



# **Agenda Item 4**

**DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR  
RESIDENTIAL USE  
(INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING),  
COMMUNITY FACILITIES &  
ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT AT LAND  
TO THE SOUTH OF BO'NESS FIRE  
STATION, CRAWFIELD LANE, BO'NESS  
FOR MACTAGGART & MICKEL AND  
AWG - P/19/0409/PPP**

**FALKIRK COUNCIL**

**Subject:** DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR RESIDENTIAL USE (INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING), COMMUNITY FACILITIES & ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT AT LAND TO THE SOUTH OF BO'NESS FIRE STATION, CRAWFIELD LANE, BO'NESS FOR MACTAGGART & MICKEL AND AWG - P/19/0409/PPP

**Meeting:** PRE DETERMINATION HEARING

**Date:** 21 October 2019

**Author:** DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

**Local Members:** Ward - Bo'ness and Blackness

Councillor David Aitchison  
Councillor Lynn Munro  
Councillor Ann Ritchie

**Community Council:** Bo'ness

**Case Officer:** Kevin Brown (Planning Officer), Ext. 4701

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**1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL / SITE LOCATION**

- 1.1 The application is a major development and seeks planning permission in principle for the development of land for residential purposes. An indicative number of 225 dwellings is shown. The applicants propose that 75 of these dwellings would be affordable housing. The proposals also include the safeguarding of land for a community facility and the provision of landscaping and open space throughout the site.
- 1.2 The application site extends to 12.3 hectares at the south edge of Bo'ness. The site is made up of agricultural land and is bounded to the north by Crawfield Road and to the east by the A706 Linlithgow Road. The site is bounded to the south and west by agricultural land.
- 1.3 The following information has been submitted in support of the application:-
- Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report;
  - Design and Access Statement;
  - Planning Statement;
  - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
  - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal;
  - Badger Survey;
  - Potential Roost Feature Survey Report;
  - Coal Mining Risk Assessment;

- Full Ground Conditions Report;
- Drainage Appraisal;
- Energy Statement; and
- Transport Assessment.

1.4 The Planning Statement provides indicative details of the proposed development. It indicates:-

- Approximately 225 dwellings;
- 33% affordable homes (approximately 75 units provided on site);
- Safeguarded land for the provision of a community facility.
- A foot and cycle path network;
- Two new vehicular access points onto Crawfield Road;
- Open space, play provision and landscaping; and
- Sustainable Urban Drainage provision in the form of detention basins and swales.

1.5 The Pre-Application Consultation Report records the following:-

- The applicants held two informal consultation events in December 2018, prior to submission of the Proposal of Application Notice to Falkirk Council. Two formal public events were carried out following submission of the Proposal of Application Notice to Falkirk Council. The first on 23 April 2019 between 1600-2000 hrs at the Bo'ness Recreation Centre; and the second on 10 May 2019 between 1530-2000 hrs at the Tesco Superstore, Bo'ness.
- Approximately 115 members of the public visited the formal exhibitions. Of the overall 115 attendees, a total of 40 completed feedback forms were received.
- 100% of the attendees were from the Bo'ness area. Of the 40 respondents, the majority felt there was a need for further housing development in this area. A number of concerns were raised in relation to infrastructure and technical matters. In terms of desired facilities, respondents highlighted the importance of safe play/recreation areas, improvement of local healthcare provision and local shops as well as additional support for schooling.
- An additional consultation event was undertaken with Bo'ness Community Council 12 June 2019.

## **2. REASON FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION**

- 2.1 Full Council consideration and a Pre-Determination Hearing are required for a major development that is significantly contrary to the Development Plan. The proposed development is considered to be significantly contrary to the Falkirk Local Development Plan (LDP), owing to the scale of the proposed housing development within an area designated as green belt, outwith the defined settlement limits.
- 2.2 This report provides factual and background information in relation to the proposed development. No planning assessment of the proposal is included or implied (this would be prepared after the pre-determination hearing).

- 2.3 The purpose of the pre-determination hearing is to provide the applicant and those who have made representations, with an opportunity to be heard before a planning decision is taken at a later date at a meeting of the Full Council. After the pre-determination hearing a further report will be prepared by officers. The report will provide an assessment of the application and a recommendation for the Council to consider before determining the application.

### **3. SITE HISTORY**

- 3.1 Proposal of Application Notice PRE/2019/0005/PAN was received on 26 March 2019 for the proposed development of land for residential use. The notice set out the proposals for community consultation. A Pre Application Consultation Report has been submitted with the application (see paragraph 1.5).
- 3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Request PRE/2019/0006/SCREEN was received on 28 March 2019. The screening opinion of the Council's Development Management Unit was that an environmental impact assessment was not required and that the potential impacts of the proposed development could be the subject of targeted assessments as required.

### **4. CONSULTATIONS**

- 4.1 The Council's Roads Development Unit have no objection in principle.
- 4.2 The Roads Development Unit have highlighted the need for any future layout to accord with the National Roads Development Guide.
- 4.3 The Council's Environmental Protection Unit advise of a planning condition required in relation to ground contamination. An Air Quality Impact Assessment is required and this has been requested from the applicant.
- 4.4 The Council's Transport Planning Unit advise that details of crossing facilities and traffic calming measures on Crawfield Road will require to be agreed with the developer. A request has been made for developer contributions totalling £87,500 per annum, payable for 3 years, towards bus service provision in the event that current funding is withdrawn by Falkirk Council. A number of technical points have been raised including those in respect of junction placement and road geometry. The need for a swept path analysis has been raised along with a number of concerns in respect of the methodology used to produce the submitted Transport Assessment. These have been passed to the applicant and a response is awaited.
- 4.5 The Council's Children's Services (Education) advise that the application site would fall within the catchments for Deanburn Primary School, St. Mary's RC Primary, Bo'ness Academy and St Mungo's RC High School. In terms of the revised SG, the proposed development would require additional investment in nursery provision. Contributions would be sought at a rate of £1,566 per unit for nursery provision.

- 4.6 The Coal Authority agrees with the conclusions and recommendations of the Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report (Mason Evans, June 2019) which accompanies this planning application. Coal mining legacy poses a risk to the proposed development. Intrusive site investigation works are required to establish the exact situation regarding coal mining legacy issues and to inform appropriate remedial measures to ensure the safety and stability of the proposed development. The Coal Authority has no objection to the application subject to a planning condition to secure intrusive site investigation.
- 4.7 Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) advise that the application site is close to (less than 2km) the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area (SPA). SNH advise that it is unlikely there would be a significant effect on the SPA or the Bo'mains Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which lies about 500m to the southwest of the development site. SNH consider that the phase 1 habitat survey is sufficient to confirm that there is a lack of suitable habitat for qualifying bird interests to roost on-site. SNH do not object to the application.
- 4.8 The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) do not object to the application in terms of flood risk, drainage requirements or air quality.
- 4.9 Scottish Water advise that there is currently sufficient capacity in the Balmore Water Treatment Works and Bo'ness Waste Water Treatment Works to serve the proposed development. Scottish Water cannot reserve capacity and further investigations may be required once a formal application is submitted to them.
- 4.10 The Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society advise that there are two rights of way affected by development to the west of the site. The Society requests that the rights of way remain open and free from obstruction during and after development.
- 4.11 Consultations are outstanding from NHS Forth Valley and The Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society. Consultation reminders have been sent and any responses received will be provided, verbally, at the Hearing.

## **5. COMMUNITY COUNCIL**

- 5.1 The Bo'ness Community Council have not made comment on the application at this time.

## **6. PUBLIC REPRESENTATION**

- 6.1 A total of 7 letters of representation and one petition with 220 signatories have been received in response to the application at the time of writing this report. Of the 7 representations, one of these is from West Lothian Council. The matters raised in the representations can be summarised as follows:

### Local Development Plan (LDP) Policy

- The proposed development would result in the loss of green belt.
- There are many gap sites which should be developed before the green belt, including at Gauze Road, Cadzow Avenue and around Kinglass Health Centre.
- Loss of prime farmland.

- Adverse impact on Town Centre.
- Potential impact on Bo'mains Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- Locals will be 'outriced' from buying properties on this site.
- The site is not allocated within LDP2.

#### Roads / Traffic / Access

- The road infrastructure is unsuitable to serve an additional 225 dwellings.
- The proposed development would create a significant increase in vehicular traffic using the surrounding road network.
- Road safety implications.
- Houses would need to rely too heavily on car usage.
- The development should contribute funds towards slip road construction works at Junction 3 of the M9.

#### Utilities / Infrastructure

- Local School infrastructure cannot cope with the level of development proposed.
- Local Health Centres cannot accommodate the proposed development.
- Lack of a Police Station in Bo'ness.
- Lack of public transport serving the site.
- The proposal would not result in any meaningful additional community benefits.

#### Character / Setting / Village Form

- The sloping and raised topography of the site would make the development too visually prominent on the skyline.
- The development would remove established southern boundary of Bo'ness and impact adversely on environment, amenity and setting.
- Loss of established views.
- Proposed 'softening' from landscaping would take too long to establish.

#### Technical Comments

- Sustainable urban drainage ponds are a danger to children.

## Procedural matters

- Community consultation events were poorly attended and are therefore not representative of public views on this proposal.

## **7. DETAILED APPRAISAL**

Under section 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, the determination of planning applications for local and major developments shall be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Accordingly,

### **7a The Development Plan**

- 7a.1 The Falkirk Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted on 16 July 2015. It includes a number of supplementary guidance documents which also have statutory status as part of the Development Plan. The proposed development should be assessed against the policies set out below.
- 7a.2 The application site lies outwith the urban limit in the Green Belt, as defined in the LDP.
- 7a.3 The LDP sets out the Council's vision for the Falkirk area. It is:-

*'A dynamic and distinctive area at the heart of Central Scotland, characterised by a network of thriving communities and greenspaces and a vibrant and growing economy which is of strategic significance in the national context, providing an attractive and sustainable place in which to live, work, visit and invest'.*

- 7a.4 The key strategic objectives, to achieve the vision, are set out in the LDP. They are:-

#### Thriving Communities

- To facilitate continued population and household growth and the delivery of housing to meet the full range of housing needs;
- To build sustainable attractive communities which retain a strong identity and sense of place;
- To ensure that infrastructure is provided to meet the transport, education, recreation and healthcare needs of the growing population, and to support the growth of the economy.

#### Growing Economy

- To develop the area's economic potential and establish it as a major component in the Scottish economy;
- To strengthen the area's transport connections to the rest of Scotland and global markets;

- To make our town centres vibrant and economically viable focal points within our communities.

### Sustainable Place

- To contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- To extend and improve the green network and protect the area's national heritage;
- To improve the sense of place in our towns and villages and to protect, enhance and promote our historic environments; and
- To manage natural resources and waste sustainably.

7a.5 The key strategic objectives inform the spatial strategy of the LDP. The spatial strategy indicates how the area is intended to grow and develop over the plan period in terms of housing, infrastructure, countryside and green belt, business development, town centres and the green network. The overall strategy will continue to be one of sustainable growth, and the key elements will be:-

- 675 new homes each year on average, distributed around the area, but with a focus on 12 Strategic Growth Areas;
- A diverse portfolio of business sites at 4 Strategic Business Locations, focused on the M9/M876/A801 corridor;
- A range of strategic transport, education, drainage, flood management and healthcare infrastructure to support growth;
- A continuing green belt to maintain the identity of settlements and manage growth;
- A network of Principal, District and Local Centres as the focus for retailing, commercial leisure and services; and
- A multi-functional Falkirk Green Network comprising a number of interconnected components and corridors.

7a.6 In response to the Spatial Strategy, the LDP contains a range of strategic policies and supporting policies. The strategic policies of relevance to this application are:-

- Policy HSG01 'Housing Growth';
- Policy CG01 'Countryside';
- Policy CG02 'Green Belt';
- Policy GN01 'Falkirk Green Network'; and
- Policy D01 'Placemaking'.

The relevant strategic policies and supporting policies are set out in paragraphs 7a.8 onwards.



7a.7 The Settlement Statement for Bo'ness includes the following:-

*'The focus of new housing development is a Strategic Growth Area to the south-east of Bo'ness delivering approximately 490 new homes. This includes Drum Farm North (H01), Drum Farm South (M02) and Kinglass Farm (H02). Elsewhere the green belt will provide restraint to growth and protect the countryside setting of the town. The Green Network around Bo'ness is well-developed, particularly along the Forth Estuary (Kinneil Nature Reserve) and South Bo'ness (Kinneil and Carriden Estates). Bo'ness has a strong sense of place, with some exceptional historic environment assets.'*

7a.8 Policy HSG01 - Housing Growth states:-

- 1. The Council will aim to achieve an average housing growth of 675 dwellings per year across the Council area over the Plan period, and will ensure that a five year effective land supply is maintained;*
- 2. The Council will monitor and update the effective housing land supply figures annually to make sure that a minimum five year supply is maintained at all times. If this Housing Land Audit process identifies a shortfall in the effective land supply, the Council will consider supporting sustainable development proposals that are effective, in the following order of preference:
  - Urban Capacity sites
  - Additional brownfield sites
  - Sustainable greenfield sitesIn doing so, account will be taken of other local development plan policies and of any adverse impacts that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the proposal.*
- 3. The overall scale of housing allocations in each settlement area to meet the target level of growth, including flexibility, will be as shown in Figure 3.1.*
- 4. The specific sites where new housing will be promoted are listed in the Settlement Statements, and detailed in the Site Schedule in Appendix 1.*
- 5. The locations for most significant growth are identified as Strategic growth Areas (SGAs). Within these areas, the preparation of development frameworks, masterplans and briefs, as appropriate, and the co-ordination of social and physical infrastructure provision, will be a particular priority. Site requirements are set out in Appendix 2.*

7a.9 Policy HSG02 - Affordable Housing states:-

*New housing developments of 20 units and over will be required to provide a proportion of the units as affordable or special needs housing as set out in Figure 5.1. The approach to provision should comply with Supplementary Guidance SG12 "Affordable Housing".*

*Figure 5.1      Affordable Housing Requirements in Settlement Areas*

*Proportion of total site units required to be affordable*

*Larbert/Stenhousemuir, Polmont Area, Rural North and Rural South - 25%*

*Bo'ness, Bonnybridge/Banknock, Denny, Falkirk and Grangemouth - 15%*

**7a.10 Policy HSG04 - Housing Design states:-**

*The layout, design and density of the new housing development should conform with any relevant site-specific design guidance, Supplementary Guidance SG02 'Neighbourhood Design' and the Scottish Government's policy on 'Designing Streets'. Indicative site capacities in the site schedules may be exceeded where a detailed layout demonstrates that a high quality design solution, which delivers the requisite level of residential amenity, has been achieved.*

**7a.11 Policy INF02 - Developer Contributions to Community Infrastructure states:-**

*Developers will be required to contribute towards the provision, upgrading and maintenance of community infrastructure where development will create or exacerbate deficiencies in, or impose significantly increased burdens on, existing infrastructure. The nature and scale of developer contributions will be determined by the following factors:*

- 1. Specific requirements identified against proposals in the LDP or in development briefs;*
- 2. In respect of open space, recreational, education and healthcare provision, the general requirements set out in Policies INF04, INF05 and INF06;*
- 3. In respect of physical infrastructure any requirements to ensure that the development meets sustainability criteria;*
- 4. In respect of other community facilities, any relevant standards operated by the Council or other public agency; and*
- 5. Where a planning obligation is the intended mechanism for securing contributions, the principles contained in Circular 3/2012.*

*In applying the policy, consideration of the overall viability of the development will be taken into account in setting the timing and phasing of payments.*

**7a.12 Policy INF04 - Open Space and New Residential Development states:-**

*Proposals for residential development of greater than 3 units will be required to contribute to open space and play provision. Provision should be informed by the Council's open space audit, and accord with the Open Space Strategy and the Supplementary Guidance SG13 on 'Open Space and New Development', based on the following principles:*

1. *New open space should be well designed; appropriately located; functionally sized and suitably diverse to meet different recreational needs in accordance with criteria set out in Supplementary Guidance SG13 'Open Space and New Development'.*
2. *Where appropriate, financial contributions to off-site provision, upgrading, and maintenance may be sought as a full or partial alternative to direct on-site provision. The circumstances under which financial contributions will be sought and the mechanism for determining the required financial contribution is set out in Supplementary Guidance SG13 'Open Space and New Development'.*
3. *Arrangements must be made for the appropriate management and maintenance of new open space.*

7a.13 Policy INF05 - Education and New Housing Development states:-

*Where there is insufficient capacity within the catchment school(s) to accommodate children from new housing development, developer contributions will be sought in cases where improvements to the school are capable of being carried out and do not prejudice the Council's education policies. The contribution will be a proportionate one, the basis of which is set out in Supplementary Guidance SG10 'Education and New Housing Development'. Where proposed development impacts adversely on Council nursery provision, the resourcing of improvements is also addressed through the Supplementary Guidance.*

*In circumstances where a school cannot be improved physically and in a manner consistent with the Council's education policies, the development will not be permitted.*

7a.14 Policy INF06 - Healthcare and New Housing Development states:-

*In locations where there is a deficiency in the provision of health care facilities identified by NHS Forth Valley, developer contributions will be sought to improve the quantity and quality of such provision commensurate with the impact of the new development. The approach to the improvement of primary healthcare provision will be set out in Supplementary Guidance SG11 'Healthcare and New Housing Development'.*

7a.15 Policy INF07 - Walking and Cycling states:-

1. *The Council will safeguard and promote the development of the core path network. Where appropriate, developer contributions to the implementation of the network will be sought.*
2. *New development will be required to provide an appropriate standard of pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, including cycle parking, which complies with current Council guidelines and meets the following criteria:*
  - *Where appropriate, infrastructure supporting the two modes of walking and cycling should be combined and support objectives in agreed Travel Plans helping to support active travel;*

*- Pedestrian and cycle facilities in new developments should offer appropriate links to existing networks in surrounding areas, in particular to facilitate school journeys and provide connections to public transport, as well as links to other amenities and community facilities;*

*- The surfacing, lighting, design, maintenance and location of pedestrian and cycle routes should promote their safe use. Particular emphasis should be given to the provision of suitable lighting, and the provision of suitably designed and located crossing facilities where routes meet the public road network;*

*- Where practical, no pedestrian route should be obstructed by features that render it unsuitable for the mobility impaired.*

#### 7a.16 Policy INF08 - Bus Travel and New Development states:-

- 1. New development will be required to provide appropriate levels of bus infrastructure or suitable links to existing bus stops or services, as identified within travel plans, taking account of the 400m maximum walking distance required by SPP. This provision will be delivered through direct funding of infrastructure and/ or the provision of sums to support the delivery of bus services serving the development.*
- 2. Bus infrastructure should be provided at locations and to phasing agreed with the Council, and designed in accordance with the standards set out in current Council guidelines.*
- 3. New development, where appropriate, should incorporate routes suitable for the provision of bus services. Bus facilities within new developments should offer appropriate links to existing pedestrian networks in surrounding areas. Alternatively, new development should be linked to existing bus infrastructure via pedestrian links as described in Policy INF07.*

#### 7a.17 Policy INF10 - Transport Assessments states:-

- 1. The Council will require transport assessments of developments where the impact of the development on the transport network is likely to result in a significant increase in the number of trips, and is considered likely to require mitigation. The scope of transport assessments will be agreed with the Council and in the case of impact on trunk roads, also with Transport Scotland.*
- 2. Transport assessments will include travel plans and, where necessary, safety audits of proposed mitigation measures and assessment of the likely impacts on air quality as a result of proposed development. The assessment will focus on the hierarchy of transport modes, favouring the use of walking, cycling and public transport over use of the car.*
- 3. The Council will only support development proposals where it is satisfied that the transport assessment and travel plan has been appropriately scoped, the network impacts properly defined and suitable mitigation measures identified.*

7a.18 Policy INF11 - Parking states:-

*The Council will manage parking provision as an integral part of wider transport planning policy to ensure that road traffic reduction, public transport, walking, cycling and safety objectives are met.*

- 1. The scale of public parking provision in Falkirk Town Centre will be maintained broadly at its current level and any proposed change to parking provision will be assessed against its effect on the vitality and viability of the centre.*
- 2. The feasibility of promoting Park and Ride facilities on the road corridors into Falkirk Town Centre will continue to be investigated.*
- 3. Parking in District and Local Centres will be managed to promote sustainable travel and the role of the centres.*
- 4. New parking will be provided to support the strategic role of railway stations, with priority given to new provision at Falkirk High. Where possible, the provision of new off street parking facilities will be associated with traffic management and other measures to reduce uncontrolled on-street parking.*
- 5. The maximum parking standards set out in the SPP will be applied to new development, where relevant, in tandem with the Council's minimum standards. Where the minimum standards cannot be met, developer contributions to enhance travel plan resources may be required in compensation.*

7a.19 Policy INF12 - Water and Drainage Infrastructure states:-

- 1. New development will only be permitted if necessary sewerage infrastructure is adopted by Scottish Water or alternative maintenance arrangements are acceptable to SEPA.*
- 2. Surface water management for new development should comply with current best practice on sustainable urban drainage systems, including opportunities for promoting biodiversity through habitat creation.*
- 3. A drainage strategy, as set out in PAN61, should be submitted with planning applications and must include flood attenuation measures, details for the long term maintenance of any necessary features and a risk assessment.*

7a.20 Policy CG01 - Countryside states:-

*The Urban and Village Limits defined on the Proposals Map represent the limit to the expansion of settlements. Land outwith these boundaries is designated as countryside, within which development will be assessed in the terms of the relevant supporting countryside policies (Policies CG03 and CG04), and Supplementary Guidance SG01 'Development in the Countryside'.*

7a.21 Policy CG02 - Green Belt states:-

1. *The following areas, as indicated generally on Map 3.1 and detailed on the Proposals Map, are designated as Green Belt:  
Falkirk/Stenhousemuir/Grangemouth/Laurieston Corridor  
Polmont/Grangemouth/Bo'ness/Linlithgow Corridor  
Falkirk/Larbert/Denny/Bonnybridge Corridor  
Callendar Park/Woods*
2. *The purpose of the Green Belt is:  
To maintain the separate identity and visual separation of settlements  
To protect the landscape setting of settlements; and  
To protect and give access to greenspace for recreation*
3. *Within the Green Belt, development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the proposal satisfies the relevant countryside policies, and it can be demonstrated that it will not undermine any of the strategic purposes of the Green Belt as set out in sub section (2) above.*

7a.22 Policy CG03 - Housing in the Countryside states:-

*Proposals for housing development in the countryside of a scale, layout and design suitable for its intended location will be supported in the following circumstances:*

1. *Housing required for the pursuance of agriculture, horticulture, or forestry, or the management of a business for which a countryside location is essential;*
2. *Restoration or replacement of houses which are still substantially intact, provided the restored/replacement house is of a comparable size to the original;*
3. *Conversion or restoration of non-domestic farm buildings to residential use, including the sensitive redevelopment of redundant farm steadings;*
4. *Appropriate infill development;*
5. *Limited enabling development to secure the restoration of historic buildings or structures; or*
6. *Small, privately owned gypsy/traveller sites which comply with Policy HSG08.*

*Detailed guidance on the application of these criteria will be contained in Supplementary Guidance SG01 'Development in the Countryside'. Proposals will be subject to a rigorous assessment of their impact on the rural environment, having particular regard to policies protecting natural heritage and the historic environment.*

7a.23 Policy GN01 - Falkirk Green Network states:-

- 1. The Council will support the Central Scotland Green Network in the Falkirk area through the development and enhancement of a multi-functional network of green components and corridors as defined in Map 3.5.*
- 2. Within the green network, biodiversity, habitat connectivity, active travel, recreational opportunities, landscape quality, placemaking, sustainable economic development and climate change adaptation will be promoted, with particular reference to the opportunities set out in the Settlement Statements, and detailed in the Site Schedule in Appendix 1.*
- 3. New development, and in particular the strategic growth areas and strategic business locations, should contribute to the green network, where appropriate, through the integration of green infrastructure into masterplans or through enabling opportunities for green network improvement on nearby land.*

7a.24 Policy GN02 - Landscape states:-

- 1. The Council will seek to protect and enhance landscape character and quality throughout the Council area in accordance with Supplementary Guidance SG09 'Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Designations.*
- 2. Priority will be given to safeguarding the distinctive landscape quality of the Special Landscape Areas identified on the Proposals Map.*
- 3. Development proposals which are likely to have a significant landscape impact must be accompanied by a landscape and visual assessment demonstrating that, with appropriate mitigation, a satisfactory landscape fit will be achieved.*

7a.25 Policy GN03 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity states:-

*The Council will protect and enhance habitats and species of importance, and will promote biodiversity and geodiversity through the planning process. Accordingly:*

- 1. Development likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites (including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Ramsar Sites) will be subject to an appropriate assessment. Qualifying features of a Natura 2000 site may not be confined to the boundary of a designated site. Where an assessment is unable to conclude that a development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site, development will only be permitted where there are no alternative solutions, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. These can be of a social or economic nature except where the site has been designated for a European priority habitat or species. Consent can only be issued in such cases where the reasons for overriding public interest relate to human health, public safety, beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or other reasons subject to the opinion of the European Commission (via Scottish Ministers).*

2. *Development affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the overall objectives of the designation and the overall integrity of the designated area would not be compromised, or any adverse effects are clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance.*
3. *Development likely to have an adverse effect on European protected species, a species listed in Schedules 5, 5A, 6, 6A and 8 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), or a species of bird protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that a species licence is likely to be granted.*
4. *Development affecting Local Nature Reserves, Wildlife Sites, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Geodiversity Sites (as identified in Supplementary Guidance SG08 'Local Nature Conservation and Geodiversity Sites'), and national and local priority habitats and species (as identified in the Falkirk Local Biodiversity Action Plan) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the overall integrity of the site, habitat or species will not be compromised, or any adverse effects are clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of substantial local importance.*
5. *Where development is to be approved which could adversely affect any site or species of significant nature conservation value, the Council will require appropriate mitigating measures to conserve and secure future management of the relevant natural heritage interest. Where habitat loss is unavoidable, the creation of replacement habitat to compensate for any losses will be required, along with provision for its future management.*
6. *All development proposals should conform to Supplementary Guidance SG05 'Biodiversity and Development'.*

7a.26 Policy GN04 - Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows states:-

*The Council recognises the ecological, landscape, economic and recreational importance of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Accordingly:*

1. *Felling detrimental to landscape, amenity, nature conservation or recreational interests will be discouraged. In particular ancient, long-established and semi-natural woodlands will be protected as a habitat resource of irreplaceable value;*
2. *In an area covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or a Conservation Area, development will not be permitted unless it can be proven that the proposal will not adversely affect the longevity, stability or appearance of the trees. Where necessary, endangered trees and woodlands will be protected through the designation of further TPOs;*



3. *Development which is likely to affect trees should comply with Supplementary Guidance SG06 'Trees and Development', including the preparation where appropriate of a Tree Survey, Constraints Plan, and Tree Protection Plan. Where development is permitted which will involve the loss of trees or hedgerows of amenity value, the Council will normally require replacement planting appropriate in terms of number, size, species and position;*
4. *The enhancement and management of existing woodland and hedgerows will be encouraged. Where the retention of a woodland area is integral to a development proposal, developers will normally be required to prepare and implement an appropriate Management Plan; and*
5. *There will be a preference for the use of appropriate local native species in new and replacement planting schemes, or non-native species which are integral to the historic landscape character.*

**7a.27 Policy GN05 - Outdoor Access states:-**

*The Council will seek to safeguard, improve and extend the network of outdoor access routes, with particular emphasis on the core path network, and routes which support the development of the Green Network. When considering development proposals, the Council will:*

1. *Safeguard the line of any existing or proposed access route affected by the development, and require its incorporation into the development unless a satisfactory alternative route can be agreed;*
2. *Seek to secure any additional outdoor access opportunities which may be achievable as a result of the development; and*
3. *Where an access route is to be temporarily disrupted, require the provision of an alternative route for the duration of construction work and the satisfactory reinstatement of the route on completion of the development.*

**7a.28 Policy D01 - Placemaking states:-**

*The following locations are regarded as key opportunities for placemaking within the area, within which there will be a particular emphasis on high quality design and environmental enhancement:*

1. *Strategic Housing Growth Areas & Business Locations*
2. *Town and Village Centres*
3. *Town Gateways and Major Urban Road Corridors*
4. *Canal Corridor*
5. *Central Scotland Green Network*

**7a.29 Policy D02 - Sustainable Design Principles states:-**

*New development will be required to achieve a high standard of design quality and compliance with principles of sustainable development. Proposals should accord with the following principles:*

1. *Natural and Built Heritage. Existing natural, built or cultural heritage features should be identified, conserved, enhanced and integrated sensitively into development;*
2. *Urban and Landscape Design. The scale, siting and design of new development should respond positively and sympathetically to the site's surroundings, and create buildings and spaces that are attractive, distinctive, welcoming, adaptable, safe and easy to use;*
3. *Accessibility. Development should be designed to encourage the use of sustainable, integrated transport and to provide safe access for all users;*
4. *Climate Change & Resource Use. Development should promote the efficient use of natural resources and the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficient design, choice and sourcing of materials, reduction of waste, recycling of materials and exploitation of renewable energy;*
5. *Infrastructure. Infrastructure needs and their impacts should be identified and addressed by sustainable mitigation techniques, with particular regard to drainage, surface water management, flooding, traffic, road safety and noise; and*
6. *Maintenance. Proposals should demonstrate that provision will be made for the satisfactory future management and maintenance of all public areas, landscaping and infrastructure.*

*Masterplans will be required for significant development proposals requiring a co-ordinated approach to design and infrastructure, and should demonstrate how the above principles have been incorporated into the proposals. Masterplans should be informed by a development framework or brief where relevant.*

#### 7a.30 Policy D03 - Urban Design states:-

*New development should create attractive and safe places for people to live, work and visit. Accordingly:*

1. *Development proposals should conform with any relevant development framework, brief or masterplan covering the site. Residential proposals should conform with Supplementary Guidance SG02 'Neighbourhood Design';*
2. *The siting, density and design of new development should create a coherent structure of streets, public spaces and buildings which respects and complements the site's context, and creates a sense of identity within the development;*
3. *Street layout and design should generally conform with the Scottish Government's policy document 'Designing Streets';*
4. *Streets and public spaces should have buildings fronting them or, where this is not possible, a high quality architectural or landscape treatment;*

5. *Development proposals should include landscaping and green infrastructure which enhances, structures and unifies the development, assists integration with its surroundings, and contributes, where appropriate, to the wider green network;*
6. *Development proposals should create a safe and secure environment for all users through the provision of high levels of natural surveillance for access routes and public spaces; and*
7. *Major development proposals should make provision for public art in the design of buildings and the public realm.*

7a.31 Policy D04 - Low and Zero Carbon Development states:-

1. *All new buildings should incorporate on-site low and zero carbon-generating technologies (LZCGT) to meet a proportion of the overall energy requirements. Applicants must demonstrate that 10% of the overall reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as required by Building Standards has been achieved via on-site LZCGT. This proportion will be increased as part of subsequent reviews of the LDP. All proposals must be accompanied by an Energy Statement which demonstrates compliance with this policy. Should proposals not include LZCGT, the Energy Statement must set out the technical or practical constraints which limit the application of LZCGT. Further guidance will be contained in Supplementary Guidance SG15 'Low and Zero Carbon Development'. Exclusions from the requirements of this policy are:*
  - *Proposals for change of use or conversion of buildings;*
  - *Alterations and extensions to buildings;*
  - *Stand-alone buildings that are ancillary and have an area less than 50 square metres;*
  - *Buildings which will not be heated or cooled other than by heating provided solely for the purpose of frost protection;*
  - *Temporary buildings with consent for 2 years or less; and*
  - *Where implementation of the requirement would have an adverse impact on the historic environment as detailed in the Energy Statement or accompanying Design Statement.*
2. *The design and layout of development should, as far as possible, seek to minimise energy requirements through harnessing solar gain and shelter;*
3. *Decentralised energy generation with heat recycling schemes (combined heat and power and district heating) will be encouraged in major new developments, subject to the satisfactory location and design of associated plant. Energy Statements for major developments should include an assessment of the potential for such schemes.*

7a.32 Policy RW04 - Agricultural Land, Carbon Rich Soils and Rare Soils states:-

1. *Development involving the significant permanent loss of prime quality agricultural land (Classes 1, 2 and 3.1), carbon rich soils (basin peat, blanket bog, peat alluvium complex, peaty podzols and peaty gleys) and rare soils (podzols, humus iron podzols and saltings) will not be permitted unless:*
  - *The site is specifically allocated for development in the LDP; or*

- *Development of the site is necessary to meet an overriding local or national need where no other suitable site is available.*
2. *Planning applications for development which is likely to disturb areas of carbon rich or rare soil will be required to submit a soil or peat management plan which demonstrates that:*
    - *the areas of highest quality soil or deepest peat have been avoided;*
    - *any disturbance, degradation or erosion has been minimised through mitigation; and*
    - *any likely release of greenhouse gas emissions caused by disturbance is offset*

7a.33 Policy RW06 - Flooding states:-

1. *Development on the functional flood plain should be avoided. In areas where there is significant risk of flooding from any source (including flooding up to and including a 0.5% (1 in 200 year) flood event), development proposals will be assessed against advice and the Flood Risk Framework in the SPP. There will be a presumption against new development which would:*
  - *be likely to be at risk of flooding;*
  - *increase the level of risk of flooding for existing development; or*
  - *result in a use more vulnerable to flooding or with a larger footprint than any previous development on site.*
2. *Development proposals on land identified as being at risk from flooding, or where other available information suggests there may be a risk, will be required to provide a flood risk assessment that demonstrates that:*
  - *any flood risks can be adequately managed both within and outwith the site;*
  - *an adequate allowance for climate change and freeboard has been built into the flood risk assessment;*
  - *access and egress can be provided to the site which is free of flood risk; and*
  - *water resistant materials and forms of construction will be utilised where appropriate.*
3. *Where suitably robust evidence suggests that land contributes or has the potential to contribute towards sustainable flood management measures development will only be permitted where the land's sustainable flood management function can be safeguarded.*

7a.34 Policy RW07 - Air Quality states:-

*The Council will seek to contribute to the improvement of air quality. Impacts on air quality will be taken into account in assessing development proposals, particularly within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's). An Air Quality Assessment may be required for developments that are within AQMA's or where the proposed development may cause or significantly contribute towards a breach of National Air Quality Standards. Development proposals that result in either a breach of National Air Quality Standards or a significant increase in concentrations within an existing AQMA will not be permitted unless there are over-riding issues of national or local importance.*

7a.35 Policy RW09 - Waste Reduction in New Development states:-

*All new development (including residential, commercial, business and industrial uses) should seek to minimise the production of construction waste and seek to recycle as much waste as possible, in accordance with the Zero Waste Plan. Proposals should:*

- 1. Identify the amount of construction waste to be produced and recycled;*
- 2. Identify what measures are proposed to reduce the production of construction waste and to maximise the use of recycled materials on site;*
- 3. Include appropriate provision for the collection and storage of waste and recyclable materials, including composting facilities.*
- 4. Locate communal recycling facilities in an accessible and convenient location.*

**Falkirk Council Supplementary Guidance Forming Part of the LDP**

7a.36 The following Falkirk Council Supplementary Guidance is relevant to the application:-

- SG01 'Development in the Countryside';
- SG02 'Neighbourhood Design';
- SG05 'Biodiversity and Development';
- SG06 'Trees and Development';
- SG09 'Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Designations';
- SG10 'Education and New Housing Development';
- SG11 'Healthcare and New Housing Development';
- SG12 'Affordable Housing';
- SG13 'Open Space and New Development'; and
- SG15 'Low and Zero Carbon Development'.

**7b Material Considerations**

7b.1 The following considerations are considered to be relevant or potentially relevant to the determination of the application:-

## ***Scottish Planning Policy***

7b.2 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014 sets out national planning policies for the development and use of land. SPP recognises that the planning system has a vital role to play in delivering high quality places for Scotland and contributing towards sustainable economic growth. It contains the following two principal policies:-

- There is a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development; and
- Planning should take every opportunity to create high quality places by taking a design-led approach.

7b.3 In terms of 'sustainable development', SPP advises that the planning system should support economically, environmentally and socially sustainable places by enabling development that balances the costs and benefits of a proposal over the longer term. The aim is to achieve the right development in the right place; it is not to allow development at any cost. This means that policies and decisions should be guided by the following principles:-

- Giving due weight to net economic benefit;
- Responding to economic issues, challenges and opportunities, as outlined in local economic strategies;
- Supporting good design and the six qualities of successful places;
- Making efficient use of existing capacities of land, buildings and infrastructure including supporting town centre and regeneration priorities;
- Supporting delivery of accessible housing, business, retailing and leisure development;
- Supporting delivery of infrastructure, for example transport, education, energy, digital and water;
- Supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation including taking account of flood risk;
- Improving health and well-being by offering opportunities for social interaction and physical activity, including sport and recreation;
- Having regard to the principles for sustainable land use set out in the Land Use Strategy;
- Protecting, enhancing and promoting access to cultural heritage, including the historic environment;
- Reducing waste, facilitating its management and promoting resource recovery; and
- Avoiding over-development, protecting the amenity of new and existing development and considering the implications of development for water, air and soil quality.

## Development Management

- 7b.4 SPP advises that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposals that accord with up-to-date plans should be considered acceptable in principle and consideration should focus on the detailed matters arising. For proposals that do not accord with up-to-date development plans, the primacy of this plan is maintained, and the SPP and the presumption in favour of development the contributes to sustainable development will be material considerations.
- 7b.5 Where relevant policies in a development plan are out-of date or the plan does not contain policies relevant to the proposal, then the presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development will be a significant material consideration. Decision making should also take into account any adverse impacts that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the wider policies of the SPP. The same principles should be applied where a development plan is more than 5 years old.
- 7b.6 SPP advises that where a shortfall in the 5 year effective housing land supply emerges, development plan policies for the supply of housing will not be considered up-to-date. The Council currently has a shortfall in housing land supply (see paragraphs 7b.11 to 7b.14). The presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development will therefore be a significant material consideration in determining this planning application. The principles of sustainable development are set out in paragraph 7b.3. Policy HSG01 of the LDP reflects the requirements of SPP and sets out the order of preference for sustainable development proposals as being urban capacity sites, then brownfield sites, and lastly sustainable greenfield sites.
- 7b.7 Where a plan is under review, SPP advises that it may be appropriate in some circumstances to consider whether granting planning permission would prejudice the emerging plan. Such circumstances are only likely to apply where the development proposed is so substantial or its cumulative effect would be so significant, that to grant planning permission would undermine the plan-making process by pre-determining decisions about the scale, location or phasing of new developments that are central to the emerging plan. Prematurity will be more relevant as a consideration the closer the plan is to adoption or approval.

## Rural Development

- 7b.8 SPP advises that in pressurised areas (easily accessible from Scotland's cities and main towns) where ongoing development pressures are likely to continue, it is important to protect against unsustainable growth in car-based commuting and the suburbanisation of the countryside. This is particularly so when there are environmental assets such as sensitive landscapes or good quality agricultural land. In such circumstances, a more restrictive approach to new housing development is appropriate, and plans and decision making should generally:-
- Guide most new development to locations within or adjacent to settlements, and
  - Set out the circumstances in which new housing outwith settlements may be appropriate.

## Enabling Delivery of New Homes

7b.9 SPP advises that the planning system should:-

- Facilitate new housing development by identifying a generous supply of land for each housing market area within the plan area to support the achievement of the housing land requirement across all tenures, maintaining at least a 5 year supply of effective housing land at all times;
- Enable provision of a range of attractive, well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing, contributing to the creation of successful and sustainable places; and
- Have a sharp focus on the delivery of allocated sites embedded in action programmes, informed by strong engagement with stake-holders.

7b.10 'Creating Places' is a policy statement on architecture and place making. 'Designing Streets' is a policy statement putting street design at the centre of place making.

### ***Falkirk Council Housing Land Audit***

7b.11 The Council's 2018/19 Housing Land Audit, dated August 2019, indicates that there is a 4.1 year effective housing land supply. This amounts to a shortfall of 599 units in terms of the requirement for a 5 year effective supply. The shortfall reflects the difference between the 5 year housing land target (3375 Units) and the effective land supply (2776 units). In addition to the effective land supply, private windfall and small sites may also make a contribution to the housing land supply.

### ***Falkirk Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2)***

7b.12 LDP2 is advancing towards adoption which is currently expected in late 2020. The Main Issues Report (MIR) was published in February 2017 and the MIR consultation concluded in May 2017. Proposed LDP2 was published in September 2018 and the consultation period ran from 27 September 2018 until 23 November 2018. The Proposed Local Development Plan (LDP2) and Associated Documents have now been submitted to Scottish Ministers for Examination. LDP2 will be adopted following consideration by Scottish Ministers of the unresolved representations to the Plan.

7b.13 Proposed LDP2 provides the most up to date indication of the Council's views in relation to Development Plan policy and constitutes a material consideration in determination of planning applications.

7b.14 Proposed LDP2 sets out a housing land requirement of 5130 units between 2020 and 2030 as opposed to the housing land requirement of 7907 units between 2014 and 2024 in the LDP. The housing land requirement may therefore reduce from 2020, with additional allocations being added to the supply and a consequential positive impact on any shortfall. However, the situation will only be confirmed once the Proposed Plan has been through the Examination process carried out by Scottish Ministers, and adopted.

7b.15 Under Proposed LDP2, the application site is in the green belt and in a local landscape area.



## ***Consultation Responses***

7b.16 The consultation responses are summarised in section 4 of the report. These responses are material to consideration of the application.

## ***Representations Received***

7b.17 A total of 7 letters of representation and one petition with 220 signatories have been received in response to the application at the time of writing this report. The concerns raised in the representations are summarised in section 6 of the report. They are also material to consideration of the application.

## **8. SUMMARY**

8.1 This report provides factual and background information in relation to the proposed development and no assessment is included or implied in the report. A full assessment of the planning issues raised will be presented to a subsequent meeting of the Council, following consideration of the matters discussed at this Hearing.

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**pp Director of Development Services**  
**Date: 11 October 2019**

### **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

1. Falkirk Council Local Development Plan, July 2015.
2. Draft Falkirk Local Development Plan 2.
3. Representation received from Mr David Webster, 11 Braefoot Road, Bo'ness, EH51 9TR on 11 July 2019.
4. Objection received from Mrs Pauline Purves, 12 Howieson Avenue, Bo'ness, EH51 9JG on 27 July 2019.
5. Representation received from West Lothian Council, FAO Sarah Collings, Urban Designer , Development Planning & Environment Team, West Lothian Civic Centre, Howden South Road, Livingston, EH54 6FF on 24 July 2019.
6. Objection received from Patricia A Chance & C N Chance, 14 Blair Avenue, Bo'ness, EH51 0QT on 24 July 2019.
7. Objection received from Mr Murray Henderson, 21 Charles Snedden Avenue, Bo'ness, EH51 0NS on 4 August 2019.
8. Objection received from Mr Fred Robinson, Hamilton Lodge, off Crawfield Road, Bo'ness, EH49 7RJ on 29 July 2019.
9. Petition with 220 signatures received from Richard Hannah on 16 August 2019.
10. Objection received from Mrs Marion Davidson, 2 Greentree Lane, Bo'ness, EH51 0PH on 30 July 2019.

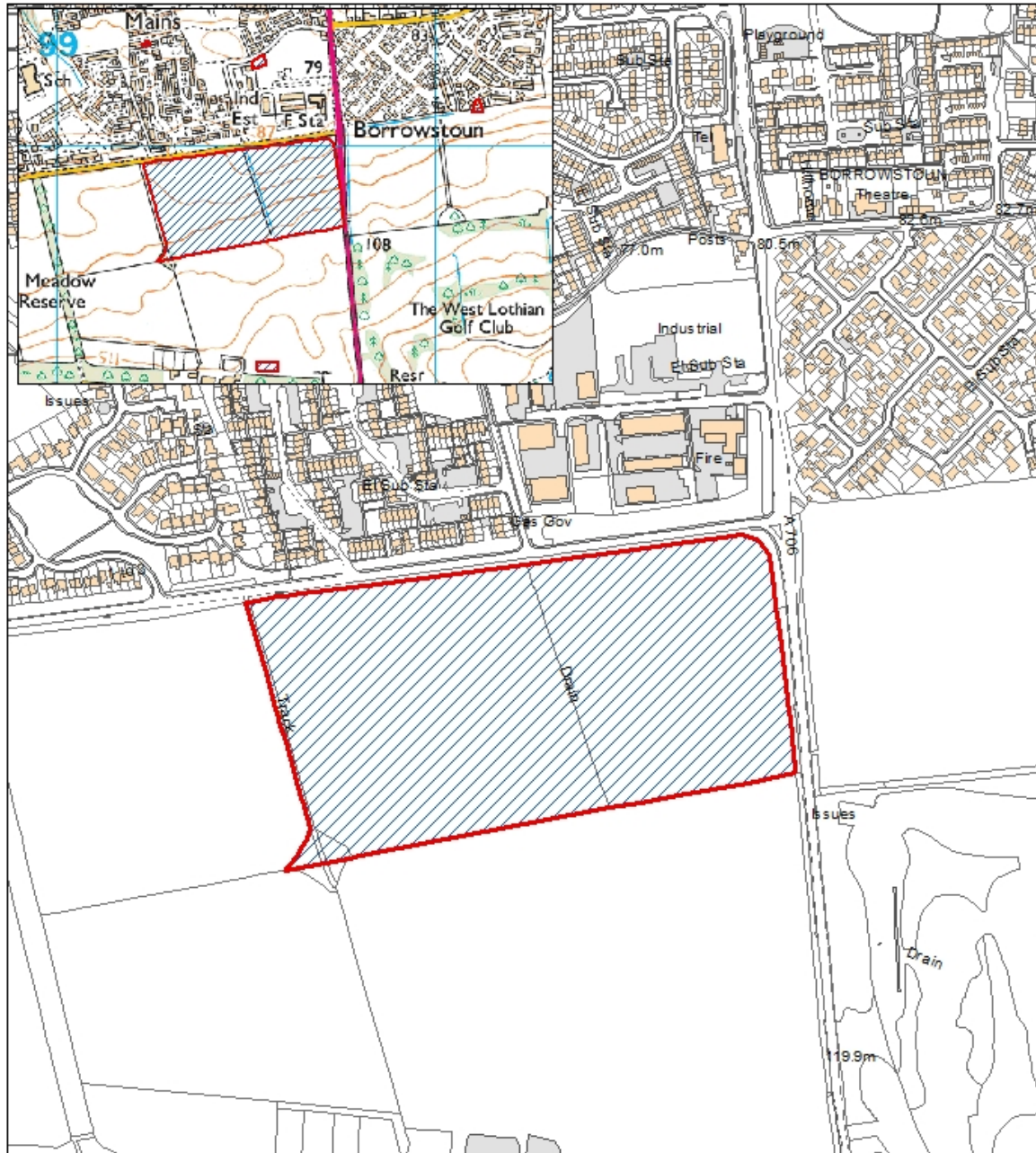
Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 504701 and ask for Kevin Brown, Planning Officer.

# Planning Committee

## Planning Application Location Plan

**P/19/0409/PPP**

This plan is for location purposes only. It should not be interpreted as an exact representation of the application site.



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