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**Local Review Reference:** 18/00040/RREF

**Planning Application Reference:** 18/01229/FUL

**Development Proposal:** Extension to provide an additional 7 No workshop units (Class 5/6), 1 No unit to provide dog daycare facility and change of use of paddock to dog exercise area

**Location:** Storage Units, Farknowes, Langshaw Road, Galashiels

**Applicant:** Wilson G Jamieson

## Scottish Borders Local Development Plan 2016

### POLICY PMD1: SUSTAINABILITY

In determining planning applications and preparing development briefs, the Council will have regard to the following sustainability principles which underpin all the Plan's policies and which developers will be expected to incorporate into their developments:

- a) the long term sustainable use and management of land
- b) the preservation of air and water quality
- c) the protection of natural resources, landscapes, habitats, and species
- d) the protection of built and cultural resources
- e) the efficient use of energy and resources, particularly non-renewable resources
- f) the minimisation of waste, including waste water and encouragement to its sustainable management
- g) the encouragement of walking, cycling, and public transport in preference to the private car
- h) the minimisation of light pollution
- i) the protection of public health and safety
- j) the support to community services and facilities
- k) the provision of new jobs and support to the local economy
- l) the involvement of the local community in the design, management and improvement of their environment

### POLICY PMD2: QUALITY STANDARDS

All new development will be expected to be of high quality in accordance with sustainability principles, designed to fit with Scottish Borders townscapes and to integrate with its landscape surroundings. The standards which will apply to all development are that:

#### Sustainability

- a) In terms of layout, orientation, construction and energy supply, the developer has demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to maximise the efficient use of energy and resources, including the use of renewable energy and resources such as District Heating Schemes and the incorporation of sustainable construction techniques in accordance with supplementary planning guidance. Planning applications must demonstrate that the current carbon dioxide emissions reduction target has been met, with at least half of this target met through the use of low or zero carbon technology,
- b) it provides digital connectivity and associated infrastructure,
- c) it provides for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in the context of overall provision of Green Infrastructure where appropriate and their after-care and maintenance,
- d) it encourages minimal water usage for new developments,
- e) it provides for appropriate internal and external provision for waste storage and presentation with, in all instances, separate provision for waste and recycling and, depending on the location, separate provision for composting facilities,

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- f) it incorporates appropriate hard and soft landscape works, including structural or screen planting where necessary, to help integration with its surroundings and the wider environment and to meet open space requirements. In some cases agreements will be required to ensure that landscape works are undertaken at an early stage of development and that appropriate arrangements are put in place for long term landscape/open space maintenance,
- g) it considers, where appropriate, the long term adaptability of buildings and spaces.

### Placemaking & Design

- h) It creates developments with a sense of place, based on a clear understanding of the context, designed in sympathy with Scottish Borders architectural styles; this need not exclude appropriate contemporary and/or innovative design,
- i) it is of a scale, massing, height and density appropriate to its surroundings and, where an extension or alteration, appropriate to the existing building,
- j) it is finished externally in materials, the colours and textures of which complement the highest quality of architecture in the locality and, where an extension or alteration, the existing building,
- k) it is compatible with, and respects the character of the surrounding area, neighbouring uses, and neighbouring built form,
- l) it can be satisfactorily accommodated within the site,
- m) it provides appropriate boundary treatments to ensure attractive edges to the development that will help integration with its surroundings,
- n) it incorporates, where appropriate, adequate safety and security measures, in accordance with current guidance on 'designing out crime'.

### Accessibility

- o) Street layouts must be designed to properly connect and integrate with existing street patterns and be able to be easily extended in the future where appropriate in order to minimise the need for turning heads and isolated footpaths,
- p) it incorporates, where required, access for those with mobility difficulties,
- q) it ensures there is no adverse impact on road safety, including but not limited to the site access,
- r) it provides for linkages with adjoining built up areas including public transport connections and provision for buses, and new paths and cycleways, linking where possible to the existing path network; Travel Plans will be encouraged to support more sustainable travel patterns,
- s) it incorporates adequate access and turning space for vehicles including those used for waste collection purposes.

### Greenspace, Open Space & Biodiversity

- t) It provides meaningful open space that wherever possible, links to existing open spaces and that is in accordance with current Council standards pending preparation of an up-to-date open space strategy and local standards. In some cases a developer contribution to wider neighbourhood or settlement provision may be appropriate, supported by appropriate arrangements for maintenance,
- u) it retains physical or natural features or habitats which are important to the amenity or biodiversity of the area or makes provision for adequate mitigation or replacements.

Developers are required to provide design and access statements, design briefs and landscape plans as appropriate.

## **POLICY ED2: EMPLOYMENT USES OUTWITH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL**

Within the defined Development Boundary there will be a general presumption against industrial or business uses outwith business and industrial land, mixed use or redevelopment

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sites (Policies ED1 and PMD3). Any proposal for such a use in such a location will be required to:

- a) justify the need for that location, and
- b) demonstrate significant economic and/or employment benefit, and
- c) demonstrate that it can co-exist satisfactorily with adjoining uses

### **POLICY ED7: BUSINESS, TOURISM AND LEISURE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE**

#### **BUSINESS, TOURISM AND LEISURE**

Proposals for business, tourism or leisure development in the countryside will be approved and rural diversification initiatives will be encouraged provided that:

- a) the development is to be used directly for agricultural, horticultural or forestry operations, or for uses which by their nature are appropriate to the rural character of the area; or
- b) the development is to be used directly for leisure, recreation or tourism appropriate to a countryside location and, where relevant, it is in accordance with the Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy and Action Plan;
- c) the development is to be used for other business or employment generating uses, provided that the Council is satisfied that there is an economic and/or operational need for the particular countryside location, and that it cannot be reasonably be accommodated within the Development Boundary of a settlement.

In addition the following criteria will also be considered:

- a) the development must respect the amenity and character of the surrounding area,
- b) the development must have no significant adverse impact on nearby uses, particularly housing,
- c) where a new building is proposed, the developer will be required to provide evidence that no appropriate existing building or brownfield site is available, and where conversion of an existing building of architectural merit is proposed, evidence that the building is capable of conversion without substantial demolition and rebuilding,
- d) the impact of the expansion or intensification of uses, where the use and scale of development are appropriate to the rural character of the area,
- e) the development meets all other siting, and design criteria in accordance with Policy PMD2, and
- f) the development must take account of accessibility considerations in accordance with Policy IS4.

Where a proposal comes forward for the creation of a new business including that of a tourism proposal, a business case that supports the proposal will be required to be submitted as part of the application process.

### **POLICY HD3 : PROTECTION OF RESIDENTIAL AMENITY**

Development that is judged to have an adverse impact on the amenity of existing or proposed residential areas will not be permitted. To protect the amenity and character of these areas, any developments will be assessed against:

- a) the principle of the development, including where relevant, any open space that would be lost; and
- b) the details of the development itself particularly in terms of:
  - (i) the scale, form and type of development in terms of its fit within a residential area,

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- (ii) the impact of the proposed development on the existing and surrounding properties particularly in terms of overlooking, loss of privacy and sunlighting provisions. These considerations apply especially in relation to garden ground or 'backland' development,
- (iii) the generation of traffic or noise,
- (iv) the level of visual impact.

### **POLICY EP1: INTERNATIONAL NATURE CONSERVATION SITES AND PROTECTED SPECIES**

Development proposals which will have a likely significant effect on a designated or proposed Natura site, which includes all Ramsar sites, are only permissible where:

- a) an appropriate assessment has demonstrated that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site, or
- b) there are no alternative solutions, and
- c) there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature

Where a development proposal is sited where there is the likely presence of an EPS, the planning authority must be satisfied that:

- a) there is no satisfactory alternative, and
- b) the development is required for preserving public health or public safety or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment, and
- c) the development is not detrimental to the maintenance of the population of a EPS at a favourable conservation status in its natural range.

### **POLICY EP6: COUNTRYSIDE AROUND TOWNS**

Within the area defined as Countryside Around Towns, proposals will only be considered for approval if they meet the following considerations:

- a) there is an essential requirement for a rural location and the use is appropriate to a countryside setting e.g. agricultural, horticultural, forestry, countryside recreation, nature conservation, landscape renewal, community facilities, or
- b) it involves the rehabilitation, conversion, limited extension or an appropriate change of use of an existing traditional building of character, or,
- c) in the case of new build housing it must be located within the confines of an existing building group as opposed to extending outwith it and it must be shown the high quality environment will be maintained. The definition of a building group is stated within Policy HD2 Housing in the Countryside, or
- d) it enhances the existing landscape, trees, woodland, natural & man-made heritage, access and recreational facilities, or
- e) subject to satisfactory design and setting, it has a proven national or strategic need and no alternative is suitable.

### **POLICY EP16: AIR QUALITY**

Development proposals that, individually or cumulatively, could adversely affect the quality of air in a locality to a level that could potentially harm human health and wellbeing or the integrity of the natural environment, must be accompanied by provisions that the Council is satisfied will minimise such impacts to an acceptable degree. Where it is considered

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appropriate the Council may request that an Air Quality Assessment is undertaken to assist determination of an application.

### **POLICY IS7: PARKING PROVISION AND STANDARDS**

Development proposals should provide for car and cycle parking in accordance with approved standards.

Relaxation of technical standards will be considered where appropriate due to the nature of the development and/or if positive amenity gains can be demonstrated that do not compromise road safety.

In town centres where there appear to be parking difficulties, the Council will consider the desirability of seeking additional public parking provision, in the context of policies to promote the use of sustainable travel modes.

### **POLICY IS9: WASTE WATER TREATMENT STANDARDS AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE**

#### **WASTE WATER TREATMENT STANDARDS**

The Council's preferred method of dealing with waste water associated with new development will be, in order of priority:

- a) direct connection to the public sewerage system, including pumping if necessary, or failing that:
- b) negotiating developer contributions with Scottish Water to upgrade the existing sewerage network and/or increasing capacity at the waste water treatment works, or failing that:
- c) agreement with Scottish Water and SEPA where required to provide permanent or temporary alternatives to sewer connection including the possibility of stand alone treatment plants until sewer capacity becomes available, or, failing that:
- d) for development in the countryside i.e. not within or immediately adjacent to publicly seweraged areas, the use of private sewerage treatment may be acceptable, providing it can be demonstrated that this can be delivered without any negative impacts to public health, the environment or the quality of watercourses or groundwater.

In settlements served by the public foul sewer, permission for an individual private sewage treatment system will normally be refused unless exceptional circumstances prevail and the conditions in criteria (d) above can be satisfied.

Development will be refused if:

- a) it will result in a proliferation of individual septic tanks or other private water treatment infrastructure within settlements,
- b) it will overload existing mains infrastructure or it is impractical for the developer to provide for new infrastructure.

#### **SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE**

Surface water management for new development, for both greenfield and brownfield sites, must comply with current best practice on sustainable urban drainage systems to the satisfaction of the council, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (where required), Scottish Natural Heritage and other interested parties where required. Development will be refused unless surface water treatment is dealt with in a sustainable manner that avoids flooding, pollution, extensive canalisation and culverting of watercourses. A drainage strategy should be submitted with planning applications to include treatment and flood attenuation measures and details for the long term maintenance of any necessary features.

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### **POLICY IS12: DEVELOPMENT WITHIN EXCLUSION ZONES**

All proposals for development which are within the exclusion zones of a pipeline or civil aviation navigation beacon or within the vicinity of any notifiable installation or of any new hazardous development or notifiable installation that may arise during the lifetime of the Local Development Plan, will be refused if it is judged to result in unacceptable levels of pollution, nuisance or result in an unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. The decision making will be guided by expert advice from the appropriate operator/owner and the Health and Safety Executive.

### **OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- SBC Supplementary Planning Guidance on Placemaking & Design 2010
- SBC Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape and Development 2008
- SBC Supplementary Planning Guidance on Waste Management 2015
- SBC Supplementary Planning Guidance on Countryside Around Towns 2011