

Notice of Meeting and Agenda Glasgow & the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority Joint Committee.

Date	Time	Venue
Monday, 14 March 2022	11:15	Remotely by MS Teams ,

MARK CONAGHAN
Clerk

Membership

Councillor Denis Johnston and Councillor Alan Moir (East Dunbartonshire Council); Councillor Stewart Miller and Provost Jim Fletcher (East Renfrewshire Council); Bailie Glenn Elder and Councillor Kenny MacLean (Glasgow City Council); Councillor Jim Clocherty and Councillor David Wilson (Inverclyde Council); Councillor Harry Curran and Councillor Agnes Magowan (North Lanarkshire Council); Councillor Tom Begg and Councillor Marie McGurk (Renfrewshire Council); Councillor John Anderson and Councillor Alistair Fulton (South Lanarkshire Council); and Councillor Jonathan McColl and Councillor Lawrence O'Neill (West Dunbartonshire Council).

Councillor Lawrence O'Neill (Convener); Councillor David Wilson (Vice-Convener).

Further Information

If you require further information in relation to this meeting please call 0141 618 7111.

Items of business

Apologies

Apologies from members.

Declarations of Interest

Members are asked to declare an interest in any item(s) on the agenda and to provide a brief explanation of the nature of the interest.

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Minute

Minute of meeting of this Joint Committee held on 13 December 2021. | 3 - 8 |
| 2 | Clerk and Treasurer

Report by Clerk. | 9 - 10 |
| 3 | Revenue Budget Monitoring

Joint report by Treasurer and Strategic Development Plan Manager. | 11 - 14 |
| 4 | Audit Plan 2021/22 Update

Report by Treasurer. (Audit Plan can be found in the meeting documents section below and was added after the meeting had been held). | 15 - 16 |
| 5 | Annual Report 2021

Report by Strategic Development Plan Manager. | 17 - 22 |
| 6 | Clydeplan Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2022/23

Report by Strategic Development Plan Manager. | 23 - 30 |
| 7 | National Planning Framework 4

Report by Strategic Development Plan Manager. | 31 - 64 |
| 8 | Change to Date of Meeting

Report by Clerk. | 65 - 66 |

Minute of Meeting

Glasgow & the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority Joint Committee.

Date	Time	Venue
Monday, 13 December 2021	11:15	Remotely by MS Teams,

Present

Councillor Alan Moir (East Dunbartonshire Council); Councillor Stewart Miller (East Renfrewshire Council); Councillor Kenny MacLean (Glasgow City Council); Councillor David Wilson (Inverclyde Council); Councillor Agnes Magowan (North Lanarkshire Council); Councillor Tom Begg (Renfrewshire Council); Councillor John Anderson (South Lanarkshire Council); and Councillor Lawrence O'Neill (West Dunbartonshire Council).

Chair

Councillor O'Neill, Convener, presided.

In Attendance

S Tait, Strategic Development Plan Manager and D McDonald, Assistant Development Plan Manager (both Strategic Development Plan Core Team); A Corbett, Development Officer (Green Network Partnership); H Holland, Executive Officer – Land Planning and Development (East Dunbartonshire Council); J Nicol, Principal Planner (East Renfrewshire Council); S Taylor, Principal Planner (Glasgow City Council); S Jamieson, Head of Regeneration and Planning (Inverclyde Council); L Bowden, Business Manager (Strategic Planning) (North Lanarkshire Council); A Morrison, Head of Economy & Development Services, K Festorazzi, Senior Accountant and E Currie and P Shiach, Senior Committee Services Officers (all Renfrewshire Council); and T Finn, Planning and Building Services Headquarters Manager (South Lanarkshire Council).

Apologies

Provost Jim Fletcher (East Renfrewshire Council); Councillor Jim Clocherty (Inverclyde Council); Councillor Harry Curran (North Lanarkshire Council); Councillor Alistair Fulton (South Lanarkshire Council); and Councillor Jonathan McColl (West Dunbartonshire Council).

Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest intimated prior to the commencement of the meeting.

1 Minute

There was submitted the Minute of the meeting of this Joint Committee held on 13 September 2021.

DECIDED: That the Minute be approved.

2 Budget Monitoring

There was submitted a joint revenue budget monitoring report by the Treasurer and the Strategic Development Plan Manager for the period 1 April to 12 November 2021.

The report intimated that gross expenditure was currently £26,000 underspent and income was currently £18,000 over-recovered resulting in a net underspend of £44,000. The projected year-end position was an underspend of £71,000, mainly due to the reduction in premises costs due to the move from West Regent Street to John Street, reduced spend due to COVID-19 and working from home arrangements and an over-recovery in income.

DECIDED: That the report be noted.

3 Revenue Estimates 2022/23 for Clydeplan and the Green Network Partnership

There was submitted a joint report by the Treasurer and the Strategic Development Plan Manager relative to the revenue estimates of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority (Clydeplan) and the Green Network Partnership, including the requisition of the constituent authorities for financial year 2022/23 and indicative planning figures for 2023/24 and 2024/25, as detailed in the appendix to the report.

The report intimated that for 2022/23, both Clydeplan and the Green Network Partnership budgets were presented together in recognition of their shared activity and resources.

The report advised that the financial environment in which the Joint Committee and constituent authorities operated continued to be characterised by significant demand and cost pressures, compounded by constrained grant support. It was anticipated that the Scottish budget, to be announced in December 2021, would again reflect a settlement for local government which potentially did not meet the levels required.

The report further advised that the requisition for Clydeplan was proposed at £68,375 per constituent authority. This maintained the gross requisition at 2021/22 levels but reflected a reduced use of reserves and a discount in recognition of operational changes affecting spend, as well as the agreement of the Joint Committee on 13 September 2021 to fund a £30,000 contribution to Sustrans from reserves. Further, that the allocation basis for the Green Network Partnership was a per capita allocation which

differed to Clydeplan. The proposed net requisitions for 2022/23 and beyond had been held at the 2021/22 level.

The report provided information on the assumptions that the budget had been based on and a financial overview for Clydeplan.

DECIDED:

(a) That the revenue estimates for 2022/23 as set out in the appendix to the report, including the planned use of reserves, be approved;

(b) That the transfer of reserves from Clydeplan to the Green Network Partnership to cover the two-year Green Network Development Officer post be approved;

(c) That the proposal that one requisition would be invoiced to constituent authorities, covering Glasgow Clyde Valley and Green Network Partnership activities be approved; and

(d) That the indicative estimates for 2023/24 and 2024/25 be noted.

4 National Planning Framework 4

There was submitted a report by the Strategic Development Plan Manager relative to the Scottish Government consultation on the Draft National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

The report advised that the Draft NPF4 consultation would close on 31 March 2022 and it was intended that a formal response would be submitted to the meeting of the Joint Committee scheduled to be held on 14 March 2022. It was noted that the proposed response would also be taken through the Glasgow City Region governance structures for endorsement.

The report intimated that once approved by the Scottish Government, NPF4 would form part of the statutory Development Plan with the current Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan no longer being part of the Development Plan.

The report noted that the Draft NPF4 consisted of four parts and set out the six overarching principles in relation to where development should be located and these were detailed in the report.

The report provided further detail in relation to Central Urban Transformation which broadly covered central Scotland from the Glasgow City Region and the Ayrshires in the west to Edinburgh City Region in the east, including the Tay Cities, the Forth Valley and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. It was noted that the Indicative Regional Spatial Strategy submitted in June 2020 by Clydeplan to support the development of the Draft NPF4, the regional spatial themes and key elements of the Spatial Investment Framework had all been reflected in the Draft NPF4.

In relation to housing, the report noted that as part of the development of the Draft NPF4, all local authorities had to supply a 10-year Minimum All-tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) and that for the City Region, this process had been undertaken by the Glasgow City Region Housing Market Partnership (HMP). The report advised that the figure submitted by the HMP of 50,350 had not been amended by the Draft NPF4 and provided a breakdown by council area.

The report provided further detail in relation to the National Planning Policy Handbook; the Regional Economic Strategy; the delivery of NPF4 and the role of Regional Spatial Strategies.

The Strategic Development Plan Manager gave a presentation providing further information to members.

DECIDED:

- (a) That the publication of the Draft National Planning Framework 4 be noted;
- (b) That the consultation timeline be noted;
- (c) That the intention to prepare a formal response to be considered by the Joint Committee at its meeting on 14 March 2022; and
- (d) That the presentation be noted.

5 Partnership Working Towards Delivery of the Green Network Blueprint

There was submitted a report by the Green Network Development Officer providing an update on progress towards delivery of the Green Network Blueprint.

The report intimated that at the meeting of the Joint Committee held on 14 June 2021 it was noted that the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership would evolve into the Strategic Environment Partnership (SEP) with a remit to support the delivery of the Green Network Blueprint and local and regional spatial planning.

The report advised that the SEP comprised officer representation from each of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley local authorities and agencies Nature Scot, Scottish Forestry, SPA, Public Health Scotland, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, and Strathclyde Partnership for Transport. Also, that the new Green Network oversight and support role of SEP coincided with the retirement of the Green Network Programme Manager and line management of the remaining Green Network Development and Communications officers being taken on by the Clydeplan Manager.

The report provided an update on these new working arrangements and progress towards securing the necessary resources for delivery of the Green Network Blueprint. The Green Network Development Officer gave a presentation providing further detail in relation to SEP and the Blueprint delivery projects.

DECIDED: That the report and presentation be noted.

6 Date of Next Meeting

DECIDED: That it be noted that the next meeting of this Joint Committee would be held at 11.15 am on 14 March 2022.

Valedictory

The Convener and Strategic Development Plan Manager advised that Michael McGlynn, Executive Director, Community and Enterprise Resources South Lanarkshire Council and Chair of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority Steering Group would be retiring on 31st December 2021. The Convener

thanked Michael for his leadership of the Steering Group and for the strategic direction it had provided to the Joint Committee and on behalf of the Joint Committee wished Michael best wishes for his retirement.

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority

**To: Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority
Joint Committee**

On: 14 March 2022

**Report by
Clerk**

Clerk and Treasurer

1. Summary

- 1.1 Ken Graham, Head of Corporate Governance, was Clerk to the Joint Committee. Ken retired from Renfrewshire Council on 28 February 2022 and Mark Conaghan has been appointed as Head of Corporate Governance with effect from 1 March 2022 and will be Clerk to the Joint Committee from that date.
- 1.5 Alan Russell, Treasurer to the Joint Board, was appointed to the position of Chief Executive, Renfrewshire Council, on 12 November 2021. Alastair MacArthur has been appointed as Director of Finance & Resources and will be Treasurer to the Joint Committee with effect from 16 February 2022.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That it be noted that Mark Conaghan will be Clerk to the Joint Committee with effect from 1 March 2022 and that Alastair MacArthur will be Treasurer to the Joint Committee with effect from 16 February 2022.

GLASGOW AND THE CLYDE VALLEY STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AUTHORITY JOINT COMMITTEE

To: Joint Committee

On: 14 March 2022

Report by: The Treasurer and the Strategic Development Plan Manager

Heading: Revenue Budget Monitoring Report to 4 February 2022

1. Summary

- 1.1 At the end of Period 11, gross expenditure is £33,000 underspent and income £29,000 over-recovered, resulting in a net underspend of £62,000. This is summarised in Section 4.
-

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that Members note the report.
-

3 Budget Adjustments Since Last Report

- 3.1 There have been no budget adjustments since the start of the financial year.
-

4 Budget Performance

- 4.1 **Current Position** **£62,000 Underspend**
Previously Reported *£44,000 Underspend*

Salaries are projected to break even. This takes account of the end of a secondment at Glasgow City Region and the employee returning to Clydeplan; however, the employee has since left Clydeplan. The backfill of the post will be extended to fill this vacancy.

The underspend in Premises costs, in particular lease and utilities costs, is due to the move from West Regent Street to John Street.

The underspend in Supplies and Services is mostly attributable to home-working due to COVID-19. This has resulted in reduced spending on postage, printing and stationery. Further underspends arise in market research, consultancy and printing of maps and plans, due to the move from SDP to preparing Regional Spatial Strategies.

The over-recovery in income is due to the aforementioned secondment to the Glasgow City Region. The secondment ended on 7 December 2021.

4.2 Projected Year-End Position

The projected year-end position is an underspend of £79,000. This is mainly due to the reduction in Premises costs due to the move from West Regent Street to John Street; reduced spend due to COVID-19 and working from home arrangements; and an over-recovery in Income.

RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL
REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING STATEMENT 2021/22
1st April 2021 to 4th February 2022

JOINT COMMITTEE : GLASGOW & CLYDE VALLEY STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AUTHORITY

Description (1)	Agreed Annual Budget (2)	Year to Date Budget (3)	Actual (4)	Year to Date Budget Variance		
				(5)		
				£000's	%	
Employee Costs	494	420	420	0	0.0%	breakeven
Premises Related	24	17	3	14	82.4%	underspend
Supplies & Services	48	32	16	16	50.0%	underspend
Support Services	20	0	0	0	0.0%	breakeven
Transfer Payments	3	2	2	0	0.0%	breakeven
Transport Costs	5	3	0	3	100.0%	underspend
GROSS EXPENDITURE	594	474	441	33	7.0%	underspend
Contributions from Local Authorities	(421)	(420)	(420)	0	0.0%	breakeven
Other Income	(19)	(21)	(50)	29	0.0%	over-recovery
INCOME	(440)	(441)	(469)	29	6.5%	over-recovery
TRANSFER (TO)/FROM RESERVES	155	33	(28)	62		

Bottom Line Position to 31st March 2022 is an underspend of

Opening Reserves
 Budgeted drawdown from Reserves
 21/22 Underspend
 Closing Reserves

£000's

79

(384)

155

(79)

(308)

**GLASGOW AND THE CLYDE VALLEY STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
AUTHORITY JOINT COMMITTEE**

To: Joint Committee

On: 14 March 2022

Report by: The Treasurer

Heading: Audit Plan 2021/22 Update

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Annual Audit Plan is usually presented to the Joint Committee for noting in March each year and indicates the timescales and planned audit activity by Audit Scotland. Owing to delays caused by the past two years' audit timetables, the Audit Plan for 2021/22 is not yet ready for publication.
-

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that members note the report.
-

3 Background

- 3.1 The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the audit of public bodies over the past two years, impacting the timescale for planning subsequent year audits.
- 3.2 The Annual Audit Plan 2021/22 is not yet ready for publication by Audit Scotland and will therefore miss this reporting cycle. Instead, it will be circulated around members of the Joint Committee for noting and any comments, once available.
- 3.3 It should also be noted that, given the local government election in May this year, the Unaudited Annual Accounts 2021/22 will be presented to the June meeting of the Committee.

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority

**To: Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority
Joint Committee**

On: 14th March 2022

**Report by
Stuart Tait, Manager**

Annual Report 2021**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Joint Committee to consider and approve for publication its Annual Report for 2021.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Joint Committee
- approve the 2021 Annual Report as set out in the Appendix; and,
 - agree that, in accordance with the practice of previous years, an enhanced version of the Annual Report be produced in order to promote the work of the Joint Committee.

3. Context

- 3.1 Clydeplan's Minute of Agreement requires the preparation of an Annual Report to set out the work of the Authority for the previous calendar year.
- 3.2 The Appendix sets out the 2021 Annual Report and provides a summary of the work undertaken by Clydeplan during the year under the following broad headings:
- Clydeplan Joint Committee;
 - Glasgow City Region;
 - Planning (Scotland) Act - Regional Spatial Strategies and National Planning Framework 4;
 - Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership Evolution;
 - Annual Accounts and Audit Report; and,
 - Priorities and Issues affecting the future work of Clydeplan.

Appendix



CLYDEPLAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Introduction

The eight Clydeplan Local Authorities are committed to strategic planning and working in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders in support of the delivery of its Vision and Spatial Development Strategy as set out in the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan for the Glasgow City Region which was approved by Scottish Ministers on 24th July 2017.

The Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan provides a sound foundation upon which the city region can deliver growth for Scotland's largest city region and a context for its Local Authority Local Development Plans, Local Housing Strategies and Development Management decisions as well as supporting the Glasgow City Region's Economic Strategy.

The scale of work that has been undertaken by Clydeplan during 2021 has only been made possible by the willing support that it has gratefully received from both private and public sector partners.

These include the Scottish Government, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Historic Environment Scotland, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, Glasgow Airport, Transport Scotland, Scottish Forestry, NatureScot, Climate Ready Clyde, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Environment Partnership, Clyde Marine Planning Partnership, Green Action Trust, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, Public Health Scotland, Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership, Scottish Water, Homes for Scotland, Glasgow University, Strathclyde University and Heriot Watt University.

This report sets out the work that has been undertaken by Clydeplan along with its partners during 2021.

Further information on the work of Clydeplan can be found at

www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk.

Clydeplan Joint Committee

The Clydeplan Joint Committee met four times during 2021 in March, June, September and December. Details of the meeting's agendas, papers and minutes can be found at <https://bit.ly/2TAaTZo>.

During 2021, the Joint Committee published its Annual Report 2020 and its Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2021/2022.

In December 2021 the Joint Committee approved its revenue budget for the period 2022/23.

Glasgow City Region

During 2021 Clydeplan continued its support for the various work streams of the various Glasgow City Region thematic portfolios including Land Use and Sustainability, Infrastructure and Assets, Housing and Equalities, Transport and Connectivity based portfolios and both the Economic Delivery Group and the Intelligence Hub.

Clydeplan's involvement with the Glasgow City Region activities is likely to continue to grow and develop during 2022 particularly given the economies of scale and general benefits that can be gained through city region scale joint partnership working.

Clydeplan actively supported the development of the City Region's new Regional Economic Strategy which was approved by the Glasgow City Regional Cabinet in December 2021. <https://glasgowcityregion.co.uk/regional-economic-strategy/>

This regional joint working approach also supports the Planning (Scotland) Act which seeks for local authorities, working together, as groupings to support the delivery of National Planning Framework 4 through the development of Regional Spatial Strategies.

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 - Regional Spatial Strategies and National Planning Framework 4

The Planning (Scotland) Act which was enacted on 25th July 2019 removes the statutory requirement to prepare a Strategic Development Plan and replaces it with a duty for planning authorities to work together to prepare and adopt a '*Regional Spatial Strategy*'.

The eight Clydeplan Local Authorities have agreed to continue to work together to prepare a future Regional Spatial Strategy for the Glasgow City Region.

The formal duty to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy will come into effect once National Planning Framework 4 is approved which is anticipated to be in the summer of 2022.

As part of the Draft National Planning Framework 4 which was published for consultation in November 2021 the Scottish Government stated that new Regional Spatial Strategies can identify areas for future population growth, align with regional economic strategies and identify key sectors and clusters for future development and investment.

Regional Spatial Strategies should also set out a clear place-based spatial strategy that guides future development across different areas of Scotland. This will include identification of networks of regionally significant centres, growth and investment areas and ensuring that future development and infrastructure works with each area's assets and whilst conserving and enhancing nationally and regionally recognised natural and historic areas and assets.

The Scottish Government have stated that Regional Spatial Strategy guidance will be published late in 2022.

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership Evolution

Since the establishment of the GCV Green Network Partnership in 2007, the first partnership of its type in Scotland, green networks and related thinking has developed significantly much of which has been at the instigation of the work of the GCVGNP team including

- the Central Scotland Green Network has been established as a National Development in NPF3 and proposed to continue as a National Development in NPF4,
- the GCV Green Network '*Blueprint*' has been endorsed by the Glasgow City Region Cabinet and featured in the Scottish Government's 2019/20 Programme for Government.
- the development and launch of the '*Clyde Climate Forest*';
- the development of Green Infrastructure policy advice.

The role for green networks have also been identified as an important component of the city region's green recovery from the current Covid-19 pandemic.

In addition, the team provides support for amongst others the constituent local authorities, key agencies, Green Action Trust and Scottish Government in terms of strategy development, policy development, shared learning and project delivery.

Given the development and publication of the Green Network '*Blueprint*' (www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk/what-we-do/our-blueprint) and its focus on delivering both a strategic access network and strategic habitat network across the city region aligned to staffing changes in the Green Network Team it was considered an opportune time to evolve the Green Network Partnership into a more delivery focussed partnership working model, the '*Strategic Environment Partnership*'.

The Partnership will enable a stronger focus to be put on delivering the core elements of the Green Network '*Blueprint*' and also facilitate the greater integration of the strategic environmental planning work of Clydeplan.

Annual Accounts and Audit Report

The Joint Committee's Annual Audited Accounts and Audit Report for the period to 31st March 2021 were approved on 13th September 2021. Both documents are published on the Clydeplan's website.

Priorities and Issues affecting the future work of Clydeplan

The priorities for the future work of Clydeplan will be influenced, amongst other things, by

- the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and the requirements in relation to strategic planning and the National Planning Framework 4;
- continued joint working with key stakeholders in support of the delivery of the Strategic Development Plan's Spatial Development Strategy and its related Action Programme <https://bit.ly/2HehFzV>;
- ongoing developments around Glasgow City Region in terms of governance, subject based portfolios, City Deal and support for the delivery of the Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy and Action Plan;
- development of a work programme to support the delivery of the Regional Spatial Strategy; and,
- continuing challenges of delivery in the context of reduced financial and local authority planning staff resources.

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority

**To: Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority
Joint Committee**

On: 14th March 2022

**Report by
Stuart Tait, Manager**

Clydeplan Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2022/23

1. Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Joint Committee to adopt for publication its Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2022/23.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Joint Committee
- adopt the 2022/2023 Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement as set out in the Appendix; and,
 - authorise the Strategic Development Plan Manager to make the document available online on the Clydeplan website as well as being sent to Scottish Ministers.

3. Context

- 3.1 As part of the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 planning authorities are expected to publish a '*Development Plan Scheme*' and '*Participation Statement*' and to review it on an annual basis.
- 3.2 The purpose of these documents is to set out the Authority's programme for preparing, reviewing and consulting on its Strategic Development Plan.
- 3.3 Clydeplan published its first Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement on 31st March 2009, with subsequent revisions published each year in March. The document will be published on the Clydeplan website as well as being sent to Scottish Ministers.

Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2022/23

- 4.1 The Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement 2022/23 (refer Appendix) reflects the current position in respect of the recent Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 which was enacted in July 2019. The Act removes the statutory requirement to prepare a Strategic Development Plan and replaces it with duty on local authorities to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).
- 4.2 The RSS will not form part of the statutory Development Plan which will now comprise the National Planning Framework and the Local Development Plan.

- 4.3 In support of the development of National Planning Framework 4, the Scottish Government is seeking, by June 2020, local authorities to prepare an *indicative RSS*. It will be for the local authorities to self-determine what their *indicative RSS* will comprise and how they collaborate in its production.
- 4.4 In tandem with this, guidance and regulations will be produced (informed by the process of producing *indicative RSS*) to enact the duty to produce RSS, mostly likely sometime in 2022 following the approval of NPF4 which is anticipated to be in the summer of 2022.
- 4.5 Clydeplan and Glasgow City Region are committed to supporting the development of both National Planning Framework 4 and RSS guidance.



Getting Involved in Strategic Planning in the Glasgow City Region

Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

March 2022 - March 2023

Introduction

Welcome to the latest edition of Clydeplan's Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement.

These two documents are updated each year in March and together set out how you can learn about the latest position in respect of the new role for regional spatial planning as set out in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019.

Clydeplan is committed to continued joint working and service improvement and is keen to work with all those who have an interest in the regional spatial planning of the Glasgow City Region.

Development Plan Scheme

The purpose of the Development Plan Scheme is to outline the steps which Clydeplan will take in support of implementing the new planning system as set out in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/13/contents/enacted in particular with regard to supporting the development of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) and the future preparation of Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the Glasgow City Region.

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 which was enacted in July 2019 removes the statutory requirement on the Glasgow City Region Local Authorities to prepare a Strategic Development Plan and replaces it with duty on local authorities to prepare a RSS.

The RSS will not form part of the statutory Development Plan which will now comprise the National Planning Framework and the Local Development Plan.

The most current Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (2017) will remain in force until the approval of NPF4 which is anticipated in summer 2022 with RSS guidance anticipated for late 2022.

In the interim, as required by the current statutory provisions, Clydeplan will continue to prepare its Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement, appropriately caveated around the requirement to support the preparation of NPF4.

In addition Clydeplan will continue to engage with key stakeholders in developing and undertaking their strategic planning activities.

Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP) - Key Stages			
1	Main Issues Report and Environmental Report	Publication and consultation on Main Issues Report and related supporting documents	January 2015 (consultation ended 27 th March 2015)
2	Publication of Proposed Plan and Environmental Report	Publication and consultation on Proposed Plan and related supporting documents including the Action Programme	January 2016 (consultation ended 29 th February 2016)
3	Proposed Plan Submission	Submission of Proposed Plan to Scottish Ministers for approval	May 2016
4	Examination of Proposed Plan	Examination into unresolved representations to the Proposed Plan conducted by independent Reporters appointed by Scottish Ministers	July 2016 Hearing into housing related issues December 2016
5	Examination Report on the Proposed Plan	Submission of the Reporters Report of Examination into the Proposed Plan to Scottish Ministers for this consideration	February 2017
6	Approval of the Strategic Development Plan	Scottish Ministers approved the SDP with modifications on 24 th July 2017	July 2017
7	Publication of the Strategic Development Plan and Strategic Environmental Assessment Post Adoption Statement	Clydeplan published the approved SDP and Strategic Environmental Assessment Post Adoption Statement on 25 th September 2017	September 2017
8	Publication of the Strategic Development Plan Action Programme	Clydeplan published the Action Programme in support of the approved SDP on 24 th October 2017	October 2017
9	Legal Challenge to the approved Strategic Development Plan	Appeal to the Court of Session by Gladman Developments Limited lodged 26 th October 2017 Court of Session hearing 6 th /7 th February 2018 Appeal dismissed 20 th March 2018	October 2017 February 2018 March 2018

10	Planning (Scotland) Act 2019	<p>Scottish Parliament enacted the Planning (Scotland) Act on 25th July 2019</p> <p>The Act removed the statutory duty to prepare a Strategic Development Plan and replace it with a duty to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)</p>	July 2019
11	National Planning Framework 4 and RSS	<p><i>indicative RSS</i> submitted to Scottish Government in support the preparation of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)</p> <p>NPF4 published for consultation</p> <p>Working with the Scottish Government and key stakeholders to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collaborate on developing RSS regulation / guidance (anticipated late 2022) • help to shape strategic thinking in advance of the duty to prepare RSS coming into force (anticipated following approval by the Scottish Parliament of NPF4 in summer 2022) 	<p>June 2020</p> <p>November 2021</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Participation Statement

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 has changed the statutory role and function of the Development Plan system in particular in respect of regional spatial planning.

The first step towards implementing this new system is the publication of National Planning Framework 4, a draft of which was laid before the Scottish Parliament in November 2021, with a period of consultation ending on 31st March 2022.

Clydeplan and Glasgow City Region are committed to regional spatial planning and will continue to seek ongoing liaison with the Scottish Government, its constituent Local Authorities and other key stakeholders to support the development of NPF4 initially through the preparation of an *indicative* RSS for the Glasgow City Region and to support the preparation of future RSS guidance.

Stage 11	National Planning Framework 4 and RSS
When	Ongoing
Why	To support the preparation of National Planning Framework 4 (anticipated approval summer 2022) and future RSS guidance (anticipated late 2022)
With Whom	Scottish Government, Local Authorities, Glasgow City Region, key stakeholders
By Whom	Clydeplan
How	Direct communication, meetings

Comments from interested parties are welcome.

Contact Details

For further information on the work of Clydeplan please contact:

Stuart Tait
Manager
Clydeplan
Floor 2, Room 29
City Chambers East
40 John Street
Glasgow
G2 1JL

email: info@clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk

telephone: 0141 229 7730

www: www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk



<https://twitter.com/Clydeplan>

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority

**To: Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority
Joint Committee**

On: 14th March 2022

**Report by
Stuart Tait, Manager**

National Planning Framework 4

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report is for the Joint Committee to consider its response to the consultation, by the Scottish Government, on the Draft National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Joint Committee consider and approve the response to the Scottish Government's consultation on NPF4.

3. Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 - NPF4 and Regional Spatial Strategies

- 3.1 Under the terms of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 the requirement for Strategic Development Plans in the four largest city regions has been removed and in its place there will be a requirement for all authorities, working together as they see fit, to prepare Regional Spatial Strategies setting out strategic development priorities.
- 3.2 This part of the Act has not yet come into force however it is anticipated this will happen once NPF4 is approved by the Scottish Parliament in the summer of 2022. Following this the Scottish Government have stated they will publish guidance on Regional Spatial Strategies in late 2022.
- 3.3 NPF4 once approved by the Scottish Parliament will form part of the statutory Development Plan with the current Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (July 2017) will no longer being part of the Development Plan.

4. Consultation

- 4.1 The Draft NPF4 consultation closes on 31st March 2022.
- 4.2 The Glasgow City Region's Regional Partnership will consider the endorsement of the Joint Committee's response at its meeting to be held on 17th March 2022.

5. Draft NPF4

5.1 The Draft NPF4 consists of 5 parts, namely

- Part 1 - sets out a National Spatial Strategy for Scotland to 2045 including in the context of the Glasgow City Region this is included as part of what is described as '*Central urban transformation*' aimed at transforming and pioneering a new era of low carbon urban living;
- Part 2 - sets out the 18 National Developments which will support the Spatial Strategy;
- Part 3 - is the National Planning Policy Handbook consisting of 35 policies which set out the policies for the development and use of land; and,
- Part 4 - sets out an outline of how the Scottish Government will deliver the Spatial Strategy.
- Part 5 - Annexes - A - NPF4 outcomes statement, B - Housing numbers C - Glossary of definitions.

6. General Observations

- 6.1 The publication of the Draft NPF4 by the Scottish Government is welcomed as the first stage in setting out the new statutory Development Plan system for Scotland.
- 6.2 With the demise of the Strategic Development Plan, it is considered important that the regional context for the Glasgow City Region, as Scotland's only metropolitan city region, in terms of its opportunities and challenges is appropriately reflected in NPF4.
- 6.3 The NPF has a very strong environmental and placemaking focus principally around net zero and addressing the climate and biodiversity emergencies, however there is a significantly less of a focus on the economy than in previous National Planning Frameworks.
- 6.4 As part of the NPF's National Spatial Strategy the Glasgow City Region is included in what the NPF4 describes as *the 'Central Urban Transformation Action Area'*, an extensive geographical area also covering the regions of Ayrshire, Tayside, Edinburgh and the Lothians and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.
- 6.5 The key spatial components of this Action Area generally align with the previously submitted '*Indicative Regional Spatial Strategy*' for the Glasgow City Region including reference to the Clyde Mission, Central Scotland Green Network along with the Clyde Climate Forest, Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan and High Speed Rail all of which are identified as National Developments.
- 6.6 There is however less alignment with the Glasgow Economic Strategy (December 2021) and as such an opportunity exists to ensure the 'Grand Challenges' and 'Transformational Opportunities' particularly around place theme are reflected in the final NPF.

- 6.7 Given the range and diversity of issues to be addressed within this very large geographical area greater recognition in the NPF of the sub regional geographies - reflecting the IRSS boundaries - would be more appropriate and set a better spatial context for the future Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans.
- 6.8 With regard to the above observations it is considered the document could be improved with the inclusion of
- a Planning Vision (NPF3 included a Vision);
 - a Demographic Framework including reference to Scottish Government's Populations Strategy;
 - an Economic Framework setting out how Scotland's economy operates spatially including the role of the Glasgow City Region and how it will support the Scottish Government's National Strategy for Economic Transformation (March 2022);
 - greater alignment with the Glasgow City Region's Regional Economic Strategy;
 - recognition of sub regional geographies within the Central Urban Transformation Action Area;
 - connectivity as a theme particularly in relation to Liveable Places;
 - greater recognition of cross boundary and cumulative impact issues and need to reference the role for Regional Spatial Strategies in potentially addressing such issues;
 - use of less subjective language particularly in policy wording; and,
 - expanded Glossary of definitions.
- 6.9 The proposed response is set out in the Appendix and is submitted with the intention to improve and enhance the NPF.

APPENDIX

Part 1 - A National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045		
Subject	Observations	Suggested amendments
Planning Vision	<p>The NPF should set out a clear vision for the development of Scotland to 2045 in line with the principles set out in Planning Circular 6/2013 which states vision statements should provide a realistic expression of what the plan area could be like in 20 years" time and a useful springboard for the spatial strategy of the plan.</p> <p>This Vision statement should be a broad statement of how the development of the area could and should occur and the matters that might be expected to affect that development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area; ➤ the principal land uses in the area; ➤ the size, composition and distribution of population in the area; ➤ the infrastructure of the area (including communications, transport and drainage systems and systems for the supply of water and energy); how that infrastructure is used; and. ➤ any anticipated change in these matters. 	<p>A Planning Vision for NPF4 should be included that reflects the comments identified in the previous column</p>

Demographic Framework	<p>NPF4 should set out a demographic framework for Scotland including the identification of areas for future population growth.</p> <p>This framework should address the opportunities and challenges as set out the Scottish Government's Population Strategy (March 2021) particularly in relation to population balance and its sustainable distribution across Scotland along with consideration of the potential economic and social impacts of the global climate emergency</p>	A Demographic Framework for NPF4 should be produced that reflects the elements identified in the previous column
Economic Framework	<p>NPF4 should set out an economic framework for Scotland aligned to its National Strategy for Economic Transformation (March 2022) and set the land use actions required to support the delivery of sustainable economic growth through increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality.</p> <p>This framework should recognise the economic contribution of the Glasgow City Region as Scotland largest city region which accounts for roughly one third of the Scottish economy as its engine of growth and one that has evolved to a knowledge-based service economy.</p>	An Economic Framework for NPF4 should be included that reflects the elements identified in the previous column
Spatial Principles for Scotland to 2045	<p>These are identified in the National Spatial Strategy and throughout each of the Action Areas (including the Central Urban Transformation Action Area), however they are not mentioned again later in the document. It would be helpful if these principles could be continued to Part 3. The principles should also underpin a Vision for the NPF</p>	Reference the Spatial Principles within Part 3 the National Planning Policy Handbook

	The status of the Spatial Principles is unclear	Clarification required
General	Part 1 introduction (page 3) more balance in terms of the text between the economy and the environment is required recognising the Scottish Government's central purpose and economic objectives of boosting competitiveness and reducing inequality	Reference should be made the economic objectives of the NPF4. Refer also comments above Framework.
	"How to use this document" - this section should include an infographic setting out the Development Plan system for Scotland including the Regional Spatial Strategy	Include Development Plan system infographic
Central Urban Transformation Action Area		
Subject	Observations	Suggested amendments
Regional Geographies	<p>This Action Area covers a significant part of Scotland, particularly in terms of population, and with it a variety and diversity of strengths, challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>To more appropriately reflect these aspects the Action Area narrative should reflect the individual indicative Regional Spatial Strategy geographies identifying the key strengths, challenges and opportunities of each area and how they can support the delivery of the overall Action Areas aims.</p> <p>This approach would also provide for greater alignment between the NPF4 and future Regional Spatial Strategies.</p>	Reflect the individual indicative Regional Spatial Strategy geographies in the Action Areas narrative

Economic Sectors	<p>An Economic Framework is required for NPF4 which should set out the key economic sectors within the Central Urban Transformation Action Area along with the key economic drivers and issues to be addressed.</p> <p>The rural component of the Glasgow City Region is missing especially as it includes important sectors such as renewable energy and mineral extraction.</p>	See GCR Regional Economic Strategy row below for fuller details
Glasgow City Region Regional Economic Strategy	<p>The NPF should reflect the three Grand Challenges as set out in the GCR Regional Economic Strategy (RES) (December 2021) namely creating an inclusive economy, enhancing productivity, and addressing the climate emergency.</p> <p>In the context of the Glasgow City Region within the Central Urban Transformation Action Area NPF4 should make particular reference to the need to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ tackle deprivation; ➤ reimagine places; ➤ address the levels of vacant and derelict land; ➤ develop metropolitan infrastructure including green infrastructure; ➤ deliver high quality places and spaces; and. ➤ deliver affordable housing. 	<p>Central Urban Transformation Action Area narrative should make specific reference to the three Grand Challenges as set out in the GCR RES (page 6)</p> <p>Also it should also reflect the 'Seven Transformational Opportunities' (page 6) and in particular those based round 'Place' (page 21) of the GCR Economic Strategy</p> <p>https://glasgowcityregion.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/GCR-EconomicStrategy-Final.pdf</p>

Action 20 - Reimagine development on the urban fringe	This action underplays the wider green belt and its ability to guide development into the urban area	This section should be re-edited for consistency in terminology with the relevant policies and Glossary updated accordingly
	There is no mention of green belt and, historically, in the Glasgow City Region a strong greenbelt has been a key policy tool to deliver a compact urban city region.	Reference should be made to the role of the green belt in a city region context
Town Centres	Glasgow City Regions larger towns - this element needs to be strengthened in the text given their scale, at a national level, and locations where multiple policy benefits can be delivered for example, recognition of centres such as East Kilbride, Cumbernauld and Paisley	This section should be reworked so that it reflects the observations set in the previous column
Spatial structural trends to 2045	There is a lack of content around spatial structural trends given the 2045 timeframe. For example, the growth in demand for warehouses due to increases in online shopping - the central belt will clearly be a preferred location for many developers/operators in logistics and the spatial requirements of these kind of operations. These types of trends are not identified in the document as a whole nor reflected in the National Planning Policy Handbook	This section should be reworked so that it reflects the observations set in the previous column
Glasgow Airport	The areas airports, and in particular Glasgow Airport, should be recognised in NPF4 in the context of their	This section should be reworked so that it reflects the observations set in the previous column

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic role in support of their hub and gateway functions both nationally and regionally; • national and international connectivity role in terms of support for business and tourism; • need for strategic enhancements in support of the above within the statutory climate changes targets 	
Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN)	<p>The CSGN currently sits under Liveable Places and is mentioned again, along with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network, in Action 15. Accelerate Urban Greening.</p> <p>While the Green Network will deliver on the ambitions of these sections the Green Network will have a key role in addressing the nature crisis, nature restoration and nature networks and therefore will have much wider and cross-cutting benefits than currently framed.</p>	<p>Action 15 - “<i>Glasgow City Region Green Network</i>” should read “<i>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network</i>”</p> <p>Further cross referencing of the role and benefits of the CSGN and Green Networks in general is required through the document</p>
Action 15 - Urban Greening	<p>Whilst the focus of this section is intended to be urban recognition requires to be given to the significant rural area within this geography and the specific land use considerations this brings to secure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective delivery of strategic networks and cross boundary initiatives such as Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network, and its associated ‘Blueprint’; and, • support the fundamental links between the urban and rural areas in terms 	<p>This section should be reworked so that it reflects the observations set in the previous column</p>

	addressing the climate emergency and ecological crisis	
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Part 2 - National Developments		
Subject	Observations	Suggested amendments
Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) Digital Fibre Network Circular Economy Materials Management Facilities National Walking and Cycling Network	The National Developments as set out in NPF4 as they relate to the Glasgow City Region are welcomed All of the National Developments identified should be supported by inclusion within an appropriate delivery mechanism such as the Programme for Government, Infrastructure Investment Plan and STPR2	
Urban Mass/Rapid Transit systems - 'Glasgow Metro' Urban Sustainable Green/Blue Networks - MGSDP High Speed Rail Clyde Mission	CSGN - reflecting the CSGN comment above the text in this section highlights the role of Green Networks in peatland restoration and nature networks which are largely rural in nature. The CSGN however also as much of role to play in delivering the policies under Distinctive Places (29,31,32,33,34), and Universal Policy 3: Nature Crisis, as Liveable Places policies where it currently sits	Additional references in text of the role of the CSGN
	National Walking and Cycling Network - . the text should highlight that this includes both on and off road and links to the Green Network routes that cater to a variety of users preferences and utilises existing Green Infrastructure.	This section should be re-edited so that it reflects the comment identified in the previous column. This National Development should be titled 'Scotland wide' as National may be confused with Sustrans 'National Cycle Network'.

	Urban Sustainable Green/Blue Networks - subjective wording “minimised” “optimised”	Clarification required
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Part 3 - National Planning Policy Handbook		Suggested amendments
General	The six Universal Policies should be repackaged as the ‘Objectives’ rather than as policies as they underpin the whole of the NPF	Rename Universal Policies as ‘Objectives’
	There requires to a ‘clear read across’ all parts of NPF4. The usability of the document could be augmented by using the summary sections for Sustainable, Liveable, Productive and Distinctive Places as an opportunity to highlight the relevant policy content from Part 3 of the document	Cross reference the policies in Part 3 with Part 1
	Policy numbers should be referenced in the contents page	Policy numbers should be included in the contents page
Sustainable places (Universal Policies)		
General	Reference should be made to Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 in terms of the status of the development plan	This section should be re-edited so that it reflects the comment identified in the previous column. Remove all bold from policy text
Policy1 - Plan-led approach to sustainable development	No observations	

Policy 2 - Climate emergency	Policy 2 Climate Emergency and Policy 3 Nature Crisis, should not be considered in isolation. The wording should be revisited to ensure that these are policies rather than statements of intent	This section should be re-edited so that it reflects the comments identified in the previous column
	Subjective wording - “significant”	Clarification required
Policy 3 - Nature crises	Policies 3 a), b) and c) read like ambitions rather than policies	Reword Policies 3a), b) and c) to read as policies
	Policy 3 d) states “the proposal will conserve and enhance biodiversity, including nature networks within and adjacent to the site, so that they are in a demonstrably better state than without intervention”.	Clarification required on how this is to be measured
	Subjective wording - “facilitate”; “strengthening”; “contribute”; “minimised” “maximising”; “significant”; “wherever appropriate”	Clarification required

	Nature recovery networks are a strategic and cross-boundary consideration	Add bullet point to policy - “Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’
Policy 4 - Human Rights and Equality	4a) “Planning should....”- who/what is meant by planning?	4a) insert ‘The planning system’
Policy 5 - Community wealth building	Community wealth building objectives required to be set out	Set out the objective of community wealth building
Policy 6 - Design, quality and place	Subjective wording “high quality”; “poorly”; “detrimental”	Clarification required
Liveable places		
Liveable places	An important element of liveable places is the need for them to be connected at a variety of scales - local, regional, national and international scale	The name of this section should be renamed ‘Liveable and Connected Places’
Policy 7 - Local living	Cross boundary considerations missing for example in the context of 20 minute neighbourhoods and also strategic scale commercial/leisure proposals	Add bullet point to policy - “ <i>Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’</i>
	The preamble states “ <i>people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable walk, wheel or cycle (within approx. 800m) of their home</i> ”, however the National Indicator - Access to Green and Blue Space, is based on a 5 minute walk or	Clarification and consistency required with respect to the distance thresholds

	approx. 400m. These two distance thresholds seem at odds with each other	
	Policy 7 part b), weak wording <i>"consideration should be given to"</i>	Policy 7 part b) bullet 6 "local playgrounds...." Add text "in line with the requirements of the Open Space Strategy and Play Sufficiency Assessment" Part b) should include reference to the Green Network as contributing to the infrastructure so that destinations <i>"can be accessed easily by walking, cycling and wheeling"</i>
	The work element in this links to live/work units and hubs. Such items should be listed in the bullets under (b) and misses the opportunity to thread this concept into other related policy	List 'Live/work' under (b)
Policy 8 - Infrastructure First	What constitutes 'infrastructure' under the terms of this policy requires to be set out	Insert the following definition into the policy: "development" has the meaning given by section 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 "infrastructure" includes - (i) communications, transport, drainage, sewerage and flood-defence systems; (ii) systems for the supply of water and energy; (iia) green and blue infrastructure; (iii) educational and medical facilities; and

		(iv) facilities and other places for recreation, “green and blue infrastructure” means features of the natural and built environments (including water) that provide a range of ecosystem and social benefits, “infrastructure project” means a project to provide, maintain, improve or replace infrastructure
	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add bullet point to policy - <i>“Given the potential cross boundary nature of infrastructure proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate”</i>
Policy 9 - Quality Homes	No mention of addressing housing need and demand at functional Housing Market Area geography	Reference to functional Housing Market Areas required
	The introduction of the concept of deliverable land and development pipelines which are to include short, medium and longer term sites requires explanation	Guidance required on how this is to interpreted to ensure consistent application
	Subjective wording - “high quality”; “great places”	Clarification required

Policy 10 - Sustainable Transport	<p>No direct or specific mention of the role freight and the sustainable transportation of goods and raw materials.</p> <p>This is also a cross boundary issue.</p>	<p>Insert the following into the policy – <i>‘To support the NPF4 Spatial Development Strategy, Local Authorities should:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• safeguard and promote investment in the Freight Transport Hubs to support the agreed freight mode and, where appropriate, associated passenger facilities;</i> <i>• ensure that ancillary land allocations adjacent to freight facilities where appropriate, are safeguarded solely for the purposes of freight activity; for example, storage, trans-shipment, break-bulk infrastructure and related services</i> <i>• Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals. Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’</i>
	<p>High Speed Rail (HSR) - HSR is identified in Part 1 - Central Urban Transformation and is a National Developments however there HSR, including the need to secure and safeguard related development land, options for sustainable transport connections between the terminus and the rest of the city region/Scotland and the route and development options located within Local Authorities through whose</p>	<p>A specific HSR policy should be added:</p> <p>For HSR purposes all relevant Local Authorities and stakeholders should where applicable, safeguard and secure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related development land, • options for sustainable transport connections between the terminus and the rest of the surrounding area and

	administrative areas the HSR may pass en route to a central Glasgow terminus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the route and development options located within Local Authorities through whose administrative areas the HSR may pass en route to a central terminus'
	Clearly this is a cross boundary issue and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add bullet point to policy - "Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'
	Subjective wording - "appropriate and effective" "reasonable alternative"	Clarification required
Policy 11 - Heating and Cooling	No reference to domestic retrofit to existing homes	Reference to domestic retrofit to existing homes should be added
Policy 12 - Blue and green infrastructure, play and sport	These should be separate policies	Consideration to developing separate policies for both blue and green infrastructure and play and sport
	The various components addressed in this policy are constituent parts of the Green Network. The text states that Green Infrastructure provides more benefits and should be considered as part of a Green Network	<p>Definition of Green Infrastructure required of the relationship between green networks, greenspace and GI and a statement that Green Infrastructure delivers more benefits when it part of a network.</p> <p>Consideration of a separate Green Network policy</p>
	No read across of reference to the requirement for Open Space Strategies or Play Sufficiency Assessments	Cross reference to Open Space Strategies or Play Sufficiency Assessments required

	Policy 12 a) consideration of Green Infrastructure as part of a wider network is a cross boundary issue and should be supported through the Regional Spatial Strategy	Add bullet point to policy - “Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’
	Policy 12 h) subjective wording “wherever possible” Policy 12 i) “infrastructure should be addressed” and “wherever this is necessary”	Clarification required
Policy 13 - Sustainable flood risk and water management	<p>The policy does not include a strategic context to allow full consideration catchment areas, RBMP, FRMP, SFRA (and flood Mapping) and strategic approaches such as Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Blueprint.</p> <p>Reference should be made to water quality, sea level rise and adaptation should also be considered fully in the policy.</p>	<p>Policy rewording <i>“To support the NPF4 Spatial Development Strategy and to achieve an improved Water Quality Environment and Manage Flood Risk and Drainage, Local Authorities and Stakeholders should work together to support the requirements of the Local Flood Risk Management and River Basin Management Plans for their area. In addition, they should protect and enhance the water environment by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• adopting a precautionary approach to the reduction of flood risk;</i> <i>• supporting the delivery of relevant co-ordinated approaches/catchment based drainage management and green infrastructure plans applicable to their area; and,</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>safeguard the storage capacity of the functional floodplain and higher lying areas for attenuation'</i>
	SEPA recently issued a position statement on new building in flood risk areas. The Policy should reflect this. https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/534740/sepa-flood-risk-standing-advice-for-planning-authorities-and-developers.pdf	Policy should reflect SEPA's flood risk advice
	Policy 13 h) include read across to Policy 12 recognising that naturalised and accessible design is critical to delivering environmental and social benefit, and such natural flood risk management features should be incorporated into open space design of development proposals	Policy 13 h) cross reference to Policy 12 required
Policy 14 - Lifelong health, wellbeing	This policy would better fit as an Aim or Policy Principle as per the comment regarding the 'universal policies'	Refer to comment regarding the 'universal policies'
Policy 15 - Safety	Title of policy a little misleading given it follows health and wellbeing.	Rename policy to 'notification zones' or Hazardous sites and substances
Productive places		
Policy 16 - Land and premises for business and employment	The word 'premises' seems anomalous in terms of the policy title	Remove ' <i>and premises</i> ' from policy title

	No specific mention of a hierarchy, in particular numerical scales of development that are acceptable in employment locations, including specific Use Classes references etc. With the removal of a hierarchy of sites, scales and Use Classes then it's more difficult to identify locations in any type of network thus making it difficult to assess proposals	Policy should specifically mention the need to identify a hierarchy of sites, acceptable range of Use Classes in these locations and also it should be tied to the Nationally agreed scales of development - https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-series-circular-5-2009-hierarchy-developments/
	Any City Centre elements in Parts 1 and 2 are not reflected in the subsequent policy section. There needs to be a clearer distinction for city centres and this should be reflected in the subsequent policy framework	The policy should have separate bullet point which states that, 'In support of the NPF4 Spatial Development Strategy, Local Authorities should recognise the strategic importance of a City Centre to their area and wider regional economy, where applicable. This will require the consideration of the impact of development proposals both individually and cumulatively on a City Centre.'
	No cross boundary elements identified in the policy - no mention of impact of development on the LDP defined economic locations on any other employment location, including the city centre as defined by Part 1 of NPF4	Add bullet point to policy - "Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate"
Policy 17 - Sustainable tourism	The term 'resilience' seems an anomalous term in the context of supporting the tourism sector	(a) delete ' <i>support the resilience of</i> ' and replace with ' <i>protect and enhance</i> '

	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add bullet point to policy - <i>“Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate”</i>
Policy 18 - Culture and creativity	It is not clear the process by which an LDP can recognise and support opportunities for jobs and investment in the creative sector, culture, heritage and the arts	Clarification required with respect to ‘support’ and ‘recognise’ in the context of this policy
Policy 19 - Green energy	The policy does not fully consider cross boundary issues or provide for proper consideration of all types and scale of renewable development and potential for spatial frameworks for energy types and an area’s full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources including consideration of cumulative impacts	Add to Policy 19 - <i>‘Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’</i> Consideration of the role of RSS’s in terms of the development of spatial frameworks for various energy types
	The policy needs to address tensions being created to ensure that it does not sit counter to the overall aims of the NPF. Further tensions exist in considering the suitability of agricultural land for energy development such as solar	Consideration of tensions with the ambitions of other policies e.g. Policy 33 Peat and carbon rich soils
	.Definition of which impacts are considered to be ‘unacceptable’. Minimal consideration of smaller scale schemes and a full range of energy sources beyond solar and wind - hydrogen etc.	Clarification required

	Policy 19 g) wind energy - areas identified as suitable for use in perpetuity	Clarification required is perpetuity legally enforceable
	No mention of decentralising this should be specifically mentioned within the policy itself	Decentralisation should be referenced in the Policy
	What does 'full potential' mean? In order to meet this there will be locations where cross boundary considerations will arise and require to be addressed.	Clarification required
Policy 20 - Zero waste	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add to Policy 20 - <i>'Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'</i>
	Policy 20 f) No potential to refuse this type of use in industrial areas, in particularly strategic locations. Waste is sometimes not an acceptable use in a strategic economic location and this needs to be highlighted. It is unlikely that 'major' waste infrastructure developments could be accommodated in traditional urban industrial locations due to scale and proximity to neighbouring uses	Policy 20 f) Add additional element to policy with regards assessing proposal criteria – refer criteria outlined for assessing these types of proposals in South Lanarkshire Council LDP2 – Policy 17 Waste - as a worked example - <u>LDP2 Volume 1 document Planning and building standards - South Lanarkshire Council</u> (pages 42-43)
Policy 21 - Aquaculture	No observations	
Policy 22 - Minerals	Cross boundary considerations are not referred to in relation to this policy	Add to Policy - <i>'Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'</i>

Policy 23 - Digital infrastructure	Subjective wording - “appropriate” “universal “futureproofed”	Clarification required
Distinctive places		
Policy 24 - Centres	Policy wording - 24(a) “sustainable futures.....”	Remove ‘support sustainable futures for’ and replace with, ‘protect and enhance’
	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add bullet point to policy - <i>“Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate”</i>
	Policy 24 (a) There is no distinction between ‘City Centre’ and ‘Town Centre’ in the policy wording and therefore the policy itself makes no distinction of hierarchy when identifying a network.	Policy 24(a) add after reflects, ‘the relationships between,’
Policy 25 - Retail	Policy 25 (b) How are ‘acceptable impacts’ to be quantified, assessed and on what centres? Is it just those identified in the LDP network or in neighbouring Authorities given the cross boundary nature of these types of proposals?	<p>Policy 25 b) ‘acceptable impacts’ should be tied to the nationally agreed scales of development - https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-series-circular-5-2009-hierarchy-developments/</p> <p>Policy 25 b) delete, ‘area’ and insert ‘network of centres and other neighbouring Local Authorities centres, including a City Centre, where applicable’</p>

Policy 26 - Town Centre First Assessment	Clearly this is a cross boundary issue, for example, strategic scale commercial/leisure proposals and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy. This is not just an issue for larger centres but has implications for local centres and 20 minute neighbourhoods. Whilst b) does provide some elements of defining 'impact', it does not explicitly state how this is to be undertaken in relation to other Local Authority centres	Add to Policy 26 b) - <i>“Given the potential cross boundary nature of these proposals. The potential economic impact and any related displacement effects should be taken into consideration with regards any other neighbouring Local Authority centres, including a city centre, where applicable”</i>
	Policy 26 c) weak wording “consideration should be given to”	Policy 26 c) should read for community, education, health and social care and sport and leisure facilities including provision for walking, wheeling and cycling, so that they are easily accessible to the communities that they are intended to serve
	Subjective wording - “flexibly and realistically”	Clarification required
Policy 27 - Town Centre Living	No observations	
Policy 28 - Historic assets and places	Subjective wording - 'as far as possible', 'adequately demonstrated' and 'reasonable effort' 'satisfactorily demonstrated'	Clarification required
	No mention of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and trees within Conservation Areas.	Reference to TPOs should be included
Policy 29 - Urban edges	Policy should read 'Urban edges and Green Belt' to align with section title	Policy title should read 'Urban edges and Green Belt'

	<p>The narrative for this policy should set out the objectives of the Green Belt namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directing planned growth to the most appropriate locations; • supporting regeneration; • creating and safeguarding identity through place-setting and protecting the separation between communities; • protecting and enhancing the quality, character, landscape setting and identity of settlements; • protecting open space and sustainable access and opportunities for countryside recreation; • maintaining the natural role of the environment, whether in terms of floodplain capacity, carbon sequestration or biodiversity; • supporting the farming economy;/ and meeting requirements for the sustainable location of rural industries including biomass, renewable energy, mineral extraction and timber production. 	<p>Add Green Belt objectives to text</p>
	<p>Policy 29 b) first bullet should be split with separate bullet points for woodlands and for accommodation as they cover different types of development proposals</p>	<p>Separate bullet points for woodlands and for accommodation</p>

Policy 30 - Vacant and derelict land	Policy 30 a) should reference that a green end use is a legitimate consideration if the site is in a key location to address, for example, a greenspace deficiency identified through the Open Space Strategy or a gap in nature networks	Reference in to policy to green end uses
	Subjective language “creatively and sustainably repurpose”	Clarification required
Policy 31 - Rural places	Policy 31 d) sixth bullet, opportunity to promote and encourage live/work units that would contribute to rural hubs as a cluster	Policy should make reference to live/work
	Policy 31 e) third bullet subdivision should only be supported where it can be appropriately situated, and does not result in impacts on neighbouring properties in terms of amenity, sufficient garden ground, access and parking.	Policy should make reference to amenity considerations
Policy 32 - Natural places	Policy 32 h) the precautionary principle should be applied to all natural heritage assets, not just nationally or internationally significant.	Apply regionally and locally significant to the precautionary principle
	Policy 32 b) “ <i>unacceptable impact</i> ”	Clarification required on what constitutes “unacceptable impact”
	This a strategic and cross-boundary issue that should be supported by the RSS.	Add to Policy - ‘Given the potential cross boundary nature of considerations relating to tree, woodland and forestry, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate’

Policy 33 - Soils	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add to Policy - 'Given the potential cross boundary nature of considerations relating to tree, woodland and forestry, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'
	Support the requirement to identify and protects valued soils (and Policy 34 Trees, Woodland and Forestry) but other habitats types such as wetland and grassland are equally as important but not given the same degree of consideration	Other habitats for example wetland and grasslands should be considered for policy support
	Title should read " <i>Peat and carbon rich soils</i> "	To reflect name of policy section
Policy 34 - Trees, woodland and forestry	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Add to Policy - 'Given the potential cross boundary nature of considerations relating to tree, woodland and forestry, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'
	Policy 34 c) There needs to be clarification about the meaning of 'additional public benefit' in relation to woodland removal. Peatland enhancement and the importance of single trees in an urban setting should also be considered.	Clarification required

	The support for multi-benefit forestry is welcomed, however, the policy should give consideration to the social benefits of forestry for rural communities (rather than focusing solely on carbon sequestration).	Reference to the social benefits of forest should be included
Policy 35 - Coasts	This policy can have cross boundary implications and this needs to be acknowledged in the policy	Policy 35 - Given the potential cross boundary nature of coastal development proposals and coastal systems, Local Authorities should work with adjoining Local Authorities on these matters, where appropriate'
	Policy 35 d) Regional Marine Plans are only referred to within the context of coastal defence measures. They have a wider role in supporting sustainable development, assisting in coastal adaptation to climate change and supporting the consideration of cross boundary issues	Wider role of Regional Marine Plans should be acknowledged
	Policy 35 e) Clarification on what are considered appropriate issues regarding long term coastal vulnerability and resilience.	Clarification required on what constitutes "appropriate uses " under the terms of this policy

Part 4 - Delivering Our Spatial Strategy		Suggested amendments
Regional Spatial Strategy		
General - Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Guidance	<p>The Scottish Government have indicated that draft statutory RSS guidance is to be published late in 2022.</p> <p>To allow regional groupings to progress the development of RSS's as soon as practically possible the timeline should be brought forward to more closely align with the approval of NPF4, which is anticipated for the summer of 2022.</p> <p>It is important that any guidance sets out a clear, functional and operational role for RSS's</p> <p>Clydeplan would welcome the opportunity to work with the Scottish Government on the development of this guidance</p>	Reference to RSS's should allow for the consideration of cross boundary and/or cumulative impact issues where appropriate
Policy	It is unclear if the Regional Spatial Strategy should contain policies and if so what weight these policies would have in the decision making process as the RSS no longer part of the statutory Development Plan.	Clarification in guidance required
Housing Land Requirements	<p>The setting of housing land requirements, formerly through the auspices of the Strategic Development Plan, is now the role of the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>The National Planning Framework sets this requirement for local authority areas</p>	Clarification in guidance required

	<p>only and not for the functional housing market areas that exist within city regions.</p> <p>In this context the role of the RSS, if it is to have one, should be set out in guidance.</p>	
Page 113	<p><i>“New Regional Spatial Strategies can identify areas for future population growth”</i></p> <p>- this should be one of the principle roles for the National Planning Framework particularly at the local authority level and should reflect the Scottish Government’s Population Strategy (March 2021).</p>	Clarification in guidance required
Page 113	<p><i>“We expect them (Regional Spatial Strategies) to set out a clear place-based spatial strategy that guides future development across different areas of Scotland. This will include identification of networks of regionally significant centres, growth and investment areas and ensuring that future development and infrastructure works with each area’s assets and whilst conserving and enhancing nationally and regionally recognised natural and historic areas and assets. The expectation of matters to be covered by the RSS should be set out in guidance.”</i></p>	Clarification of matters to be covered by a Regional Spatial Strategy in guidance required

Part 5 Glossary of definitions - New definitions required			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Minute Neighbourhood • Balanced development • Biodiversity gain • Community Wealth Building (including link to legislation/guidance) • Cultural identity • Culturally important • Dense Urban (potentially with the setting of minimum density) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing with nature • Fair work • Foundation economy • Green economy • Green jobs • Housing of a reasonable quality • Human Rights and Equality (including link to legislation/guidance) • Live/Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local living • Local monitoring • Low carbon fuels • Major accident hazard site • Nature networks • Nature positive • Nature recovery • Nature restoration • Negative emission technologies • Net economic benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline of housing development • Positive effects for biodiversity • Prime agricultural land • Renewable energy • Rural areas • Rural places • Wellbeing economy

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority

**To: Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority
Joint Committee**

On: 14 March 2022

**Report by
Clerk**

Change to Date of Meeting**1. Summary**

- 1.1 Arrangements for ordinary meetings of the Joint Committee are governed by the provisions of Standing Order 5 of the Joint Committee's Procedural Standing Orders which state that:-

"The Joint Committee shall meet from time to time as determined by the Joint Committee but shall meet not less than 4 times in each calendar year. The dates, times and places for ordinary meetings of the Joint Committee shall be decided by the Joint Committee."

- 1.2 At the meeting of this Joint Committee held on 12 June 2017 it was decided that meeting dates be agreed for the five-year term from 2017 to 2022 and that in 2022 meetings be held at 11.15 am on 14 March and 13 June 2022.
- 1.3 It is proposed that the meeting of this Joint Committee scheduled to be held at 11.15 am on 13 June 2022 be rescheduled to 11.15 am on 27 June 2020.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the Joint Committee agree that the meeting of this Joint Committee scheduled to be held at 11.15 am on 13 June 2022 be rescheduled to 11.15 am on 27 June 2022.

