Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan 2012 OVERVIEW



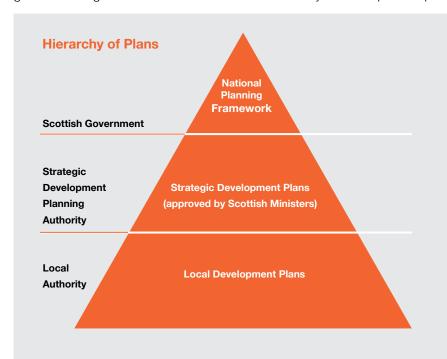
Strategic Development Plan Overview

Role of this Document

This document aims to provide an overview of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP) by setting out its key components and to assist the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDP). It is a framework for development management. LDPs require to be consistent with these components. The overview requires to be read in conjunction with the SDP. The SDP and related documents can be found at www.gcvsdpa.gov.uk.

Introduction

The SDP is prepared by the eight Glasgow and the Clyde Valley local authorities who work collaboratively with strategic partners, including key government agencies. The SDP sits within a hierarchy of developments plans.



Approved by Scotttish Ministers on 29th May 2012 the SDP is a 25-year land use plan for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city-region that supports the Scottish Government's central purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth. The SDP aims to create a quality of place by focusing on the continued regeneration and transformation of the city-region's communities whilst securing positive action on its natural environment. The SDP includes a Vision

and related land use Spatial Development Strategy (SDS). The foundation of the SDP is an economic and demographic framework that predicts optimistic population growth and is driven by key drivers for change including climate change, a low carbon economy and delivery resources (SDP Diagram 8, page 14).

SDP Spatial Vision

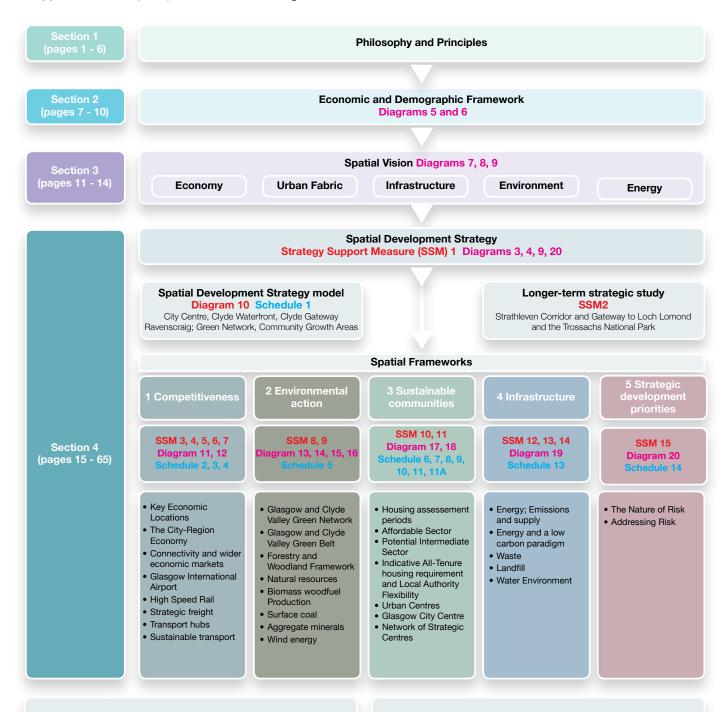
The SDP's Vision is based upon a 'compact city model' aimed at minimising carbon and development footprints by focusing on a development corridor which supports:

- key locations with Glasgow City Centre at its core all accessed by a network of sustainable transport;
- regeneration and renewal of the urban fabric through the recycling of vacant and derelict land with a focus on healthy urban planning;
- infrastructure provision which supports sustainable transport including integrated mass transit systems and High Speed Rail, new and upgraded water and drainage networks driven by the Metropolitan Glasgow Straetgic Drainage Plan;
- green infrastructure through the delivery of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network and new forestry and woodland planting;
- minimising carbon and development footprints;
- decentralised energy generation based upon alternative renewable sources.



Structure of the SDP

The diagram below sets out the structure of the SDP. The SDS identifies the key components which are the priorities for action to deliver the SDP's Spatial Vision. In turn the SDS is supported by 5 Spatial Frameworks, 15 related Strategy Support Measures (SSM). The detailed wording of the SSM's is contained in the SDP.



SSM 1 Delivering the spatial development priorities

(SDP page 20) recognises the need for the the SDS to be reflected in Local Developemnt Plans and related documents; in Scottish Government and Key Agencies investment programmes; in the future capital programmes of infrastructure providers; and in development proposals.

SSM2 Longer term potential strategic development initiative (SDP page 20) recognises the need to consider through a study the appropriate planning and investment requirements for the Strathleven Corridor and its wider setting including the Kilpatrick Hills and it's emerging role as a gateway to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

Competitiveness Spatial Framework and related Strategy Support Measures

Spatial Framework 1 - Competitiveness

The SDP supports the long term sustainable economic growth of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city-region as it moves towards a rebalanced low carbon economy focussed on key existing and new economic sectors.

Diagrams Schedules 11, 12 2, 3, 4

SSM3 Strategic Economic Investment Locations (SEILs)

(SDP page 22) requires Local Development Plans to safeguard or promote the locations indentified in Schedule 2 (SDP page 24) and Diagram 11 (SDP page 25). Each SEIL is focussed on key economic sectors in order to direct related development to locations based upon their ability to offer specific roles and functions. This does not preclude other sites for economic activity being promoted and developed through LDPs in response to local requirements.

SSM4 Glasgow International Airport and Sustainable Transport Access

(SDP page 26) recognises the pivotal role of the airport in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley and Scottish economy and the importance of maintaining and improving sustainable transport access.

SSM5 High Speed Rail (HSR)

(SDP page 27) recognises the importance of improving the connectivity of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region to the rest of the UK and beyond, and the important role HSR will have for both the city region and Scottish economy. HSR will require partnership working to secure its delivery.

SSM6 Strategic Freight Hubs

(SDP page 27) safeguards five specific strategic freight hubs identified in Schedule 3 and recognises there may be associated ancillary opportunities including development opportunities relate to these.

SSM7 Sustainable Transport

(SDP page 28) sets the context for potential investment in public transport corridors detailed in Schedule 4 (SDP page 30) which can be reflected in priorities set by Transport Scotland, SPT and by local authorities in their Local Transport Strategies and LDP's.

Environmental Action Spacial Framework and related Strategy Support Measures

Spatial Framework 2 - Environmental Action

The SDP recognises that the environment is a major strategic asset for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley cityregion in delivering economic competitiveness, in dealing with climate change and supporting the rural economy.

The Green Network is the high quality landscape structure which enhances the health of communities; defines the identity and character of settlements; and ensures a balance between development and undeveloped urban land.

Diagrams Schedule 13, 14, 15, 16

SSM8 Green Infrastructure

(SDP page 34) supports the development of a multi-functional Green Network that contributes to economic competitiveness and the quality of life in the city region. Spatial priorities are highlighted in Schedule 5 and Diagram 13 (SDP page 33). The review and designation of Green Belt boundaries by Local Authorities is a priority.

The SDP promotes a Forestry and Woodland Strategy to reflect the modern forestry context which includes using urban woodland and place-making for economic competitiveness; developing opportunities for health; well-being and recreation; recycling brownfield land; as well as tackling climate change. The Forestry and Woodland Strategy is an integral part of the Green Network. Diagram 14 (SDP) page 35) illustrates priority locations for woodland management and expansion to meet these multiple objectives. The preferred urban fringe highlights the opportunity for public benefit from any woodland expansion close to settlements.

SSM9 Natural Resources Planning

(SDP page 38) supports indicative land use plans for:

- Minerals Search Areas. This is illustrated in Diagram 15 (SDP page 37) and indicates where minerals developments, including surface coal, are more likely to acceptable.
- Biomass Woodfuel Production is one indicative component of the Forestry and Woodland Strategy. It targets stalled land which is often located in the urban fringe which is highlighted in Diagram 14 (SDP page 35). Note: This does not infer blanket suitability of this area for biomass planting, or exclude other land uses.
- Wind Energy Search Areas.
 Diagram 16 (SDP page 39)
 provides an indication of where wind farm developments of 20+MW could potentially be located.

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Sustainable Communities Spatial Framework and related Strategy Support Measures

Spatial Framework 3 - Sustainable Communities

The SDP aims to meet the needs and demands of its communities in terms of the provision of housing and vibrant centres ensuring good quality places with improved accessibility.

In terms of housing, it aims to meet the economic and demographic forecasts of the SDP by providing a generous housing land supply across all tenures. It seeks to ensure the right housing in the right place.

Diagrams Schedules

17, 18 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A 12

SSM10 Housing development and local flexibility

(SDP page 51) recognises the impact of current housing market conditions and the need to maintain a five year effective housing land supply across all tenures to 2020 and sets out an approach for augmenting the land supply based on a sustainable location assessment referenced in Diagram 4 (SDP page 6).

SSM11 Network of Strategic Centres

(SDP page 53) looks for LDP's to take forward the management of these centres and to support their role and function recognising the central role played by Glasgow City Centre. Schedule 12 and Diagram 18 (SDP pages 54 - 55) identifies the network of strategic centres which are central to delivering the SDP Vision.

Infrastructure Spatial Framework and related Strategy Support Measures

Spatial Framework 4 Infrastructure

The SDP outlines the (nontransport) infrastructure needed to support the SDS in respect of energy, waste and water.

Diagram Schedule 19 13

SSM12 Energy

(SDP page 57) considers the need to shift in energy generation and consumption to a low or decarbonised future. It recognises that Community Growth Areas offer opportunities for new approaches to energy provision including carbon master planning.

SSM13 Zero Waste

(SDP page 58) indicates that proposals for waste management facilities will be generally acceptable in industrial, storage and distribution locations and at existing waste management facilities, particularly where an opportunity exists to maximise the potential re-use of waste heat through co-location with potential heat users.

SSM14 Water Environment and Flood Risk

(SDP page 61) seeks to secure improvements to water and drainage capacity and water quality as well as reducing flood risk through delivery of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan, extension to the Green Network and sustainable urban drainage systems, as well as safeguarding the storage capacity of the functional floodplain.

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Strategic Development Priorities Spatial Framework and related Strategy Support Measures

Spatial Framework 5 -Strategic Development Priorities

The SDP recognises risk as a reality in the current economic climate. To ensure delivery of the SDP, partners, both public and private, should try to deliver priorities and resist pressure to take short-term decisions which potentially run counter to the SDP Vision and SDS.

These priorities are illustrated in Diagram 20 Spatial Development Priorities. This pressure could bring forward development proposals in nonsustainable locations which run counter to the SDP's Spatial Vision and SDS and which undermine the potential to deliver a low carbon economy.

It is important to support the SDS and create the stepchange to a low carbon sustainable economic future by resisting such proposals.

Diagram 20 Schedule 14

SSM15 Meeting Risk

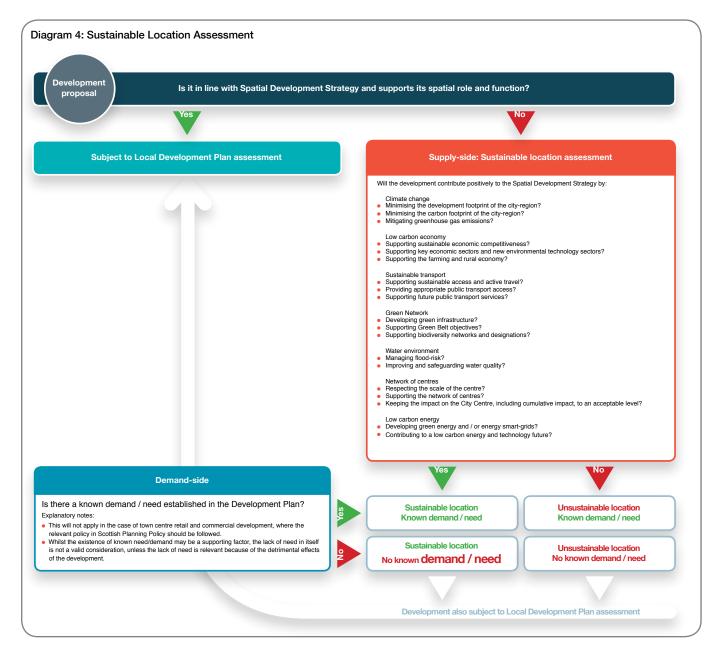
(SDP page 52) delivering the spatial development priorities recognises that delivery of the SDS requires both the public and private sectors support the delivery of the priorities set out in Schedule 14 (SDP pages 64 and 65) and resist the pressure to take short term decisions which run counter to the strategic direction of the SDP.

New Development Proposals

New development proposals should have specific regard to:

- the Fundamental Principles of the SDP (SDP page 4);
- Diagram 3 (SDP page 5) which sets out the SDS and Indicative Compatible Development;
- Diagram 4 (SDP page 6) which provides a Sustainable Location Assessment; and
- SSM 15 (SDP page 62) which requires that pressure to take short term decisions that run counter to the strategic direction of the SDP is resisted.

Together the above define the broad principles of the SDP in terms of assessing the acceptability of development, although other specific provisions may also apply alongside an assessment against the terms of the relevant LDP and Scottish Planning Policy.



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