources and energy.



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	will be used to measure delivery are also highlighted.	
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Regional Transport Strategy Delivery Plan 2014-2017	The Delivery Plan links the Regional Transport Strategy to SPT's business planning processes through the strategic priorities and sets out the services, projects and initiatives that will enable the delivery of the RTS over the period 2014 - 2017. The Delivery Plan reflects current social, environmental and economic circumstances at local, regional and national levels.	The LDP2 should aim to encourage the integration of land-use and transport planning as it is key to achieving sustainable communities and sustainable travel patterns.
The Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	<p>Provides proposals and actions which translate the UK and Scottish biodiversity action plans into effective action at a local level. The main aims of the LBAP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection, care and enhancement of local habitats and wildlife, and</li> <li>• raising public awareness of, and encouraging involvement with local biodiversity issues.</li> </ul>	The LDP2 should safeguard priority species and habitats and ensure management of priority species and habitats.
<b>Renfrewshire Council Plans and Strategies</b>		
Renfrewshire's Community Plan, 2013-2023 and Single Outcome Agreement	The Community Plan sets out the priorities for the Council and its partners over the coming years. It is the key strategic document for Renfrewshire. The Community Plan describes how the Council will work together to achieve a range of shared objectives and targets. Although the community plan sets the vision for the next 10 years, both the plan and the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) will be reviewed and updated on a rolling three-year basis. The SOA is essentially a three year business and delivery plan that provides a clear indication of progress being made towards goals, including	LDP2 should reflect the aims of the Community Plan in land use planning terms and clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes.

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	national priorities	
Renfrewshire Council's Local Transport Strategy (LTS).	The LTS document sets out the aims and objectives of the council in terms of an integrated approach to transportation over the next 10 to 20 years and will inform investment decisions for the next 5 years.	The LDP should take into account transport policies and objectives within the LTS when directing future development within Renfrewshire.
Renfrewshire Outdoor Access Strategy (2004)	<p>The Outdoor Access Strategy aims to establish an integrated network of safe and secure routes for walking, cycling, riding and water based activities which is accessible from all communities within Renfrewshire. The main aim is to be achieved through the broad framework for developing access proposals using 6 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connecting People with Health</li> <li>• Connecting Access with Economic Development</li> <li>• Connecting People with Routes</li> <li>• Connecting Communities</li> <li>• Connecting Access with Land Management</li> <li>• Connecting Users with Responsibilities</li> </ul>	The LDP should reflect the aims of the strategy there is currently an emerging update Outdoor Access Strategy that is currently out for consultation.
Renfrewshire Core Paths Plan	Aims to create a path network that meets people's needs, which they can understand, follow easily and use with confidence and which safeguards the essential operation and economic interests of land managers.	The LDP should protect the Core Paths from development and improve access to these routes.
Physical Activity, Sport and Health Strategy (PASH)	The PASH aims to promote more a healthier lifestyle for the residents of Renfrewshire through increased opportunities for a range of sport and activities, including outdoor access.	The key objectives of the strategy build on the guiding principles of the Community Plan and promote physical activity, including walking and access. The LDP should reflect the aims of the strategy
Paisley Town Centre Asset Strategy	The purpose of the Paisley Town Centre Asset Strategy is to	LDP2 should help achieve the regeneration and revitalisation of

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and Action Plan	provide an understanding and value of Paisley's unique heritage offer that lies largely undiscovered. The historic assets, together with a consideration of more contemporary cultural activities, such as sculpture and performance arts, may hold the potential to attract additional visitors and increase spend. The focus is therefore to harness this potential and prepare a realistic, deliverable and integrated asset strategy that plans a route to regenerate and revitalise the town centre.	Paisley Town Centre in line with the Asset Strategy.
Renfrewshire Tourism Framework January 2014	The tourism framework examines the wider context for this Paisley Town Centre Asset Strategy and links recommendations specific to Paisley with a comprehensive understanding of the role of all tourism assets within Renfrewshire.	LDP2 should reflect the tourism framework.
Renfrewshire's Climate Change Declaration	<p>The Declaration seeks to contribute to the delivery of the UK and Scotland's Climate Change Programme, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>• Adapting to future climate change scenarios;</li> <li>• Set targets and actions, recording outcomes achieved in an annual statement; and</li> <li>• To ensure that these measures are incorporated into other plan's, programmes and strategies.</li> </ul>	LDP2 should contribute to the national climate change targets.
Renfrewshire's Open Space Audit	The open space audit presents the findings of a mapping exercise of Renfrewshire's 15 main settlements. The audit recorded all types of open space regardless of ownership and accessibility.	LDP2 should aim to provide for the development, regeneration and management of the open space in Renfrewshire.

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Renfrewshire's Local Housing Strategy 2011-16	Reflects the housing needs of the area across all tenures. It translates identified priorities into a 5 year action plan and identifies investment needs. Seeks to provide an implementable and manageable housing strategy for the next 5 years as well as setting markers for housing change over the next 15-20 years.	The LDP2 should aim to provide sufficient affordable housing, create safe and attractive areas and provide sufficient private sector accommodation for the plan period. A new LHS is currently out for consultation and will be adopted in 2016.
Renfrewshire's Conservation Area Appraisal	Each Conservation Area Appraisal identifies an area's character and appearance and specify how the Council intends to take forward action to preserve and enhance a conservation area	Conservation Area Appraisals are a vital tool to enable the active management of conservation areas. They identify the area's special features and changing needs through a process which includes researching its historical development, carrying out a detailed townscape analysis and preparing a character assessment. One Conservation Area Appraisal has been approved by the Council
Renfrewshire Air Quality Area Order	Legislation requires Renfrewshire Council to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where NO <sub>2</sub> PM <sub>10</sub> exceeds specific concentrations. There is one AQMA in Paisley Town Centre.	The LDP2 should incorporate the Air Quality Area Order into the Plan.
Renfrewshire Centre Strategies	Individual centre Strategies have been prepared for Braehead, Erskine, Johnstone, Linwood and Renfrew. The centre strategies explain the role of the centre, their strengths and opportunities for enhancement.	The LDP will take account of the findings of each of the Centre Strategies