

**Glasgow Local Development Plan
(Glasgow City Plan 3)**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment
Scoping Report**

1 June 2010

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of Scoping

- 1.1 The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on Glasgow's new local development plan to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the scope and level of detail that will be appropriate for the associated Environmental Report and on the type and level of consultation that is proposed to be undertaken. This Report is being prepared at the outset of the development plan process in order to enable efforts to be directed towards the major strategic environmental issues in the City.
- 1.2 This Scoping Report has been prepared in accordance with:
- The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005
 - Planning Advice Note 1/2010 'Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Plans'
 - Scottish Government's Strategic Environmental Assessment Toolkit.
 - Consideration of Climatic Factors within Strategic Environmental Assessment (March 2010)
- 1.3 The scoping process has helped to identify:
- what is being proposed in Glasgow in terms of the next local development plan (i.e. overall strategy, policies and proposals)
 - the geographical area of Plan coverage
 - existing environmental conditions and constraints in the City
 - the methods that will be used to analyse the environmental impact of Glasgow's new local development plan
 - who will be consulted during the environmental assessment and at what stage
- 1.4 A copy of all SEA documentation, including this Scoping Report, will be sent to the Scottish Government, the SEA Gateway and any other key agencies with relevant interests.

Key Facts

- 1.5 The key facts relating to Glasgow's new local development plan are set out below:

Name of Local Authority:	Glasgow City Council
Title of the Plan:	Glasgow Local Development Plan (Glasgow City Plan 3)
Basis of the Plan:	The Planning (Scotland) etc. Act 2006 requires all local authorities to have complete and up to date local development plan coverage.
Subject of the Plan	Glasgow's local development plan is a City-wide strategic planning framework designed to tackle the key regeneration issues and help to realise the main development opportunities across the City. Glasgow's local development plan will take account of the Strategic Development Plan for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley

	(produced by the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Authority), the Scottish Government's National Planning Framework and other key strategies as prescribed by Regulation.
Plan Period	2014 - 2019
Frequency of Update	At least every 5 years
Plan Coverage	Glasgow City Council local authority area
Plan Objectives	Glasgow Local Development Plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearly indicate the way in which the City's physical structure is expected to develop over the lifetime of the Plan • provide detailed policy guidance on the shape, form and direction of future development and regeneration in the City • identify the necessary planning action and infrastructure investment required to deliver such change
Contact Point	City Plan Team Development and Regeneration Services Glasgow City Council 229 George Street G1 1QU Telephone: 0141 287 8540/8678 Email: cityplan@glasgow.gov.uk

Glasgow Local Development Plan Contents

1.6 Glasgow Local Development Plan is a statutory local development plan covering the area below:

Local Development Plan Boundary



- 1.7 Work has recently started on the Plan, most notably:
- City Plan 2 Monitoring Report (anticipated April 2011)
 - Main Issues Report (anticipated April 2011)
- 1.8 Under the new planning system, there is a requirement for all local authorities to encourage considerable discussion and engagement on both format and content of the Plan at the Main Issues Report stage, (see Appendix 1), i.e. before the strategy, policies and proposals are finalised in the Proposed Plan.
- 1.9 In broad terms, however, the plan is likely to be focussed on:
- **A Vision**
 - which is in line with Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan
 - **A Preferred Strategy**
 - which considers the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change and which outlines the broad planning objectives for Glasgow in terms of land, infrastructure and opportunities for development. The Strategy is likely to include references to population and households, economic development and jobs, transportation, infrastructure and access, the environment, waste management and recycling, health, equality and social wellbeing, sustainability and design, renewable energy, climate change, flooding and drainage. The Strategy will aim to be aspirational yet realistic and will be clear about the scale of change required. It will concentrate on what will happen, where it will happen and why it will happen.
 - **Development Policies**
 - which reflect the Council's commitment to the creation and maintenance of high quality places and its position in relation to the use, treatment and development of land and buildings in the City by clearly indicating the way in which land use change is to be promoted, controlled and generally managed i.e. by providing clear guidance on what will or will not be permitted and where.
 - **Locational Proposals**
 - a clear Proposals Map (and other relevant plans) which represent particular courses of action in terms of specific developments or localised areas, likely to be implemented either partially or in full during the lifetime of the Plan.
- 1.10 Glasgow's new local development plan is expected to be in line with the broad aims and objectives of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Strategy and the National Planning Framework. Also, under the terms of new national regulations and advice, the Plan will also focus more on the new ideas and areas of change from City Plan 2.

2.0 CONTEXT OF GLASGOW LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Relationship with Other Plans, Policies and Strategies

- 2.1 A specific requirement of the recent SEA legislation is to identify at the scoping report stage, the relationship of the new local development plan with other programmes and plans (including international, national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies).
- 2.2 A list of all the plans, policies and strategies that will be taken into account in relation to Glasgow's next local development plan is provided in Appendix 2. Where conflict exists, this will be highlighted in the Environmental Report at the Main Issues Report stage of the planning process.

Relevant Aspects of the Current State of the Environment (Environmental Baseline Information)

- 2.3 Environmental baseline information is essential to the environmental assessment process. There needs to be a comprehensive understanding of the current state of Glasgow's environment in order to determine how this could change with the implementation of the City's next local development plan.
- 2.4 A list of the relevant baseline environmental data which will be recorded and used in the Environmental Report is identified in Appendix 3. This baseline information is required to identify existing environmental problems or issues that should be considered and addressed as part of the environmental assessment process. It will also inform future development plan monitoring. Any information gaps or limitations will be highlighted in the Environmental Report at the Main Issues Report stage.
- 2.5 The Main Issues Environmental Report will include:
- relevant baseline environmental data (including a summary of the key findings)
 - a summary of the key findings of the City Plan 2 monitoring exercise including City Plan 2 SEA monitoring
 - predicted trends if Glasgow's local development plan is not implemented
 - consideration of the environmental characteristics of those areas most likely to be affected by the local development plan
- 2.6 As Glasgow's local development plan will be a City-wide strategic planning document, the information in the Environmental Report will be mainly presented at a similar strategic level and will provide a broad understanding of the importance and quality of Glasgow's environment. However, as the Plan will also contain locational policies and proposals, a more detailed assessment of the impact of these will be considered and recorded, where appropriate.

Environmental Problems and Issues

- 2.7 While much of City's environment is considered to be of good quality there are a range of environmental issues which need to be addressed in Glasgow's local development plan and in other Council plans and strategies.

A full analysis of these environmental issues can be found in the Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2006-2010. These issues reflect the complex situation that must be considered as the City Plan is delivered. Many of these issues interact and overlap and it is anticipated that the Plan and associated Environmental Report will help to draw out important linkages. In summary, these issues are:

a) Sustainable Development

Issue: Raising awareness and understanding of the concept of sustainable development and fulfilling the Council's Aalborg commitments by moving towards becoming a more sustainable City

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Providing appropriate services and amenities near new development e.g. schools, shops etc
- Accommodating the demand for new housing and the increasing demand for certain types of housing (e.g. as a result of an ageing population)

b) Climate Change (Carbon Emissions, Flooding and Urban Water Management)

Issue: Reducing levels of greenhouse gas emissions from Council operations while working in partnership with other agencies to raise awareness of the need to reduce Glasgow's overall emissions and plan for the anticipated impacts of climate change on the City

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- A rise in soil erosion related to storm events and the greater need for sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)
- Greater incidence of fluvial flooding (the River Clyde, Carts and Kelvin) and the restrictions that this places on new development

c) Ecological Footprint

Issue: Using the ecological footprint approach to inform decision making and raise awareness of sustainability issues

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- The extensive use and development of land in the City and the cumulative impact in terms of loss of biodiversity
- The need to promote appropriate native species in new development

d) Energy Use

Issue: Raising awareness of energy issues, reducing the consumption of fossil fuel based power and promoting the use and development of renewable energy across the Council and throughout the City

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- The need to reduce Glasgow's carbon footprint
- A lack of appropriate locations for renewable energy technology

e) Sustainable Construction/Design Quality

Issue: Ensuring that the Council contributes positively towards the achievement of a high quality sustainable built environment for Glasgow now and in the future by delivering environmentally sound buildings which provide improved living and working standards for all

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Development pressure on urban open spaces
- A lack of design quality in new development

f) Sustainable Transport

Issue: Continuing to increase awareness of the negative effects of exhaust pollution and promoting more sustainable modes of travel in the City

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- High traffic volumes and hot spots which affect some of the City's major routes in terms of congestion levels and air quality
- New development within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)

g) Waste Management

Issue: Promoting the minimisation of waste and reducing the current reliance on landfill through integrated and innovative management techniques in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Area Waste Plan

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- The number of sites for recycling and composting biodegradable municipal waste
- Meeting recycling and landfill targets

h) Pollution (Air Quality, Vehicle Emissions, Noise Pollution, Vacant and Derelict Land, Clean Glasgow Campaign, Water Quality and Environment)

Issue: Controlling pollution and enhancing the environment

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Pollution of the City's water courses
- Poor air quality

i) Cultural/Natural Heritage (Greenspace and Open Space, Biodiversity, Ecology and Nature Conservation)

Issue: Protecting the natural and cultural heritage of Glasgow's greenspace network and built environment and meeting the requirement of the Nature (Conservation) Scotland Act 2004 relating to biodiversity

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Unsympathetic works in the City's Conservation Areas
- The Greenspace network not equally distributed across the City

j) Planning and the Environment (Environmental Justice, SEA, Local Development Strategies, Community Planning)

Issue: Promoting social renewal and equality of opportunity, delivering sustainable development, improving the health of the City and its residents, improving quality and design and providing a context for sustained growth

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- The insensitive siting or design of new development
- High levels of urban vacant or derelict land

k) Local Environmental Projects

Issue: Assisting local communities to deliver environmental projects within their own area

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Loss of local character and distinctiveness in some areas
- The need to involve local communities more in decision making

l) Environmental Education (Eco Schools, Conservation, Local Biodiversity)

Issue: Promoting environmental education through Council Services and partner organisations across the City

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Improving general understanding and awareness of environmental issues through education and promoting community responsibility
- Encouraging behaviour patterns that help to reduce environmental impact

m) Business Opportunities (Green Jobs, Recycling, Green Tourism)

Issue: Supporting businesses by providing information on sustainable development and integrating issues relating to sustainability into Glasgow's Economic Strategy

Examples of the type of problems that the Plan will need to address include:

- Improving the quality and environment of existing industrial/business areas
- Providing a sufficient range, number and quality of employment opportunities in locations readily accessible by Glasgow residents

Glasgow's Environment in the Absence of the Plan/Environmental Report

2.9 In accordance with the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 all Scottish local authorities are required to produce and keep up to date a local development plan covering their area. The Council is also committed, within current resource implications, to implementation of the Plan with monitoring processes in place to this end. The probability, therefore, of the non-implementation of the Glasgow City Plan and the introduction of its successor is highly unlikely.

2.10 In the unlikely event that Glasgow failed to implement City Plan 2 or introduce its successor, however, it is anticipated that there would be a high probability of the following:

- the absence of a coherent, strategic up-to-date development framework with which to set development management decision making and regeneration activity
- less co-ordinated development and regeneration activity which would make it much more difficult to bring forward integrated proposals/developments
- the emerging development and environmental protection/enhancement needs of Glasgow not being addressed
- development impacting adversely on the City's existing infrastructure and service provision
- increased levels of congestion and air/water pollution
- new planning policy, guidance and advice at the European, national or regional level not being taken into consideration

- less protection for the City's natural habitats and other environmentally sensitive areas resulting in unacceptable levels of damage to landscape and natural heritage interests
- increased pressure from the development industry in certain parts of the City and a corresponding decline in others
- the further loss of greenspace and greenbelt land and potentially the coalescence of settlements and the loss of community identity
- a lack of design quality in new development (including the use of poor materials) leading to less sustainable development solutions
- development in areas of high risk flooding
- a lack of focus on the need to reduce levels of vacant and derelict land and in the sustainable re-use of these sites
- little progress in terms of improving the condition of the City's built heritage

3.0 SCOPE AND LEVEL OF DETAIL PROPOSED FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Preparing the Environmental Report

- 3.1 The Scottish Government requires all local authorities to consider in their Environmental Reports reasonable alternatives which take into account the objectives and geographical scope of individual plans and the significant environmental effects of the alternatives selected. All the alternatives that local authorities put forward for discussion are required to be realistic and capable of implementation.
- 3.2 Alternative options for Glasgow's local development plan will be considered during the development of the Main Issues Report. At this stage in the planning process, the formal components of the Plan (i.e. the strategy, policies and proposals) have not yet been defined. Once these start to emerge, as part of the consultation/engagement process, alternatives and possible options will be identified and assessed using the methodology described below.

Scoping In/Out SEA Issues

- 3.3 In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Council has considered what environmental issues should be scoped in or out of the Environmental Assessment for Glasgow's next development plan.
- 3.4 Due to the strategic nature and scale of the next local development plan for Glasgow, and because it is very early in the development plan process to meaningfully scope any issues out, all of the potential environmental issues have been scoped in at this stage (Table 1) and will be considered as part of the environmental assessment process. It is anticipated that in this way the environmental assessment will cover all aspects of the Plan likely to have significant environmental effects:

Table 1: Scoping Issues

	Scoped In
Soil	✓
Water	✓
Air	✓
Population	✓
Human Health	✓
Cultural Heritage	✓
Material Assets*	✓
Climatic Factors	✓
Landscape	✓
Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)	✓
Inter-Relationships/Cumulative Effects	✓

*(including energy proposals, waste infrastructure and flood management infrastructure)

Methodology for Assessing Environmental Effects

- 3.5 At the Main Issues Environmental Report stage, the Plan’s Strategy and the potential of major policies and proposals will, therefore, be assessed against the criteria in Table 2 below. A series of questions will be developed in relation to each of the SEA topics. This will help to contribute towards a more systematic and consistent framework within which to assess the environmental effects.

Table 2: Environmental Report: Assessment Template

Part of PPS	Environmental Issue											Comments	
	Soil	Water	Air	Population	Human Health	Cultural Assets	Material Assets	Climatic Factors	Landscape	Biodiversity	Interrelationships	Information on any short, medium or long term, permanent or temporary, secondary, or cumulative effects	Potential measures identified that could prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects

Alternatives:

General Notes:

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Key: *Significant Positive Impact ++*
 Minimal Positive Impact +

Minimal Negative Impact -
 Significant Negative Impact --

Unknown or Indeterminable Impact ?

- 3.6 The environment assessment of Glasgow's local development plan will be carried out in-house.
- 3.7 A team consisting of staff from a range of disciplines (drawn from a range of Council Services but co-ordinated by the City Plan team) will assess the Plan's aims, policies and proposals against the environmental criteria detailed in this Scoping Report.
- 3.8 At both the Main Issues Report and Proposed Plan stages all of the comments received through the consultation and engagement process will be used to inform the assessment process. In addition, it is proposed that the Environmental Report will include a statement about the scoping process, including details of how comments from the consultation authorities were taken on board.

4.0 NEXT STEPS

Proposed Consultation and Engagement Timescales

- 4.1 The key stages of consultation and engagement are outlined in the Council's Development Plan Scheme at: <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/A6A99C5F-E6A3-42F4-89E4-9913AD2FB1D6/0/dps.pdf>. This information is updated annually by 31st March each year.
- 4.2 In summary, these are as follows:

Up to 2011	Early Stakeholder Engagement
April 2011	Publication of Main Issues Report and Environmental Report (minimum 8 week consultation period)
Summer 2012	Publication of Proposed Plan and Environmental Report (minimum 8 week consultation period)
Summer 2013	Examination of Plan
Summer 2014	Adoption of Plan
- 4.3 It is intended that there is sufficient information in this Scoping Report to allow the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the proposed consultation periods

associated with the development of the Plan. The timetable has been designed to give both the Consultation Authorities and the general public an effective opportunity to express their opinion on both the Plan and accompanying Environmental Report.

Anticipated Milestones

4.4 In terms of the environmental assessment process, the following are the key anticipated milestones:

Scoping:

Prepare Environmental Baseline Scoping Report	May 2010
Scoping Report Submitted to Consultation Authorities (via SEA Gateway)	June 2010 (5 weeks)

Main Issues Report:

Environmental Assessment (as part of City Plan monitoring/Main Issues Report work).....	July 2010 - April 2011
Main Issues Report/Environmental Report Published (Submitted to Consultation Authorities and all other Consultees).....	April 2011

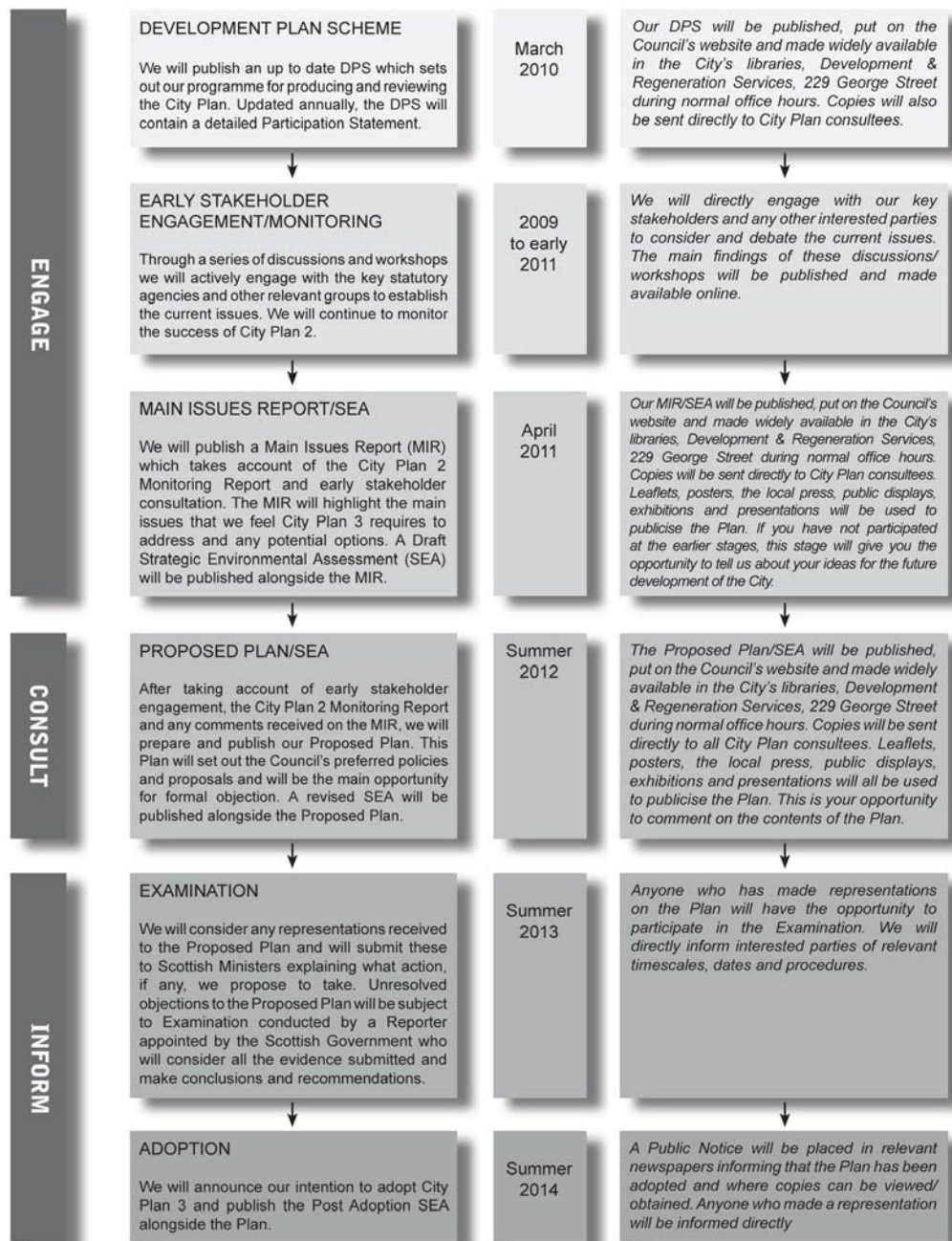
Proposed Plan:

Environmental Assessment.....	Summer 2011 - Summer 2012
(including modifications re comments received during MIR)	
Finalised Plan and Environmental Report Published.....	Summer 2012
(submitted to Consultation Authorities and all other Consultees)	
Modifications in relation to comments received	Autumn 2012

4.5 Whilst it is not a statutory requirement, it is intended that a summary record and details of any associated actions will be prepared after each of the key stages above. This summary information will be available on request. The purpose of this is to aid transparency in the environmental assessment process and to provide a comprehensive record.

**APPENDIX 1:
TIMETABLE OF KEY EVENTS**

The broad timetable for the production of City Plan 3 and the main opportunities for public participation are...



N.B. Any adjustments to this timetable will be reflected in the 3rd Development Plan Scheme update in March 2011

APPENDIX 2:

Other Relevant Plans, Policies and Strategies Which Will be Analysed in the Environmental Report for their Relationship to Glasgow's Local Development Plan

INTERNATIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of Key Environmental Protection Objectives	Explanatory Note
<p>European Directive - Habitats (92/43/EEC 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora • To maintain and restore natural habitats of wild fauna and flora, working towards ensuring biodiversity and taking account of economic social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics 	<p>Legislation from the European Union regarding the protection and enhancement of the environment, which has been transposed into Scottish legislation, and planning policy guidance.</p>
<p>European Directive - The Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC 1979)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, manage and regulate all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States including the eggs of these birds, their nests and their habitats • To regulate the exploitation of the above species 	
<p>European Directive - Water Framework (2000/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands To promote the sustainable use of water • To lessen the effects of floods and droughts • To reduce pollution of water • To rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management, based on the concept of river basin planning 	
<p>European Directive - Waste Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste 	
<p>European Directive - Hazardous Waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control the management of hazardous waste 	
<p>European Directive - Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise pollution from various industrial sources 	
<p>European Directive - Landfill (1999/31/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent or reduce, as far as possible, any negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills 	
<p>European Directive - Air Quality Framework (96/62/EU) and other related Directives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the environment as a whole and to protect health • To maintain ambient air quality, 	

	<p>where it is good, and to improve air quality in other cases using limit values and/or alert thresholds for ambient air pollution levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development 	
International UN Agreements - Local Agenda 21 (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss global warming related issues To provide a comprehensive blueprint of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organisations of the UN, governments and major groups in every area in which humans directly affect the environment 	Non-binding international agreements regarding sustainability and protecting the environment
International UN Agreements Kyoto Protocol (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To commit industrialised countries to a reduction of four greenhouse gases (GHG) (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride) and two groups of gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) 	A protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC), aimed at fighting global warming
2007 United Nations Conference (Bali) - Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To agree on a road-map, timetable and 'concrete steps for the negotiations' with a view to reaching an agreement on climate change 	
2009 United Nations Conference (Copenhagen) - Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To agree a framework for climate change mitigation beyond 2012 	
European Union - Emission Trading System (ETS) (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from human activities that threaten to cause serious disruption to the world's climate To develop the largest company-level scheme for trading in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) 	The emissions trading scheme started in the 25 EU Member States on 1 January 2005.
European Union - European Climate Change Programme (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop new legislation requiring the average carbon dioxide emissions of the vehicles produced in 2012 to be no more than 130 g/km. 	This is a bit more than the goal of 120, which corresponds to 4.5 L/100 km for <u>diesel</u> and 5 L/100 km for <u>gasoline</u> engines.
European Union - Agreed Climate and Energy Package for 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To commit Europe to transforming itself into a highly energy-efficient, low carbon economy To set a series of demanding climate and energy targets to be met by 2020 in relation to greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption from renewable resources and primary energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20% below 1990 levels 20% of EU energy consumption to come from renewable resources 20% reduction in primary energy use compared with projected levels, to be achieved by improving energy efficiency
European Union Green Paper- Climate Change Adaptation (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a broad outline of European Community action to be taken for the EU's adaptation to 	

	<p>climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise a number of questions so that stakeholders can determine whether they find the proposed direction satisfactory, make known their wishes regarding the EU's priorities and provide new ideas 	
European Union White Paper - Climate Change Adaptation (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a framework to increase the European Union's resilience to climate change 	The EU sees its role as a facilitator and coordinator of integrated action.
European Union - 6th Environmental Action Programme (EAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To takes a broad look at the environmental challenges To provide a strategic framework for the European Commission's environmental policy up to 2012 	
European Commission - Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote eco-innovation and the take-up of environmental technologies. 	The Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP) is a co-operative initiative between the European Commission, Member States and industry adopted in 2004 and intended to overcome the barriers that hinder the development of environmental technologies.

NATIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of Key Environmental Protection Objectives	Explanatory Note
British Government - National Air Quality Strategy (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues To set out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved To introduce a new policy framework for tackling fine particles To identify potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives 	
British Government - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the 'scheduling' of ancient monuments that are of 'national importance' 	Law passed by the British Government to protect the archaeological heritage of Great Britain
Scottish Government - Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring in a much more inclusive and efficient planning system To improve community involvement, support the economy, and help it to grow in a sustainable way. 	The new Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 is the central part of the most fundamental and comprehensive reform of our planning system in sixty years
Scottish Government - National Planning Framework 2 (June 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To guide the spatial development of Scotland to 2025 by identifying key issues and drivers for change and strategic investment priorities and opportunities for different parts of Scotland, including Glasgow To designate 14 national developments of strategic importance to Scotland 	The first National Planning Framework was published in 2004. The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 puts the National Planning Framework on a statutory footing and provides a national context for development plans and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a proposed Action Programme stating how and by whom the national developments and other key elements of the NPF strategy will be implemented. 	<p>planning decisions, as well as informing programmes of the Scottish Government, public agencies and local authorities. Scottish Ministers are committed to reviewing the NPF every four years.</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Designing Places A Policy Statement for Scotland (2001)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the policy context for important areas of planning policy, design guidance, professional practice, and education and training 	<p>This policy statement on designing places in Scotland marks the Scottish Governments determination to raise standards of urban and rural development. Designing Places sets out the policy context for important areas of planning policy, design guidance, professional practice, and education and training. It is aimed at everyone who plays a part in shaping the built environment, whether as politicians, developers, planners, designers, opinion-formers or anyone else whose attitudes have a direct or indirect influence on what gets built.</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Designing Streets (March 2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the first policy statement in Scotland for street design To mark the change in the emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making and away from a system focused upon the dominance of motor vehicles. To support the Scottish Government's place-making agenda planning system in delivering these. 	<p>Designing Streets is intended to sit alongside Designing Places, which sets out government aspirations for design and the role of the planning system in delivering these</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Scottish Planning Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a shorter, clearer and more focused statement of national planning policy To set out the Scottish Government's view of the purpose of planning To establish the core principles for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system To provide statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning under Section 3E of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 To set out concise subject planning policies on development plans, development management, community engagement, sustainable development, climate change, sustainable economic growth, economic development, town centres and retailing, housing, rural development, fish farming, coastal planning, historic environment, landscape and natural heritage, open space and recreation, green belts, transport, renewable energy, flooding and drainage, waste 	<p>The policies expressed in the consolidated SPP should inform the content of development plans, should be a consideration in decisions on planning applications and should be used to inform development proposals from initial concept to implementation.</p>

	<p>management, minerals, onshore oil and gas operations, surface coal mining and communications infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put forward the Scottish Government's expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system. 	
Scottish Government - Planning Circulars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide statements of Scottish Executive policy and contain guidance on policy implementation through legislative or procedural change 	<p>Many of the Scottish Government's Planning Circulars are relevant to Glasgow. A full list can be found on the Scottish Government's website at www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/publications/circular</p>
Scottish Government - 'Meeting the Needs' Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the sustainable use of resources To reduce energy levels and promote the generation of power from renewable sources To integrate land use and transport 	<p>The Scottish Executive's statement on Sustainable Development</p>
Scottish Government - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To outline proposals for the preservation/enhancement of conservation areas and listed buildings 	<p>Guide to the designation, safeguarding and enhancement of Conservation Areas</p>
Scottish Government - Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further the conservation of biodiversity To require bodies to have regard to the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and the United Nations Environmental Programme Convention on Biological Diversity 	<p>Places a requirement on Scottish Ministers to publish a Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and within a year publish lists of priority species and habitats and report every 3 years to the Scottish Parliament on the implementation of the Strategy</p>
Scottish Government - Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent deterioration in the status of surface water bodies To protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water with the aim of achieving good surface water status by 2015 To prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies To protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015 To prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater To comply with Europe-wide measures for dangerous substances To achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas 	<p>The Act enables implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, enacts broader reform of water pollution control, and makes some new provision for network connections and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).</p>
Scottish Government - The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the public right of access, within certain controls, to private land 	<p>The Act requires the development of core path plans and Local Access Forums</p>

<p>Scottish Government - Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider and consult on the environmental impact of programmes and plans covering agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, telecommunications, tourism and town and country planning and land use 	<p>Regulations oblige authorities to consider and consult on the environmental impact of programmes and plans covering agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, telecommunications, tourism, and town and country planning and land use.</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990: Contaminated Land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the legislative framework for the identification and remediation of contaminated land, introducing for the first time a statutory definition of contaminated land 	<p>Aimed at addressing land which has been historically contaminated and which poses unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment in the context of the current land use.</p> <p>The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (SSI 2005/658) amend Part IIA to provide a new definition of water pollution.</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a target for the year 2050, an interim target for the year 2020 and to provide annual targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>The Act also makes further provision about mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency and the reduction and recycling of waste</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the overarching model for adapting to climate change in Scotland 	<p>The Framework will play a vital role in building Scotland's resilience to the changing climate. It focuses on various topics such as energy, health spatial planning and land use</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Scottish Biodiversity Strategy - It's In Your Hands (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out how the Government will conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland To provide guidance on Scotland's biodiversity, issues and opportunities and an agenda for action 	<p>The Strategy aims to halt biodiversity loss by 2010 and for Scotland to be recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030</p>
<p>Scottish Government - Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control pollution from industrial sources To prevent or reduce emissions from installations To promote techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases 	<p>The Regulations implement the European Community (EC) Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control while also building on pre-existing national arrangements for pollution control introduced under the Environmental Protection Act 1990</p>
<p>Scottish Government/SEPA - National Waste Plan (2003)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase levels of recycling To reduce the amount of waste produced by 2020 	<p>Published followed extensive research and consultation by SEPA in partnership with local authorities, the waste industry and community groups.</p>
<p>Scottish Government - The National Waste Management Plan (Scotland) Regulations 2007</p>		<p>Regulations have removed the duty to prepare the National Waste Strategy from SEPA and placed the</p>

		duty on Scottish Ministers, rather than SEPA, to have a National Waste Management Plan.
Scottish Government - National Transport Strategy (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve journey times and connections To reduce emissions To improve quality, accessibility and affordability 	The NTS is the product of consensus achieved through wide consultation with key stakeholders (business, transport and wider interests, general public).
Scottish Government - The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the framework for taking forestry forward through the first half of the century and beyond 	
Scottish Government - Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out local authorities' and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's functions in relation to flood risk management 	Makes provision for the sustainable management of flood risk at the national and local level
Scottish Government - Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out various actions to provide safe access to cycling networks in Scotland by 2020 	
Scottish Government - Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Scotland (anticipated 2010)_	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a comprehensive approach to energy efficiency by focusing impact on energy and economic development, housing and transport and on the role it can play in delivering climate change targets 	
Historic Scotland - Passed to the Future (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out policy for the sustainable management of Scotland's historic environment 	Outlines Historic Scotland's commitment to ensuring that the historic environment is used and managed in a sustainable way
Historic Scotland - The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment 	The Policy sets out Scottish Ministers' policies, providing direction for Historic Scotland and a policy framework that informs the work of a wide range of public sector organisations.
SEPA - The River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2009 - 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To outline the actions that will be taken to improve the waters of the Scotland river basin district whilst protecting those that are already in good condition 	The EU Water Framework Directive requires the production of River Basin Management Plans
UK Government - Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing Our Future (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations <p>▲ -----</p>	The Strategy sets out an integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions, It includes five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits and four priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.
Scottish Executive - Sustainable Development Strategy, Choosing Our Future (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build a sustainable future, transforming the way waste is dealt with To capitalise on Scotland's sources of renewable energy To take action on climate change 	This Strategy sets out action which will be taken in Scotland to turn the shared priorities set out in the UK Framework for sustainable development into action.
UK Government -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up a long-term framework to 	The Act creates a framework

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Climate Change Act (2008)	cut carbon emissions	for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.
Scottish Government - Climate Change Delivery Plan (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the high level measures required in each sector to meet Scotland's statutory climate change targets 	The Plan plays an important role in setting out strategic measures across sectors in order to meet Scotland's emission reduction targets for 2020 and in the long term.
Scottish Executive - Scottish Climate Change Declaration (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate impact on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions To take steps to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of a changing climate To work in partnership with communities to respond to climate change 	The Declaration recognises the key role played by Scottish local authorities in response to climate change and commits them to action.
<u>Scottish Government - Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (ZWP) (2010)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>To achieve a zero waste Scotland, which makes the most efficient use of resources by minimizing Scotland's demand on primary resources and maximising the re-use, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them like waste</u> 	<u>Replaces the National Waste Strategy (1999), National Waste Plan 2003 and the area waste plans</u>
<u>Scottish Government - Scottish Soil Framework (2009)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>To set out the vision for soil protection in Scotland</u> <u>To describe the key pressures on soils and raise awareness of the need for policy integration to ensure soils are adequately protected for existing and future generations</u> 	<u>Acknowledges the important service soils provide for society</u>

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REGIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of Key Environmental Protection Objectives	Explanatory Note
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Structure Plan Joint Committee - Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan 2006 Written Statement and Strategic Development Plan (MIR in preparation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out an Agenda for Sustained Growth as the basis for a 20 year planning and development strategy for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley To contribute to the renaissance of Scotland by providing a framework for growth and regeneration based upon care for the environment. 	
SEPA - Glasgow and Clyde Valley Area Waste Plan (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out targets, including for recycling and composting and waste prevention initiatives 	Aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley area by developing waste management systems that will control waste generation, reduce the environmental impacts of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic

		opportunities arising from waste.	
Glasgow City Council - Metropolitan Vision (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a vision for the Glasgow City Region to be a dynamic, economically, competitive and socially cohesive city region in Europe. To develop programmes and projects which address competitiveness, cohesion and sustainable Development 	In 2003, following the publication of the Scottish Executive's Cities Review, Scotland's 6 cities were tasked with the production of city region visions. These documents provided the strategic and policy framework for the deployment of the Cities Growth Fund, a ring-fenced source of funding for (primarily) physical regeneration activity.	
<u>SEPA - Clyde Area Management Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>To describe the environmental objectives for each water body in the Clyde Area Management Plan area and put forward a Programme of Measures to progress towards achieving these</u> <u>To ensure the protection and improvement of the water environment</u> 		Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
<u>Adjoining Authority Development Plans</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Various</u> 		Deleted: ¶ Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

LOCAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of Key Environmental Protection Objectives	Explanatory Note
Glasgow Community Planning Partnership - Glasgow Community Plan (Our Vision 2005-2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the health of everyone in Glasgow and to narrow the health gap by improving the health of the most disadvantaged communities To create a Learning Glasgow which ensures that children and young people have core skills, are confident and able to fulfil their potential To create a safe Glasgow by reducing crime and the fear of crime To create a transformed and vibrant Glasgow where people choose to live, where the River Clyde is brought back to life and where Glaswegians are fully involved in the life of the whole City To create a working Glasgow that provides quality, sustainable work opportunities for all of the residents of Glasgow 	The overarching framework for achieving improved services in Glasgow across a wide range of issues, including development planning, the central theme of which is inclusiveness and the involvement of communities
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow City Plan 2 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the Council's broad development strategy for the next 20 years together with the associated physical development proposals and 	

	supporting policies	
Glasgow City Council - The Glasgow City Council Plan (2008 - 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the Council's key objectives and targets to give direction to those working within the City Council 	The Council has developed its second Council Plan which sets out its proposals for the next three years. The Plan contains information on the Council's future plans and key targets up to 2011.
Glasgow City Council - Local Housing Strategy (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out aims for achieving affordable, good quality housing and improved investment and policy effectiveness To set out the housing issues and priorities for the City To provide a strategic framework for future investment and management 	Glasgow's Local Housing Strategy represents a shared understanding developed in partnership between housing agencies and the local community
Joint Health Improvement Plan (JHIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set objectives around health improvement and address health inequalities 	
Glasgow City Council - Keeping Glasgow Moving Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and enhance sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport To limit investment in roads infrastructure To tackle key congestion points and provide essential links to development areas To provide links to enable public transport to provide effective circumferential services 	
Glasgow City Council - Air Quality Action Plan (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter (PM10) within the City's Air Quality Management Areas within a specified period of time 	The Environment Act 1995 requires that local authorities review the air quality within their boundaries. Where the review concludes that air quality objectives will not be met within the statutory timeframe then the local authority is required to designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The local authority is then required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) to demonstrate how the Authority intends to work towards meeting the air quality objectives within its AQMA.
Glasgow City Council - Core Paths Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the public are given reasonable access throughout Glasgow To illustrate existing designated routes such as rights of way and public paths 	The vision within the Core Paths Plan provides a "Connected Glasgow" where residents and visitors can move easily around the path network on foot, by bike or any other non-motorised means. Paths may be used to manage public access in environmentally sensitive areas such as parks and woodlands or on the edge of the City to help farmers and land managers to manage access on their land

<p>Glasgow City Council - Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, enhance and promote local biodiversity throughout the City 	<p>As part of its commitment made at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the UK Government published a Biodiversity Action Plan in 1994. A Scottish Biodiversity Group was established in 1996 to guide Scottish implementation. Local Biodiversity Action Plans are seen as a crucial method for implementing the UK Biodiversity Action Plan at the local level.</p>
<p>Glasgow City Council - Access and Walking Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and plan effective access around Glasgow • To link the network with greenspace corridors and to the public transport network 	<p>Forms an important part of the wider efforts to eradicate social exclusion and deprivation and improve the poor health of many of the citizens of Glasgow by increasing opportunities to both formal and informal greenspaces.</p>
<p>Glasgow City Council - Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2006 -2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness and understanding of the concept of sustainable development • To fulfil Glasgow's 'Aalborg Commitments' • To move towards becoming a more sustainable City. • To reduce levels of greenhouse gas emissions • To plan for the anticipated impacts of climate change on the City. • To ensure a high quality, sustainable, built environment for Glasgow • To promote more sustainable modes of travel • To promote the minimisation of waste • To protect the cultural and natural heritage of Glasgow's greenspace network and built environment • To assist local communities to deliver environmental projects within their own areas • To promote environmental education 	<p>This document gives an overview of the wide range of activities relating to environmental protection and enhancement that are currently being carried out or supported by the Council. It also serves as an introduction to a number of new policies intended to help address the many challenges the City faces in both the local and global environment.</p>
<p>Glasgow City Council - Conservation Area Appraisals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify an area's character and appearance and specify how the Council intends to take forward action to preserve and enhance a conservation area 	<p>Conservation Area Appraisals are a vital tool to enable the active management of conservation areas. They identify the area's special features and changing needs through a process which includes researching its historical development, carrying out a detailed townscape analysis and preparing a character assessment. 12 Conservation Area Appraisals have been approved by the City Council</p>

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		(2005). Draft appraisals have been prepared for a further two areas (2010).
Glasgow City Council - Town Centre Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider matters such as the appropriate mix of uses, improvements to the physical environment, traffic management measures, improvements to car parking and public transport issues 	
A Step Change for Glasgow (economic development strategy 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move up the value chain: successful cities need to become more specialised, innovative and productive To share prosperity: because growth should benefit all Glasgow's citizens; To provide an excellent economic environment: modern cities' economic success relies on aligning the business, physical (including infrastructural), cultural and social environment so that innovation and growth can be supported better. 	The Strategy sets out the City's ambitions for growth over the next 10 years. The Strategy is complemented by an action plan which outlines the range of activities under each of the themes
Glasgow City Council - Pitches Strategy (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the adequacy of sports pitch provision in order to meet the long term needs of the pitch sports in the City 	The Strategy will address improvements in the provision of pitches and ancillary accommodation, fostering participation and skill development. This may involve changes to existing stock and the role that school sites can play in meeting community demand.
Glasgow City Council - River Clyde Flood Management Strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide information about the implementation of flood management solutions and improvements to quay walls, incorporating the creation of and improvements to public spaces along the River Clyde corridor and feeding into the strategic drainage plan for Glasgow 	The River Clyde Flood Management Strategy also facilitates the integration of flood management projects with the requirements of the next generation of transportation systems for Glasgow, specifically the Clyde Fastlink scheme.
Glasgow City Council - Local History and Archaeology Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address local history, in terms of a combined approach to archaeology, the built environment, archives, museums and galleries, library collections and evidence for landscape history 	A cross-sector initiative, of which the Council is a lead partner, this Strategy involves heritage organisations, community groups and the academic sector.
Glasgow City Council - Education Estates Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further improve the condition and quality of Glasgow's education estate 	
Glasgow City Council - Lighting Strategy (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To re-appraise the overall visual coherence of the City's lighting, including individual buildings and landmarks, statutory street lighting, amenity, and festive lighting and to present opportunities to enhance further the quality of the environment after dark 	Glasgow's lighting strategy was launched with the formal switch-on of four pilot projects. In its first 6 years it implemented, or contributed to, 83 lighting projects and introduced an estimated 162km. of white light street lighting.

<p>Glasgow City Council - Climate Change Strategy (Draft)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and reduce & offset carbon emissions • To identify service areas that require adaptation to climate change scenarios • To embed climate change considerations into existing and new Council strategies, plans and policies • To establish and identify actions, targets and to undertake monitoring and reporting • To raise awareness of climate change impacts and actions to staff, developers, communities and local business 	<p>A fundamental principle underpinning the project is that achieving sustainability and addressing climate change is not the responsibility of just one person, team or organisation, it involves a series of issues that cut across a number of areas and issues, thus the best way to make improvements is to work in partnership and adopt an interdisciplinary approach.</p>
<p>Glasgow City Council - The Canal Strategy (2002)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve sustainable development along the canal within the City in order to maximise regeneration opportunities 	
<p>Glasgow City Council - Waste Strategy Implementation Plan (2003 - 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the targets set out in the National Waste Strategy and the local Glasgow and Clyde Valley Area Waste Plan 	
<p>Glasgow City Council - Strategic Best Value Review and Implementation Plan for the city's parks and open spaces (2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce an area management system for parks management and maintenance creating 5 new Area Managers posts with greater control and responsibility at a local level • To improve the range and quality of facilities in parks such as cafes, restaurants and toilets • To improve public safety, lighting and the use of CCTV in parks and open spaces • To combine the cemeteries and crematoria service function into a new comprehensive Bereavement Services section • To introduce a new structure for golf management and development • To support the development of Friends of the Park groups and continue to involve local communities in their parks 	<p>The final document includes a detailed Implementation Plan which sets out a series of proposals that will be undertaken to improve the quality and effectiveness of the parks and open spaces service in Glasgow.</p>
<p>Glasgow City Council and the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership - Glasgow Climate Change Partnership (2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate impact on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (establishing a baseline and annual reduction targets) • To work in partnership with communities to respond to climate change 	<p>The Partnership recognises the key role played by the public and private sector in response to climate change and commits the community planning partners to action.</p>

APPENDIX 3:

Baseline Environmental Data

BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Population and Human Health	
• Population Statistics	DRS
• Life Expectancy, Mortality Rates and Main Causes of Death	Centre for Population Health/NHSGG
• Accident and Human Health Statistics	NHSGG/Scottish Executive
• Households with direct access to kerbside recycling	EPS
• Areas affected by noise pollution	No information available at present
• Recycling/amenity sites in Glasgow	EPS
• Operational (and closed) waste disposal and reclamation sites	EPS/SEPA
• Areas of degraded environment needing restoration or enhancement	CLS/DRS
• Design Quality of Development	No information available at present

BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Land, Geology, Ground Conditions and Soils	
Local geology	DRS
Location of hazardous substances/overhead power lines/underground gas pipelines, etc	Health and Safety Executive/DRS
Railway land and tracks with potential for re-use as linear routes	LS
Agricultural land	DRS
Contaminated land	EPS/DRS
Vacant and Derelict Land	DRS

BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Water	
River Catchments	DRS/LS/ SEPA
River and Canal Water Quality	DRS/LS/SEPA
Aquifers and other important ground water resources	DRS/LS/ SEPA
Lochs, ponds and other wetlands including peat lands	DRS/LS/ SEPA
Areas of fluvial flood risk	DRS/LS/ SEPA

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BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Air and Climatic Factors	
Areas safeguarded for renewable energy	LS/ DRS Sustainable Glasgow Initiative
Areas where air quality thresholds have been exceeded	EPS
Air Quality Management Areas	EPS
No. of people living in Air Quality Management Areas	DRS
NO ₂ Emissions	EPS
Traffic Volumes	LS/SPT
Safeguarding map for Glasgow Airport (1992)	Civil Aviation Authority/DRS

BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Built Heritage	
Conservation Areas	DRS

Listed Buildings, including buildings at risk	Historic Scotland/DRS
Other locally important townscape areas	DRS
Known areas of archaeological significance	West of Scotland Archaeology Service (Available on ATOM Mapping System)
Known areas with high potential archaeological significance	West of Scotland Archaeology Service (Available on ATOM Mapping System)
Areas of potential archaeological interest	No information available at present
Proposed World Heritage Sites	DRS
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	DRS/Historic Scotland

BASELINE INDICATOR	SOURCE
Landscape, Greenspaces, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
Areas of landscape character, including any rare or distinctive features, based on the Landscape Character Assessment methodology	DRS/LS/SNH
Greenspace Network	DRS
Green Belt Land	DRS/SNH
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	DRS/SNH
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	DRS
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	DRS
Corridors of Wildlife and/or Landscape Importance	DRS
Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLI)	DRS
Tree Preservation Orders	DRS
Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	DRS/Historic Scotland
Park Land	CLS/DRS/LS
Areas of significance for flora and fauna	LS/SNH
Species characteristics of the area protected by law	DRS/LS/SNH
Habitats in Glasgow protected by law	DRS/LS/SNH
Species and habitats identified as priorities in national or local biodiversity action plans	DRS/LS/SNH
Important open areas which contribute to the distinctive setting or identity of settlements	LS/DRS/SNH

Abbreviations used:

Glasgow City Council:

DRS	Development and Regeneration Services
EPS	Environmental Protection Services
LS	Land Services
CLS	Culture and Leisure Services

Other Organisations:

NHSGG	NHS Greater Glasgow
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SPT	Strathclyde Passenger Transport

Note: Information gaps in the environmental baseline information will be addressed through the monitoring process.