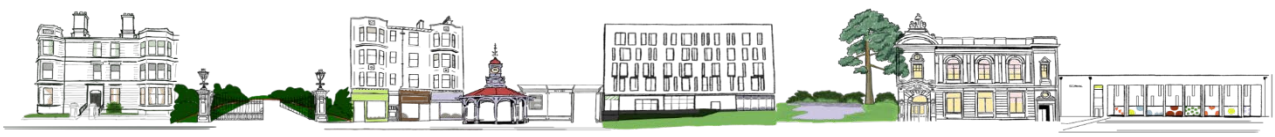
Glasgow City Council

City Development Plan 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

April 2024



SEA Scoping Report Cover Note

To: SEA.gateway@gov.scot

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A SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan entitled:

City Development Plan 2 (CDP2)

The Responsible Authority is:

Glasgow City Council

The above Local Development Plan falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

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Date: 29th April 2024

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Introduction

Work has begun on a review of the Glasgow City Council *Local Development Plan* to reflect the planning system set out in the Planning (Scotland Act) 2019. The main purpose of the new plan – called City Development Plan 2 (CDP2) is to provide certainty through the provision of a spatial framework for decision making and *to manage the development and use of land in the long-term public interest.*

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) *Scoping Report* is to set out sufficient information on CDP2 to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the scope / level of detail, methodology and consultation period for the ensuing *Environmental Report*. This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 15 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act).

Key Facts

Name of Local Authority:	Glasgow City Council
Title of the Plan:	City Development Plan 2 (CDP2)
Basis of the Plan:	The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 provides the framework for LDPs. The statutory 'development plan' comprises the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) which covers all of Scotland, and the local development plan (LDP) for each planning authority area.
Subject of the Plan:	Glasgow's local development plan CDP2 shows how local places will change in the future, including where development should and should not happen. CDP2 will take into account the National Planning Framework and any registered local place plan/s (LPPs) for the area the CDP2 covers. CDP2 shall also have regard to 'Clyde Mission' Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and any local outcomes improvement plan (LOIP).
Plan Period:	2027-2037
Frequency of update:	At intervals of no more than 10 years
Plan coverage:	Glasgow City Council local authority area
Plan objectives:	CDP2 will: • indicate the way in which the City's spatial arrangement is expected to develop over the lifetime of the Plan;

	• provide detailed spatial/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:	Andy MacGibbon - City Development Plan Team Neighbourhood and Regeneration Services Glasgow City Council 231 George Street G1 1RX Email: andy.macgibbon@glasgow.gov.uk

City Development Plan boundary

Relationship with other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

A specific requirement of SEA legislation is to identify at the Scoping Report stage, the relationship of the new City Development Plan 2 with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS) (including international, national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies) to understand necessary *environmental protection objectives*.

A list of all the plans, programmes and strategies (PPS) to be taken into account in relation to Glasgow's CDP2 is provided in Appendix B. Where conflict exists, this will be highlighted in the Environmental Report at the Proposed Plan stage of plan making.

Timescales

Progress on the CDP2 will be posted on GCC's CDP2 Information Hub. It is anticipated that the SEA progress will align with CDP2 plan making (Table 1).

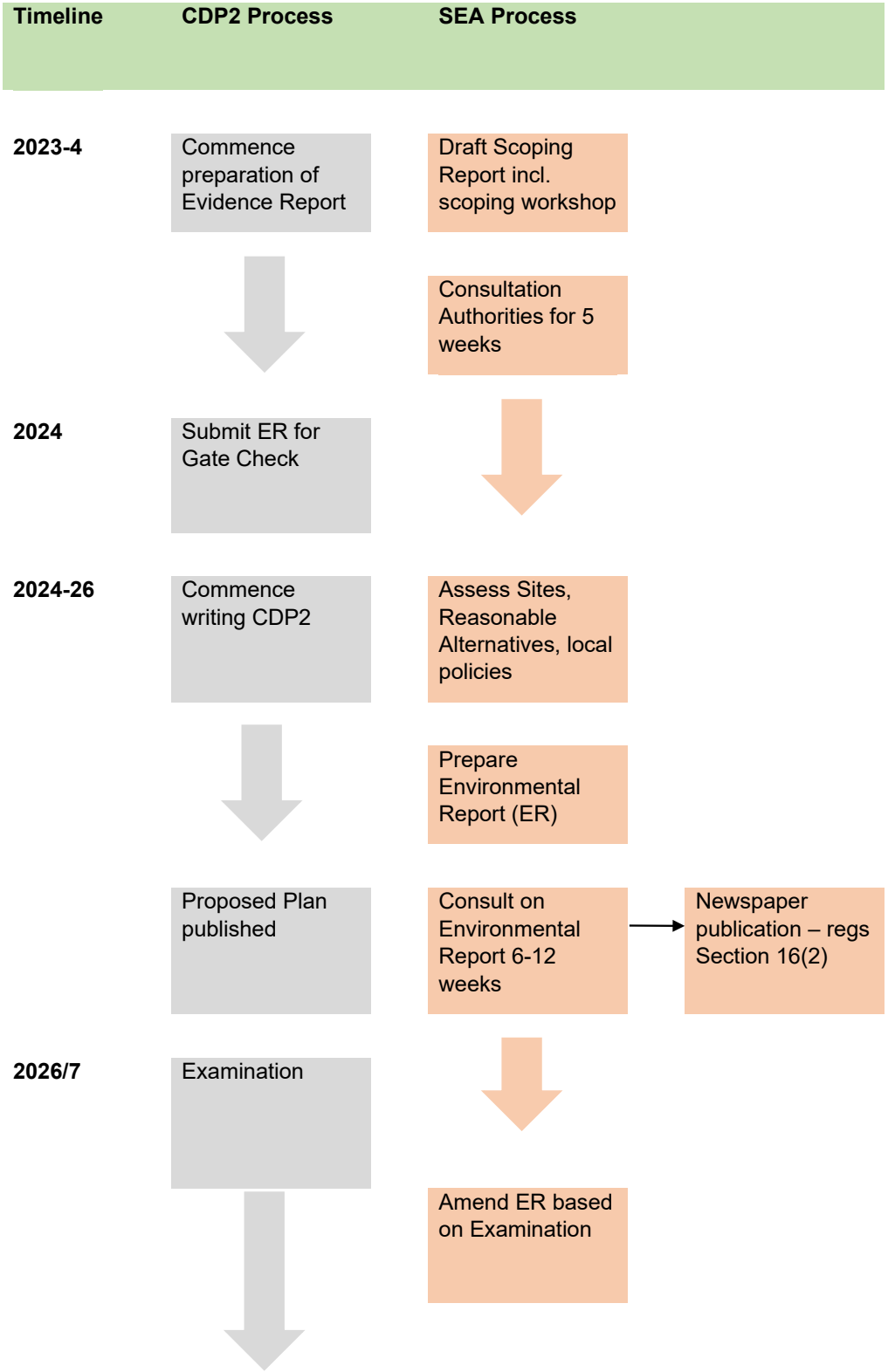


Table 1 – Timetable for CDP2 & SEA preparation.

Environmental Baseline 2023

Sources of environmental data helping inform suitable SEA objectives have been drawn together to produce an *Environmental Baseline 2023*. Various sources including the CDP2 Evidence Report, an updated review of PPS and internal / external consultations has been gathered. The new style planning system requires the preparation and Gate Checking of an Evidence Report which forms a key resource for informing baseline conditions. An SEA Scoping Workshop is also a necessary new consultation requirement.

At scoping stage, a set of draft Objectives has been drawn up. These initial objectives may be subject to revision as the assessment proceeds and feedback is received.

These Objectives (Table 2) have been assessed for conformity with NPF4. Appendix C provides the draft assessment criteria including Objectives and Indicators / data to be used as part of the Environmental Report process against which the potential environmental effects of CDP2 will be assessed. Appendix C also contains draft mitigation / monitoring measures which will be updated as requirements become clear through the assessment process.

SEA Draft Objectives

Environmental Baseline 2023

A number of issues set the framework for identifying SEA objectives. A baseline of environmental characteristics highlighting key Pressures and Trends has been undertaken to inform objectives will be undertaken.

1. The relationship between CDP2 and other plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives; (Appendix B);
2. Relevant information from the Evidence Report; and
3. The environmental *pressures and trends* for each Receptor Topic.

Applying the six 'spatial principles'

Additionally, NPF4 sets out six overarching spatial principles which planning authorities must take into account in preparing development plans:

- **Just transition.** We will empower people to shape their places and ensure the transition to net zero is fair and inclusive;
- **Conserving and recycling assets.** We will make productive use of existing buildings, places, infrastructure and services, locking in carbon, minimising waste, and building a circular economy;

- **Local living.** We will support local liveability and improve community health and wellbeing by ensuring people can easily access services, greenspace, learning, work and leisure locally;
- **Compact urban growth.** We will limit urban expansion so we can optimise the use of land to provide services and resources, including carbon storage, flood risk management, blue and green infrastructure and biodiversity;
- **Rebalanced development.** We will target development to create opportunities for communities and investment in areas of past decline, and manage development sustainably in areas of high demand;
- **Rural revitalisation.** We will encourage sustainable development in rural areas, recognising the need to grow and support urban and rural communities together.

Proportional approach to local effects of NPF4 policies

Whilst, NPF4 policies and National Developments have been assessed through an Integrated Impact Assessment (See - IAA Post Adoption Statement) the potential effects of policies can vary between National and local levels, particularly when objectives and indicators are selected to reflect the local context.

Table 2: SEA Objectives - Appendix C

SEA Receptor	SEA Draft Objectives
Population	• To avoid population decline in furtherance of maintaining sustainable communities and protecting the viability of local services and economies. • To encourage in-migration through providing a range of employment, educational, leisure / entertainment and housing opportunities. • To facilitate placemaking (placemending) through housing led regeneration that provides quality of life benefits to residents and neighbourhoods in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places. • To provide a range of housing sizes, types and tenures available to communities. • To maintain a supply of land suitable for housing and employment uses.
Human Health and Wellbeing	• To provide ready access to useable public open space within adopted Open Space Strategy standards. • To improve the urban and natural environments through regeneration and placemending in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places. • To reduce the amount of Vacant and Derelict Land. • To provide safe and attractive active travel connections. • To provide access to local facilities such as GP practices / dentists.

SEA Receptor	SEA Draft Objectives
	• To avoid negatively impacting on residential amenity including noise, vibration, dust, odour and light. • To provide sports and recreational opportunities within walkable distances.
Air Quality	• To maintain and improve air quality. • To reduce emissions of key pollutants. • To encourage car-free developments in areas of high public transport accessibility.
Water Environment	• To protect and enhance the ecological status of the water environment. • To strengthen resilience to flood risk and reduce the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding using SuDS and other measures. • To provide adequate drainage and sewerage capacity. • To facilitate creation of a climate-adaptive River Clyde corridor.
Soils	• To safeguard and improve key soil types in quality and quantity, including protecting carbon-rich soils, and restoration of peatlands. • To minimise disturbance to soils from development. • To facilitate the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings or land.
Landscape and Geodiversity	• To protect designated landscapes and views. • To protect and enhance the character, diversity and unique qualities of the landscape and geodiversity.
Biodiversity	• To protect biodiversity, reverse biodiversity loss, deliver positive effects from development and strengthen nature networks.
Historic Environment and Placemaking	• To protect and enhance historic environment assets and their settings. • To make the historic environment more climate resilient and to reduce emissions from the historic environment. • To help deliver placemaking or ‘placemending’ opportunities including retention and repair of historic environment assets in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places.
Material Assets	• To ensure that new development utilises existing material assets sustainably and secures sufficient sustainable infrastructure to meet future development needs. • To avoid adversely impacting on material assets including existing safeguarded land and infrastructure protected from inappropriate development or detrimental development encroachment. • To promote the principles of the circular economy.

SEA Receptor	SEA Draft Objectives
	• To investigate matching potential heat supply with potential heat demand utilising Indicative Heat Zones. • To facilitate upgrading of existing and helping deliver new recycling and waste management facilities.
Climate	• To increase resilience and adaptation to the consequences of a changing climate. • To reduce GHG emissions in furtherance of meeting Scotland's emissions reduction target of net zero by 2045.

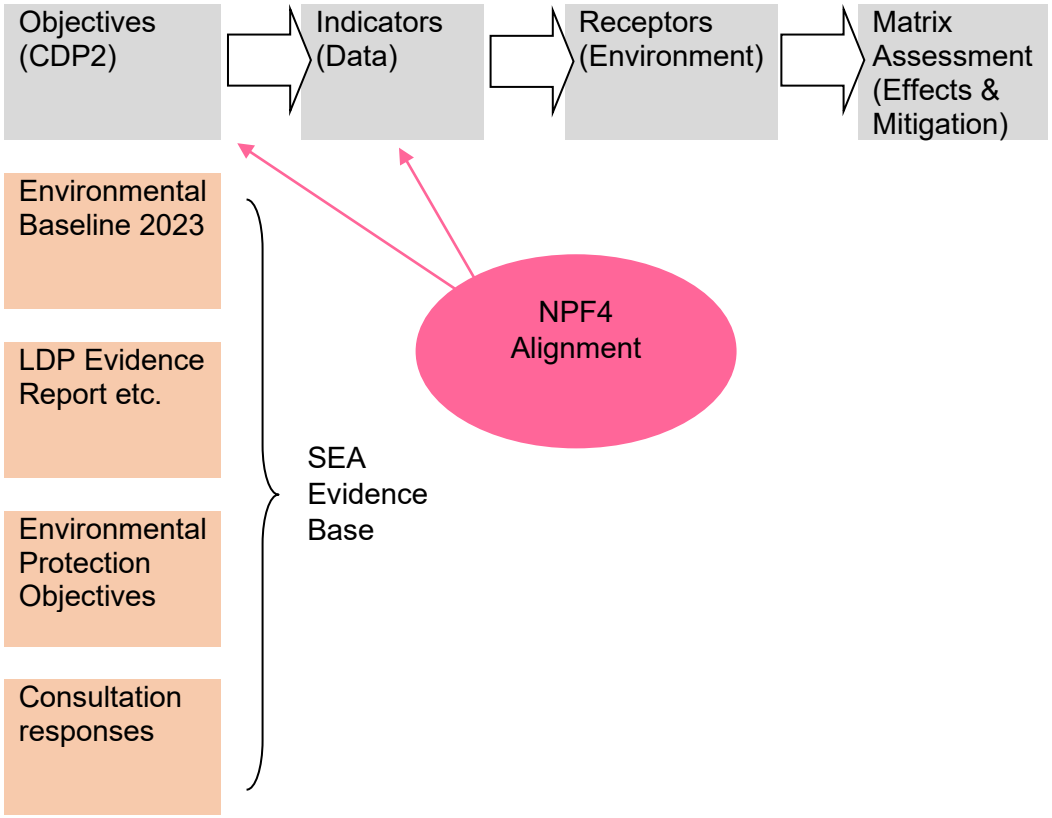
Likely future changes to the environment without the plan

The Scottish Government published and adopted Scotland's fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4) in February 2023 bringing together national spatial and thematic planning policies in one place. Together with CDP2, NPF4 will jointly form Glasgow's framework for decision making.

Local Development Plans (LDP) set out how places will change in the future, including where development should and shouldn't happen. In this, SEA is a key instrument in informing the suitability and sustainability of policies and locations in delivering a plan led system. LDPs should consider the ambitions and outcomes for an area, looking 20 years ahead.

The current Glasgow CDP - which was adopted in 2017, will remain material in the interim. However, the objectives and policies in the adopted plan may, over time, become increasingly out-of-date and, as such, could carry less weight and provide less certainty regarding planning decisions should other material considerations become relevant. Additional information regarding the Council's response to NPF4 regarding assessment and determination of National planning applications has been published.

Methodology



Due to the breadth of policy coverage, the geographic extent and the long time-horizons envisaged by CDP2 – 20 years, all potential environmental receptors have been scoped in at this stage as shown in Table 3 and will be considered as part of the environmental assessment process.

Table 3: Receptors for Scoping

SEA Receptor	**Scoping**
Population	Scoped in
Human Health and Wellbeing	Scoped in
Air Quality	Scoped in
Soils	Scoped in
Water Environment	Scoped in
Landscape and Geodiversity	Scoped in
Biodiversity	Scoped in
Historic Environment and Placemaking	Scoped in
Material Assets	Scoped in
Climate	Scoped in

Environmental Report Aims

In the interests of proportionality, the following will be assessed for potential environmental impacts from implementation of the 'Development Plan' - CDP2 and NPF4.

1. Any existing CDP policy / sites 'carried over' as CDP2 planning policy or as non-statutory planning guidance;
2. Any new policy written for CDP2;
3. All NPF4 National Developments falling within Glasgow City (Appendix F) shall be assessed;
4. All relevant NPF4 policies insofar as a high-level assessment based on the stated *intent, outcomes and LDP aims* can be checked for local impacts. These statements clarify the expected role of LDPs for each topic with the focus being on land allocation through the spatial strategy and interpreting national policy in a local context.

The CDP2 *Environmental Report* will present general principles in the form of the Council's preferred options and at least one reasonable alternative. This, along with potential development site proposals, will represent the Council's updated spatial strategy.

Assessment

Assessment will be carried out informed by the updated Consultation Authorities *SEA Site Assessment Checklist* providing an assessment template and informed by Glasgow specific data including the *CDP2 Evidence Report*, GIS, site visits, reports, consultation feedback and other data. The overall process shall be aligned with the draft *Site Appraisal Methodology* which is being developed. Against each Receptor

heading, those components of the baseline environment deemed to be at risk of being significantly affected will be identified.

In reaching this stage, the assessment methodology will have been undertaken thusly:

Stage 1: If the site / policy is considered to be unlikely to have a significant environmental effect on any of the environmental receptors then a full assessment will be forgone and reported in summary in the Environmental Report. Policy and development proposals assessed as having likely significant environmental effects will advance to Stage 2 for more detailed assessment.

Stage 2: Using the Assessment Table Template (Appendix D), each policy and development proposal assessed as likely to have a significant environmental impact at Stage 1 will be assessed in further detail. The scoring table will be completed to indicate how the policy or site would score against each environmental objective.

Where possible policy / sites will be assessed using appropriate phasing data against spatial geographies (school and health catchments, housing delivery etc.) and assessed cumulatively. This element of the assessment will inform the preferred Spatial Strategy identified in the Proposed Plan report.

Reasonable Alternatives

Having identified, described and evaluated the likely *significant* effects on the environment of implementing CDP2 through the Environmental Report, suggested reasonable alternatives to the plan will be identified using the same assessment criteria.

In furtherance of this process, the planning system under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 identifies the Local Development Plan as having to take into account policies contained within NPF4, any relevant spatial priorities identified in Regional Spatial Strategies[1] and any registered Local Place Plans within the Local Authority area.

Compatibility of SEA Objectives

It was decided to *Workshop* the compatibility of SEA Objectives, against each other, in order to identify any incompatibility of assessment indicators before being used for assessment. Without this process, potential negative effects might be as a result of internal conflicts within the objectives. Considering the range of SEA Objectives there are instances where positive effects in one area may cause potential negative effects in another e.g. the need to provide new housing against the need to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

[1] Subsection (5) defines strategic development as development that is likely to have a significant impact on future development within the area of more than one planning authority.

In order to understand and demonstrate the areas of potential conflict or uncertainty, a draft SEA objectives compatibility matrix (Appendix E), is being developed to show the relationships between objectives on each another. Early identification of incompatibilities helps in developing appropriate mitigation responses.

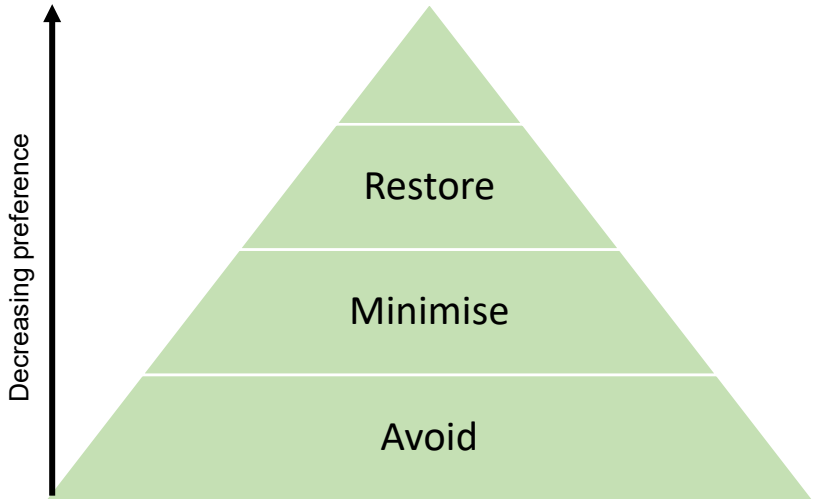
Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Where an environmental effect is identified as significantly negative, the Environmental Report shall seek, informed by the mitigation hierarchy[2], to eliminate or minimise the effect. Such measures may include:

- Amending the wording of a specific local policy;
- Altering a land allocation - including redrawing boundaries and / or requiring specific developer contributions;
- Inclusion of new provisions within the CDP2.

If there are identified negative effects which cannot be avoided by modifying the plan, mitigation will be identified in the Mitigation Strategy such as:

- Application of technical measures during the implementation stage of the plan, e.g. buffer zones, application of design principles;
- Identifying issues to be addressed at a more detailed level in subsequent lower level more detailed plans (e.g. masterplans), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), or planning applications etc.



Regardless of environmental effects being identified, enhancement measures can still be identified. For example, in relation to biodiversity whereby a site could have the potential to have a negative effect, opportunities to protect, conserve, restore and

[2] NPF4 Mitigation Hierarchy

enhance biodiversity can still be identified to help deliver positive effects for biodiversity.

Similarly, if potential positive environmental effects are identified, measures to increase / optimise benefits may be identified, including any opportunities for positive synergies and other environmental benefits.

Monitoring

Initial potential effects requiring monitoring can be identified from the *Trends and Pressures* sections of the Environmental Baseline. Monitoring will concentrate primarily on the environmental effects identified through assessment as being *significant*. Glasgow City Council already undertakes substantial monitoring on an ongoing basis as required by extant plans and strategies and this work will be utilised and aligned as appropriate to maintain proportionality. SEA monitoring requirements closely align with the following high level extant strategies, plans and projects:

- City Development Plan – Housing Land Audit, Retail Health Checks, Employment Land Supply, and Glasgow Transport Strategy
- Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership Masterplan,
- Air Quality Action Plans,
- Buildings at Risk Register,
- Forestry and Woodland Strategy, and Open Space Strategy,
- Climate Plan, and Climate Adaption Plan 2022-30,
- National Health System Greater Glasgow & Clyde, and Glasgow Centre for Population Health,
- Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020-30, and Local Heat and Energy Strategy.

Habitat Regulations Appraisal

Article 6(3) of the EC Habitats Directive requires that any plan, which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site but would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ of its implications for the European site in view of the site’s conservation objectives.

The potential for national developments to affect European designated sites, depending on the precise design, location and construction of individual projects, has been identified by the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of NPF4. Any such development will need to be considered carefully at project level and all relevant statutory tests met.

The Council will liaise with NatureScot in determining whether the proposed CDP2 is likely to have a significant effect on a European site in accordance with *Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans - Guidance for plan-making bodies in Scotland - Jan 2015 NatureScot.*

Appendix A: Environmental Baseline 2023

In identifying the likely significant environmental effects of the City Development Plan 2 on the city's environments at the earliest stage, the *Environmental Baseline 2023* will assist in identifying key issues, appropriate objectives and suitable indicators to inform the SEA Environmental Report assessment process and potential associated mitigations.

The process of informing likely environmental effects requires developing an appropriate understanding of the key environmental trends and issues facing Glasgow. This baseline will be used to meaningful environmental information and set bespoke objectives aimed at preventing or reducing negative changes and capturing or optimising positive changes to the city's environment.

Baseline information has been collected at a level of detail appropriate to the plan and the SEA. The need for additional site-specific data collection will be flagged if deemed necessary, as part of the Environmental Report preparation process. In this way any potential identified data gaps can be tackled or reflect any significant interim change on the ground and contribute to mitigations.

Population

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Population)

Baseline conditions

Population change

Glasgow is the most populous local authority area in Scotland, with a population of circa 635,130 (2021)[3]. There are an estimated 300,340 households in the City (2022). By 2028, based on 2018 data, Glasgow's population may reach circa 644,274 - a 2.8% increase on the 2018 figure.

However, it is worth noting that these data are drawn from the 2018 NRS projection that showed Scotland growing over the entire period to 2043 rather than the more recent NRS national projections that include a national fall in population from 2027 (based on the mid-2020 population estimates). How this will impact Glasgow's demography is not clear at this time.

Chart 1: Mid-year population estimates 2001 to 2021[4]

Year	Scotland	Glasgow
2001	5,064,200	578,710
2002	5,066,000	576,450
2003	5,068,500	572,270
2004	5,084,300	569,560
2005	5,110,200	569,250
2006	5,133,000	568,460
2007	5,170,000	571,760
2008	5,202,900	576,200
2009	5,231,900	581,620
2010	5,262,200	586,500
2011	5,299,900	593,060
2012	5,313,600	595,070
2013	5,327,700	596,520
2014	5,347,600	599,640
2015	5,373,000	606,340
2016	5,404,700	615,070
2017	5,424,800	621,020
2018	5,449,080	623,366
2019	5,470,324	626,791
2020	5,466,000	635,640
2021	5,479,900	635,130

Source: NRS Mid-year population estimates by council area, sex and single year of age, 1981-2021

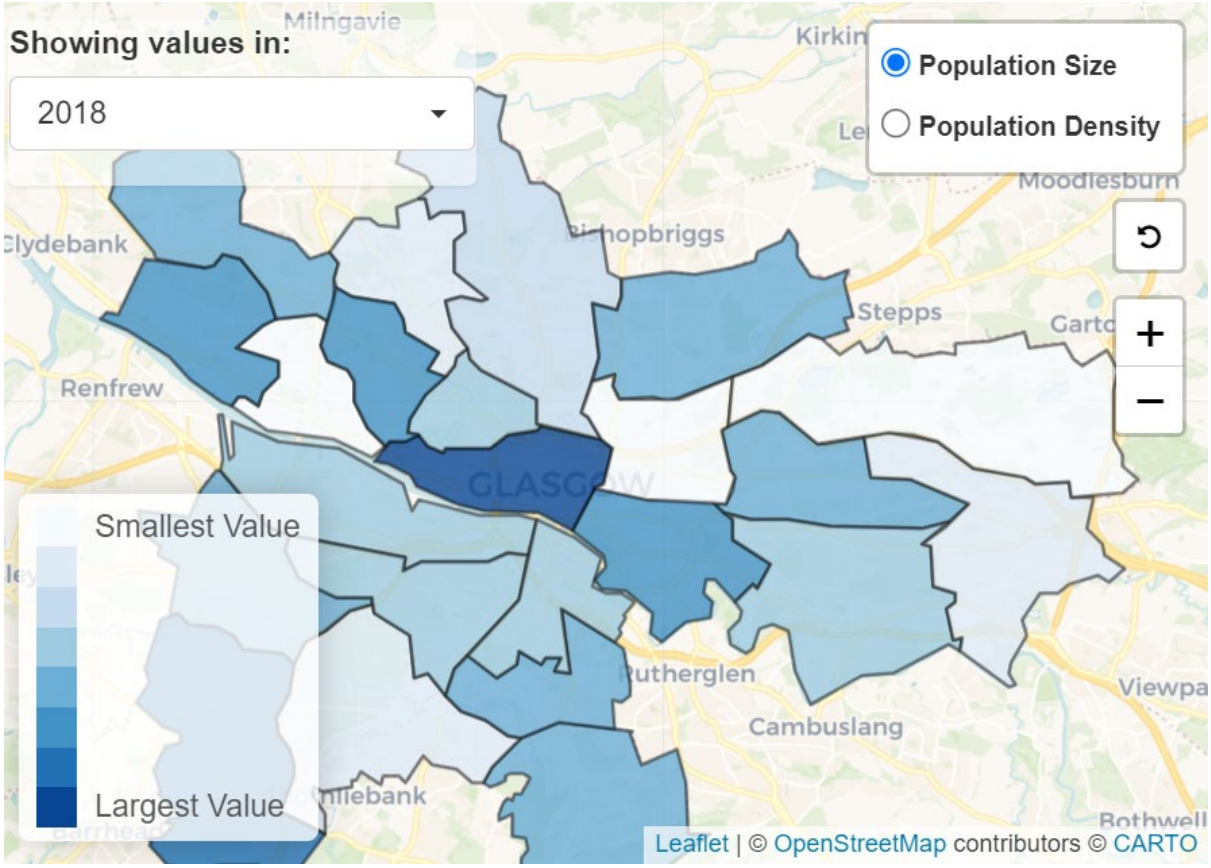
[3] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/glasgow-city-council-profile.html#table_pop_est

[4] Mid-year population estimates: Scotland and its council areas by single year of age and sex: 2000 to 2017.

Glasgow Wards population change

As of 2024, Glasgow has 23 Electoral Wards. In line with the CDP2 Evidence Report, ward boundaries are used as a useful local geography for assessing local trends.

Chart 2: Glasgow Wards



Source: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-sub-council-projections/

Based on 2011 census data[5] projections from 2018 to 2028, the following ward population changes are projected. Calton ward may see considerable growth which, when combined with generally positive growth across Glasgow's North-East results in overall growth for this area. Considerable anticipated growth within Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward, despite significant negative growth predicted for the Drumchapel/Anniesland ward may contribute to overall positive population growth for North-West Glasgow. Glasgow South presents a mixed picture with as many wards predicting negative growth and positive. Despite Southside Central ward anticipating significant growth, this is cancelled out with Pollokshields and Linn wards anticipating population decline. Overall, the population of Glasgow South is projected to decline.

As can be seen, the projections indicate a mixed picture. It is noteworthy that those wards projected to experience considerable growth – Calton, Anderston/City/Yorkhill,

[5] To be updated as new data is released.

Southside Central are all inner-city wards which have experienced or will experience significant housing growth as a result of public and private investment. In those wards experiencing less new housing delivery, the underlying trends of low levels of fertility, lower life expectancy and housing stock restructuring contribute to a reduction in population.

Chart 3: Ward Population Change – A mixed picture

	Ward	Population 2018	Population 2028	Change	2018	2028
North-East	Springburn/Robroyston	28,043	28,113	0.25	178,232	188,329
	North East	20,846	21,359	2.46		
	East Centre	29,018	30,501	5.11		
	Baillieston	22,454	23,019	2.52		
	Shettleston	26,364	26,234	-0.49		
	Calton	30,089	38,525	**28.04**		
	Dennistoun	21,418	20,578	-3.92		
South	Southside Central	26,818	30,049	**12.05**	226,729	223,748
	Langside	29,912	30,117	0.69		
	Linn	29,241	26,271	**-10.16**		
	Newlands/Auldburn	23,367	22,051	-5.63		
	Greater Pollok	32,088	33,401	4.09		
	Cardonald	29,516	27,263	-7.63		
	Pollokshields	27,921	25,021	**-10.39**		
	Govan	27,866	29,575	6.13		
North-West	Canal	25,372	24,992	-1.50	221,449	232,198
	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	34,059	44,233	**29.87**		
	Hillhead	26,615	27,077	1.74		
	Partick East/Kelvindale	30,705	33,113	7.84		
	Garscadden/Scoutstounhill	31,141	30,560	-1.87		
	Drumchapel/Anniesland	29,590	27,689	**-6.42**		
	Victoria Park	21,544	21,952	1.89		
	Maryhill	22,423	22,582	0.71		
	Totals	626,410	644,725			

Source: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-sub-council-projections/

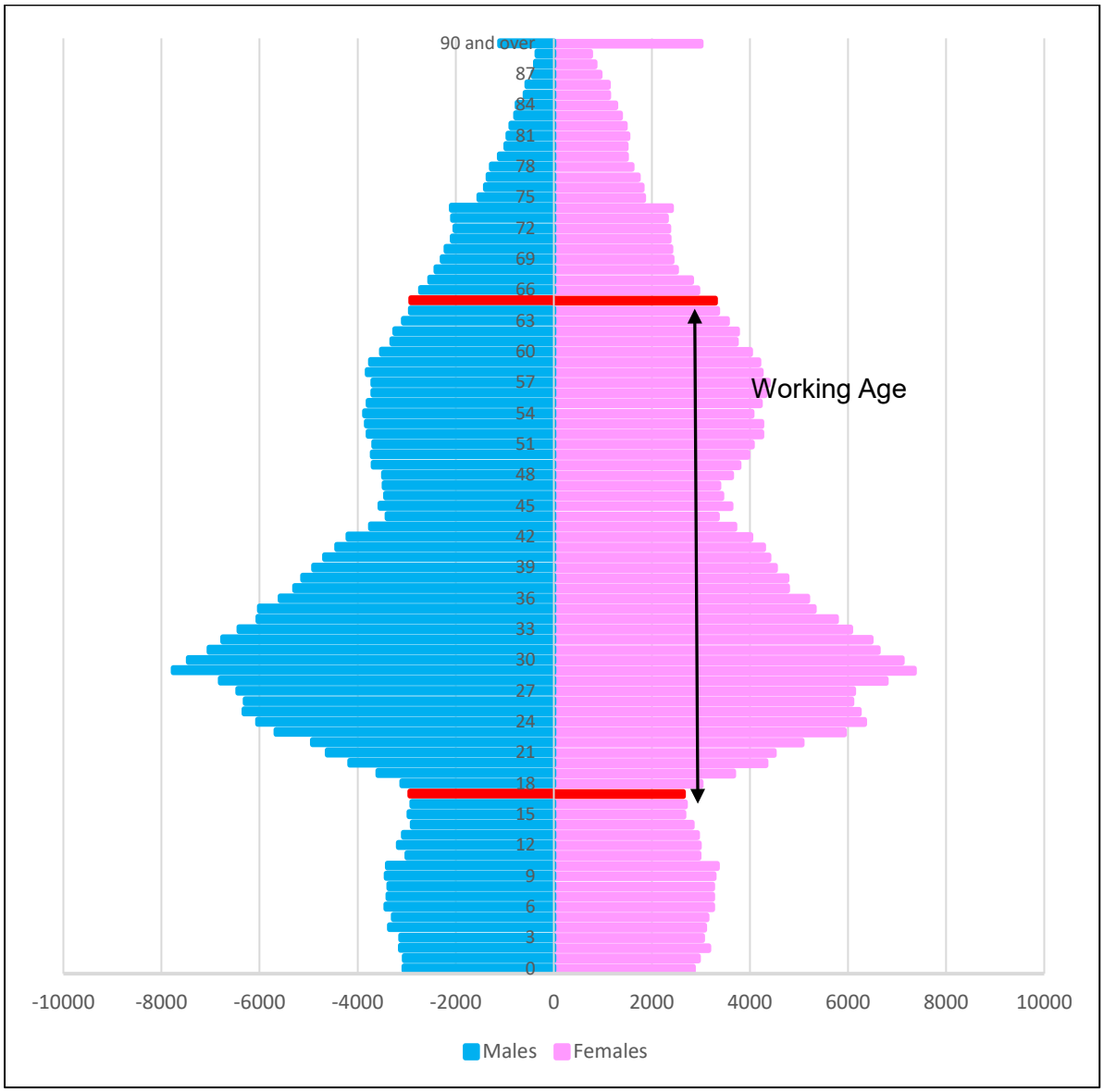
Chart 4: Age distribution change 2001-2021

	0-15	16-64	65+	Total	0-15%	65+%
2001	106,342	381,723	90,645	578,710	18.4	15.7
2011	95,824	414,985	82,251	593,060	16.2	13.9
2021	99,881	448,645	86,604	635,130	15.7	13.6

Source: NRS Mid-year population estimates by council area, sex and single year of age, 1981-2021

Glasgow's population is contracting at both ends of the age distribution curve with the 0-15 age group decreasing from 18.4% of the population in 2001 to 15.7% in 2021 whilst the 67+ age group is also declining from 15.7% in 2001 to 13.6% in 2021. Those of working age are an expanding cohort rising from 66% of the population in 2001 to 70.6% of the population in 2021.

Chart 5: Glasgow population profile by age group by gender 2021



Source: NRS Glasgow population profile by age group by gender, 2021

The size and structure of Glasgow's population has changed significantly over time. Glasgow's current population of 635,130 is 140,000 lower than it was in 1901. Children make up a much smaller proportion of the city's population - children aged 14 or under constitute 15% of the overall population, compared to 32% in 1901. There are also more older people; in 2020, 14% of Glaswegians were 65 years of age or older, compared to 3% in 1901.

As the current 'bulge' of 19 - 42-year-olds reach retirement, a much smaller replacement cohort may result in a considerable reduction in the size of the potential work force. Women outnumber men overall – by circa 10,000, and most notably in older age groups.

Fertility and Attitudes to family formation in Scotland

Taken from the findings of two research studies commissioned externally by the Ministerial Population Taskforce on Attitudes to family formation in Scotland and ideal family size in Scotland, the following results were found: The Scottish mean current family size for all 2021 respondents was 1.69, while the expected number of children reported was 2.02, with an ideal family size of 2.08 children. Various reasons have been identified to explain the difference between ideal and current family size.

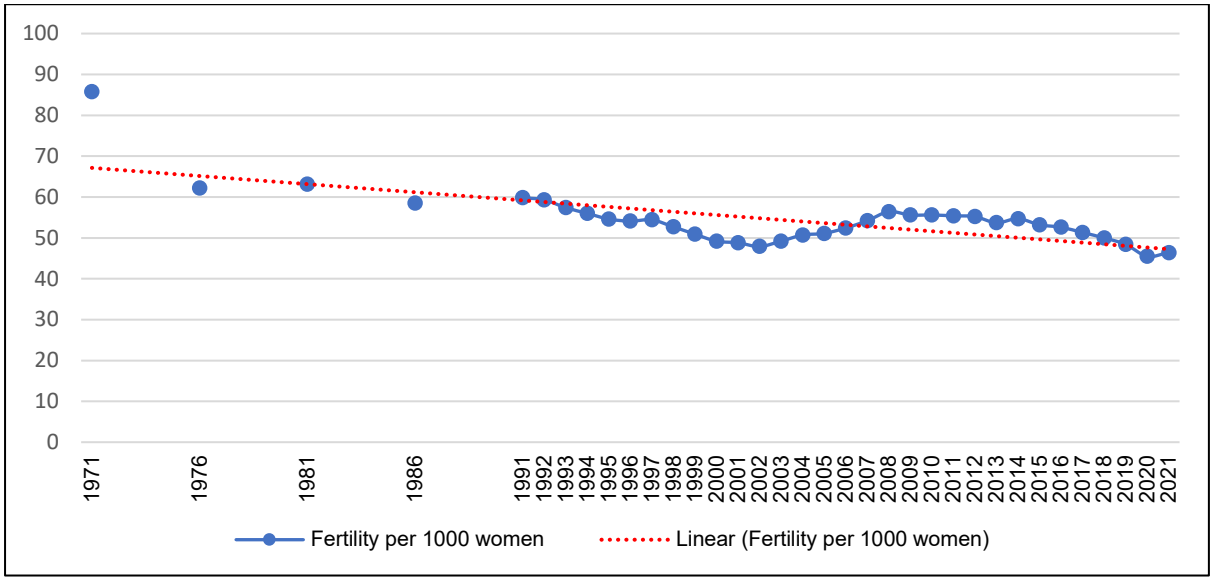
Individuals' financial, social and personal situations are key considerations when deciding on family size. There is, additionally, evidence of attitudinal shifts – and appropriate housing (e.g. a room for each child) at play.

When asked what could be better, and make it easier, for people to have the number of children they want, the analysis revealed three major categories of enablers:

- Rapid increases in energy and food prices were mentioned extensively in discussions. Being financially better off was most frequently identified as an enabler to have (more) children. This was most strongly expressed by those in lower socio-economic groups and with no children.
- Participants discussed how an increase in early learning and childcare provision would also enable people to have children, as childcare was seen as a great expense, especially among those who were already parents.
- Housing costs were mentioned as a deterrent to starting a family. An increase in social housing and a consequent reduction in waiting lists to access housing was viewed by some focus group participants as a positive enabler.
- Workplace adjustments and more flexibility around childcare and work-life balance were identified as key elements to help people with their family planning.

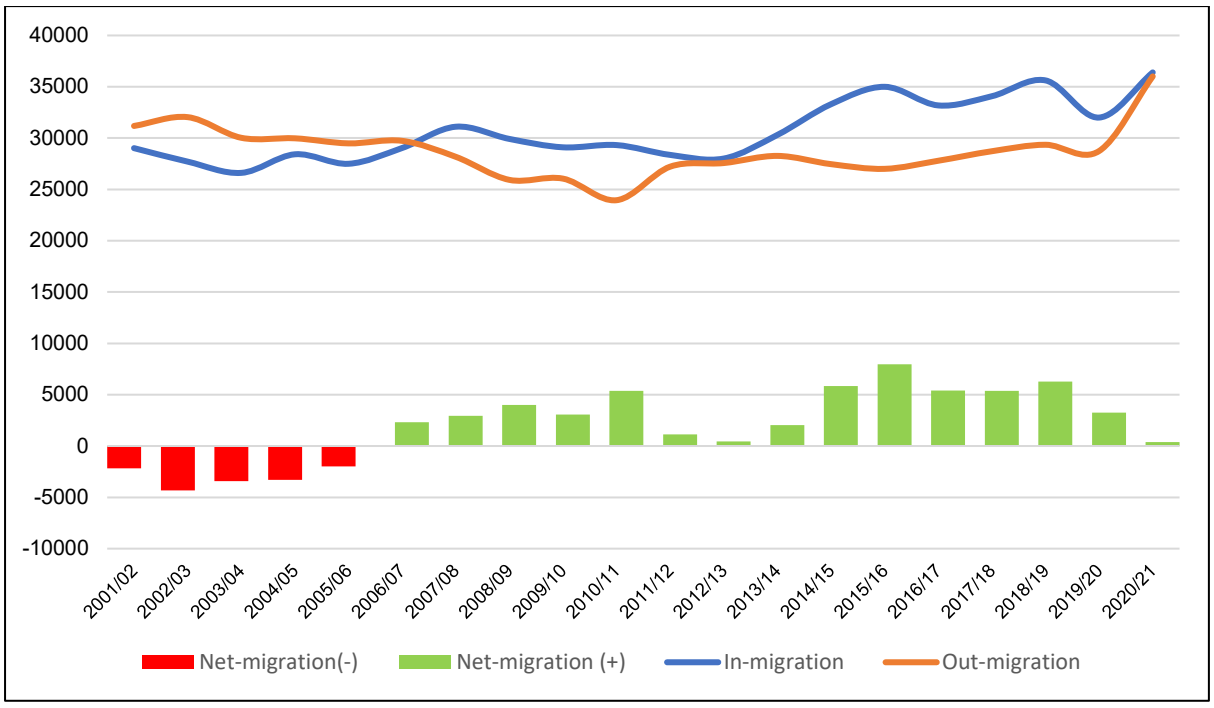
Scotland's fertility rate has broadly declined since the 1990s, and as mentioned above, the ideal family size reported among members of the public appears to have also decreased over time.

Chart 6: Fertility per 1000 women



Source: Fertility rates in Scotland 1971-2021

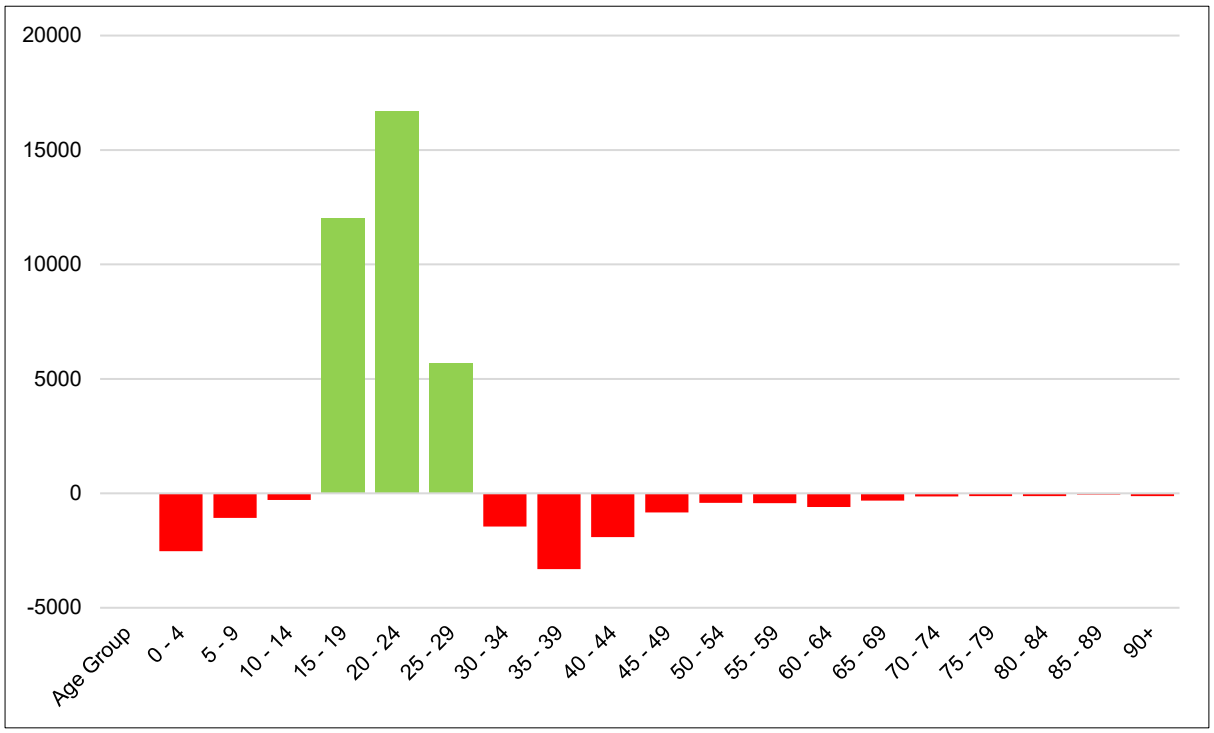
Chart 7: Glasgow Total in-migration, out-migration and net difference 2001/02-2020/21



Source: NRS Migration to and from administrative areas, 2020-21

Over a period of approximately 2 decades the total net migration picture has changed from one of net loss in the early noughties to net gain from 2007 onwards. This has come about by both a decline in out-migration and an increase in in-migration. This was principally due to an increase in overseas migrants and to a lesser extent, immigration from the rest of the UK. Out-migration has continued with more people leaving Glasgow for other parts of Scotland than in-migrate. The sudden uptick in out-migration in 2021 may be related to Covid-19.

Chart 8: Total Glasgow net migration by age group, 2015/16-2020/21



Source: NRS Total net migration by council area, by age group and sex, 2020/21

The growth in net migration into Glasgow over the last five years has been driven by increases in working age people coming to Glasgow. However, in the last couple of years there has been a sharp decline in inward migration to Glasgow in this age group. Nevertheless, there was net inward migration in this age group of almost 1800 people in 2020/21.

Glasgow experiences an influx of younger people aged 15 – 29 potentially drawn by employment, education and lifestyle choices. A smaller spike of negative growth is noted with a net loss the 30 – 49 age group of people leaving Glasgow. This could potentially be attributed to parents/ would-be parents/ young professionals leaving motivated by housing or education outcomes not available within Glasgow. Evidence of this may be indicated by the smaller 'early' spike in negative growth within the 0 - 9-year-old age group presumably as a consequence of a percentage of the 30 – 49 age group having young children.

Households

Within Glasgow the projected change in household composition may see a significant rise in households comprised of single adults – amounting to 45% by 2028. Prevailing trends include uncertainty regarding future population growth[6]. It is likely that the trend for more - smaller households, including more people living alone, and an ageing population will continue.

[6] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/stats-at-a-glance/registrar-generals-annual-review/2022

There were in 2018, 128,264 single adult households, 78,888 two-adults households, 21,401 single adult family households and 64,066 other family households.

Chart 9: Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2021

	2001	2021	Percentage change
Population	578,710	635,130	9.7%
Households	271,968	300,340	10.4%
No. of dwellings	288,462	322,238	11.7%

Source: NRS Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2021

Housing Stock, Type and Tenure

The size and condition of the housing stock is evolving. More information on the condition of the City's housing stock can be found at Scottish House Condition Survey.

Change is affected by a number of factors including completion rates for new dwellings (private and affordable), grants available for refurbishments, the incidence of holiday and second homes take-up, conversions and intensification of existing dwellings to produce additional stock.

Housing stock can also be removed through demolitions and inhabitability. In this regard, the city's ongoing affordable housing programme is at the forefront of this change process. More information on affordable and private housing delivery can be found at Glasgow's Housing Strategy and Housing Land Audit.

Housing Tenure

Notable change in household tenure[7] has occurred in Glasgow with concomitant effects on housing affordability and the range of housing types being delivered. In 2017-19, social rented household tenure share had fallen to 35%, private rented tenure had risen to 19% and owner-occupied tenure had increased to 45%.

Chart 10: Housing Tenure

Tenure	2017-19
Private (mortgaged)	26%
Private (owned outright)	21%
Private rented	15%
Vacant (private and 2nd homes)	3%
Housing Association	34%
Other incl. local authority	1%

Source: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/documents/

[7] https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-statistics-stock-by-tenure/

Chart 11: Housing Types-Glasgow and Scotland

Accommodation Type	% of all stock Glasgow 2017-19	% of all stock Scotland 2017-19
Detached	3.8	21.5
Semi-detached	11.1	19.7
Terrace	12.1	20.5
Flat	72.6	37.7
Not known	0.4	0.7

Source: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/documents/

Glasgow's housing stock largely consists of flatted accommodation. The majority of housing stock consists of smaller accommodation with 69.1% of properties falling with the Council Tax A-C banding[8].

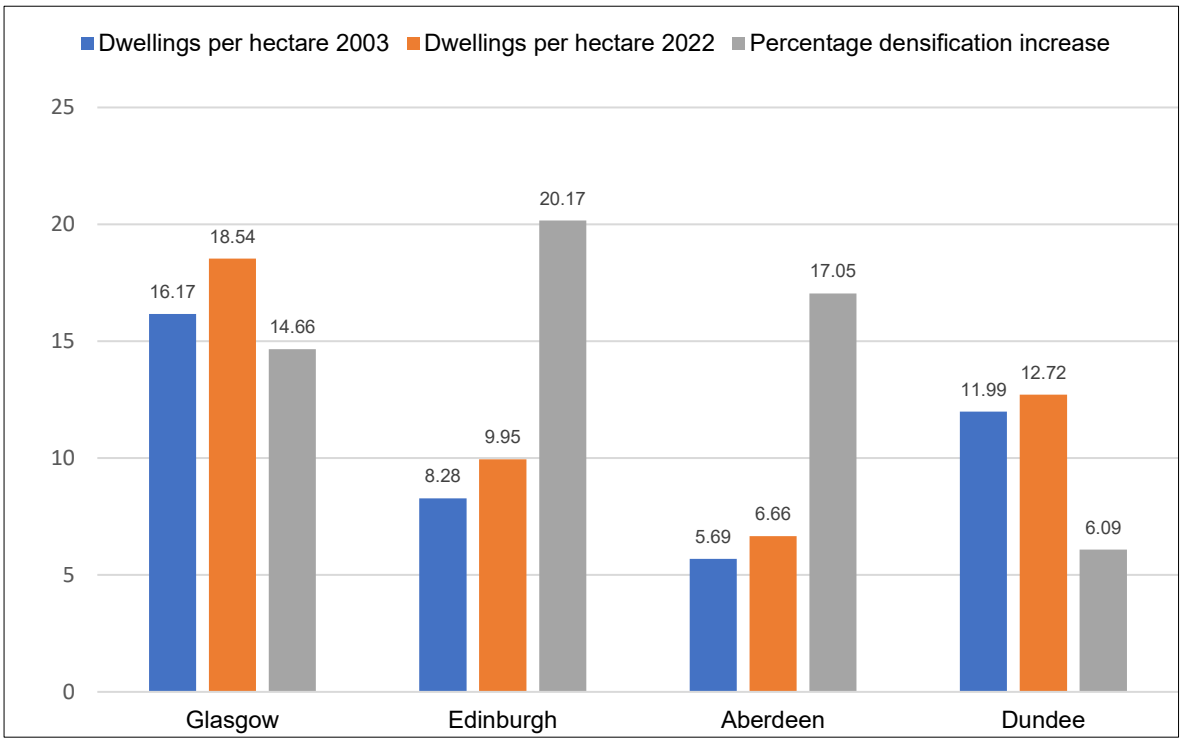
The mix of market and affordable housing being delivered across the city varies greatly according to location with certain housing sub-market areas more favoured for market housing than others. As such, providing choice in the range of housing types and tenures can be challenging in certain areas of the city.

Key trends in the supply of housing within Glasgow include:

- That traditionally, market housing completions have run at a higher rate than contributions from affordable housing completions;
- That market housing completion figures are more volatile and affected by conditions in the macro economy more directly than affordable housing completions; and
- That as a percentage of total completions, the contribution from affordable housing has risen from around 20% in 1981/82 to around 40% in 2017/18.

[8] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/glasgow-city-council-profile.html#Dwellings

Chart 12: Housing Density-Scottish cities



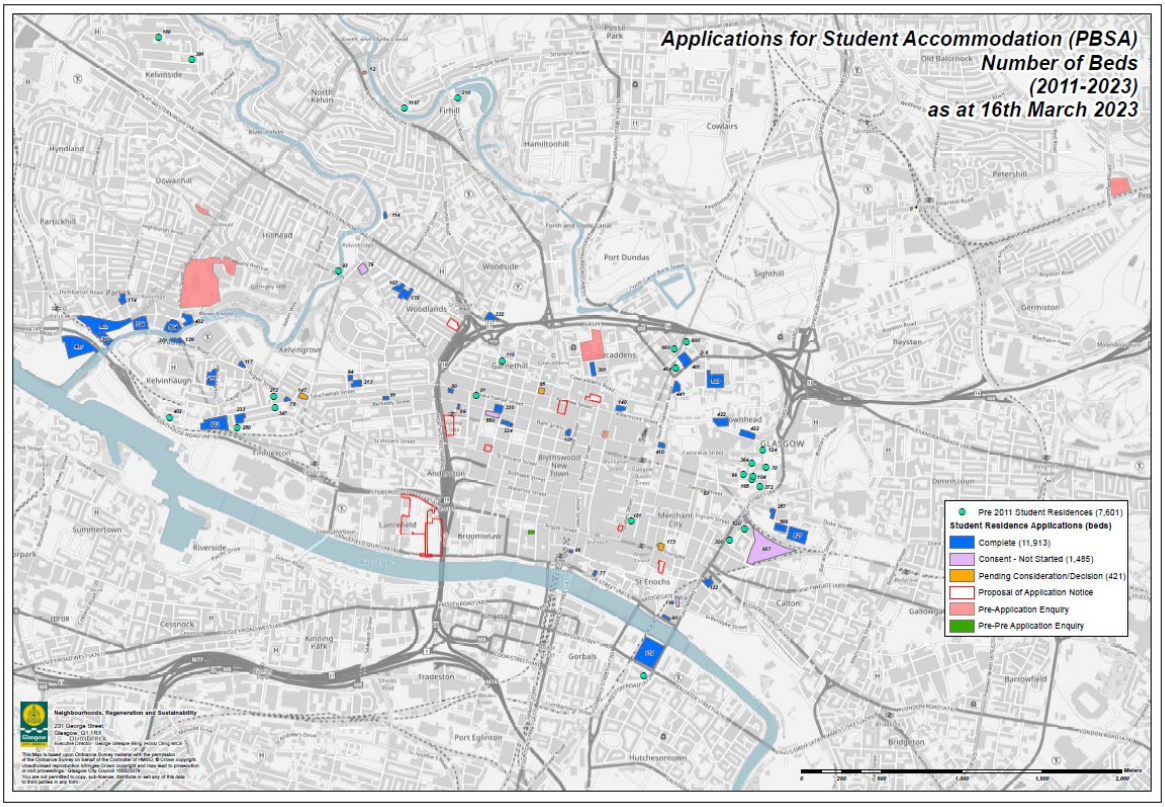
Source: https://statistics.gov.scot/ Dwellings per Hectare

A number of significant housing developments continue to be delivered within the city's *Transformational Regeneration Areas* including at Sighthill, Maryhill, Laurieston, Gallowgate and Pollokshaws. Within these areas, concentrations of multiple deprivation can be found in Glasgow and projects have a key aim of restructuring the physical configuration and social conditions of these places. All have been masterplanned and ensure access to community facilities, and improved connectivity in addition to a wider range of housing types and tenures. Other place-responsive developments are being delivered through Glasgow Gateway in the East End.

By increasing the density of local areas, the sustainability of these areas can be improved by reutilising legacy infrastructure, redeveloping vacant and derelict land, increasing the viability of public transport and local services and retailing, and through improvements to the physical fabric engage in placemending.

Over the last number of years, a considerable number of student dwellings have been completed or are under construction. A large proportion of this new accommodation is highly concentrated within particular parts of the city. The stock of student dwellings – Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) has increased to circa 19,500 units. To which a further 1,485 units were consented but not started as at March 2023. A further 421 units were in the planning system pending determination. The increase in PBSA stock may 'free-up' stock for general rental occupation.

Chart 13: Applications for PBSA (2011-23)



Source: GCC

The location of new homes in Glasgow remains distinctly focussed on Previously Developed Land[9] with around 80-90% of all completions on brownfield land each year (2015-20). Including the forecast delivery of new homes, it is anticipated that while completions on both brownfield and greenfield sites are projected to increase significantly over the next few years, the proportion of them built on brownfield land is likely to remain high. Between 2015 – 2020, excluding sites with less than 4 units, 5,746 private units have been completed or are under construction, and 5,279 affordable housing units have been completed or are under construction[10].

Supporting Facilities / Social Infrastructure

The location of key publicly accessible assets - cultural, recreational, and social facilities etc. are important for local populations in meeting basic shopping, health, schooling, leisure, cultural and recreational opportunities, and locations facilitating community engagement and access to information/ internet. The ability to access a range of frequently used services without driving is known as the 20 Minute Neighbourhood principle.

[9] Vacant and Derelict Land Survey.

[10] www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=17603&p=0

Beyond the local area, each community is supported by a series of networks including sustainable transport routes, waste and recycling, digital connectivity, utilities and energy supply which goes beyond the 20 Minute Neighbourhood concept but are also necessary in maintaining sustainable communities.

Work Force

Overall, there were 322,000[11] people aged 16 and over in Glasgow City who were employed in the year ending June 2023. Around 15,000 people aged 16 and over in Glasgow City were unemployed in the year ending June 2023. This is a rate of 4.4%. Unemployed people are those without jobs who are actively seeking work and available to take up a job.

Some jobless people may not seek work or be able to work for various reasons, such as retirement, sickness, or study, and are called "economically inactive". Around 108,000 people or 25.0% of the population aged 16 to 64 years in Glasgow City were economically inactive in the year ending June 2023. Nomis produced the following breakdown for economic inactivity for Oct 2022 – Sep 2023:

Chart 14: Percentage economically inactive Glasgow vs Scotland

	Glasgow	Scotland
Student	30.2%	24.9%
Looking after family/home	20.4%	16.6%
Temporary sick	-	2.6%
Long-term sick	32.3%	31.7%
Retired	6.3%	14%
Other	10.5%	9.9%

Source: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157420/report.aspx#tabeinact

The above data relates to the number jobs undertaken by Glaswegian's. The number of jobs located within Glasgow is larger with 431,000 jobs recorded in 2022[12]. (69% full-time and 31% part-time).

Employment Land - Land Supply

There was 92.76 hectares of available land in Glasgow across 60 sites at 31 March 2023. This is less than in the past and has been reducing since City Development Plan adoption in March 2017. If the reduction in the industrial land supply continues at the rate that it has over the past 10 years, without additional sites being identified, either in new locations, or via the re-development of existing buildings and plots, then it would become depleted during the next Development Plan period.

[11] https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/labourmarketlocal/S12000049/

[12] https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157420/report.aspx#tabeinact

Most of the land supply comprised sites of under 1 hectare (57%), a further 38% were sites of 1 to 4 hectares and there were only three sites of over 4 hectares in the supply, two of which have permission for alternative uses.

The land supply is not distributed evenly across the city. Eight of the 23 wards have no recognised land available for business and industry uses. Of the wards south of the Clyde (1 to 8) only ward 5 Govan had more than 4 hectares of land supply, likewise only ward 16 Canal, in the north and west of the city (wards 10-16 and 23) had more than 4 hectares of land. The east of the city (ward 9 and wards 17 to 22) had four wards with more than 4 hectares of land available.

Over the past decade 65.05 hectares of land has been taken up for business or industry purposes creating 572,506 square metres of new floorspace. This is a significant scale of land but is a relative reduction compared with the decade before (112.95ha / 790,535sqm). While this may reflect the poorer economic conditions over the past decade, it could also be a symptom of the smaller supply of land identified for new industrial and business uses in the City Development Plan. Recent spikes in demand for large-scale storage and distribution uses have had the largest impact on reducing the supply in recent years.

The success of the West of Scotland Science Park (WOSSP), as an example of the benefits of developing a greenfield location, are now well established and while not the major component of land take-up, greenfield locations have nevertheless continued to play a role in attracting and growing the business base across Glasgow. There is now very little greenfield marketable supply available (<10 hectares).

Around 40% of the land removed from the supply over the past decade has been for non-industrial uses, including for example, the development of Darnley Mains for housing.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Digital Communications, Culture, Tourism and Heritage Assets, Community Facilities, Play and Recreation spaces, and Industrial Locations Review.

Pressures and Trends

- *Glasgow's population has reached circa 635,130 (2021) after growing continuously since 2007. However, more recent NRS national projections that include a national fall in population from 2027 onwards (based on the mid-2020 population estimates) may impact Glasgow's ability to maintain population growth.*

- *Glasgow's population growth has been highly dependent on net in-migration since 2007 principally though overseas migration and to a lesser extent,*

through UK inward migration. This picture changed in 2021, with a spike in out-migration which may be linked to Covid. It is too soon to know if this is a temporary phenomenon.

- *Glasgow's population is contracting at both ends of the age distribution range with the working-age majority increasing.*

- *Glasgow's population change is uneven. At a ward level, forecasts to 2028 suggest Glasgow North-West and Glasgow North-East may experience population growth. Glasgow South may experience overall population decline. Key wards such as Anderston/City/Yorkhill and Calton are driving growth despite decline elsewhere. Both these wards have seen significant housing development from the private sector and public sector regeneration. At the ward level, growth is uneven and can be affected by individual large-scale planning consents.*

- *Glasgow's birth-rate continues to decline with recent surveys at a Scottish level identifying housing affordability, child-care costs, and workplace flexibility concerns as key drivers.*

- *Glasgow is the location for circa 430,000 jobs and a relatively high job density of 1.06. However, the number of Glaswegian's in employment is lower at circa 322,000. Of those aged between 16-64, in 2023, 4.4% were unemployed and another 25% were classified as economically inactive with circa one third of those termed as long-term sick.*

- *It may prove difficult to maintain the current size of the working-age population as the current 16–64-year-old 'bulge' cannot be replaced solely by endogenous growth. It will be necessary in maintaining the workforce size, that Glasgow continues to attract a large number of younger potential workers drawn to the city by education, employment, housing and lifestyle opportunities from elsewhere.*

- *Between 2001 – 2021, the number of households has grown in number and declined in average size. By 2028, circa 45% of households may be comprised of single adults living alone.*

- *Between 2001 – 2021, Glasgow's housing stock has grown by circa 12% with flatted accommodation accounting for circa 72% of housing.*

- *With regards to the marketable economic land supply, Glasgow has experienced a long-term overall decline in supply and the 5 years Employment Land Supply – the differential between trend uptake and trend supply, has also fallen.*

SEA Objectives - Table

Topic	SEA Objectives
Population	To avoid population decline in furtherance of maintaining sustainable communities and protecting the viability of local services and economies.
	To encourage in-migration through providing a range of employment, educational, leisure / entertainment and housing opportunities.
	To facilitate placemaking (placemending) through housing led regeneration that provides quality of life benefits to residents and neighbourhoods in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places.
	To provide a range of housing sizes, types and tenures available to communities.
	To maintain a supply of land suitable for housing and employment uses.

Human Health & Wellbeing

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Health and Wellbeing)

Baseline conditions

Life Expectancy

Glaswegians continue to have considerably shorter life expectancy than Scots overall[13]. Life expectancy in Glasgow city is 73.0 (±0.3) years for males and 78.0 (±0.3) years for females. The trends in life expectancy are also important with life expectancy improvements having stalled in recent years and in the most deprived parts of Glasgow life expectancy has started to fall[14].

The three leading groups of causes of ill-health and early death in Glasgow are cancers, cardiovascular diseases (heart and lung disease) and substance use (drug abuse and acute intoxication) related deaths[15]. These are closely associated with key health - related issues for the city: smoking, alcohol, drugs, diet, physical activity and obesity. None of these factors can be seen in isolation but relate to many other aspects of life in the city.

Obesity rates have risen over the last 10 years in Greater Glasgow with just over a quarter of the adults in Greater Glasgow being obese and approximately two-thirds being defined as overweight (BMI = 25+). Damaging behaviours are, in the main, more common in the more deprived areas of the city. This is particularly notable for smoking, alcohol and drug related harm.

Suicide is the leading cause of death in Scotland among 15-34-year-olds since the early 1990s[16]. Since 2015 the rate of male suicide has increased in both the most and least deprived areas of Glasgow[17].

Deprivation

In 2022 circa 28% of Glaswegians lived in areas classified as being of the 10% decile most deprived in Scotland; and circa 43% of Glasgow's residents – circa

[13] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/life-expectancy-in-scotland/19-21/life-expectancy-19-21-report.pdf

[14] https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/1083_changing_mortality_rates_in_scotland_and_the_uk_an_updated_summary

[15] https://www.scotpho.org.uk/media/2093/2021-09-21-scottishburdenofdisease-glasgow-city.pdf

[16] https://www.scotpho.org.uk/health-wellbeing-anddisease/suicide/key-points/

[17] Walsh, D (Glasgow Centre for Population Health). Analysis of National Records of Scotland data.

275,300 people - resided in the 20% quintile of most deprived areas in Scotland. In contrast, only 5.7% of the population lived in areas classified as being in the 10% least deprived areas in Scotland[18]. Levels of relative deprivation in Glasgow, when compared to the rest of Scotland, have reduced over recent years and the proportion of Glaswegians in the most deprived quintile has reduced over the last two decades.[19]

It should be noted that deprivation and poverty are disproportionately

experienced by various groups, including children, lone parents, minority ethnic groups, and disabled people. In March 2020 it was estimated by Glasgow City Council that over 36,000 children were living in poverty in the city.

Chart 15: The ten most deprived (10%) Data Zones in Glasgow – General ranking (2022)

Data Zone	Data Zone Name	Rank	Decile
S01010245	Carntyne West and Haghill - 04	2	≤ 10%
S01010122	North Barlanark and Easterhouse South - 05	5	≤ 10%
S01010323	Possil Park - 01	12	≤ 10%
S01010326	Possil Park - 04	14	≤ 10%
S01009975	Glenwood South - 03	15	≤ 10%
S01010114	Garthamlock, Auchinlea and Gartloch - 02	16	≤ 10%
S01010207	Petershill - 05	18	≤ 10%
S01010362	Wyndford - 05	21	≤ 10%
S01010138	Shettleston North - 02	24	≤ 10%
S01009977	Glenwood South - 05	27	≤ 10%

Source: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020v2-data-zone-look-up/

Chart 16: The ten most deprived (10%) Data Zones in Glasgow – Health Domain (2022)

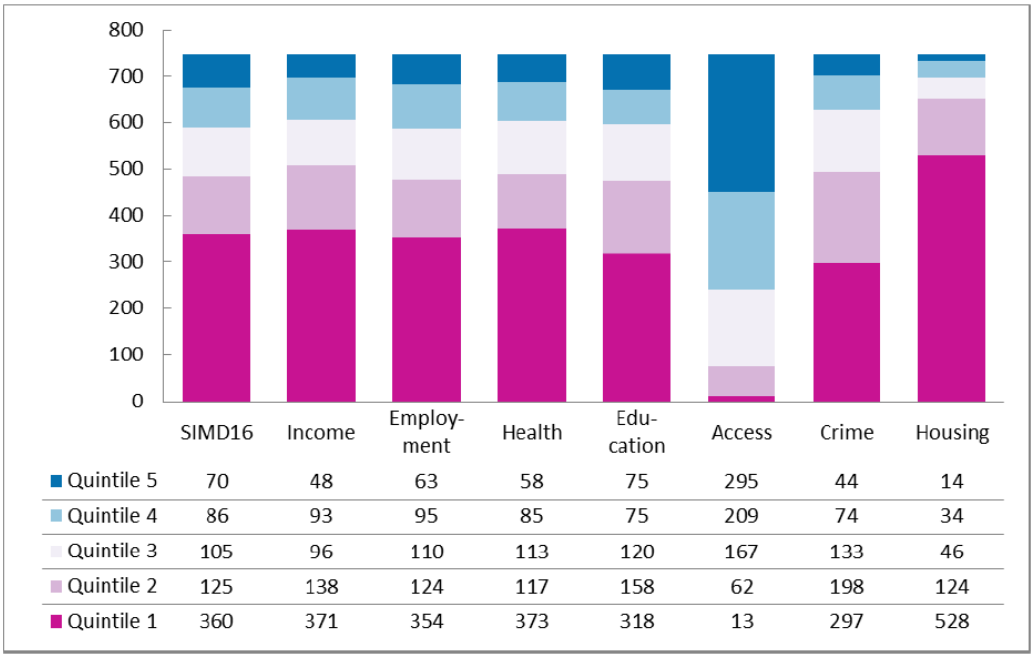
Data Zone	Data Zone Name	Rank	Decile
S01010323	Possil Park - 01	1	≤ 10%
S01010245	Carntyne West and Haghill - 04	3	≤ 10%
S01010138	Shettleston North - 02	5	≤ 10%
S01009980	Glenwood North - 01	7	≤ 10%
S01010312	Keppochhill - 04	8	≤ 10%
S01010122	North Barlanark and Easterhouse South - 05	9	≤ 10%
S01010055	Parkhead West and Barrowfield - 07	10	≤ 10%
S01010114	Garthamlock, Auchinlea and Gartloch - 02	13	≤ 10%
S01010111	Central Easterhouse - 02	14	≤ 10%
S01010495	Drumchapel North - 05	15	≤ 10%

Source: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020v2-data-zone-look-up/

[18] https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

[19] https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/996_health_in_a_changing_city_glasgow_2021?&&aq=health+in+a+changing

Chart 17: Data Zone distribution of quintiles by SIMD domains in Glasgow



	SIMD16	Income	Employ-ment	Health	Edu-cation	Access	Crime	Housing
Quintile 5	70	48	63	58	75	295	44	14
Quintile 4	86	93	95	85	75	209	74	34
Quintile 3	105	96	110	113	120	167	133	46
Quintile 2	125	138	124	117	158	62	198	124
Quintile 1	360	371	354	373	318	13	297	528

Source: www2.gov.scot/Topics

Health Characteristics

'Healthy life' expectancy (HLE) is an estimate of the average number of years a person from a particular place is likely to spend in good health. In Glasgow, female healthy life expectancy is 57.4 years and for men is 56 years[20].

There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the contributory causes of poor health and wellbeing are, in part, linked to the quality of the built environment as cited in the 2021 GCPH published Changing urban context. Indicators including rates of smoking, drinking and dietary health can be correlated with environmental indicators such as proximity to vacant land, dereliction, poor quality openspace, and antisocial behaviour, combined with sub-standard amenities, shops and housing. The connection between urban deprivation and poor built environment; and both physical and mental health inequalities is helping to inform how the city seeks to manage change[21].

Moreover, mental health inequalities are a significant and aggravating issue for the city[22]. Loneliness and social isolation, anxiety and depression can have a powerful negative effect on health, well-being and life chances and are manifest in recorded

20 https://www.understandingglasgow.com/indicators/health/trends/male_healthy_life_expectancy/scottish_cities/males#:~:text=In%20Glasgow%2C%20female%20healthy%20life,for%20men%20(56%20years).&text=Healthy%20life%20expectancy%20(HLE)%20is,to%20spend%20in%20good%20health.

21 Glasgow Centre for Population Health

22 Scottish Household Survey 2018 – Glasgow

self-esteem surveys[23]. People from poorer backgrounds and districts generally suffer more from poorer health[24].

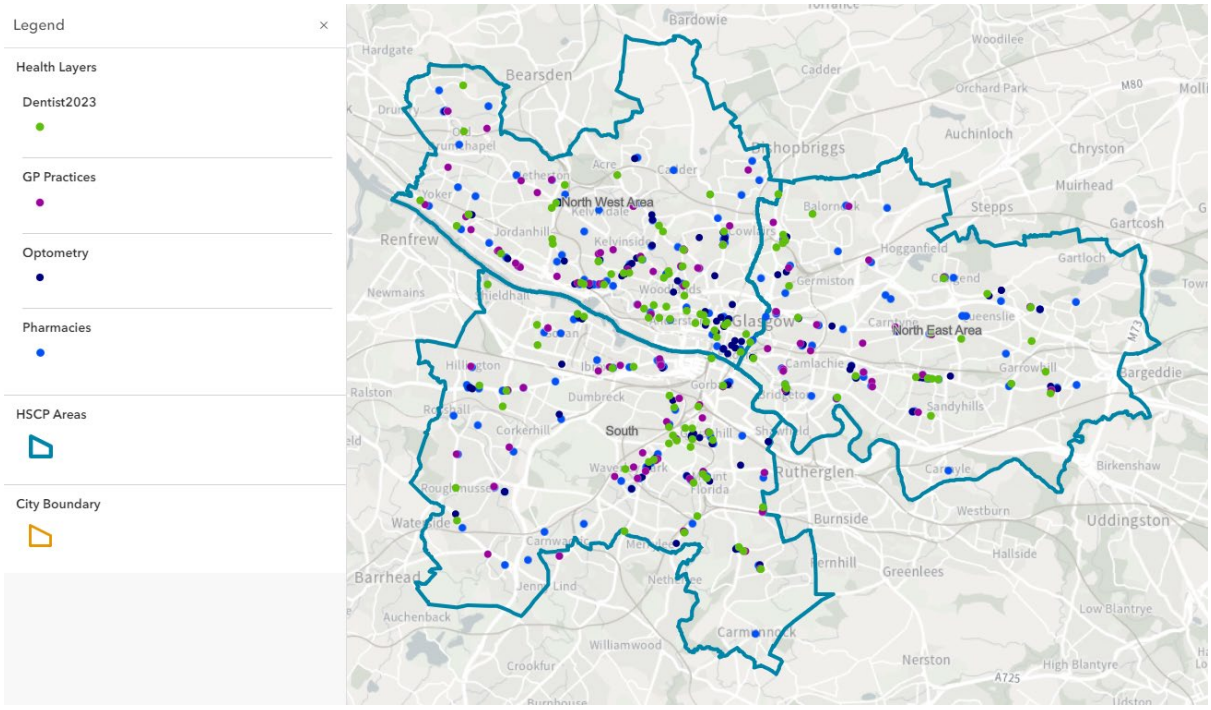
The numbers of adults participating in physical activity exhibits clear stratification across a number of socio-cultural indicators such as educational attainment and SIMD areas with less physical activity being undertaken by residents of more deprived areas and lower educational attainment[25]. Levels of physical activity among adolescents are particularly low – with less than 20% meeting the guideline PA for their age[26]. Despite this, it is estimated that six in every ten adults (62%) in Glasgow achieve the recommended weekly levels of moderate / vigorous physical activity[27].

A decadal shift in the types of recreational activities being pursued has been reported in survey results[28] with a decline in traditional sporting related activities such as football, golf, snooker, bowls and dancing and a rise in participation in fitness related activities such as walking and running, cycling, swimming and attending gyms[29].

[23] Glasgow Health and Inequality Commission
[24] Glasgow: Health in a Changing City
[25] Glasgow Centre for Population Health
[26] https://www.activehealthykidsscotland.co.uk/
[27] https://www.understandingglasgow.com/indicators/lifestyle/overview
[28] Scottish Household Survey 2018 – Glasgow.
[29] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-2021-telephone-survey-key-findings/documents/

Medical Facilities

Chart 18: shows the distribution of all primary healthcare facilities (including GP practices, pharmacies, dentists and optometrists).



Source: GCC

Practice List Sizes

There is national evidence in relation to the current challenges facing General Practice in Scotland indicating the following:[30]

- Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GGC) has 17 fewer GP practices in 2023 than it did a decade ago – reduced from 247 practices in 2012 to 230 practices in 2023.
- The number of patients per full time GP in GGC has increased by 15% from 1547 in 2013 to 1783 in 2022.
- Practice list sizes have increased in most of Scotland, with the practice population of GGC increasing overall by 5.58% in the last five years (2018-23). However, some practices have seen a much greater increase of up to 150%.
- 9% of practices in GGC have formally closed their lists to new patients.

Relevant data for Glasgow can be viewed on the Public Health Scotland website. Average practice list sizes are very similar across Glasgow City at between 4,600 and 4,800 persons. Glasgow City has seen the largest increase in patient lists in

[30] Source: BMA, May 2023 https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/gp-practices/funding-and-contracts/the-sustainability-crisis-in-gp-practice-in-scotland.

NHSGGC since 2014. Quarterly list size reports produced by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (NHSGGC) Primary Care Services show steady increases in list size across all three sectors of the city. The increase in patient lists for NHSGGC as a whole over the last 10 years was 6.75%, and list sizes in Glasgow NW, NE and South sectors grew by 9.5%, 6.3% and 0.1% respectively between 2014 and 2023. However, some GP cluster areas are experiencing much larger increases of up to 61.1%, as highlighted in Chart 20, and, if this continues, it may have an impact on the size and amount of GP practices required to continue to provide adequate healthcare provision in some areas of the city.

Chart 19: Changes in Patient List Sizes by GP Cluster Area in Glasgow City

GLASGOW CITY GP CLUSTER AREAS	Number of Practices	Total List Size Jan 2014	Total List Size Oct 2023	% List Size Change
NORTH WEST				
DUMBARTON ROAD CORRIDOR	7	50,607	82,492	45.6
GREAT WESTERN	8	32,680	36,013	4.2
HYNDLAND & WEST END	9	50,320	54,665	4.8
MARYHILL & WOODSIDE	10	45,289	52,484	14.1
CLUSTER A (KELVINGROVE)	6	25,034	25,373	0.6
POSSILPARK & MILTON	6	18,325	19,179	1.4
YOKER & DRUMCHAPEL	6	21,500	22,570	1.8
TOTAL: NORTH WEST GP CLUSTER AREAS	**52**	**243,755**	**292,776**	**9.5**
NORTH EAST				
BAILLIESTON & SHETTLESTON	5	39,683	43,565	7.8
BRIDGETON	10	24,878	22,287	-2.6
DENNISTOUN	4	18,044	23,704	14.2
EASTERHOUSE & RUCHAZIE	4	23,956	25,286	3.3
PARKHEAD & CRANHILL	8	32,016	33,300	1.6
SPRINGBURN	8	38,117	38,187	0.1
TOWNHEAD	2	22,920	35,148	61.1
TOTAL: NORTH WEST GP CLUSTER AREAS	**41**	**199,614**	**221,477**	**6.3**
SOUTH				
BLUE	6	30,315	30,758	0.7
GREEN	5	37,753	37,782	0.1
GREY	9	46,819	47,171	0.4
LILAC	7	38,855	39,129	0.4
PINK	8	50,428	50,877	0.6
RED	6	25,201	24,693	-0.8
YELLOW	8	43,553	42,848	-0.9
TOTAL: SOUTH GP CLUSTER AREAS	**49**	**272,924**	**273,258**	**0.1**

KEY:	
	Decrease
	Increase of between 0 to 5%
	Increase of between 6-10%
	Increase of over 10%

Source: NHSGGC

Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP) has produced a draft report 'New Housing Developments: Options for Increasing GP Capacity' (May 2023) which highlights that there is currently no automatic funding provision for healthcare infrastructure to service the additional population created by new housing developments in Glasgow and that this is affecting GP practice sustainability due to capacity issues in some parts of the City.

Estimating the impact of planned housing developments on GP Practice populations

Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP) has produced a draft report 'New Housing Developments: Options for Increasing GP Capacity' (May 2023)

which highlights that there is currently no automatic funding provision for healthcare infrastructure to service the additional population created by new housing developments in Glasgow and that this is affecting GP practice sustainability due to capacity issues in some parts of the City.

The report refers to the Glasgow City Council Housing Land Audit March 2022 which illustrates housing developments underway or with consent, in addition to potential developments over the seven years from 2022-2029. It highlights the areas of the city with the largest number of new housing developments, and where practices will potentially be affected.

Chart 20: GP Practice Areas Potentially Affected by New Housing Developments in Glasgow City Sectors (2022-29)

NW Sector	NE Sector	South Sector
Possilpark	Bridgeton	Darnley
Milton	Dalmarnock	Pollokshields
Woodside	Easterhouse	Cathcart
Maryhill	Baillieston	Gorbals
Jordanhill	Robroyston	Tradeston
	Sighthill	
	Springburn	
	City Centre	

Source: GCHSCP

Public Health Scotland (PHS) produced a similar report in January 2021: 'Estimating the impact of planned housing developments on GP Practice populations in Glasgow City – Planned Builds 2020/21 – 2025/26'.

Whilst the HSCP and PHS reports are helpful to provide a general indication of potential capacity issues associated with new housing developments in specific locations, they do not consider other factors which may affect future population numbers and the consequential impact on GP capacities, such as:

- The reports refer to potential site capacity, not actual units built to date. The Housing Land Audit is published on an annual basis as the city's housing land supply and housing delivery is dynamic; and the more recent Housing Land Audit data 2023 describes a lower 7-year programme for the city than in 2022.
- Some housing developments may provide newer or smaller/larger accommodation for existing residents who already live in the area rather than new residents.
- The reports do not consider whether other existing GP practices nearby can accommodate projected increases in population in each cluster area.

It should be noted the impact of new housing development on other primary healthcare services (e.g. dentists, pharmacies) as capacity information is not available.

A study produced by LIST Public Health Scotland in Jan 2021 *'Estimating the impact of planned housing developments on GP practice populations in Glasgow City' 2020/21 – 2025/26* - based on new housing completions, will help identify areas of potential growth in list sizes. This data can be overlaid against potential future sites to help identify cumulative impacts.

Green Networks

Glasgow provides a range of green spaces which provide opportunities to deliver nature-based solutions which can: reduce health inequalities, support community activity, and provide free access to recreation. Management of this open green space aims to balance the need to safeguard the heritage aspects of parkland; ensure parks and green spaces are fit for today's community use. Glasgow has more than 3,500 hectares of greenspace. This open space network includes 5 city parks, 12 district parks and 74 local parks in addition to 1,029 hectares of woodland, 233 play areas, 32 allotments and 32 cemeteries[31].

Open Space Strategy

The Council has adopted a number of strategies to encourage out-door activities including an Open Space Strategy. This multi-functional open space document brings together all types of PAN 65 space and the wide range of environmental benefits these spaces deliver - not least to health and wellbeing, by aid of a comprehensive audit, and assessment of the quality of the most publicly usable categories of open space (public parks & gardens and amenity residential space >0.3 ha) across the City to provide the basis for the development of Open Space Standards; part of a process that will inform current and future open space needs. The Glasgow Food Growing Strategy provides another example of where land-use policy can help deliver positive health outcomes.

The accessibility, quality and quantity standards set a framework for delivering access to a minimum amount of good quality, well-located open space for people in Glasgow and will inform the SEA assessment.

Active Travel Networks

Routes designated as 'Core Paths' are protected in a similar way to Rights of Way. The aim is to provide a network of safe and unobstructed routes throughout the city, linking people to local facilities, visitor attractions and the wider countryside, and supporting healthy lifestyles through active travel and outdoor recreation. In 2023 the network extended to circa 295 kms.

[31] A Vision for Glasgow's parks and greenspaces 2019

Not every core path is suitable for all types of use; however, within Glasgow, the majority of use is by walkers and cyclists, although the core paths network also includes routes suitable for horse-riders, canoeists, kayakers and other users[32].

Glasgow's Strategic Plan for Cycling 2016-2025 identifies key actions in promoting cycling. Construction of the Connect2 route, between the West End and the City Centre and new cycle routes in the East End, and a new route from the City Centre to Pollokshields (South West City Way) have been delivered; South City Way (Queens Park to City Centre) is currently under construction.

Cycling orientated sports facilities have also been built, including the Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome at Parkhead in 2012, the Cathkin Braes international mountain bike course in 2014, and an international standard BMX course at Knightswood in 2019.

The Glasgow Cycle Network has grown considerably in recent years, (this includes the National Cycle Network and other strategic routes, commuter routes in parks and open spaces, signed 'quiet ways' and local routes, etc).

Other aspects affecting human health that fall under the domain of spatial planning will be assessed in different chapters of the Baseline including:

- Quality housing, quality places, local facilities;
- employment opportunities;
- safety from traffic and crime; and
- protection of amenity – noise, vibration, air quality etc.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Community Facilities, Health and Social Care Services, Blue and Green Infrastructure, and Sustainable Transport.

Pressures and Trends

- Glaswegians continue to have shorter life expectancy than Scots overall with life expectancy in Glasgow is 73.0 (±0.3) years for males and 78.0 (±0.3) years for females.

- The trend in life expectancy improvements has stalled in recent years and in the most deprived parts of Glasgow life expectancy has started to fall.

[32] https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/corepaths

- Glaswegian men and women have the lowest ‘health life’ expectancy in Scotland compared to other local authorities. In Glasgow, female healthy life expectancy 57.4 years and 56 years for men.

- The most serious health problems in the Greater Glasgow area are currently cancer, heart disease and lung disease, and substance abuse.

- Indicators including rates of smoking, drinking and dietary health can be correlated with levels of deprivation.

- Mental health inequalities are a significant issue for the city including loneliness and social isolation, anxiety and depression. Suicide is the leading cause of death in Scotland among 15-34-year-olds.

- The numbers of adults participating in physical activity exhibits clear stratification across a number of socio-cultural indicators.

- Recreational ‘team-sport’ activities such as football, golf, snooker, bowls and dancing are declining with a concomitant rise in ‘body-image’ participation in fitness related activities such as walking and running, cycling, swimming and attending gyms.

- Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GGC) has 17 fewer GP practices in 2023 than it did a decade ago, the number of patients per full time GP in GGC has increased by 15% in 2022, practice populations of GGC have increased by 5.58% in the last five years (2018-23) and 9% of practices in GGC have formally closed their lists to new patients.

- Whilst housing reports are helpful to provide a general indication of potential GP capacity issues associated with new housing developments, they do not consider key issues such as housing removals, net population change, that some housing developments may be rehousing existing residents, or whether other GP practices nearby can accommodate projected increases in population in each cluster area.

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Human Health and Wellbeing	To provide ready access to useable public open space within adopted Open Space Standards.
	To improve the urban environment through regeneration and place-mending in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places.
	To reduce the amount of Vacant and Derelict Land.
	To provide safe and attractive active travel connections.
	To provide access to local facilities such as GP practices / dentists.
	To avoid negatively impacting on residential amenity including noise, vibration, dust, odour and light.
	To provide sports and recreational opportunities within walkable distances.

Air Quality

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Air Quality)

Baseline conditions

The Environment Act 1995 requires eight pollutants to be assessed against recognised health-based standards. The Act also requires that if an assessment by a local authority indicates that a target level for any of these pollutants is unlikely to be achieved, then the local authority must designate these areas as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) by Order. It must then take any necessary action in order to reduce relevant pollutant levels by the set date within the Air Quality Management Area.

Nitrogen Dioxide

As of 2021, Glasgow has 2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) within the city – the City Centre and Byres Rd / Dumbarton Rd. Whilst the Byres Rd / Dumbarton Rd AQMA remains in effect in respect of the annual mean objective for NO_2, continued monitoring has shown no exceedances of this objective since 2017. The 2023 Annual Progress Report therefore proposes that the Byres Rd / Dumbarton Rd AQMA be revoked in terms of this objective. An AQMA covering the area around Parkhead Cross was revoked in respect of NO_2 in 2019 after a continued period of compliance with the objective.

Particulate Matter 10 and 2.5

Despite the City Centre AQMA being declared in respect of particulate matter (PM_{10}), levels of PM_{10} recorded across the city in 2022 were satisfactory with both the daily mean and annual mean objectives being met at all monitoring locations. This continued the trend of compliance in respect of this pollutant which has been observed for several years. It should be noted that the Scottish objective for this pollutant is set at just under half that of the UK and EU limits. The city is therefore doing relatively well in this area. The Byres Rd / Dumbarton Rd AQMA for PM_{10} was revoked in 2019.

For Scottish Local Authorities particulates at $PM_{2.5}$ have now been prescribed in regulations with an annual mean objective of 10µg/m3 to be achieved by 2020. This objective was not exceeded at any monitoring location in Glasgow during 2022.

A new AQAP has been prepared and is in draft form. This draft will be reviewed and updated in consideration of the recommendations from Environmental Standards

Scotland's report on their investigation into air quality, and the updated guidance and templates arising from this. Additional information on air quality monitoring can be found here.

Dust from development activities

Emissions of dust to air can occur during the preparation of the land (e.g. demolition, land clearing, and earth moving), and during construction. Emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations being undertaken, and the weather conditions. A large proportion of the emissions result from site plant and road vehicles moving over temporary roads and open ground. If mud is allowed to get onto local roads, dust emissions can occur at some distance from the originating site. The scale of these impacts depends on the dust suppression and other mitigation measures applied.

The main air quality impacts that may arise during demolition and construction activities are:

1. dust deposition, resulting in the soiling of surfaces;
2. visible dust plumes, which are evidence of dust emissions;
3. elevated PM_{10} concentrations, as a result of dust generating activities on site;
4. an increase in concentrations of airborne particles and NO_2 due to exhaust emissions particularly from diesel powered vehicles and equipment used on site (non-road mobile machinery) and vehicles accessing the site.

City Centre Low Emission Zone

In 2018 Glasgow implemented a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) covering the city centre area.

The LEZ has been introduced in two phases, with the first phase targeting improvements in emissions arising from scheduled bus journeys through the city centre. From December 2018 the LEZ required that 20% of bus journeys through the city centre meet the Euro VI emission standard. This target was increased by 20% each year, until 100% of buses were compliant by end of December 2022.
The second phase of the LEZ received Ministerial approval and came into effect on 31 May 2022. This began a statutory one-year grace period before general enforcement began on 1 June 2023. A further year grace period for vehicles registered to residential properties within the zone means enforcement for these vehicles will begin on 1 June 2024. The Glasgow LEZ will apply to all vehicle types with the exception of motorcycles and mopeds.

The Avenues Programme

The key aim of the Avenues Programme is the creation of a seventeen street network of new, attractive routes throughout the city centre that are people-focused, encouraging active travel. Additionally, the Avenues Plus programme will see the development of a series of high-quality walking and cycling links with communities on the fringes of the city centre, featuring cycling storage hubs and programmes to encourage the use of these links, bringing health, social and environmental benefits to Glasgow.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audit – Sustainable Transport, Energy and Heat Supplies, Health and Green and Blue Infrastructure.

Pressures and Trends

- *Glasgow has implemented a City Centre Low Emission Zone (LEZ) covering all vehicles with the exception of mopeds and motorcycles, and vehicles registered to residential properties within the zone until 1 June 2024;*

- *As of 2023, with regards to NO_x, the City Centre AQMA to remain with no exceedances, and the Byres Road AQMA to be revoked;*

- *As of 2023, with regards to PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ the City Centre AQMA to remain with no exceedances;*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Air Quality	To maintain and improve air quality.
	To reduce emissions of key pollutants.
	To encourage car-free developments in areas of high public transport accessibility.

Soils

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Soils)

Baseline conditions

Soil is a vital part of a sustainable environment. It underpins a wide range of essential environmental, social and economic functions from the growth of food, to supporting forestry and controlling the quality and quantity of water flow (Dobbie et al. 2011). It can also be an important store of carbon and underpin a number of internationally important habitats in Scotland. Soil quality is defined as the ability of soil to carry out these functions (Dobbie et al. 2011).

Geology & Industrial Development

The underlying bedrock of the Lower Clyde Valley and estuary are, in part, underlain with widespread deposits of Carboniferous ages rocks, comprising cyclic sequences of mudstone, siltstone, sandstone and limestone, with coal, iron and seatstones - coal and ironstone that, over time, have been extensively mined and quarried. These rocks played a fundamental role in the industrial development and population growth of the region, providing accessible resources of coal, ironstone, oil shale and limestone as well as building stone. The igneous rocks of the area have also been quarried, mainly for aggregates used in road building.

Superficial deposits of glacial and marine, estuarine, deltaic and alluvial origin overlie these rocks across the region to varying extent and thicknesses, reflecting a range of glacial and post-glacial depositional processes (Browne and McMillan 1989). Superficial deposits across the region have been heavily exploited by excavation of brick pits and sand and gravel pits. The development of iron and steel production and subsequent heavy engineering industries in central Scotland during the 18th and 19th centuries were in large part due to the existence of these resources (Smith et al. 2023, Ch. 17, this volume). At their peak, Scottish coal fields within the Midland Valley produced approximately 44 million tonnes annually (Younger 2001).

The development of the Glasgow conurbation and its prominence as an industrial city in Scotland was based largely on the combination of the proximity of the River Clyde offering easy transport; and mineral extraction from numerous and easily accessible coal and ironstone seams of the Carboniferous geology.

Within the Glasgow boundary one consented operation for the removal of sand and gravel with landfill backfill is located within the Green Belt at Greenoakhill Quarry, Uddingston.

This industrial development across Glasgow and the wider Lower Clyde Valley and estuary, means that much of the area is now underlain by extensive former mining operations (Younger 2001).

Much of the shallow mining in the Midland Valley was carried out by partial extraction methods; bell pits; stoop and room; and longwall mining. These leave a risk of collapse of the mine workings, possible subsidence or crown hole development at the surface, depending on the depth of the workings, the thickness of coherent rock strata above the workings, and the dip of the geological strata.

Soil and Land Contamination

This industrial development across Glasgow and the wider Lower Clyde Valley and estuary has left a legacy of modified landscape and watercourses, abandoned mines, infilled quarries, industrial waste and contamination; all of which influence soil, groundwater and surface water across Glasgow as well as the wider region.

A BGS study (Fordyce et al. 2017; 2019) demonstrates the combined contribution of geology, urbanisation and industry to soil chemistry in the River Clyde catchment. The study showed that concentrations of several chemical substances, such as arsenic, chromium and lead are elevated (1.1–2.1 times, based on median values) in urban soil relative to the rural background, as a result of the long history of urbanisation and industrialisation in the region, as well as higher soil calcium (Ca) and pH in urban areas, which relates to inclusions of industrial slag deposits and concrete in soils across Glasgow. Contaminants can range from asbestos, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), solvents, oil, petrol and heavy metals to radioactive substances. The sources of contaminants are not just restricted to industrial processes: others may include agricultural activities, inadequate waste management and disposal, deposition from the atmosphere and everyday activities such as petrol distribution and dry cleaning (Scottish Environment Protection Agency 2022a).

The requirement for geological understanding and ground characterisation in development approaches is ever increasing, with sites that once would have been considered too complex and uneconomic to consider redevelopment, are increasingly being brought forward for new uses.

Landfill, mine and ground gas

The former mining and quarrying activities across the Midland Valley left a network of abandoned underground features. Historically these were often used for the direct disposal of various wastes and by-products from the industrial processes; and there are now significant volumes of made ground across the region of unrecorded provenance; and also, as a direct result of general upfilling of land as part of

development phases. Other post-industrial features such as disused former railway cuttings or quarry features were also commonly infilled and utilised for waste disposal purposes too.

All of these features and processes require to be regarded as potential sources of landfill or ground gas such methane (CH_4), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and hydrogen sulphide (H_2S); which can also be found in organic rich soils (peat) and rocks.

The term 'mine gas' is used specifically to refer to methane, hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide gases released from coal seams and the surrounding bedrock. Changes in oxidation state of the coal seam and strata, lead to the stored gas desorbing into the air or groundwater within surrounding fractures or voids spaces within the rock. This happens when the coal is mined, or a borehole or foundation solution is advanced into an intact seam. It can also occur when unworked seams above and below a worked seam are disturbed by ground movements; or when the mine workings are dewatered leading to a change in oxidation state. Abandoned mines can continue to release mine gases such as methane until the workings are completely flooded or the gas reserve is depleted (Department of Energy and Climate Change 2011).

Landfill, ground and mine gases can be harmful to human health in specific circumstances if they reach the ground surface and accumulate in insufficiently ventilated or protected buildings.

Agricultural Soils

Within and surrounding the city, extensive areas of open land are included within the Green Belt, including farmland, some of which is no longer in use for agriculture. The agricultural classification of soils in these areas is not particularly high[33] and, therefore, they are often not of significant value for agricultural use but may have a value to biodiversity; additional areas of green belt land are given over to recreational uses often including golf courses, infrastructure, communications, quarrying and land-fill sites with restoration plans, and up-stream flood catchment areas which have minimal value in terms of soil quality.

Peatland & Carbon Rich Soils

Peatland and carbon rich soils are a key part of the Scottish landscape, as well as our cultural and natural heritage. Carbon rich soils is a term used to refer to peat and peaty soils.

[33] MacAulay Land Classification maps.

Carbon rich soils providing important habitat and improve water quality in Scotland. Carbon rich soils also help to slow the progress of rainwater from the upper catchment into burns and rivers and in that respect perform an important flood attenuation function. The disturbance of carbon rich soils may lead to the release of stored carbon, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions.

Alluvial sediments, peat and lacustrine deposits associated with modern rivers and lakes are the most recent natural deposits. Alluvial sediments are generally associated with the Clyde and Kelvin Rivers and the White Cart and North Calder Waters as well as numerous tributary streams. Peat and lacustrine clay and silt have been deposited in lakes occupying inter-drumlin hollows in the north and east of Glasgow. Peat and peaty soils are also found on poorly drained areas of higher ground in the volcanic upland terrain of Cathkin Braes. Away from the Clyde, interdrumlin hollows commonly contain lakes or have been filled by lacustrine and peat deposits forming important wetland habitats. The Seven Lochs Master Plan Area (GGS_19) links together a range of these glacial features, forming an ecological 'corridor' in the north-east of Glasgow (K Whitbread and S Arkley 2013).

The Carbon and Peatland 2016 map presents areas of peat and carbon rich soils and classifies the soils based on the relative proportions of peat soil, other carbon rich soils and peatland habitat:

Chart 21: Peat and carbon rich soils classification

Class	Class description	Indicative soil
1	Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas likely to be of high conservation value	Peat soil
2	Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas of potentially high conservation value and restoration potential	Peat soil with occasional peaty soil
3	Dominant vegetation cover is not priority peatland habitat but is associated with wet and acidic type. Occasional peatland habitats can be found. Most soils are carbon-rich soils, with some areas of deep peat	Predominantly peaty soil with some peat soil

4	Area unlikely to be associated with peatland habitats or wet and acidic type. Area unlikely to include carbon-rich soils	Predominantly mineral soil with some peat soil
5	Soil information takes precedence over vegetation data. No peatland habitat recorded. May also include areas of bare soil. Soils are carbon-rich and deep peat.	Peat soil
0	Mineral soil - peatland habitats are not typically found on such soils	Mineral soils
-1	Unknown soil type – information to be updated when new data are released	Not classified (unknown soil type)
-2	Non-soil (e.g. loch, built up area, rock and scree)	No soil

In Glasgow, the Carbon and peatland 2016 map shows that whilst the majority of the City centre area is shown as built up areas with a -2 classification, several areas of Class 1 and Class 5 are present particularly associated with the peat and lacustrine clay and silt deposited in lakes occupying inter-drumlin hollows in the north and east of the City.

Peatland Restoration

Peatland restoration locks up carbon and may reduce the anticipated impacts of climate change, such as flooding, by storing carbon for longer and slowly releasing water after heavy rainfall. Peatland is also a priority habitat and home to unique plants and animals, and restoration will help to address the nature crisis and the dramatic decline of wildlife.

The Seven Lochs Partnership is undertaking the restoration and enhancement of lowland raised bogs and other peatland habitats across the Seven Lochs Wetland Park.

Vacant and Derelict Land

Between 2009-21, Glasgow saw a reduction in vacant and derelict land of 475 hectares, a net 35% fall from 1,355 to 880 hectares[34]. Of the remaining vacant and derelict land, most can be found in the north and east of the city, and along the Clyde corridor.

Glasgow has consistently had the highest concentration of vacant and derelict land of any Scottish city, and it is recognised that this has largely arisen as a result of deindustrialisation and housing stock restructuring. The reuse of sites has been complicated by fragmented ownership, poor ground conditions, flood risk and inadequate infrastructure on many sites. These factors come together to act as a brake on the economic potential of Glasgow, and very often these sites are found in the areas affected most by multiple deprivation.

A strong correlation between proximity to vacant and derelict land and deprivation identified through SIMD Data Zones exists within Glasgow. Between 2013 and 2021, the percentage of residents living within 500m of vacant and derelict land has remained largely unchanged at circa 55%.

Chart 22: Proximity to Vacant Urban and Derelict Land

Year	Within 500m
2013	59.1%
2014	57.5%
2015	61.8%
2016	61.1%
2017	61.7%
2018	60.1%
2019	54.7%
2021	55.5%

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2021

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Blue and Green Infrastructure, and Industrial Locations Review.

Pressures and Trends

- *Despite Glasgow consistently having the highest concentration of vacant and derelict land of any Scottish city, between 2009-21, the city saw a reduction in vacant and derelict land of 475 hectares, a 35% fall from 1,355 to 880 hectares;*

- *Most vacant and derelict land, is located in the north and east of the city, and along the Clyde corridor;*

[34] Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2021

- *Between 2013-21, the percentage of residents living within 500m of vacant and derelict land has remained largely unchanged at circa 55%;*

- *The land use effects of Glasgow's industrial past have left a legacy of land where the risk of possible contamination is present.*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Soils	To safeguard and improve key soil types in quality and quantity, including protecting carbon-rich soils, and restoration of peatlands.
	To minimise disturbance to soils from development.
	To facilitate the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings or land.

Water Environment

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Water Environment)

Baseline conditions

The main waterbodies within Glasgow are the River Clyde (which is tidal up to the weir at Glasgow Green), the Forth and Clyde Canal, the White Cart Water and the River Kelvin. Smaller tributaries include the Molendinar Burn, the Camlachie Burn, the Light Burn, the Carntyne Burn, the Mallsmire / Polmadie Burn, the Tollcross Burn, the Yoker Burn, the Garscadden Burn, the Battle Burn, the Bothlin Burn, the Brock Burn, the Levern Water and the Auldhouse Burn – many of which are culverted for most, if not all of their lengths.

Daylighting

As the city developed over the past 100 years, many watercourses were culverted to either facilitate construction of roads / buildings, or due to their heavily polluted nature and were often over time subsumed within the formal sewer network (hence sewers such as the 'Possil Burn sewer' in the north of Glasgow). This has led to a lack of natural watercourses in many areas of the city, and consideration of the costs / benefits of daylighting (de-culverting) appropriate sections to bring suitable elements of these water bodies to the surface on the existing line of the culvert or a new line, either of which may be the historic route of the watercourse. There are many benefits associated with daylighting culverted watercourses, but there are also significant challenges, costs and risk in urban areas.

Aquatic / Riparian Environments

In addition to rivers, streams (burns) and canals, a number of open water bodies exist within the Glasgow. Only three form large areas exceeding 9 ha (Bishop Loch, Hogganfield Loch and Frankfield Loch) but a further seven exceed 1 ha. Many of the smaller sites are managed in formal public parks and can support a range of aquatic species and have an actual or potentially high local nature conservation value. All of these open water bodies have some degree of 'engineering' to manage water levels and outflows for a variety of reasons linked to previous industrial or recreational use of water.

1. Possil Loch (1.5ha)
2. Hogganfield Loch (22 ha)
3. Frankfield Loch (9ha)
4. Bishop Loch (23ha)
5. Gartloch Pool (2ha)

6. Millerston Wetland (0.2ha)
7. Provanhall (1.4ha)
8. Darnley Mill LNR (0.5ha)
9. Pollok Country Park (0.5ha)
10. Glen Park, Castlemilk (0.2ha)
11. Springburn Park (1.5ha)
12. Queen's Park (0.8ha)
13. Maxwell Park (0.3ha)
14. Alexandra Park (1ha)
15. Rosshall Park (0.2ha)
16. Knightswood Park (0.7ha)
17. Bingham's Pond (2ha)
18. Kelvingrove Park (0.1ha)
19. Victoria Park (1ha)
20. Elder Park (0.1ha)
21. Richmond Park (1.1ha)

Water Body Classification status

The Forth and Clyde Canal is classified as good. The Clyde Estuary (Inner) including the Carts is classified as moderate up to the Tidal Weir; beyond the weir as far as the South Lanarkshire boundary is also classified as moderate. The River Kelvin, Molendinar Burn and Tollcross Burn are also classified as moderate.
The White Water Cart (Luggie Burn to Clyde) and Kittoch Water to A726 road bridge) are classified as poor, as is the Capelrig / Auldhouse Burn. The Mallsmire Burn/Polmadie Burn/Cityford Burn system is classified as bad.

However, the overall rating is a synthesis of water quality, ecology, chemistry, morphology and hydrology ratings which indicate a very mixed picture depending on individual water bodies. The overall situation is one of slow improvement in water quality compared with 10 years ago.

The River Basin Management Plan for Scotland 2021-2027 – https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/river-basin-management-planning/ - set out a range of actions to improve the status of the water body.
Further information is available here regarding future objectives (2027 and long term) for water bodies – https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/RBMP3/

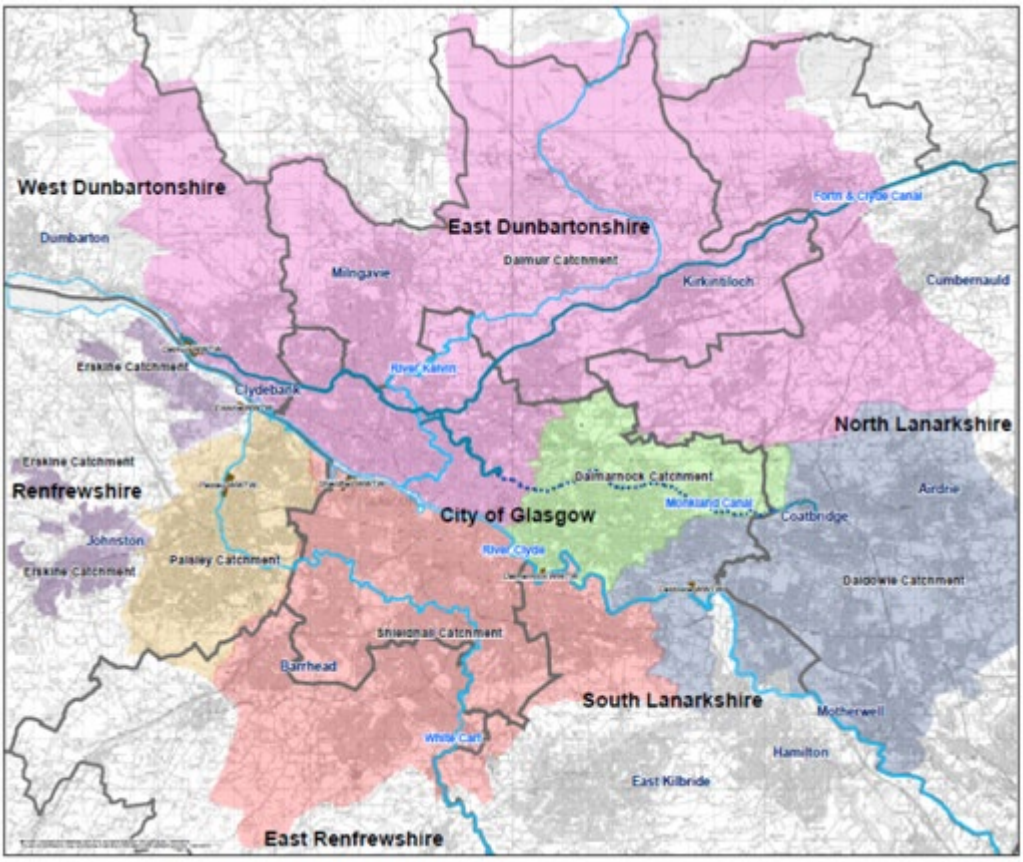
Chart 23: Water Classification status - surface water only 2020

Source: https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub/

Waste-Water Treatment Works

Four waste-water treatment works, located at Daldowie, Dalmarnock, Dalmuir, and Shieldhall, treat all of Glasgow's wastewater, as well as wastewater from neighbouring authorities.

Chart 24: Waste-Water Treatment Works Catchments serving Glasgow



Source: MGSDP

Water Supply

The Milngavie Water Treatment Works (WTW) system provides Glasgow with its potable water supply.

Drainage capacity

During heavy rainfall, there is currently a lack of capacity in the drainage system (sewers and watercourses) serving most of Glasgow. Whilst projects continue to be delivered to reduce flood risk, the potential for flooding continues to be an environmental risk and will increase with a changing climate without interventions.

Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) are a key part of the operation of the sewer network, and excess flow is discharged to the water environment, in which may impact water quality. When the drainage systems are 'full' and no more rainfall can be conveyed, flooding will occur. Establishing new 'conduits' to transfer surface water through the city would increase drainage capacity and help keep rainfall out of the combined sewer.

Pluvial and Sewers Flood Risk

The capacity for surface water discharges to the combined sewer network is, in many areas of Glasgow, a constraint on development. Scottish Water's surface water policy has a strong presumption against any new surface water draining into the combined sewer network, and it aims to remove surface water from the existing combined sewer network where possible. This is supported by a hierarchy of options for managing surface water from new development.

In order to facilitate a more sustainable and co-ordinated approach to flood risk management[35], evidence of flooding has been gathered and drainage systems modelled in order to predict where flooding is likely to occur during rainfall events. This has enabled the identification of, at local catchment level, a number of Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs). Actions to address flood risk have been identified in the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) 2022 – 2028 (Cycle 2) including the Glasgow area.

The National Flood Risk Assessment 2018 - https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/nfra2018/ -, identified that across the Local Plan District 98,000 homes and business premises are at risk of flooding. Of these, seven areas identified as potentially vulnerable were wholly or partially within Glasgow.

[35] The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

- PVA 02/11/03: Yoker catchment – Clyde (Clydebank and Partick)
- PVA 02/11/04: River Kelvin
- PVA 02/11/17: White Cart Water catchment
- PVA 02/11/06: Glasgow City North
- PVA 02/11/05: Glasgow City centre
- PVA 02/11/11: East of Glasgow to Strathaven
- PVA 02/11/16: Rutherglen

A number of the Actions in the LFRMP relate to the delivery of a series of Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) across the city area. The primary focus of the SWMPs is to reduce the rate and volume of surface water that enters the combined sewer network. This is done by retrofitting sustainable drainage system (SuDS) type measures to either disconnect surface water from the combined sewer, or attenuate (slow down) rainfall before it enters the drainage network. This reduces the strain on the drainage network during storm events, reducing the risk of CSO discharging and / or flooding occurring.

The Council is a key partner in the development of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP). The MGSDP advocates sustainable approaches to managing flood risk and unlock development potential while improving water quality. Multiple different types of intervention will deliver this aim, including awareness raising, flood warnings, discouraging loss of existing permeable surfaces/ land, new and retrofit blue-green infrastructure, property flood resilience measures, and safeguarding areas of land important to flood attenuation to allow flooding to be managed in an appropriate location.

Coastal Clyde Flood Risk

In order to create a climate-adaptive River Clyde Corridor within the parameters defined by the Designing with Water Design Guidance, the concept of a River Park will be progressed. The aim should be to provide a 12-metre set back from the River Clyde on both banks, in part, by the development of vacant sites and by creating new / enhancing existing open space, providing new walkways and cycleways, and SuDS etc.

In pursuance of this concept, proposals for development affecting a floodplain area will be assessed in line with the updated Tidal River Clyde Flood Model and development proposals have to either demonstrate no impact on floodplain storage or make provision for alternative compensatory storage.

An initial scoping of adaptation pathways for the tidal River Clyde has also been undertaken - https://www.climatexchange.org.uk/research/projects/tidal-flooding-on-the-clyde-options-analysis-and-scoping-of-adaptation-pathways/ - with

recommendations made for the establishment of a framework for the application of an adaptation pathways approach for the Clyde. This will likely be delivered by Clyde Mission via Glasgow City Region.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Blue and Green Infrastructure, and Water Management.

Pressures and Trends

- *There is a lack of natural watercourses in many areas of the city. Efforts to daylight (de-culvert) suitable sections of water bodies are being considered;*

- *Glasgow possesses three large areas of open water exceeding 9 ha and a number of smaller sites in public parks that can support a range of aquatic species and have an actual or potentially high local nature conservation value;*

- *The overall situation is one of slow improvement in water quality compared with 10 years ago. However, the overall rating is a synthesis of water quality, ecology, chemistry, morphology and hydrology ratings which indicate a very mixed picture depending on individual water bodies;*

- *During rainfall events, there is a lack of capacity in the drainage systems (sewers and watercourses) serving Glasgow, resulting in discharges from CSOs and unmanaged flooding and consequently, a reduction in water quality;*

- *There are currently 98,000 homes and business premises at risk of flooding within the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District and the potential for flooding will increase if not addressed with a changing climate;*

- *The capacity for surface water discharges to the combined sewer network is, in many areas of Glasgow, a constraint on development;*

- *The MGSDP is advocating sustainable approaches to managing flood risk and unlock development potential while improving water quality;*

- *In order to create a climate-adaptive River Clyde Corridor, the concept of a River Park will be progressed; whereby proposals for development affecting a floodplain area will have to either demonstrate no impact on floodplain storage or make provision for alternative compensatory storage. An adaptation pathway approach for the tidal River Clyde is also proposed.*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Environment	To protect and enhance the ecological status of the water environment.
	To strengthen resilience to flood risk and reduce the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding using SuDS and other measures.
	To provide adequate drainage and sewerage capacity.
	To facilitate creation of a climate-adaptive River Clyde corridor.

Landscape and Geodiversity

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Landscape and Geodiversity)

Baseline conditions

In combination, specific natural and man-made features such as geodiversity, woodland and rural buildings and activities such as agricultural land practices, combine to produce landscape compositions of particular aesthetic, cultural or scientific importance.

In addition to intrinsic beauty, landscape is recognised for providing multiple valuable functions including the provision of setting and contributing to the wider placemaking context. Notwithstanding specific landscape designation, every landscape is important because everyone has a right to live in and enjoy the benefits of natural surroundings.

Landscape also provides an important repository for habitat networks - including in supporting biodiversity and for providing ecological services including urban cooling, air purification, flood attenuation and carbon sequestration.

Surrounding and within Glasgow, the regional landscape character area referred to as Clyde Basin Farmlands[36] predominates and contains several landscape types:

- Urban greenspace for example Pollok and Hurlet estate areas;
- Green corridors for example Rivers' Clyde and Kelvin, Clyde and Forth canal;
- Broad urban valley for example Carmyle area (including the Carmyle/ Baillieston/ Broomhouse CGA);
- Fragmented farmland for example Easterhouse area (including the a Easterhouse/ Gartloch CGA);
- Rolling farmland for example North Glasgow area towards Bishopbriggs (including the Robroyston/ Millerston CGA);
- Broad valley lowland for example the Kelvin valley;
- Plateau farming for example Nitshill and Darnley area.

Whilst this landscape is largely lowland in character it includes plateau farmlands which transition between lowland areas and surrounding moorlands. Important green corridors, and urban greenspace traverse and punctuate the urban area.

In parts of the city, concentrations of old mineral workings and industrial restructuring have left a legacy of derelict or damaged landscapes, whilst elsewhere the

[36] Landscape Character Assessment 1999

landscape benefits from features such as castles and historic houses associated with estates and features relating to the area's industrial past.
Outward urban expansion has resulted from residential development, the growth of tourism, leisure and retailing activities, energy production, storage and transmission, new road transport corridors and retail and business parks[37]. This development has combined to put pressure on the surrounding landscapes particularly at the urban fringe and around urban green spaces.

Around the urban fringes, hope value can result in less medium to long term landscape management by landowners. Fly tipping and vandalism can also be an issue at the urban fringe and on vacant and derelict land. An increasing use of post and wire fencing as replacement for hedgerows and treed field boundaries and a decline in boundary stone wall maintenance is leading to a loss of linear boundary features which help define field boundaries and provide defensible boundaries for development.

Changes in forest practices are most evident at the urban fringe with more broadleaf woodland being planted whilst in places interplanting of existing conifer plantations with broadleaf woodland has helped create more naturalistic landscape forms. In this regard, the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership (GCVGNP)[38] has a number of projects within Glasgow aimed, in part, at landscape restoration, urban greening and improving access to the countryside. Progress is detailed in the CSGN Baseline reports.

Aspects of land identified as green belt can spatially overlay land providing standoff for sensitive biodiversity sites, green infrastructure assets, setting for valued green designations such as historic parks and gardens, other recreational functions such as public golf courses in addition to more prosaic uses such as land fill.

Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLI)

As part of CDP 2 preparatory work, it is the Council's intention to review the SSLI designation during the Plan period. This will include a review of the current criteria and reassessment of individual sites that are deemed to be important components of the wider landscape character of the city.

[37] Clydeplan
[38] Central Scotland Green Network http://centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/delivering/visualising-the-csgn

Green Belt Review 2024

Chart 25: Green Belt Area

Year	Development plan	Area of Green Belt (Ha)
2024	CDP	2,964
2013	City Plan 2	3,268
2009	City Plan 1	3,310
1996	Strathclyde Structure Plan	3,827

Source: Glasgow City Council

Glasgow's green belt has contracted in recent years resulting in a circa 23% reduction in area between 1996 and 2024. Notwithstanding quantitative reductions, in terms of quality and accessibility, some compensatory improvement has occurred through restoration of brown field sites, defensible boundaries and planting frameworks within the Green Belt[39].

Glasgow's green belt is a long-standing spatial planning tool and, in line with the Local Development Planning Guidance, the key purpose of this Green Belt Review is to determine whether the existing boundary remains appropriate. Work on this review is underway as of April 2024.

For the purposes of this review and to provide for a direct comparison with the Green Belt Review of 2013 which informed the current CDP, the green belt has been divided into 7 sectors:

1) Drumchapel;
2) Parkhouse/Deaconsbank/Pollok;
3) Castlemilk/Carmunnock;
4) Broomhouse/Baillieston/Carmyle;
5) Easterhouse/Gartloch;
6) Robroyston/Millerston; and
7) Summerston/Balmore.

Each sector has been examined against a set of considerations based on those that the Local Development Planning Guidance states should be taken into account in undertaking a Green Belt Review.

Wherever possible, these considerations have been mapped to facilitate assessment, providing a clear indication of constraints and environmental capacity in these areas.

- The identification of *uses which may be considered incompatible with a green belt designation* - All of the incompatible land uses set out in the LDP Guidance have been mapped.

[39] Greenoakhills Community Woodland project

- Identification of *where development has taken place* and where a review of settlement boundaries might be required. These areas are recommended for removal from the green belt.
- A *landscape character assessment* – In order to inform this green belt review, each of the SSLIs within the green belt will be reviewed using NatureScot's Guidance on Designating Local Landscape Areas; and
- Identification of *clearly identifiable visual boundary markers;*
- Considering the *green belt's contribution to protecting and enhancing the character, landscape, natural setting and identity of settlements*;
- Considering the *green belt's contribution to nature networks;*
- Considering *the green belt's contribution to managing land to help tackle climate change;*

Other considerations have also been mapped, including those uses which NPF4 indicates are acceptable green belt uses e.g. horticulture (including better quality agricultural land), outdoor recreation, sport, access to the open countryside (including routes for active travel and core paths), flood risk management, minerals operations, renewable energy, cemeteries, established uses such as landfill, waste water treatment works, etc.

Finally, current public transport accessibility has been mapped to provide clarity on the most sustainable locations should any green belt release be necessary.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Water Management, Blue and Green Infrastructure, Waste Management and Green Belt Review 2024.

Pressures and Trends

- *Although a gradual decrease in overall Green Belt extent has occurred, this has not necessarily impacted on the core functions of Green Belt. Some compensatory qualitative improvements have occurred through restoration within the Green Belt;*

- *As of April 2024, a review of Glasgow's Green Belt is being undertaken and analysis will inform SEA;*

- *Changes in forest practices are evident at the urban fringe with more broadleaf woodland being planted whilst in places interplanting of existing conifer plantations with broadleaf woodland has helped create more naturalistic landscape forms;*

- *The SSLI designation will be reviewed including the current criteria in addition to reassessment of individual sites;*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Landscape and Geodiversity	To protect designated landscapes and views.
	To protect and enhance the character, diversity and unique qualities of the landscape and geodiversity.

Biodiversity

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Biodiversity)

Baseline conditions

Sites Designated as National, Regional and Local Importance

There are currently no (European sites) Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas or Ramsar Sites within the City of Glasgow local authority area.

Glasgow has 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are: Fossil Grove, Possil Marsh, Waulkmill Glen, Bishop Loch, and Cart and Kittoch.

Three sites were deemed Favourable Maintained, one site had improved from Unfavourable to Favourable, and one site condition was deemed to be Unfavourable (Cart and Kittoch) although the council is now in possession of an approved Central Scotland Green Network Trust (CSGNT) and Forestry and Land Scotland Management Plan for the site.

Chart 26: 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest – site condition

Name	Bishop Loch	Area	76.16 Ha
Designation		Wetland	
Condition		Freshwater habitats: Favourable – declining (1 Sept 2009) Wetlands: Favourable maintained (6 Aug 2013)	
Pressures		Recreational disturbance	

Name	Cart and Kittoch	Area	49.4 Ha
Designation		Woodlands	
Condition		Woodland: Unfavourable – no change[40] (14 May 2014)	
Pressures		Invasive species, burning, fly-tipping, over grazing, plant pests and disease	

Name	Possil Marsh	Area	31.31 Ha
Designation		Wetland	
Condition		Freshwater habitats: Favourable maintained (10 Jun 2004)	

[40] Subject to a GCC led Woodland Management Plan agreed with Forestry Scotland and NatureScot. The emergence of ash dieback disease following the completion of the initial management plan has resulted in a cautious approach, to understand the potential impact on this woodland. It is now recognised that impact in parts will be considerable on the composition of this woodland, which will affect the long-term integral tree canopy structure linkage and therefore, a revision of the management plan is essential to ensure designation and protected status is maintained.

Pressures	Dumping, storage of materials, water quality

Name	Waulkmill Glen	Area	4.96 Ha
Designation		Earth Sciences	
Condition		Freshwater habitats: Favourable maintained (26 Apr 2000)	
Pressures			

Name	Fossil Grove	Area	0.03 Ha
Designation		Palaeobotany	
Condition		Partially destroyed (16 Dec 2015)	
Pressures		-	

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

There are 17 LNR's declared in Glasgow including examples of the following UK BAP habitats - woodland, grassland, swamp, fen, raised bog and open water. In 2023 the Council has declared five new LNRs - (Bingham's Pond, Cleddan's Burn, Festival Park, Hurlet Hill and Todd's Well) and 4 extensions to existing LNRs - a further 80.8ha of LNR has been added bringing the total to 602.3 ha of the city declared as LNR. This equates to approx. 0.95ha of LNR per 1,000 population of the city. NB: Greenspace advice is for 1 hectare of LNR per 1,000 population.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation[41] (SINC)

There are a total of 96 locally designated SINCs currently in Glasgow covering over 2,800 hectares. This includes a wide range of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats, including woodland, grassland, fen, swamp, raised bog and open water.

The council has now completed a SINC Review aimed at refreshing the Glasgow SINC network based on an updated assessment of site features. It is anticipated that 13 additional site extensions or new sites will be sent to Committee for approval in 2024.

Trees and Woodland

Glasgow has 90 TPO's identified as either groups, individuals, woodland or areas. The city also contains areas of Ancient, Long Established or Semi Natural Woodland. The vast majority of Glasgow's ancient, long established and semi-natural woodland are broad leaved/mixed woodland and wet woodland habitats.

As of February 2024, a Draft Forestry and Woodland Strategy has reached consultation stage. Once finalised, the Forestry and Woodland Strategy will inform

[41] To be renamed as Local Nature Conservation Sites.

the emerging CDP 2, and it will be the Council's primary strategy and policy document relating to all woodland and tree planting in the city.

Geodiversity

Currently the Council are not aware of any geodiversity sites being threatened by development since the 2013 Geodiversity Audit was done.

Biodiversity

Protected Statutory and nationally significant biodiversity sites - There are 4 sites in Glasgow designated for biodiversity features. All SSSIs are generally in good condition apart form one (Cart and Kittoch Valley SSSI) which although still declining in status is now subject to a GCC led Woodland Management Plan agreed with Forestry Scotland and NatureScot.

Habitats

Available habitat data – Phase 1 habitat survey data for the city is complete but not up-to-date. It is likely from anecdotal evidence (much from loss to planned development on non-designated habitat) that much of the farmland and grassland habitat resource in Glasgow has declined dramatically in the last 10 years. A significant amount of this is due to green belt release of land for housing on the fringes of the city. Other habitats have fared better and especially woodland and (to a lesser extent) peatland, which have both benefited from Government schemes to protect and enhance these habitats in Glasgow, more especially with recent initiatives for both these habitats. Wetland habitats have generally held well also, due to various initiatives to promote the creation of wetland habitat both for biodiversity and as a means of managing increased rainfall runoff in the city e.g. biodiverse SuDS.

Species

Bats - Common and soprano pipistrelles are probably the most abundant followed by Daubenton's bats. Other species have been less frequently recorded but this may be due to lack of survey coverage. Generally, habitat is protected and mitigation for loss is good but limited good quality foraging habitat means numbers in Glasgow are lower than for surrounding countryside.

Otters – Now widely recorded on the rivers throughout the Clyde catchment and incidence is far greater than it was 30 years ago due to on-going improvements in river water quality and awareness of them amongst planners, developers etc.

Badgers – currently doing well along the main river habitat networks thanks to preservation of habitat and connectivity. Fragmentation of existing habitat and illegal persecution remain the main threats to this protected species.

Water voles - Traditional wetland living water voles have historically declined across Glasgow with small wetland populations along watercourses at the periphery of the city decreasing. However, a unique population of water voles living in urban grassland was discovered in the northeast of Glasgow in 2008. Surveys and research on extent, density and habitat preference of these water voles has resulted in this population (now considered a mixture of grassland and wetland water voles) being considered by NatureScot as nationally significant.

Partnership working has created the Seven Lochs and North-East Glasgow Water Vole Conservation Action Plan. Specific actions to reduce development pressure include a development trigger map / constraints layer, guidance for development and incorporating key water vole sites and connecting habitat into Strategic Development Frameworks with the aim of no net loss of habitat.

Breeding birds - UK protected species and Red List Species of Conservation Concern species for Glasgow include: common bullfinch, common starling, tree sparrow, grey partridge (now believed to be extinct in Glasgow), dunnock, herring gull, house sparrow, lesser whitethroat, reed bunting, skylark, mistle thrush, song thrush, spotted flycatcher and yellowhammer. Many farmland species such as yellowhammer, tree sparrow and skylark are now limited to a few sites due to loss of habitat, including removal of hedgerows, and changing farming practices that mean that winter food is now minimal - nil for farmland birds. Some areas of the city still support limited numbers of farmland birds, most notably in farmland at Cathkin and at Summerston.

Butterflies and moths - Most common species tend to fluctuate through cyclical changes in the weather but rarer more specialist species such as small pearl-bordered fritillary have a limited range and due to habitat fragmentation are threatened. Notably at one site (Cathkin Braes) the latter species is now believed to be extinct. Other species (including many of the commoner butterflies and moths) have benefited to some extent from recent efforts to enhance verges and grasslands with wildflowers and change management practices to create a wider distribution of wildflower meadows. Notable species to benefit from this have been the common blue butterfly, the day flying moth six-spot burnet and to a lesser extent comma butterflies, which have now colonised Glasgow from the east and south.

Habitats

City-wide

- Green Connector project creating wildflowers, hedgerows and woodland to link LNRs, SINCs, Buglife B-Lines and other sites and enhance the city's Nature Network;
- 22 new LNR areas approved;

Grasslands

- 28 meadow sites across the city managed by contract or volunteers;
- Nature Network key habitats and linkages mapped in collaboration with GCVGN;

Wetlands

- Water vole conservation action plan produced;
- A feasibility study has been carried out, in partnership with SEPA and East Renfrewshire Council, to identify opportunities for river restoration on the Capelrig/Auldhouse Burn;

Woodlands

- The first Tiny Forest for Scotland planted at Avenue End Road, Easterhouse and 6 other Tiny Forests across the city including at Glasgow Green and Maxwell Park -Glasgow Wee Forests;

Farmland

- Over 80 hectares of farmland at Carmunnock, Pedmyre and Windlaw are managed positively for biodiversity. This includes wildflower meadows, sensitive hedgerow management, trees and pond creationThe number and diversity of practical actions implemented for the benefit of biodiversity are too numerous to list. However, key citywide actions include:
- In support of the pollinator plan over a three year period, 13 hectares of land across 13 parks and greenspaces benefitted from wildflower species-rich meadow creation and enhancement works;

Urban context

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) require to be provided to support most new housing developments, and are being used to enhance biodiversity, SuDS (ponds, basins, swales, raingardens, street trees, green roofs, green walls, etc…) planted with native vegetation, provide habitat for a number of species. More information regarding case study examples can be found at SuDS ongoing projects.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Water Management, Blue and Green Infrastructure, and the Green Belt Review 2024.

Pressures and Trends

- *Much of the farmland and grassland habitat resource in Glasgow has declined dramatically in the last 10 years. A significant amount of this is due to green belt release of land for housing on the fringes of the city;*

- *Other habitats have fared better and especially woodland and (to a lesser extent) peatland, which have both benefited from Government schemes to protect and enhance these habitats in Glasgow;*

- *Glasgow has 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Based on the latest Assessed Site Condition, three sites were deemed Favourable Maintained, one site had improved from Unfavourable to Favourable, and one site condition was deemed to be Unfavourable;*

- *Since 2010 the number of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in Glasgow has risen to 17. The area of coverage in the city currently stands at 602.3 ha and this provides approximately 0.95ha of LNR space per 1,000 of the city's population; additional sites and extensions to existing sites will be declared in 2024/25;*

- *In support of the pollinator plan over a three-year period, 13 hectares of land across 13 parks and greenspaces benefitted from wildflower species-rich meadow creation and enhancement works;*

- *Work on the Seven Lochs Wetland Park is continuing, including wetland and grassland management; species management for water voles, and positive management of Commonhead Moss which covers a 25 hectare habitat and has a unique biodiversity;*

- *Development of Urban Woodland Management Plans for 8 key woodlands across Glasgow (covering over 300ha) in order to set management objectives and works programmes includes bringing Cart & Kittoch SSSI back into favourable condition; by which a revision of the management plan is required.*

- *Actions delivered through the ongoing development process, aimed at delivering biodiversity and habitat benefits, including SuDS, will have a cumulative city-wide positive impact.*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Biodiversity	To protect biodiversity, reverse biodiversity loss, deliver positive effects from development and strengthen nature networks.

Historic Environment and Placemaking

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Historic Environment and Placemaking)

Baseline conditions

Glasgow is endowed with fine examples of Georgian, Victorian, and Edwardian architecture. The city also recognises a number of 20th Century properties and places. There are 38 post-war listed buildings in (6 Cat A, 28 Cat B, 4 Cat C(S)). This equates to almost 1/5th of the Scottish national total of post-war listed buildings.

Much of it this built heritage is included within the City's 25 Conservation Areas. These Conservation Areas largely focus on Glasgow city centre and Victorian suburbs, but also include the rural village of Carmunnock. Pollok Park has multiple designations including Conservation Area.

With regards to Conservation Area Character Appraisals a prioritised review programme to be implemented over 3 years is being prepared.

Chart 27: Historic Environment Assets in Glasgow

Built Heritage Asset	2023
Conservation Areas	25
Gardens and Designed Landscape	5
Battlefields	1
Scheduled Monuments	16
Listed Buildings	1,832
Category A - (15%)	282
Category B - (68%)	1,250
Category C - (16%)	300

Source: HES Designations 2023

In 2023 there were 1,832 listed entries which comprise many more listed buildings (one listed entry can cover several properties – such as those within a terrace (15% of which are category A, 68% category B and 16% category C)). Glasgow further contains 5 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and 1 Historic Battlefield.

Between 2013-18, 6 listed buildings were removed from the Historic Environment Scotland (HES) designations list, due to demolition or no longer meeting the listing criteria; this involved one Category (A), three Category (B), and two Category (C) listed buildings.

As of 2023, Glasgow currently has 104 buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR), of which 20 are Category (A), 56 Category (B), 19 Category (C) and 9 unlisted. Of these, 14 are in the process of restoration.

Chart 28: Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)

2023	A	B	C	Unlisted	Total
At Risk	15	49	17	9	90
Restoration In Progress	5	7	2		14
Grand Total	20	56	19	9	104

Source: Historic Environment Scotland

Unlisted should be read as Unlisted in a Conservation Area and Unlisted (majority are conservation area buildings). An area-based survey was undertaken across Glasgow in 2014, hence significant rise in At Risk.

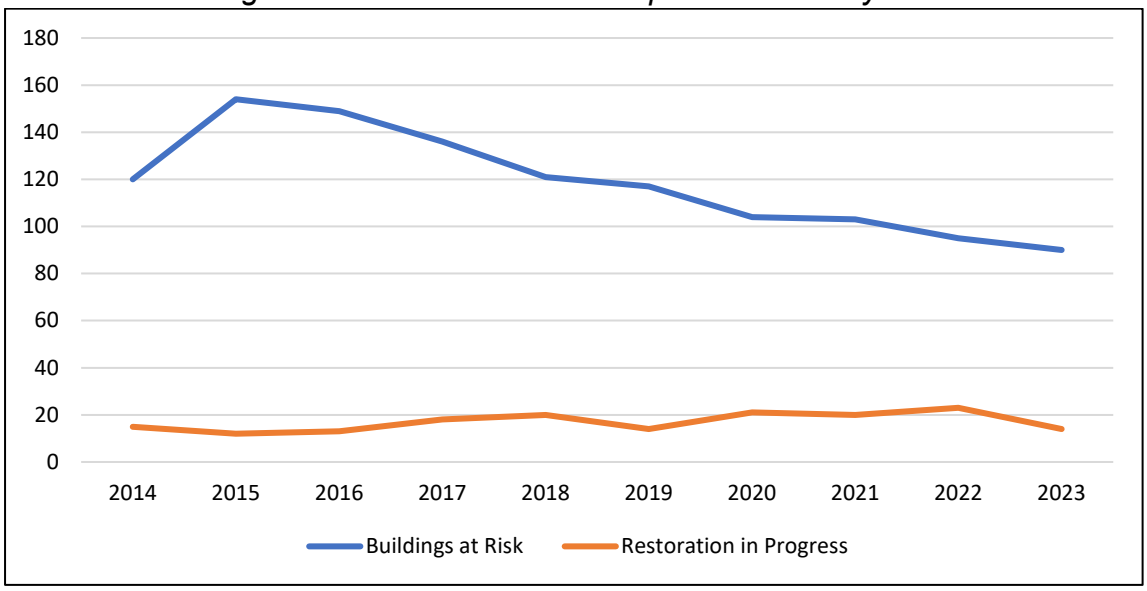
Some restorations stall and in some years individual At Risk cases will be added to BARR, there are some anomalies between years i.e. the next years At Risk totals aren't always a straight subtraction of those removed from BARR the previous. Furthermore, designations may change over time i.e. buildings can be re-assessed and change category, or become listed, during their presence on BAR.

Chart 29: BAR Restorations

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
SAVED	14	10	4	5	10	10	5	3	14	1	76
A	6	5	1		1	3	3		4		23
B	5	4	2	3	2	7	2	2	7	1	35
C	2			1	3				2		8
Unlisted	1	1	1	1	4			1	1		10

Source: Historic Environment Scotland

Chart 30: Buildings at Risk and Restoration Updated Annually



Source: BARR (HES)

Perennial lack of maintenance affects the condition of the historic environment. In addition, the increased rainfall due to climate change, pressure to retrofit and install micro-renewables can all affect the character and technical performance of historic assets. A 'Fabric First' approach requires to be taken to ensure existing assets are in good condition before the introduction of additional measures is considered. The City Centre especially is facing challenges to transition to emerging uses such as increased residential use and away from commercial uses - this can be an opportunity to repair and retrofit historic assets.

The recent re-survey of 'At Risk' buildings in Glasgow by HES Buildings at Risk team has highlighted that there is likely to be an approximate 50% increase in Buildings at Risk across the city - with this concentrated in the city centre with the likely reasons being attributed to increased vacancy and displacement of activity from the city centre, lack of investment into maintenance and repairs, and increased costs of repairs.

The profile of an At-Risk building in Glasgow is more typically Commercial and more likely to have been impacted by changes in retailing and office provision. The Covid pandemic had been a significant economic shock, accelerating changes in demand for commercial buildings such as retail and office space.

The city also has a rich collection of Scheduled Monuments of which by typology - 8 are industrial, 4 are Roman, 2 are secular, 1 is ecclesiastical and 1 is cross and carved stone, including the Antonine Wall World Heritage site (Frontiers of the Roman Empire).

There are approximately 2,300 recorded archaeological sites, of which nearly 1,000 are industrial in nature. The principal areas of archaeological significance are in the City Centre, along the River Clyde (including Govan) and around the Forth and Clyde Canal and Antonine Wall.

Placemaking

The protection, enhancement and management of Glasgow's built heritage asset is important not least for the role this resource plays in the wider *placemaking principle.* Through the unique attributes of the historic environment, conservation preservation, sensitive restoration and repurposing can create value by capturing the story of places' collective identities, help in building connected communities, promote sustainability through resource conservation, enhance design quality by embedding new development within the wider context and providing authenticity sometimes missing in new schemes.

However, some parts of the city have unattractive built environments containing run-down and vacant buildings, often exacerbated by poorly designed routes and spaces that no longer contribute positively to local neighbourhoods and create a sense of unease and insecurity.

Such places are often eschewed by local businesses and can be physically or psychologically threatening in addition to impacting negatively on the health and wellbeing of communities and individuals. These are areas often closely aligned with SIMD data zones.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Culture, Tourism and Heritage Assets, Community Facilities.

Pressures and Trends

- *Glasgow has a considerable historic environment asset resource including 25 Conservation Areas, 1,836 listed buildings, 5 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, 1 Historic Battlefield, and 16 Scheduled Monuments including the Antonine Wall World Heritage site;*

- *Glasgow currently has 104 buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR), in 2023, 14 of which are in the process of restoration; the number of buildings on the register has consistently fallen since 2015;*

- *Perennial lack of maintenance affects the condition of the historic environment. In addition, the increased rainfall due to climate change, pressure to retrofit and install micro-renewables can all affect the character and technical performance of historic assets. A 'Fabric First' approach requires to be taken to ensure existing assets are in good condition before the introduction of additional measures is considered.*

- *The recent re-survey of 'At Risk' buildings in Glasgow has highlighted that there is likely to be an approximate 50% increase in Buildings at Risk across the city – especially in the city centre and especially for Commercial uses due to increased vacancy and displacement and lack of investment into maintenance and repairs.*

- *The principal areas of archaeological significance are in the City Centre, along the River Clyde (including Govan) and around the Forth and Clyde Canal and Antonine Wall;*

- *Some parts of the City contain poor quality built environment, designed routes and vacant spaces that no longer contribute positively to place and would*

benefit from physical placemending and placemaking principles being applied to the existing built environment and through new developments. Such areas typically closely align with Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Data Zones.

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Historic Environment and Placemaking	To protect and enhance historic environment assets and their settings.
	To make the historic environment more climate resilient and to reduce emissions from the historic environment.
	To help deliver placemaking or 'placemending' opportunities including retention and repair of historic environment assets in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places.

Material Assets

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Material Assets)

Baseline conditions

SEA legislation includes 'Material Assets' as a topic to be assessed but is not prescriptive in defining what this topic should encompass. For the purposes of the Environmental Report Material Assets are defined as:

(1) Key council owned resources which provide economic, social or environmental benefits:

- Sustainable transport and infrastructure
- Energy facilities - networks
- Waste and recycling facilities
- Schools
- Open space
- Safeguarding of land and infrastructure (for transport infrastructure, flood attenuation, energy / waste and recycling facilities etc.)

(2) Non-Council-owned material assets to be protected as appropriate from inappropriate development encroachment.

Transport

Glasgow City Council area is served by an extensive transport network - trunk and local roads, well-developed suburban rail, underground system, bus and taxi, and active travel.

Subway - Glasgow's Subway Network consists of 15 subway stations serving the City Centre, West End and the inner South Side of the City. Usage patterns have been mixed in recent years, with peak usage 2007-8, though 2018-9 showed an increase on the previous five years.

Rail Network - In Glasgow rail passenger journeys have grown over the past decade generally with those stations in the city centre showing the highest patronage in 2018-19. Some areas of the City have a dense railway network whilst other areas are more reliant on the bus network.

Bus Network - Despite having an extensive bus route network which several providers operate, some areas have limited bus services and a lack of alternatives which potentially impact on communities making residents relatively more distant

from the city's economic, social and cultural opportunities resulting in either increased car dependency, additional cost or social isolation. In the short to medium term, linked to an overarching picture of a desirable bus network by 2030 (and what type of service best suited to deliver it – this will be informed by a strategic bus network plan study co-commissioned by GCC & SPT in 2022 - funded by Bus Partnership Fund) the Council is pursuing a potential concept of sustainable travel corridors.

Cycling - While the City Network is a committed concept, at this stage, specific routings should be treated as indicative and may be subject to change at the detailed design phase. The Delivery Plan uses these indicative routings to determine the phasing of delivery areas of the City Network.

Cycling orientated sports facilities have also been built, including the Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome at Parkhead in 2012, the Cathkin Braes international mountain bike course in 2014, and an international standard BMX course at Knightswood in 2019.

Walkability - Routes designated as 'Core Paths' are protected in a similar way to Rights of Way. The aim is to provide a network of safe and unobstructed routes throughout the city, linking people to local facilities, visitor attractions and the wider countryside, and supporting healthy lifestyles through active travel and outdoor recreation. In 2019 the network extended to circa 295 kms. More information, including the Core Paths Plan Map, can be found here.

In furtherance of developing the city's transport systems, key sections of legacy infrastructure and necessary land are being safeguarded through the development plan for potential future projects. Active travel options are also being progressed and the integrity of cycle and core path networks is also a priority.

Glasgow Transport Strategy (GTS)

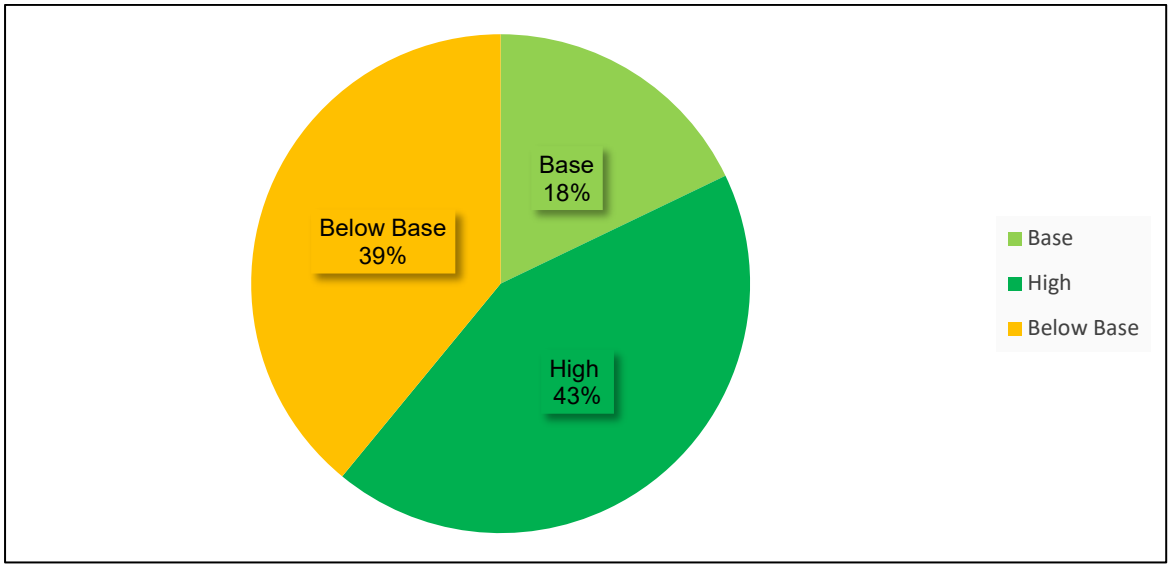
A key ambition of the Glasgow Transport Strategy (GTS) in achieving the Council's net-zero carbon 2030 goal, is to reduce car vehicle kms in the city by at least 30% by 2030.

The GTS forms a material consideration in the planning process in Glasgow and will inform the CDP2. CDP2 policies and design principles will facilitate delivery of the following policy aims.

- Following the Placemaking principle,
- the Compact City, including supporting 'Densification' to help deliver efficient use of land and improving public transport viability,
- following the sustainable travel hierarchy as a core principle in decision-making,

- use of Transport Assessments to proactively focus on measures to enhance modal share by sustainable modes, identifying, through the 'infrastructure first' principle where developer contributions may be required,
- Transport Appraisal.

Chart 31: Housing Completions / Extant Consents vs Public Transport Accessibility 2013-23



Source: GCC (GIS)

Locating new housing developments within areas well served by public transport and active travel networks can reduce car dependency, encourage active travel and improve air quality.

Flooding and Drainage

Sites of importance for future flood attenuation have been safeguarded. This extends to watercourses (supporting natural drainage and flood risk management processes), and natural flood management processes.

Energy

The majority of Glasgow's energy demand is imported. A small amount of energy is produced within the city through wind turbines, from landfill gas and energy from waste (GRREC). There are opportunities to the promote energy efficiency through increased energy efficiency measures within new developments and retrofitting.

District Heating Systems

Parts of Glasgow have been identified as having the potential for district heat and power projects. Sites within Glasgow offering potential suitability for the production of renewable energy and heat (including different sources and, where appropriate,

favoured locations) are identified. Areas potentially suitable for more efficiently using and distributing energy and heat have been identified.

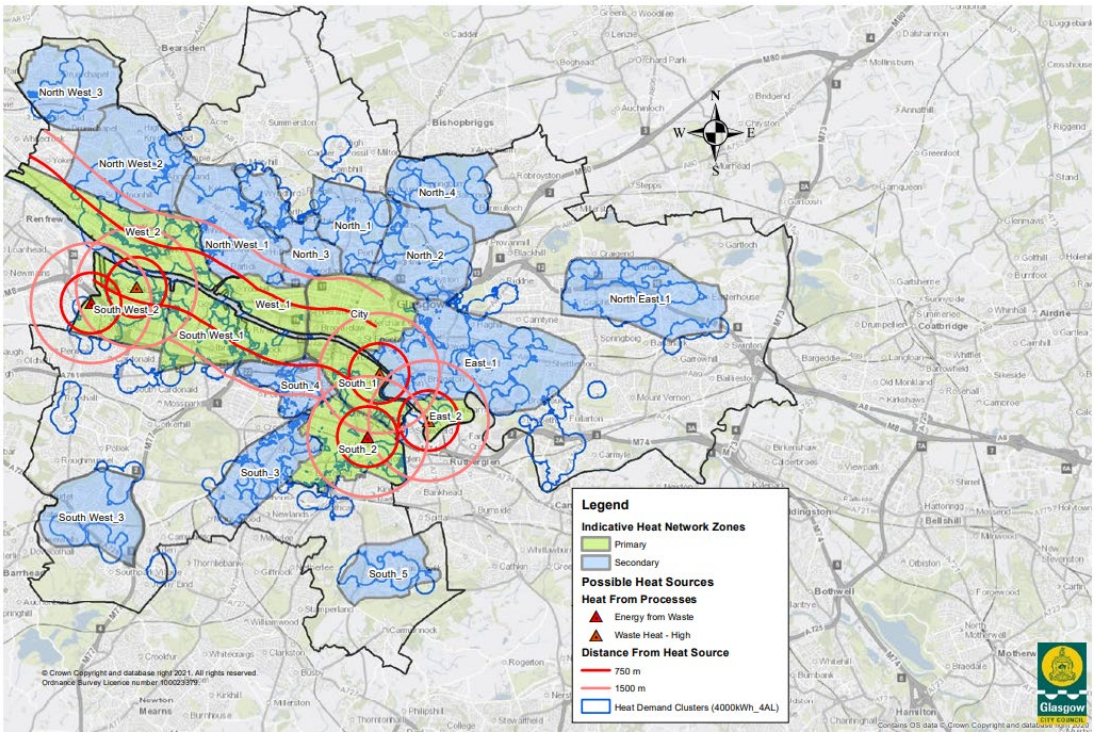
Energy supply infrastructure includes electricity and heat networks, distribution and transmission electricity grid networks and gas supplies all of which contribute towards the basic requirements for the City to function and thrive. National and local net-zero targets require the City to undergo an energy transformation that is supported by an energy infrastructure that has planned investment over the long term and is integrated across the electricity, heat, industry and transport sectors.

This will require the City's electricity grid infrastructure to be expanded to support an increased demand for electricity for heating and increased renewable energy generation and use within the City, in addition to new and / or upgraded connections and sub-stations and may also include strategically placed battery storage, subject to safety requirements being met.

Glasgow's Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) takes a holistic approach to heating the built environment, through reducing demand for heat in conjunction with decarbonising the city's heat supply.

The City's LHEES process will determine the future locations, the extent and the methods of delivery of heat networks in Glasgow. The LHEES has undertaken an extensive spatial analysis exercise to identify where in the city heat networks could be the most viable. This mapping has primarily sought to match heat demand with heat supply, identifying areas where there is sufficient demand density alongside potential low carbon or renewable heat supply opportunities. The map below of Indicative Heat Zones highlights the outputs of this work at city level.

Chart 32: Indicative Heat Zones



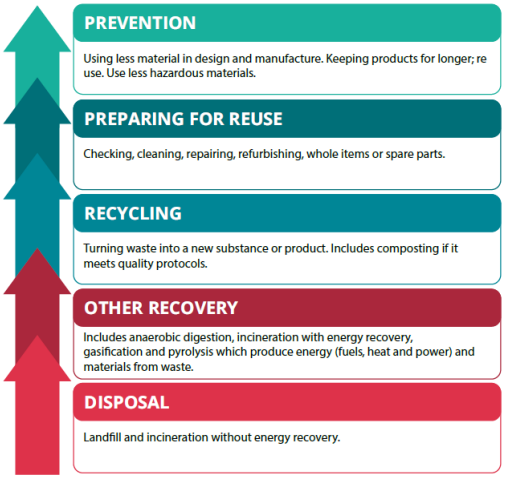
Source: GCC LHEES 2023

Waste / Recycling

Following a strategic review of the NRS property estate, the construction of a new Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to support delivery of the GCC Resource and Recycling Strategy has been identified as a critical need. A new, fit-for-purpose, MRF will provide a processing outlet for separately collected recyclable containers (plastic tubs, bottles, cans, etc) and fibre (paper and cardboard) as the council implements improvements to frontline recycling services.

The existing Easter Queenslie recycling facility will be upgraded to become a centre of excellence for waste management and recycling. As of February 2024, demolition and enabling work has commenced on site. Construction of the new depot will commence autumn 2024, with full completion planned autumn 2026.

Chart 33: Waste Hierarchy



Source: GCC Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020-2030

Existing waste management infrastructure in Glasgow is predominantly focussed on the bottom part of the waste hierarchy i.e. landfill, other recovery such as incineration and recycling. This mode of waste management requires a physical infrastructure which is arguably easier to implement for local authorities and the private sector as there is sufficient scale in the handling of the waste. Re-use and repair are often smaller in scale, being dealt with predominantly by the third sector and have not yet reached their full potential/ become mainstreamed across the City.

Glasgow Recycling and Renewable Energy Centre (GRREC)

Glasgow has made progress in modifying the way the city deals with refuse collection, increasing recycling rates and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. Considerable investment has gone into delivering new and upgrading existing waste processing and recycling facilities. More information can be found at: Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020 - 2030

The GRREC became fully operational in January 2019 and has played a pivotal role in the reduction of waste sent to landfill. The facility actively reduces the tonnage of waste going to landfill, due to the processing elements of the plant (residual waste MRF, gasification & AD process). In 2013 GCC landfilled 73% of household waste managed. This has reduced to 25% in 2022 and is expected to decrease further in 2023[42].

As of 2021, Glasgow City Council manages 258,941 tonnes of waste[43], arising from household and commercial sources, every year. 70,670 tonnes were recycled, 97,417 were landfilled and 90,856 tonnes treated by other diversion. Reducing the tonnage of waste that the Council manages will contribute to minimising

[42] https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/HouseholdWaste/
[43] https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/HouseholdWaste/

environmental impacts and contribute to emissions reductions. This is largely due to the GRREC.

Recycling Centres, Waste Treatment Facilities, and Waste to Power Facilities

There is a need to maintain ongoing efforts to minimise waste and to maximise recycling in the city. The Council operates four civic amenity waste transfer stations in Glasgow, located at Dawsholm, Easter Queenslie, Polmadie and Shieldhall. The City Council has upgraded the Dawsholm and Shieldhall civic amenity sites to recycling centres.

Open Green Space Networks

Glasgow has more than 3,500 hectares of greenspace containing museums, winter gardens, botanical gardens, and growing spaces. The city has more parkland than any other broadly comparable city in Europe, with a significant area of Glasgow's land as green space; Eight of Glasgow's parks have green flag status. This open space network includes 5 city parks, 12 district parks and 74 local parks in addition to 1,029 hectares of woodland, 233 play areas, 32 allotments and 32 cemeteries. Work is currently underway to produce a new parks strategy for 2017-2027[44]

Open Space Strategy

The Council has adopted an Open Space Strategy (2020). This multi-functional open space document brings together all types of PAN 65 space and the wide range of environmental benefits these space deliver using a comprehensive audit, and assessment of the quality of the most publicly usable categories of open space across the City to provide the basis for the development of Open Space Standards; part of a process that will inform current and future open space needs.

The accessibility, quality and quantity standards set a framework for delivering access to a minimum amount of good quality, well-located open space for people in Glasgow and will inform the SEA assessment.

Primary School capacities

There are 142 mainstream primary schools across the city – including 87 non-denominational and 55 denominational primary schools. They provide a total of 50,577 places for children of different age groups ranging from age 4 to 11.

[44] http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNT1DNNTZLZ3.

Chart 34: Total Pupil Rolls, Maximum Capacities and Spare Capacities for all Mainstream Primary Schools

	No. of Schools	Pupil Roll (Sept 2022)	Maximum Capacity (no. of places)	Spare Capacity
Primary: Non-Denominational	87	24,183	30,236	6,053
Primary: Denominational	55	16,458	20,341	3,948
Primary: Total	142	40,576	50,577	10,001

Source: Glasgow City Council Education Services

Secondary Schools capacities

Chart 35: Total Pupil Rolls, Maximum Capacities and Spare Capacities for all Secondary Schools

	No. of Schools	Pupil Roll (Sept 2022)	Maximum Capacity (no. of places)	Spare Capacity
Secondary: Non-Denominational	19	16,897	20,133	3,236
Secondary: Denominational	11	12,318	13,245	927
Secondary: Total	30	29,215	33,378	4,163

Source: Glasgow City Council Education Services

There is some spare capacity (4,163 additional places) in the secondary schools across the City. Whilst 9 secondary schools are at adequate capacity, 6 of the 30 secondary schools are over 100% capacity and a further 14 secondary schools are at 80-100% capacity. 1 secondary school (Lochend Community High School) is less than 50% capacity.

Capacity and Projections

GCC Education Services produces school roll projections to anticipate potential capacity issues in schools across the estate. This information can be used in proposals and planning for new school builds and can also be used to assist in forward planning for staffing and budget purposes. The 10-year school roll projections are produced annually using a methodology that is outlined in the Council's School Roll Projections Methodology report. The school roll projections are illustrated below for both primary and secondary schools.

There has been a steady increase of children registered at GCC primary schools over the last decade from 36,381 pupils in 2012 to 40,763 pupils in 2022, the future projections show a slight decline in primary school rolls over the next decade from 41,260 pupils in 2023 to 36,706 pupils in 2032.

There has been a steady increase of children registered at secondary schools over the last decade from 26,207 pupils in 2012 to 29,215 pupils in 2022. This increase is

projected to continue until 2025 when it will peak at 30,188 registered pupils before declining slightly to 28,178 pupils in 2032.

When pupils rolls increase as a result of new developments, extensions to existing schools or the need to build new schools will require new capital funding. In addition, potentially to the need to increase both teaching and support staff in schools.

Where planning permission for large scale housing developments is granted, full consideration of transport infrastructure to support the population should be considered. Insufficient transport in such areas can lead to pressure on Education Services to provide home to school transport for pupils when insufficient public transport exists.

School Transport

It is important that there are safe routes to schools for pupils to encourage active travel and public transport use whilst discouraging travel by car. The Council provides dedicated school transport for pupils living more than 1.2 miles from their catchment area Primary school and 2.2 miles from their catchment area Secondary school. However, it is only provided for Secondary schools where there is an insufficient local public bus service or unsafe walking routes. Secondary pupils can access free bus travel via Young Scot / National Entitlement Cards which are available to all young people under the age of 22 in Scotland.

In addition to mainstream transport and distance criteria, GCC may provide supported school travel assistance for children and young people who have been assessed as requiring it because of their additional support needs. There are currently over 2000 pupils transported to/from the city's ASL schools by dedicated bus or taxi.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audit – Education, Sustainable Transport, Water Management, Waste Management, Energy and Heat Supplies, Culture, Tourism and Heritage Assets, Community Facilities, Play and Recreation Spaces.

Pressures and Trends

- *The Glasgow City Council area is served by an extensive network of transport infrastructure. Locating new developments – especially housing, within areas well served by public transport and active travel network material assets can reduce car dependency, encourage active travel, improve air quality and facilitate reducing car vehicle kms in the city by at least 30% by 2030.*

- *Safeguarding of land and infrastructure is a key function of the city development plan in facilitating the sustainable use of existing and new material assets such as transport infrastructure, flood attenuation, energy / waste and recycling facilities.*

- *Parts of Glasgow have been identified as having the potential for district heat and power projects. Sites within Glasgow offering potential suitability for the production of renewable energy and heat; and areas potentially suitable for more efficiently using and distributing energy and heat have been identified.*

- *National and local net-zero targets require the City to undergo an energy transformation supported by energy infrastructure integrated across the electricity, heat, industry and transport sectors. This will require the City's infrastructure to support an increased demand for electricity for heating and increased renewable energy generation and use within the City, in addition to upgraded connections and sub-stations and may also include battery storage.*

- *Glasgow has made progress in modifying the way the city deals with refuse collection, increasing recycling rates and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill - as of 2021, Glasgow City Council manages 258,941 tonnes of waste, arising from household and commercial sources, every year - there is a need to maintain ongoing efforts to minimise waste and to maximise recycling in the city.*

- *The Council's adopted Open Space Strategy (2020) brings together all types of PAN 65 space and the wide range of environmental benefits these spaces deliver using a comprehensive audit, and assessment of the quality, and will inform current and future open space needs and SEA.*

- *Up-to-date assessments of school roll projections against future housing delivery indicate the need for additional capacity is some areas. Glasgow's school portfolio is responding to anticipated changes in primary and secondary school cohorts. The provision of additional capacity in some schools will require additional resourcing.*

- *Minimum distance from school thresholds indicates the need for safe routes to school and public transport connections. Provision of travel to school is challenging where specialist schools cover large catchments.*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Material Assets	To ensure that new development utilises existing material assets sustainably and secures sufficient sustainable infrastructure to meet future development needs.
	To avoid adversely impacting on material assets including existing safeguarded land and infrastructure protected from inappropriate development or detrimental development encroachment.
	To promote the principles of circular economy.
	To investigate matching potential heat supply with potential heat demand utilising Indicative Heat Zones.
	To facilitate upgrading of existing and helping deliver new recycling and waste management facilities

Climate

Environmental Protection Objectives

See Appendix B – Relationship with other PPS (Climate)

Baseline conditions

The Earth's climate system consists of 2 turbulent (irregular circulation) fluids – the atmosphere and the ocean interacting (exchanging heat and exerting stress) on each other. These fluids cover a rotating planet that is unevenly heated by the sun. (The sun's rays are incident directly at the equator and tangentially skimming at the poles). This uneven heating (forcing[45]) generates the motion of these atmospheric and oceanic currents exchanging energy, water and carbon between the atmosphere, oceans, land and ice. A well-known example of 'internal' climate variability is the El Niño / La Niña (warming / cooling) cycle.

In addition to these internal climate fluctuations, external influences on the climate system can come from variations in the energy received from the sun and the effects of volcanic eruptions etc. Human activities influence climate through changing land use and land cover (of which urbanisation is a significant consideration). Humans are also changing atmospheric composition by increasing the emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases and by altering the concentrations of aerosol particles in the atmosphere.

Many processes in the atmosphere and oceans are non-linear, meaning that there is no simple proportional relationship between cause and effect. The non-linear dynamics of the atmosphere and oceans are described by the Navier-Stokes[46] equations and are one of the most challenging problems in mathematics / climate modelling today.

The Scottish Government has set climate targets for Scotland to become a net zero greenhouse gas emitting nation by 2045, with interim target of 90% by 2040, against 1990 baseline levels as its contribution to holding *"the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels"*[47] as agreed at the Paris Agreement[48]. To limit global warming to 1.5°C, greenhouse gas emissions must peak before 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030.

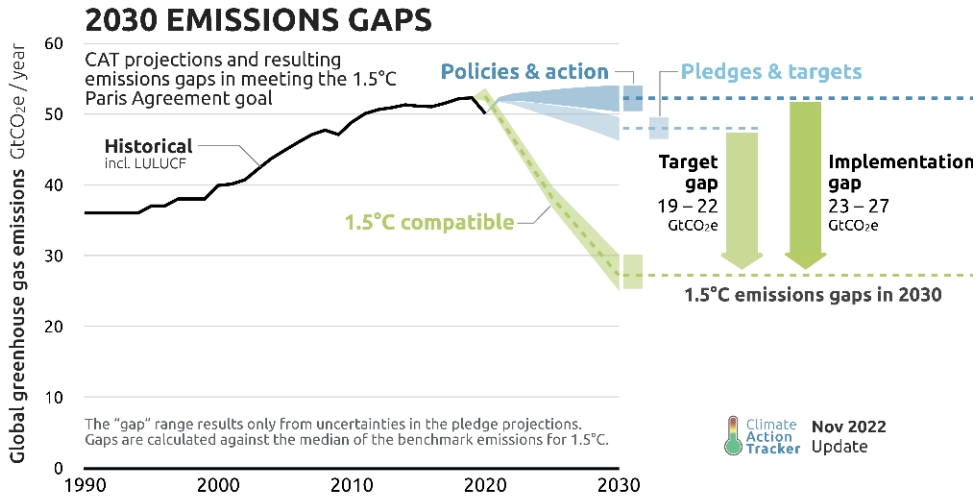
[45] https://www.climate.gov/maps-data/climate-data-primer/predicting-climate/climate-forcing
[46] https://www.grc.nasa.gov/www/k-12/airplane/nseqs.html
[47] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement#:~:text=Its%20overarching%20goal%20is%20to,above%20pre%2Dindustrial%20levels.%E2%80%9D
[48] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

The UN's Environment Programme Emissions Gap Report 2022[49] comes from an annual series that provides an overview of the difference between where greenhouse emissions are predicted to be in 2030 and where they should be to avert the worst impacts of climate change based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) modelling.

The report shows that updated national pledges since COP26 – make a negligible difference to predicted 2030 emissions and that the signatories are far from the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C. Policies currently in place point to a 2.8°C temperature rise by the end of the century.

Implementation of the current pledges will only reduce this to a 2.4 – 2.6°C temperature rise by the end of the century, for conditional and unconditional pledges respectively.

Chart 36: 2030 Emissions Gaps



Source: https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-emissions-gaps/

Against this backdrop, the need for policies and practical measures aimed at delivering increased adaptation and resilience, are identified as mitigation against predicted climate change[50]. Climate Adaptation is defined by the IPCC as *"Adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities".*

The UK Met Office's Climate Projections[51] (UKCP18) provides climate modelling that describes how Scotland's climate may change over the coming century. The projections forecast that the climate trends observed over the last century will continue and intensify, producing warmer wetter winters and warmer drier summers.

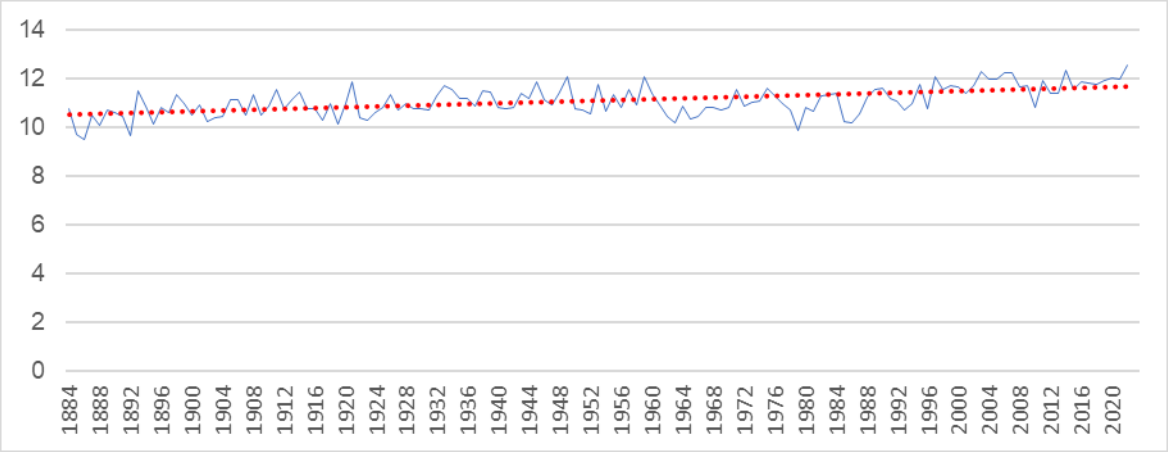
[49] https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022
[50] https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/is-scotland-climate-ready-2022-report-to-scottish-parliament/
[51] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index

Climate models are probabilistic[52], indicating areas with higher chances to be warmer or cooler and wetter or drier than usual.

Chart 37: Met Office Climate Districts

Source: Met Office

Chart 38: Max Average Annual Air Temp (West Scotland climate district)

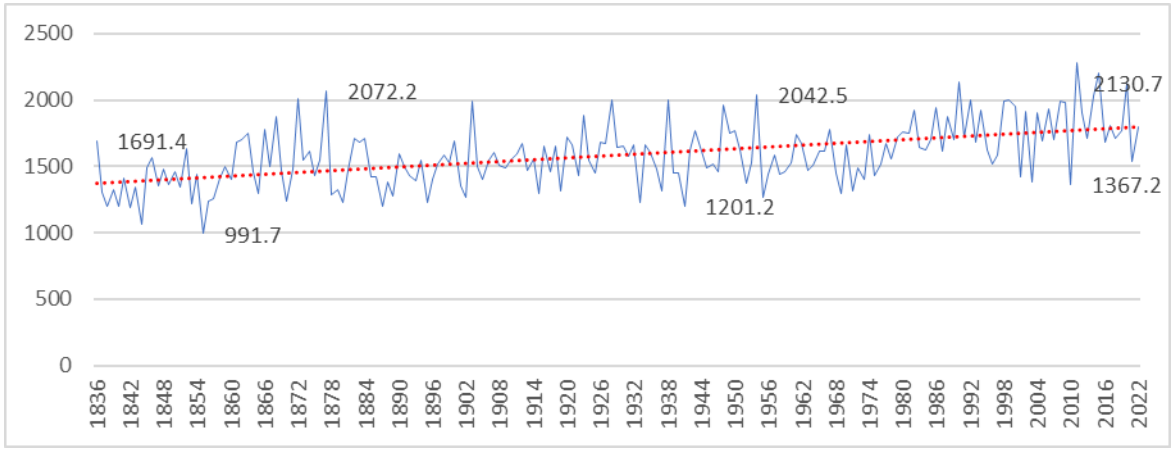


Source: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/uk-and-regional-series

The trendline annual maximum average air temperatures in the West Scotland Met Office district shows an increase by circa 1.2 ˚C since 1884.

[52] https://www.climate.gov/maps-data/climate-data-primer/predicting-climate/climate-models#:~:text=Unlike%20weather%20forecasts%2C%20which%20describe,wetter%20or%20drier%20than%20usual.

Chart 39: Annual ppt. (mm) 1836 – 2022 (West of Scotland climate district)



Source: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/uk-and-regional-series

The trendline annual precipitation in the West Scotland Met Office district shows an increase by circa 2.6 cms per decade since 1836.

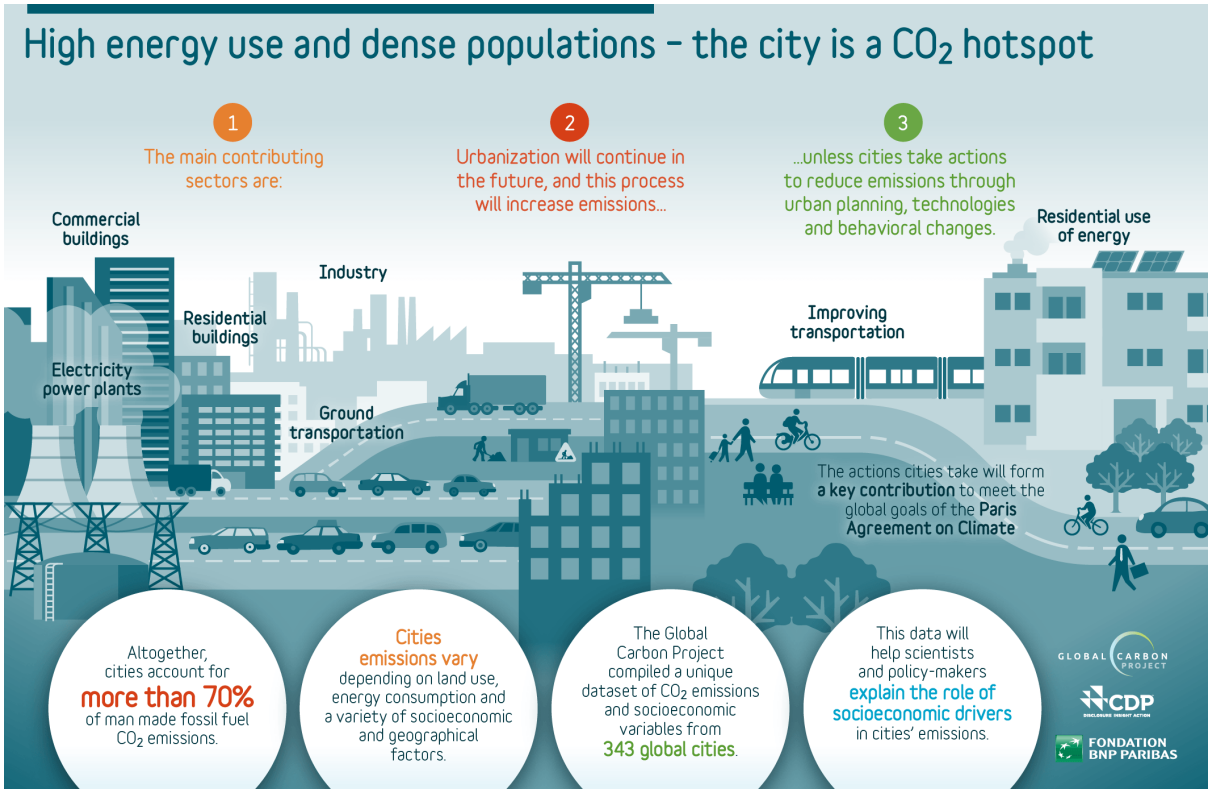
SEA assessment must be carried out at the local authority level which makes policy actions aimed at reducing global warming impossible to quantify at the local level.

> *It is not straightforward to make assessments about the sufficiency of individual or collective policies, due to the uncertain nature of the impact of policies, and constraints around the availability of data to track progress*[53].

Notwithstanding the problems of anthropogenic GHG attribution at the local level, the effects of 'local climate change' are manifested (accentuated / ameliorated) through the urban environment. Urbanisation has led to an increase in impervious surfaces and the albedo effect which in turn, if unchecked, can exacerbate undesirable trends such as a loss of city biodiversity, increased frequency of higher ambient air temperatures than surrounding areas (urban heat island) and an increased risk of localised flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. The Met Office produce a series of city level climate change summaries[54].

[53] The Environment Strategy for Scotland p15.
[54] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/spf/glasgow-factsheet-1-of-3-the-science-v0.2.pdf

Chart 40: Typical sources of urban CO_2 emissions



Source: https://clean50.com/mobilizing-for-the-climate-and-biodiversity-emergency-on-an-urbanizing-planet/

Due to the quantity of emission sources, it is unlikely that large urban areas will become net carbon sinks in the foreseeable future, however, due to higher population densities, per capita emissions can be lower for cities than surrounding areas.

Chart 41: Per capita CO2e emissions Glasgow vs Scotland

Year	Scotland Area (km^2)	Scotland Emissions per km^2 (kt)	Glasgow Area (km^2)	Glasgow Emissions per km^2 (kt)	Scotland Per Capita Emissions (t)	Glasgow Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	80,232.8	0.5	176.4	21.1	7.9	6.5
2006	80,232.8	0.5	176.4	21.2	7.9	6.6
2007	80,232.8	0.5	176.4	20.6	7.7	6.4
2008	80,232.8	0.5	176.4	21.1	7.6	6.5
2009	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	18.1	6.8	5.5
2010	80,232.8	0.5	176.4	19.1	7.2	5.7
2011	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	17.5	6.4	5.2
2012	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	18.6	6.7	5.5
2013	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	17.6	6.4	5.2
2014	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	15.0	5.7	4.4
2015	80,232.8	0.4	176.4	14.6	5.5	4.2
2016	80,232.8	0.3	176.4	13.1	5.2	3.8
2017	80,232.8	0.3	176.4	12.3	4.9	3.5

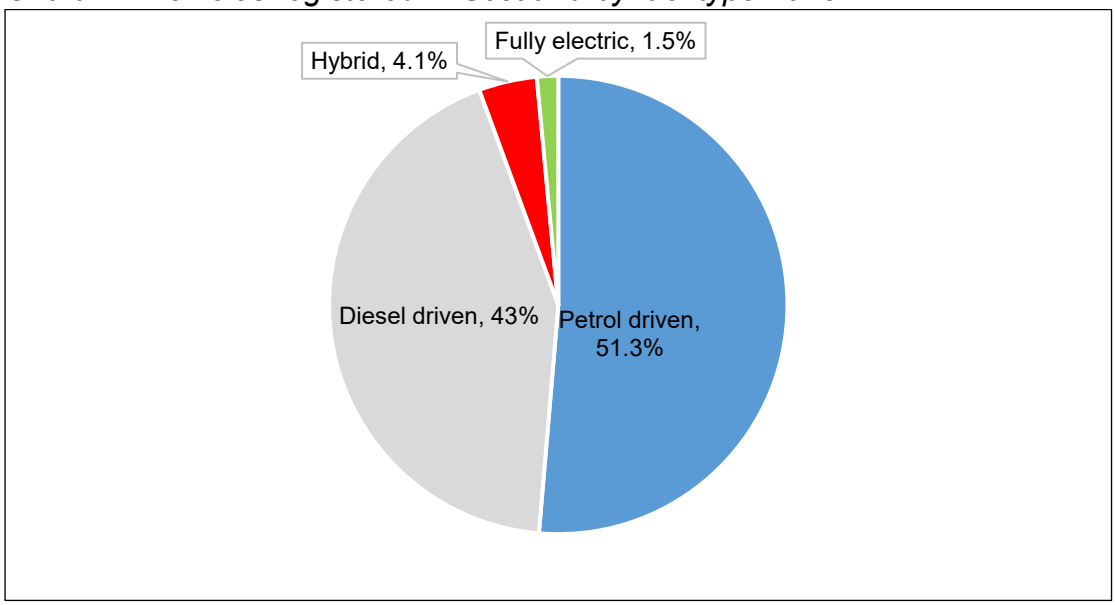
2018	80,232.8	0.3	176.4	12.1	4.8	3.4
2019	80,232.8	0.3	176.4	11.6	4.6	3.2

Source: Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

In 2022, the UK Government's Climate Change Committee (CCC) produced the following report - Is Scotland climate ready? – 2022 Report to Scottish Parliament[55]

The report set out the CCC's independent assessment of progress in adapting to climate change in Scotland. The report found that *Progress in delivering adaptation has stalled* [and that] *whilst this vision is welcome*…m*ore needs to be done to ensure that the vision translates into actions commensurate with the size of the challenge.*

Chart 42: Vehicles registered in Scotland by fuel type 2023



Source: Department for Transport (2023)

The Glasgow Climate Adaptation Plan 2022 - 2030 aims to address climate adaptation action in the city, building understanding of climate risks and increasing adaptive capacity. Many of the Adaptation Plan's Interventions and Actions strongly align with this SEA scoping report receptor headings and objectives. In particular, the following environmental receptor headings strongly accord with the aims of the Adaptation Plan:

- Population;
- Human Health and Wellbeing;
- Water Environment;
- Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora;
- Material Assets;
- Air Quality;

[55] https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/is-scotland-climate-ready-2022-report-to-scottish-parliament/

- Historic Environment and Placemaking;
- Climate.

Chart 43: Assessment alignment

Glasgow Adaptation Plan Interventions	Adaptation Actions	Scoping Report Receptor
2) Planning and Housing	**2B** CDP to deliver green roof policy **2C** Control urban creep **1J** Be cognisant of Flood Risk Net Gain 2025 **1M** Adaptation pathway – Tidal Clyde and wider flood risk	• Water Environment • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Climate
3) Sustainable Transport	**3B** Spatial implementation of Glasgow Transport Strategy policies – 20-minute neighbourhoods etc **3A** Contribute to Avenues, Liveable Neighbourhoods etc SuDS, rain gardens into new public realm	• Population • Human Health and Wellbeing • Water Environment • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Climate
4) Natural Environment and Assets	**4B** Manage nature conservation sites - Parks Department, Open Space Strategy etc **4C** Safeguard and promote ecological connectivity **4A** Forestry and Woodland Strategy - plant street trees etc. **4D** Counteract urban creep, increase de-culverting	• Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Human Health and Wellbeing • Material Assets • Water Environment • Climate
6) Environmental Health	**6A** Air Quality Action Plan **6B** SuDS to improve water quality	• Air Quality • Water Environment • Climate
7) Risk Planning	**7C** Identify flood storage and safeguard land **7D** Identify when physical infrastructure must be provided due to inability of SuDS to attenuate risks	• Water Environment • Material Assets • Climate
8) Economy	**8A** Offset supply chain vulnerabilities - Food growing strategy, allotments, Promote local production and markets	• Material Assets • Historic Environment and Placemaking • Human Health and Wellbeing • Climate
12) Adaptation Maintenance	**12A** Adaptation to be embedded in building design – SuDS etc	• Water Environment • Population

		• Historic Environment and Placemaking • Material Assets • Climate

Source: Glasgow Climate Adaptation Plan 2022 - 2030

The above alignment will be employed through the SEA site and policy assessment process to help implement practical and policy measures aimed at increasing adaptation and resilience. This approach will contribute to delivering emissions reductions, and Adaptation Plan Actions through the SEA mitigation / adaptation strategy, and directly through the CDP2 policy framework and spatial strategy, and through site specific interventions.

Through plan implementation, CDP2 can help deliver the following key emission / adaptation goals:

- Reducing flood risk to people and buildings through the spatial strategy informed by the Designing with Water framework for the Clyde corridor and an avoidance first approach to sites - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
- Emissions reductions and energy savings through supporting spatial aspects of the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES), to decarbonise and reduce energy losses from buildings, increase recycling and minimise waste;
- Delivering densification of development through the DM process, supported by necessary infrastructure in furtherment of efficient use of land, reduced car dependency and improved local connectivity,
- Expansion of the blue / green network, including through a new Forestry and Woodland Strategy[56], to deliver flood attenuation, biodiversity gain and support health and wellbeing; and
- Supporting spatial aspects of the Glasgow Transport Strategy (GTS) and facilitate achieving the GTS goal to reduce vehicle / kms by 30% by 2030.

SEA will utilise further analysis provided by the Infrastructure Audits – Waste Management, Energy and Heat Supplies, Sustainable Transport, Blue and Green Infrastructure, Water Management, and the Net Zero, Mitigation, Adaptation and City Development Plan 2 Evidence Report.

Pressures and Trends

- *The Scottish Government has set climate targets for Scotland to become a net zero greenhouse gas emitting nation by 2045, with interim target of 90% by 2040, against a 1990 baseline to limit global warming to 1.5°C.*

[56] https://www.glasgowconsult.co.uk/KMS/dmart.aspx?strTab=PublicDMartCurrent&NoIP=1

- *Signatories are far from the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C. Policies currently in place point to a 2.8°C temperature rise by the end of the century[57]. To stay on target, global greenhouse gas emissions must peak before 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030.*

- *Due to the density of emission sources, it is unlikely that large urban areas like Glasgow will become net carbon sinks in the foreseeable future, however, due to higher population densities, per capita emissions can be lower for cities than surrounding rural areas.*

- *Policies and practical measures aimed at delivering increased adaptation and resilience - as mitigation against predicted climate change are not straightforward to make assessments about regarding the sufficiency of individual or collective policies, due to the uncertain nature of the impact and constraints around the availability of data to track progress.*

- *The Climate Change Committee's independent assessment of progress in adapting to climate change in Scotland found that more needs to be done to ensure that the vision translates into actions commensurate with the size of the challenge.*

- *Many of the Glasgow Climate Adaptation Plan's adaptation Interventions and Actions strongly align with this SEA scoping report receptor headings and provide a suitable SEA methodology for assessing local adaptation measures potential.*

SEA Objectives

Topic	SEA Objectives
Climate	To reduce GHG emissions in furtherance of meeting Scotland's emissions reduction target of net zero by 2045
	To promote and enable adaptation and resilience to a changing climate.

[57] UN's Environment Programme Emissions Gap Report 2022.

Appendix B: Relationship with other PPS (Environmental Protection Objectives)

INTERNATIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Climate	
UN Conference COP21 (2015 Paris)	• Agreement to establish a goal of limiting global warming to below +2C compared to pre-industrial levels. • Agreement to set a goal of limiting global warming to below +2C compared to pre-industrial levels.
International UN Agreements - Kyoto Protocol (2005)	• 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.
Gothenburg Protocol (1999) (Amended 2012 entry into force 2019)	• To abate acidification, eutrophication, and ground level ozone • First binding agreement to target emissions reductions for PM2.5 which are a concern for most cities.

EUROPEAN

NB: The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (Withdrawal Act) and UK Withdrawal from the European Union (Legal Continuity) (Scotland) Bill (Continuity Bill). The Withdrawal Act provides that EU-derived domestic legislation continues to have effect after EU Exit and incorporates directly applicable EU law into domestic law. Together, these will become 'retained EU law'.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Health and Wellbeing	
European Directive - Waste Framework	To protect human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.
European Directive -	To control the management of hazardous waste.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Hazardous Waste	
European Directive - Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	To minimise pollution from various industrial sources.
European Directive - Landfill (1999/31/EC)	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.
European Union Environmental Noise Directive (EDC) 2002/49/EC	To develop community measures to reduce noise emitted by road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, and from aircraft.
Air Quality	
European Directive - Air Quality Framework (96/62/EU) and other related Directives	• To protect the environment as a whole and to protect health; • To maintain ambient air quality, where it is good, and to improve air quality in other cases using limit values and/or alert thresholds for ambient air pollution levels; • To preserve ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development.
Climate and Resilience	
European Union - Emission Trading System (ETS) (2005)	• 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 (CO_2). • The emissions trading scheme started in the 25 EU Member States on 1 January 2005.
European Union - European Climate Change Programme (2007)	• 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 diesel and 5 L/100 km for gasoline engines.
European Union - Agreed Climate and Energy Package for 2020	• 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 • 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.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
European Union - Climate and Energy Framework 2030	• EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period 2021-2030, Moving towards a climate-neutral economy and implements its commitments under the Paris Agreement. • Key targets for 2030.
European Union White Paper- Climate Change Adaptation (2009)	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.
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
European Union - 6th Environmental Action Programme (EAP)	• 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)	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
European Union - Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (and associated Action Plan)	• To set Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, benefiting people, the climate and the planet. • Build societal resilience to future threats such as climate change impacts. • Elements include a network of protected areas on land and sea. • Part of the European Green Deal.
European Directive - Habitats (92/43/EEC 1992)	• 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.
European Directive - The Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC 1979)	• 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.
Water Environment	
European Union - Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	• Establish a framework to assess and manage flood risk via three-step procedure including: the creation of flood hazards, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• To reduce the negative impacts on human health, economic activity, the environmental and cultural heritage due to flooding.
European Directive - Water Framework (2000/60/EC)	Requires local authorities to exercise their functions to implement the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) in protecting the water environment, including preventing further deterioration of, and protecting and enhancing, the status of aquatic ecosystems. • Protect and improve the water environment; and • Support the development of integrated green infrastructure throughout the City; • 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 coordinated approach to water management, based on the concept of river basin planning.

UK NATIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Human Health and Wellbeing	
UK Government - Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing Our Future (2005)	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. 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.
Material Assets	
UK Government - National Infrastructure Strategy (Nov 2020): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-infrastructure-strategy	The National Infrastructure Strategy sets out plans to transform UK infrastructure in order to level up the country, strengthen the Union and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	The Scottish Government is responsible for the administration of most infrastructure sectors in Scotland including transport, water waste and sewage, flood risk and waste. The UK Government is responsible for digital infrastructure and energy infrastructure (aside from energy efficiency) in Scotland.
UK Government - Second National Infrastructure Assessment - Baseline Report (National Infrastructure Commission (UK), Nov 2021): https://nic.org.uk/studies-reports/national-infrastructure-assessment/baseline-report/	This Baseline Report sets out the current state of the UK's economic infrastructure and identifies key challenges for the coming decades. The Commission will make recommendations to address these challenges in the second National Infrastructure Assessment, to be published in the second half of 2023. The Commission has identified nine key challenges for the second Assessment. Of relevance to Scotland are those that relate to energy and digital infrastructure. They include the following: • all sectors will need to take the opportunities of new digital technologies; • the electricity system must decarbonise fast to meet the sixth Carbon Budget; • decarbonising heat will require major changes to the way people heat their homes; and • new networks will be needed for hydrogen and carbon capture and storage.
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
Forestry Commission - UK Forestry Standard (2017, 4th edition)	The UKFS Requirements are divided into legal requirements and good forestry practice requirements. In Scotland, statutory access rights to forests and woodlands are conferred by the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. Guidelines provide guidance and advice for forest and woodland managers and practitioners. They form the basis for assessing proposals, management operations and activities to ensure the sustainability of UK forests and woodlands.

SCOTTISH

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Population	
Scottish Government - Scotland Economic Strategy (2015)	• Sustainable investment in people and infrastructure. • Encourage a culture of innovation. • Promote inclusive growth.
Scottish Government - Scotland's Population Strategy: A Scotland for the future: opportunities and challenges of Scotland's changing population (March 2021) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotland-future-opportunities-challenges-scotlands-changing-population/	Three demographic processes - mortality, fertility and migration - add up to fundamental challenges facing key aspects of society over the next 10, 20, 50 years and beyond - including the economy, public services and the environment. There is variation in fertility rates across Scottish council areas. The five council areas with the lowest rates are all cities – Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh. How Scotland's population is changing is fundamental to the current and future health of Glasgow's economy and labour market. Beyond the importance to finances and the ability of the public sector to provide services to its population, Glasgow's population is a driver of overall economic activity and growth. Glasgow's business base, the domestic customers that provide them with demand, and the workforce required to supply that demand are all derived from its resident population.
Scottish Government - Housing to 2040 (March 2021) https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2021/03/housing-2040-2/documents/housing-2040/housing-2040/govscot%3Adocument/housing-2040.pdf	Deals with aspects of the affordable housing and private rented housing sectors. Housing to 2040 is Scotland's first long-term national housing strategy with a vision for meeting everyone's housing needs.
Health and Wellbeing	
Scottish Land Commission - Community Wealth Building and Land	The guidance is informed by principles set out in the 2017 Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement (LRRS) and sets out actions that can be taken in the short and long term to support an inclusive, sustainable, and empowered local economy, where land is used and managed productively and in the public interest. Land has an important role to play in building a wellbeing economy that promotes inclusive economic growth, reduces inequality, supports climate action and a just transition, and empowers people and communities to bring about positive changes.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government - Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 - Scottish Noise Maps and Action Plans https://noise.environment.gov.scot/noisemap/	The Scottish Government has commissioned work on the collaborative development of modelling and mapping to describe the noise exposure in Scotland for 2021. The work will be completed in early 2024 as part of the fourth round of noise mapping for Scotland, under the Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006. The Environmental Noise Directive requires, on a five yearly cycle, the Scottish Government to produce strategic noise maps. Noise action plans will be prepared based on the results of the noise mapping, with a public consultation on the draft action plans.
Scottish Government - Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/contents/enacted	Part 9: Allotments • LA has a duty to maintain a list of those people making a request to lease an allotment • LA has a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that the number of persons on the list is no more than 50% of the total number of allotments owned and leased by the LA • LA has a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that a person on the list does not remain on the list for a continuous period of more than 5 years • In doing so, the LA must have regard to the desirability of making available allotments that are reasonably close to the residence of persons in the list. • LA has a duty to prepare a food-growing strategy for its area. • A food-growing strategy is a document that identifies land in its area that the LA considers may be used as allotment sites; that identifies other areas of land in its area that could be used by a community for the cultivation of vegetables, fruit, herbs or flowers; and that describes how, where the authority is required to take reasonable steps under section 112, the authority intends to increase the provision in its area of such areas. • As soon as reasonably practicable after the end of each reporting year, each LA must prepare and publish an annual allotments report for its area. • The empowerment act also covers community right to buy and asset transfer.
Scottish Government - Control of major accident hazards regulations 2015 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/483/contents/made	In Scotland the competent authority is SEPA and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), or SEPA and Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) at nuclear sites. There are separate competent authorities in England and Wales comprising Environment Agency

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	(EA) and HSE or ONR, and Natural Resource Wales (NRW)and HSE or ONR respectively. The principal aim of the regulations is to reduce the risks of potential major accidents involving dangerous substances, such as toxic substances (eg chlorine), flammable substances (eg liquefied petroleum gas), substances that are environmentally hazardous, and explosives. If dangerous substances are used or stored at the site in quantities above certain thresholds, COMAH requires operators to take all measures necessary to prevent major accidents and limit the consequences for human health and the environment. The aim of the Regulations is to prevent and mitigate the effects on people and the environment of major accidents involving dangerous substances. This guidance on the COMAH Regulations 2015 gives advice on the scope of the Regulations and the duties imposed by them.
Improvement Service - Place and Wellbeing: Integrating Land Use Planning and Public Health in Scotland https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/products-and-services/consultancy-and-support/planning-for-place-programme/place-and-wellbeing-collaborative	A database providing data, research and evidence regarding place-based approaches to health and wellbeing.
Scottish Government - The Town and Country Planning (Play Sufficiency Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2023/97/contents/made	The play sufficiency assessment must be a written report, incorporating maps as required of the sufficiency of play opportunities in its area for children. The assessment must show, the location of formal play spaces within its area and statements as regards the overall— (a) quality, (b) quantity, and (c) accessibility, of formal play spaces and informal play spaces in that locality. The Play Sufficiency Assessment is being consulted on until 24 April 2024. • 2023 - Mapping of all play areas • Sept 2023 - Mapping of areas for informal play • Dec 2023 – Consultation Findings • 2024 – Quantity, quality and accessibility map and statement for the whole of Glasgow (and also in respect of each *locality* within Glasgow)

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• 2024 – Report and GIS Maps
Scottish Government - The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	The Act requires the development of core path plans and Local Access Forums to increase the public right of access, within certain controls, to private land.
Scottish Government - Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000	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 1990To control pollution from industrial sources; • To prevent or reduce emissions from installations; • To promote techniques which reduce the amount of waste and releases.
Scottish Government - Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2017-2020)	To set out vision of 10% of all journeys by bike by 2020.
Soils	
NatureScot - Peatland Action project https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/nature-based-solutions/peatland-action-project	A national programme to restore peatlands across Scotland led and funded by Scottish Government and delivered in partnership with NatureScot, Cairngorms National Park Authority, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority, Scottish Water, and Forestry & Land Scotland. Peatland ACTION funding primarily supports on-the-ground peatland restoration activities and is open for applications from eligible land managers who have peatlands that would benefit from restoration. There are no geographical restrictions or target areas for Peatland ACTION funding.
Scottish Government publication	Up to date list June 2023 of legislation that impacts on soils https://soils.environment.gov.scot/soils-in-scotland/soil-protection/
Scottish Government - Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990: Contaminated Land	To provide the legislative framework for the identification and remediation of contaminated land, introducing for the first time a statutory definition of contaminated land. 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.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (SSI 2005/658) amend Part IIA to provide a new definition of water pollution.
Scottish Government - Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	• To set out the vision for soil protection in Scotland; • 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. • Acknowledges the important service soils provide for society.
Air Quality	
Scottish Government - Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016	The air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000, the Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2002 and the Air Quality (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016 provide the statutory basis for local air quality management areas. The Strategy should recognise the impact of climate change on air quality and support the delivery of air quality management measures.
Scottish Government – Transport (Scotland) Act 2019	Local Authorities are empowered to provide - • LEZs, • Improved bus services, • Encourage smart ticketing, • Pavement parking prohibitions, • Workplace parking levy. The Transport (Scotland) Act was designed to help make Scotland's transport network cleaner, smarter and more accessible and sustainable transport system.
Scottish Government - Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 - Towards a Better Place for Everyone (2021)	CAFS2 was published in July 2021, accompanied by a Delivery Plan, and replaces Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future (CAFS) which was published in 2015.
Climate and Resilience	
Scottish Government - Climate Change Plan – The Third Report on Proposals and Policies 2018- 2032 (2018)	Statutory requirement for Scottish Ministers to set out policies and projects before Parliament on meeting climate change targets. This is the third report and sets out how Scotland can deliver a target of 66% emissions reductions for the period 2018-32.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government – Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024	Five year programme with outcome-based approach, setting out policies and proposals to prepare Scotland for climate adaptation.
Scottish Government – Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	The Scottish Ministers must ensure that the net Scottish emissions account for the net-zero emissions target year is at least 100% lower than the baseline (the target is known as the "net-zero emissions target"). Sets legally binding targets to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, with interim targets requiring a 75% reduction by 2030, and 90% by 2040.
Scottish Government – Renewable and low carbon energy https://www.gov.scot/policies/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy/	Aim by 2030 to generate 50% of Scotland's overall energy consumption from renewable sources, and by 2050 aim to have decarbonised the energy system almost completely. Renewable and low carbon energy will provide the foundation of future energy system, offering Scotland a huge opportunity for economic and industrial growth. Promoting and exploring the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resource and its ability to meet our local and national heat, transport and electricity needs, can potentially contribute to meeting emissions reduction targets.
Scottish Government - Hydrogen Action Plan Hydrogen Action Plan (Published 14th December 2022)	To realise the 5 GW by 2030 and 25 GW by 2045 ambitions, SG will support the acceleration of pipeline Scottish renewable and low-carbon hydrogen projects and work with others to address potential barriers and constraints. To identify potential suitable sites for H_2 refuelling. Support the acceleration of Scottish renewable and low-carbon hydrogen projects and work with others to address potential barriers and constraints.
Scottish Government – Scottish Energy Strategy (2017) The future of energy in Scotland	The first energy strategy for Scotland, setting out the government's vision for the future energy system through to 2050. Guided by three core principles: a whole system view; an inclusive energy transition; and a smarter local energy model.
Scottish Government - Climate Change (Emissions Reductions Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	The Act provides interim targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases in Scotland. The Scottish Ministers must ensure that the net Scottish emissions account for the year—

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• 2020 is at least 56% lower than the baseline, • 2030 is at least 75% lower than the baseline, • 2040 is at least 90% lower than the baseline.
Scottish Government - The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 was amended by the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	The Act also makes further provision about mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency and the reduction and recycling of waste. 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. The 2019 amendment increases the ambition of Scotland's emissions reduction targets to net zero by 2045 and revising interim and annual emissions reduction targets. The amendments also update arrangements for Climate Change Plans to meet the targets and includes new measures, such as creation of a Citizens Assembly and a Scottish Nitrogen Balance Sheet.
Scottish Government – Climate Change (Emissions Reductions Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	Builds on targets set in the Climate Change Act, seeking to reduce Scotland's emissions of all greenhouse gases to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets.
Scottish Government - Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2009)	To set out the overarching model for adapting to climate change in Scotland. 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. Up to date info on implementation of 2009 act is here https://www.gov.scot/policies/climate-change/climate-change-adaptation/
Scottish Government - The Environment Strategy for Scotland: vision and outcomes: https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2020/02/environment-strategy-scotland-vision-outcomes/documents/environment-strategy-scotland-vision-outcomes/environment-strategy-scotland-vision-outcomes/govscot%3Adocument/environment-strategy-scotland-vision-outcomes.pdf	The Environment Strategy creates an overarching framework for Scotland's existing environmental strategies and plans, including the Climate Change Plan. These will be reviewed over time, to reflect international targets and other policy developments. The vision and outcomes set out in this document will help to guide the future development and delivery of these strategies and plans by establishing our long-term direction and shared goals. By 2045: By restoring nature and ending Scotland's contribution to climate change, our country is transformed for the better - helping to secure the wellbeing of our people and planet for generations to come.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government - Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Scotland (anticipated 2010)	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.
Material Assets	
Scottish Government - Scottish Energy Strategy (2017) The future of energy in Scotland. Updated 2020 https://www.gov.scot/publications/securing-green-recovery-path-net-zero-update-climate-change-plan-20182032/	• The first energy strategy for Scotland, setting out the government's vision for the future energy system though to 2050. • Guided by three core principles: a whole-system view; an inclusive energy transition; a smarter local energy model.
Scottish Government – Infrastructure Commission for Scotland Phase 1 Key Findings report and Phase 2 Delivery Findings report 2020/21 https://infrastructurecommission.scot/	• Commission established by SG to provide informed and independent advice on creating a 30 year infrastructure strategy to meet economic growth and societal needs of the future. • Provides 8 recommendations on how infrastructure investment can contribute to national outcomes in Scotland. • Prioritise investment decisions on the basis of their contribution to inclusive net zero carbon economy outcomes.
Scottish Government - Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2021/9/2021-03-31 https://www.gov.scot/publications/local-heat-energy-efficiency-strategies-delivery-plans-guidance/	Scottish Government will work with the heat networks sector and local government to develop detailed regulations and statutory guidance in order to put in place a functioning regulatory system (subject to public consultation) by 2024. An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for regulating the supply of thermal energy by a heat network, and for regulating the construction and operation of a heat network; to make provision about the powers of persons holding a heat networks licence; to make provision about conferring rights in heat network assets where a person ceases operating a heat network; to set targets relating to the supply of thermal energy by heat networks; to make provision about plans relating to increased use of heat networks; and for connected purposes.
Scottish Government - National Waste Plan (2003) https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2010/06/scotlands-zero-waste-plan/documents/00458945-pdf/00458945-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00458945.pdf	• To increase levels of recycling; • To reduce the amount of waste produced by 2020.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	Published followed extensive research and consultation by SEPA in partnership with local authorities, the waste industry and community groups. And now superseded or twinned with circular economy strategies https://www.gov.scot/policies/managing-waste/ Circular economy bill published June 2023 https://www.gov.scot/news/circular-economy-bill-published/
Scottish Government - The National Waste Management Plan (Scotland) Regulations (2007)	Regulations have removed the duty to prepare the National Waste Strategy from SEPA and placed the duty on Scottish Ministers, rather than SEPA, to have a National Waste Management Plan.
Scottish Government - Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 (and Technical Report) https://www.transport.gov.scot/media/52685/final-technical-report-28-december-2022-stpr2.pdf https://www.transport.gov.scot/media/52645/easy-read-version-final-summary-report-december-2022-stpr2.pdf	STPR2 considers the transport needs from national and regional perspectives to reflect their different geographies, travel patterns and demands. The Technical Report provides Transport Scotland's full list of recommendations for investment. Th 6 recommended themes are: Make it easier for people to use active travel (walk, wheel and cycle) • Change travel choices and behaviours • Make access to affordable public transport easier • Stop using fossil fuels which put harmful gases into the atmosphere • Make the transport network safer and hard-wearing (needing less repair, less often) • Make better long-distance connections within Scotland and to other countries).
Scottish Government - Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (ZWP) (2010)	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 reuse, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them like waste. Replaces the National Waste Strategy (1999), National Waste Plan 2003 and the area waste plans.
Scottish Government - Infrastructure Investment Plan 2015 Superseded in 2021 by https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-mission-local-impact-infrastructure-investment-plan-scotland-2021-22-2025-26/	The Strategy should aim to protect key infrastructure from the effects of climate change, in order deliver sustainable economic growth. The 2015 plan included a set of guiding principles for infrastructure investment, which provide the framework for investment decisions.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	The Infrastructure Investment Plan will focus on three core strategic themes for guiding investment decisions in Scotland: Enabling the transition to net zero emissions and environmental sustainability Driving inclusive economic growth Building resilient and sustainable places.
Historic Environment and Placemaking	
Scottish Government - Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 Superseded and amended by 2014 act https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/contents/enacted	The detail of the appropriate legislation from the HES site https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-legislation-in-scotland/ key legislation covered is You can use this guide to find out about legislation affecting: • listed buildings • scheduled monuments • conservation areas • Inventory gardens and designed landscapes • Inventory battlefields • World Heritage Sites • EIA / SEA
Scottish Government - Designing Streets (March 2010) Also take cognisance of the improved guidance that is on Our place Scotland https://www.ourplace.scot/resource/designing-streets-guidance-and-templates	This policy statement on designing places in Scotland marks the Scottish Government's 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. • To set out the policy context for important areas of planning policy, design guidance, professional practice, and education and training. • 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.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government – Creating Places A Policy Statement on architecture and place for Scotland (2013) Also - Place standard and Our place Scotland https://www.ourplace.scot/	Reflecting the responsibility to preserve Scotland's rich built and natural heritage, and to create future assets meeting the vision of quality, successful places which support communities, respect the environment and drive the economy.
Scottish Futures Trust - Town Centre Living https://www.scottishfuturestrust.org.uk/publications/documents/town-centre-living-report#:~:text=Town%20Centre%20Living%20(TCL)%20is,around%20inclusion%2C%20wellbeing%20and%20sustainability.	Local Development Plans should provide a proportion of their Local Housing Land Requirements in city and town centres and be proactive in identifying opportunities to support residential development in furtherance of the compact city model, sustainable development and support for local services. Town Centre Living is a key policy ambition for Scottish Government across place, housing, regeneration, planning and a wide range of other policy areas.
Scottish Government - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Guide to the designation, safeguarding and enhancement of Conservation Areas. To outline proposals for the preservation/enhancement of conservation areas and listed buildings.
Scottish Government - Historic Environment (Scotland) Act 2014	Sets out Historic Environment Scotland's role and legal status, including changes in processes for the designation of monuments and buildings (scheduling and listing) and for consents relating to scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas.
Historic Environment Scotland - Historic Environment Policy for Scotland 2019 https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7	The new Historic Environment Policy for Scotland is a strategic policy document for the whole of the historic environment and is underpinned by detailed policy and guidance including Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes. Sets out the six policies which define how the historic environment should be managed. The Strategy should promote and manage the adaptation and maintenance of heritage assets and landscapes in a sustainable way, without loss of character.
Historic Environment Scotland - New Design in Historic Settings 2010 https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=9b50b83c-1e60-4831-bc81-a60500ac5b29	A guide to ensuring the quality of new-design buildings matches that of their surroundings.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	The publication focuses on the spatial and visual components and how proposed new development can tap into historic settings such as - open space, public realm, new build and major alterations and additions. The documents covers: • Urban structure • Urban grain • Density and mix • Scale • Materials and detailing • Landscape • Views and landmarks • Historical development.
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
Scottish Government - Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029 https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/472d4c2d3709458dad3c75cdf44077bb	As a response to a changing climate, potential threats from extreme weather events, wildfires, pests and diseases, and invasive species require forest management to respond. Objectives • Increase the contribution of forests and woodlands to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth • Improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment • Increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, well-being and life chances Priorities • Ensuring forests and woodlands are sustainably managed • Expanding the area of forests and woodlands, recognising wider land-use objectives • Improving efficiency and productivity, and developing markets • Increasing the adaptability and resilience of forests and woodlands • Enhancing the environmental benefits provided by forests and woodlands • Engaging more people, communities and businesses in the creation, management and use of forests and woodlands • See Draft Forestry and Woodlands Strategy

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government - Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018	Places a duty on Scottish Ministers and Scottish public authorities to promote sustainable forest management.
Scottish Government - Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	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. • 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.
Scottish Government - Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/contents	Duty to further the conservation of biodiversity - It is the duty of every public body and office-holder, in exercising any functions, to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.
Scottish Government - Scottish Biodiversity Strategy - It's In Your Hands (2004)	The Strategy aims to halt biodiversity loss by 2010 and for Scotland to be recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030. • 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.
NatureScot - Developing with Nature Guidance: https://www.nature.scot/doc/developing-nature-guidance	Guidance on the appropriate measures to enhance biodiversity required under part c of Policy 3.
NatureScot - Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017-2027 https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-04/Pollinator%20Strategy%20for%20Scotland%202017-2027.pdf https://www.nature.scot/doc/pollinator-strategy-scotland-2017-2027	• Make Scotland more pollinator-friendly, halting and reversing the decline in native pollinator populations. • Support policy initiatives from Planning authorities and developers that include pollinators in the planning system, for example development proposals, management of public land, road verges, railway embankments and power way leaves. • Map the current extent of pollinator-friendly habitats through existing data sets and identify gaps between these areas. Identify whether these gaps are in data availability or habitats and ways to address this.
Landscape/ Townscape	

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
NatureScot - National Landscape Character Assessment https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/landscape/landscape-character-assessment	Landscape Character Assessment identifies, describes and maps variation in landscape character in a systematic way. Glasgow has a number of sites of special landscape importance designations.
Water Environment	
Scottish Government - The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 https://www.gov.scot/policies/water/managing-flood-risk/#strategies	This will require action to assess and address flood risk in new development, including restricting some development and through design led flood risk reduction. It also entails an assessment of flood risk across the City, as a basis for the identification and implementation of flood risk management measures. Requires local authorities to: • Manage and reduce flood risk; and • Promote sustainable flood risk management.
Scottish Government - The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Require all surface water from new development (with the exception of single houses) to be treated by a sustainable drainage system (SUDS) before it is discharged into the water environment. • To help deliver the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP) Scheme; and • To contribute to the reduction of overall flood risk and make satisfactory provision for SUDS.
Scottish Government - Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	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). • 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.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government - Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)	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.
SEPA - Guidance and Advice Notes https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning/guidance-and-advice-notes/	Position statement regarding provision of SEPA advice and guidance covering development plan guidance and DM guidance, flood risk advice and guidance and zero waste plan advice and guidance.
SEPA - Position statement on elevated buildings in areas of flood risk https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning/guidance-and-advice-notes/sepa-position-statement-on-elevated-buildings-in-areas-of-flood-risk/#:~:text=Elevated%20buildings%20designed%20to%20manage,capable%20of%20being%20changed%20later.	SEPA Position statement on elevated buildings in areas of flood risk. Avoiding development in areas of flood risk is still the best approach to managing flood risk, both now and in the future – in most cases this means avoiding development in the functional floodplain completely. But we recognise that in managing climate change there may be a need to bring previously used urban land near our rivers and coasts back into positive use and to enable existing built-up areas to adapt to increasing flood risk.
SEPA Flood Maps https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/	To support decision making in land use planning to avoid development in flood risk areas as a first principle and identify where further assessment of risk may be required.
SEPA - The River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2015 - 2027	The EU Water Framework Directive requires the production of River Basin Management Plans 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.
Clyde Regional Marine Plan Pre-consultation Draft https://www.clydemarineplan.scot/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Pre-consultation-draft-Clyde-Regional-Marine-Plan-18-March-2019.pdf	The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 allows for Regional Marine Plans to be developed to take account of local circumstances and smaller ecosystem units for inshore waters out to 12 nautical miles. This Plan is designed to guide all planners, decision-makers and regulators in the placement and management of existing and proposed developments and activities, and all other marine users in the management of activities. Regional marine plans should be aligned with terrestrial development plans and reflect coastal areas likely to be suitable for development, taking into account the most recent flood risk and flood hazard maps, and forthcoming coastal erosion vulnerability mapping. Where relevant, regional marine plans should also reflect areas where managed realignment of coast may be appropriate, setting out the potential benefits such as habitat creation and new recreation opportunities.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Other PPS – Planning	
Scottish Government - Planning Circulars	To provide statements of Scottish Government's policy and contain guidance on policy implementation through legislative or procedural change. 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
Scottish Government - Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006	The new Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 is the central part of the most fundamental and comprehensive reform of the planning system in sixty years. • 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.
Scottish Government - Planning (Scotland) Act 2019	New Act enacted in 2019 with secondary legislation ongoing. Key changes include a new definition for the role of planning, and NPF4 providing a new form of national/local policy framework/ national spatial plan for decision making. The new Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2019 is the central part of the most fundamental and comprehensive reform of the planning system in seventy years.
Scottish Government - National Planning Framework 4	A new spatial and policy plan for Scotland to 2050. National Planning Framework 4 sets out a new spatial and policy plan for Scotland to 2050. The framework highlights the key development issues currently faced.
Scottish Government - National Transport Strategy 2 (2020) National Transport Strategy 2 - Delivery Plan (2022-2023) https://www.transport.gov.scot/media/51675/national-transport-strategy-nts2-second-delivery-plan-2022-2023.pdf	• To reduce inequalities; • To take climate action; • To help deliver inclusive economic growth; and • To improve our health and wellbeing. The NTS is the product of consensus achieved through wide consultation with key stakeholders (business, transport and wider interests, general public).

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Scottish Government - Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	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. • 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.

REGIONAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Population	
Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy 2017 – 2035 and City Region Deal	Vision for sustained and inclusive economic growth, an outward looking economy.
Health and Wellbeing	
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network - GN Blueprint https://www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk/what-we-do/our-blueprint	A framework for the creation of a strategic Green Network for the benefit of people and wildlife in Glasgow City Region. A variety of mechanisms will need to be employed to deliver the Blueprint. The major mechanisms can be categorised as … Planned Development … Integrating GN delivery into planning proposals.
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network	Partnership approach to developing a green network across the region, to provide easy and well-linked access to outdoors. Includes active travel connections.
Glasgow City Region's Green Network (GCVGN) https://www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk/	Aim is to provide well-connected, high quality, multi-functional greenspaces throughout the region - includes both Seven Lochs and Clyde Gateway.
Climate and Resilience	

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Climate Ready Clyde - Climate Adaption Strategy	A climate adaption strategy for the Glasgow City Region. Identifies a series of actions for the next plan, including: • Developing flood risk net gain guidance/methodology • CDP to mandate green roofs for new or retrofit buildings over a certain m^2 size • Ensure that developers commit to creating communities that build climate resilience, through the City Development Plan and Liveable Neighbourhoods plan.
Glasgow City Council - Climate Ready Clyde - Glasgow City Region Heatwave Report	Information on heat risk and general climate risk map of Glasgow.
Material Assets	
Glasgow City Region City Deal Infrastructure Projects: https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=22753	The City Deal programme within Glasgow city boundary will bring large tracts of land back into use, bring new infrastructure, offices, jobs and houses which will help to build up the city and its people. Listed below are some of the projects that City Deal Glasgow are currently working on: • Avenues • Canal and North Gateway • Collegelands Calton Barras • Metropolitan Glasgow Strategy Drainage Partnership • Sighthill TRA • Waterfront and West End Innovation Quarter
Clydeplan - Proposed Plan - Background Report 2015 Minerals https://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/docman/current-plan-july-2017-background-reports/71-background-report-13-minerals/file	Future mineral development proposals should be considered in the context of Strategic Development Plan Policy 15: Promoting Responsible Extraction of Resources, this Background Report and Strategic Development Plan Diagram 11: Assessment of Proposals. Local environmental considerations should be examined alongside the availability of mineral resources to explore the most suitable areas for new mineral extraction developments. Currently only one active site within City of Glasgow boundaries at Greenoakhill Quarry 510 Hamilton Road Uddingston Glasgow G71 7SG. Extraction of Sand and Gravel and Infilling with Refuse - Restoration Proposals for the site including the finished levels.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	The demand for aggregates is influenced by demand in areas with high population density where access to suitable local reserves can be restricted, and market areas can extend beyond local authority boundaries.
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
Glasgow City Region - Forestry and Woodland Strategy for the Glasgow City Region 2020 (Clydeplan SDPA)	The aim of the Strategy is to guide woodland expansion and management of woodlands in the Clydeplan area providing a policy and spatial framework to optimise the benefits for the local economy, communities and the environment. A recognition of the importance of urban woodland is of particular relevance to Glasgow. As of April 2024 a new Forestry and Woodlands Strategy is being prepared.
Clydeplan - Forestry and Woodland Strategy for the Glasgow City Region 2020	The aim of the Strategy is to guide woodland expansion and management of woodlands in the Glasgow City Region area, providing a policy and spatial framework to optimise the benefits for the local economy, communities and the environment. This includes directing woodland to the most appropriate locations, and therefore supporting opportunities for the positive management of nonwoodland habitats. The Strategy is not intended to and cannot provide detailed guidance on site-specific sensitivities or the suitability of individual proposals.
Landscape/ Townscape	
SNH Landscape Policy Framework, 2006	The Strategy's sets out our overarching aim - "To safeguard and enhance the distinct identity, the diverse character and the special qualities of Scotland's landscapes as a whole, so as to ensure tomorrow's landscapes contribute positively to people's environment and are at least as attractive and valued as they are today." The Strategy should promote and protect the region's unique landscape and help build resilience to climate change.
Water Environment	
Scottish Water - Existing and Planned Water Management Infrastructure	Scottish Water interactive map of investments etc: https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/In-Your-Area/Latest-In-Your-Area
Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership https://www.mgsdp.org/	The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP) is a partnership involved Enabling economic development with the operation of the sewerage and drainage network within the metropolitan Glasgow area. Key aims are • Habitat improvement,

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• Enabling economic development, • River water quality improvement, • Flood risk reduction, and • Integrated investment planning
Flood Risk Management Strategy Clyde and Loch Lomond https://www2.sepa.org.uk/frmstrategies/pdf/lpd/LPD_11_Full.pdf	The Strategy should be read in conjunction with the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) for the Clyde and Loch Lomond LPD (see below), on behalf of the Local Authorities of the LPD, by Glasgow City Council (as Lead Local Authority).
Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District Local Flood Risk Management Plan June 2016 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=33977&p=0	This is first local flood risk management plan for the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District. It describes the actions necessary to managing the risk of flooding and recovering from any future flood events. The document requires local authorities, Scottish Water, SEPA, the Scottish Government and all other responsible authorities and public bodies to deliver the necessary actions to implement the Plan. The Plan identifies 5no. PVAs coinciding with the Glasgow City boundary. See Below.
Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District Local Flood Risk Management Plan 2022 – 2028 (Cycle 2) https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=58993&p=0	This new Local Plan builds on the work undertaken during Cycle 1 and sets out our aspiration to further reduce the damage and distress caused by flooding over the next planning cycle from 2022 to 2028. This Local Plan should be read in conjunction with the Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan published by SEPA in December 2021. Both documents support the implementation of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.
National Marine Regional Plan - Clyde Regional Marine Plan Pre-consultation Draft https://www.clydemarineplan.scot/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Pre-consultation-draft-Clyde-Regional-Marine-Plan-18-March-2019.pdf	The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 allows for Regional Marine Plans to be developed to take account of local circumstances and smaller ecosystem units for inshore waters out to 12 nautical miles. This Plan is designed to guide all planners, decision-makers and regulators in the placement and management of existing and proposed developments and activities, and all other marine users in the management of activities. Regional marine plans should be aligned with terrestrial development plans and reflect coastal areas likely to be suitable for development, taking into account the most recent flood risk and flood hazard maps, and forthcoming coastal erosion vulnerability mapping.
Other PPS – Planning	
Final Draft Regional Transport Strategy for the West of Scotland https://www.spt.co.uk/media/wmxnkmvp/p170323_agenda9.pdf	The Final Draft RTS 17th March 2023 as at identifies 5 key issues with corresponding strategy objectives. This is the final stage of the document, and upon approval by SPT,

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	Can be submitted for approval by Scottish Ministers, after which the RTS becomes a statutory document. The Draft RTS is complementary to many of the policy areas of importance to Glasgow City Council, such as: • reducing the need to travel, • the need to explore road user charging and Workplace Parking Licencing, • support for greater parking management, • affordable public transport fares and level of service for public transport, • Mobility as a Service, • integration of the Subway with other sustainable modes including active travel, • support for Clyde Metro, • increased Park and Ride opportunities, • support for community transport and demand responsive transport, an accessible and safe transport system.
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley (GCV) Strategic Development Plan 2017 provides a strategic spatial vision to 2036.	Clydeplan is the current adopted Strategic Development Plan for the Glasgow City Region. It was adopted in July 2017 and is effective for 5 years. It will be replaced in part by NPF4 and 'Clyde Mission' Regional Spatial Strategy due course. • To identify, protect, promote and enhance the Green Network, including cross-boundary links with adjoining Local Authorities; • To ensure that development proposals, including the Community Growth Areas, integrate the Green Network and prioritise green infrastructure from the outset, based upon an analysis of the context within which the development will be located; and, • To prioritise the delivery of the Green Network within the Strategic Delivery Areas.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – Clyde Mission	Glasgow City Region RSS will be a non-statutory cross boundary spatial strategy and will form part of the local development plan in due course. Track progress of RSS and identify potential PPS for inclusion as national priorities. This national development is a national, is focused on the River Clyde and the riverside from South Lanarkshire in the east to Inverclyde and Argyll and Bute in the west and focusing on an area up to around 500 metres from the river edge.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – Clyde Mission- Net Zero Hub	The Energy Masterplan boundary is approximately 500 m from the North and South banks of the River Clyde. An additional 2,000 m buffer was included to support the potential for future extensions of successful low carbon energy and infrastructure projects. The Energy Masterplan should be viewed as a resource to support investment in low carbon heating and energy infrastructure in the Energy Masterplan area. The Energy Masterplan includes both sides of the River Clyde from the tidal reach near Clyde Gateway in the East of Glasgow, through to the opening of the river between Gourock and Dunoon.
SPT – A Call to Action: The Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2023-2038 https://www.spt.co.uk/media/nr2c0jjt/spt_regional-transport-strategy-2023-2038.pdf	Statutory duty on seven Regional Transport partnerships in Scotland to produce a Regional Transport Strategy for their areas.

LOCAL

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Population	
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow's Housing Strategy (2023-2028) https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=59240&p=0	The strategy includes six strategic priorities and two overarching themes which are reducing poverty and contributing to Glasgow's economic growth. 6 strategic priorities have been identified within the strategy: • Promote area regeneration and enable investment in new build housing; • Manage, maintain and improve our existing housing stock; • Raise management standards in the private rented sector; • Tackle fuel poverty, energy inefficiency and climate change; • Improve access to housing across all tenure; • Promote health and wellbeing.
Glasgow City Council - City Centre Living Strategy https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=47302&p=0	The City Centre Living Strategy Vision 2035 (CCLSV2035) is to enable a sustainable, city centre population. To achieve this, six key objectives have been established that will double the current population of around 20,000 by 2035. • "To increase the city centre population from its baseline of 20,233 in 2018 to around 40,000 by 2035" • "To find productive outcomes for vacant space, with particular focus on upper floors" • "To provide a quality city centre environment, responsive to climate change emergency, greener, safer, more sustainable and better connected" • "To provide a quality city centre environment, responsive to climate change emergency, greener, safer, more sustainable and better connected" • "To deliver quality in design" • "To offer a responsive, innovative approach to investment opportunities that support this strategy" • "To enable resilient, empowered and socially cohesive neighbourhoods"
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Economic Strategy (2016-2023)	To create a city that is economically, educationally and socially successful and that underpins health and wellbeing for all its citizens. The Strategy recognises the need to:

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• Grow Glasgow's key sectors: Low Carbon Industries; Engineering; Life Sciences; Finance & Business Services; Tourism & Events; and Higher & Further Education; and • Creating inclusive growth through a focus on rebuilding skills and reducing the numbers of people with have low or no qualifications.
Health and Wellbeing	
Glasgow City Council - Active Travel Strategy 2022-31 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=56688&p=0 Glasgow's Strategic Plan for Cycling 2016-25 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=20804 Interim Plan for the City Network (incl. case for change) https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=55781&p=0 Glasgow Cycling Infrastructure Projects: https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=21805	Details projects in development and future projects to expand the City's cycle route network and associated infrastructure.
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Core Paths Plan Map Index https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=14559&p=0	The aim of Glasgow City Council's Core Paths Plan is to ensure that important paths and routes are recorded and promoted, helping to achieve a "connected Glasgow" where residents and visitors can move easily around the path network on foot, by bike, by horse or any other non-motorised means - including 'water paths' for rowers, canoeists and other non-motorised water users. Under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, every local authority in Scotland is required 'to draw up a plan for a system of paths ('core paths') sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area'.
Glasgow City Council - Liveable Neighbourhoods https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/liveableneighbourhoods Liveable Neighbourhoods Toolkit https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=53409&p=0 Liveable Neighbourhood information	Liveable Neighbourhoods (LN) is Glasgow's approach to blending the 20-minute neighbourhood concept with the place principle. The City Council will work with and enable communities to improve their areas through the formation of Liveable Neighbourhood Plans. This process was initiated in Summer 2021 with the publication of the LN Toolkit. Followed by in-person and digital community engagement in October/November 2021 and February 2022.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	Through six tranches of work, LN plans will cover every area of Glasgow. Following the RIBA process, LN Plans will both identify existing activity and propose new interventions which align with the four themes of LN: • Local Town Centres • Everyday Journeys • Active Travel • Streets for People
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow City Centre Spaces for People Infrastructure Projects: https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=26008	Details temporary measures that were introduced during the pandemic to make it easier to stay a safe distance from others including footway widening and urban greening. Some of these measures will be retained in the longer term as they have increased the viability and appeal of walking, wheeling and cycling for everyday journeys, and therefore contribute to the prioritisation of sustainable transport across the city.
Who is more likely to be affected by Climate Change: Health and Climate Change Urban Profiles Glasgow	Collaborative write up between GCC and Centre for Population Health detailing Glasgow's climate risks with emphasis on public health implications.
Glasgow City Council - Core Paths Plan (2012)	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. • To ensure that the public are given reasonable access throughout Glasgow; • To illustrate existing designated routes such as rights of way and public paths.
Glasgow City Council - Access and Walking Strategy	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. • To identify and plan effective access around Glasgow; and • To link the network with greenspace corridors and to the public transport network.
Glasgow City Council – Strategic Plan for Cycling 2016 - 2025	• Vision to create a vibrant Cycling City where cycling is accessible, safe and attractive to all. • Aim for Glasgow to be one of the most sustainable cities in Europe.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Glasgow City Council – Open Space Strategy 2019	The strategy's vision is by 2050 for a network of good quality, well-distributed, multi-functional open spaces and connecting infrastructure, that contributes positively to the strategy's outcomes and helps address many of the critical issues facing the city.
Glasgow City Council – Glasgow Food Growing Strategy https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=50891&p=0	To take reasonable steps to ensure that the number of people on the city-wide allotment waiting list is no more than half the number of Council allotments available, the Council will help individuals or groups find spaces for community growing and by continuing to look for locations where we can develop additional allotments/ growing spaces. • Maintain and update an online map of nominated growing sites and identify whether each site is owned by GCC or not. www.glasgow.gov.uk/article/26042/FoodGrowing-Strategy • Produce an annual Allotments and Community Food Growing Report.
Glasgow City Council - Food Growing Strategy Update Report 14 March 2023 Committee Report	Re the duty to meet obligations under sections 111 and 112 of the Act, current number of council allotment plots is 1657, current number of people on the waiting list is 1790 and the number of people on the waiting list over and above the statutory limit is 828 (half of total amount of available plots (1657))
Glasgow City Council - Annual Allotments Report https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNZ30G0GZLDN	To identify shortfalls in particular wards.
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow City Food Plan 2021-2023 https://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/8206/FINAL_GLASGOW_CITY_FOOD_PLAN__June_2021_.pdf	The Glasgow City Food Plan is a long term (10 year) plan. It has been developed by Glasgow Food Policy Partnership (which brings together representatives from public, private and third sectors, each with an interest in aspects of the food system in Glasgow). So far over 600 people and organisations from across Glasgow have been involved in shaping and developing the plan, as members of working groups or in contributing and participating in consultation on the draft plan (October to December 2020).
Air Quality	
Glasgow City Council - Air Quality Action Plan (2009)	To reduce levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) 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

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	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 - Low Emission Zone https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/LEZ	Mandatory emission standards are set for the vehicle classifications to which LEZs will apply, which means that all Scottish LEZs will operate to a consistent national level. In line with similar LEZ schemes in Europe, the proposed emission standard will be: • Euro 6/VI for diesel • Euro 4/IV for petrol/gas vehicles • Euro 3 for motorcycles and mopeds. Suitably certified retrofitted or repowered vehicles - where the emission standards are confirmed to a Euro 6/VI equivalent - will also be LEZ compliant. Exemptions are proposed as follows: • Emergency Vehicles (Police, Ambulance, Fire & Rescue etc…) • Her Majesty's Coastguard • Military vehicles • Vehicles for disabled persons (including blue badge holders) • Historic vehicles • Showman's vehicles Harmful nitrogen dioxide is being recorded in the city centre at levels that do not meet legal requirements. As the main source of this pollutant is from road traffic, Glasgow's Low Emission Zone is an essential measure to improve air quality and help protect public health, especially for those most vulnerable.
Climate and Resilience	
Glasgow City Council – Climate Emergency Implementation Plan 2020	An action plan on how the city can achieve the 2030 carbon neutral goal for Glasgow. The implementation plan focuses on five main themes – communications and community empowerment, just and inclusive place, well connected and thriving city, heath and wellbeing and Green recovery.
Glasgow City Council - GCC's Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=30339	Energy Infrastructure (link to Policy 11) and LHEES Delivery - The LHEES will require CDP2 to show the Heat Network Zones promoted within the LHEES to facilitate delivery of heat networks through development.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	• For CDP2, integrating LHEES into CDP2 and the flow through to masterplans, design briefs etc we require certainty over the funding for the LHEES heat zones. GCC would need to be able to give surety to projected timelines for delivery of each heat zone. • 19(d) Heat and Power Plan should demonstrate how energy recovered from the development will be used to produce electricity and heat.
Glasgow City Council – Climate Emergency Implementation Plan (2019)	To achieve the level of change that is required to respond to the Climate Emergency, the city commits to taking action within five main themes – Communication and Community Empowerment, Just and Inclusive Place, Well Connected and Thriving City, Health and Wellbeing, Green recovery. The City Development Plan (CDP2) which will seek to facilitate those actions that will enable the city to meet the carbon neutrality target and help build climate resilience through our land use policies.
Glasgow City Council - Climate Adaption Plan 2022 - 2030	Thirteen Adaptation Interventions have been identified to address the most significant vulnerabilities identified. These interventions align with the outcomes of second Scottish Climate Adaptation Plan SCAP2, published by the Scottish Government at the end of 2019. The 13 Adaptation Interventions proposed for the City of Glasgow are: 1. Governance 2. Planning and Housing 3. Sustainable Transport 4. Natural Environment and Assets 5. Health and Wellbeing 6. Environment 7. Risk Planning 8. Economy 9. Research and Evaluation 10. Climate Justice 11. Raising Awareness 12.Adaptation Maintenance 13.Improved response to Climate Events. Timeous and appropriate action can deliver a “triple dividend” by avoiding future biodiversity losses, generating positive economic gains through innovation, and delivering additional social and environmental benefits through addressing local inequalities.
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Climate Change Partnership (2009)	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. • 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.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Material Assets	
Glasgow City Council - Waste Strategy (2009)	The Waste Strategy documents a sustainable long term solution for the management of waste within Glasgow until 2020 and beyond.
Glasgow City Council - Property and Land Strategy 2019-2029	Property and land represents the Council's largest physical asset with an operational estate of over 1,000 buildings. The Strategy will be supported by five complementary asset plans. These will focus on: • Community Assets Plan 2019-29 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=45458&p=0 • Built Heritage Assets Plan 2019-29 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQDN0G2U81ZLNT#:~:text=This%20plan%20sets%20out%20the,approach%20to%20heritage%20asset%20management. • Vacant and Derelict Land Assets Plan 2019-29 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQDN0G0GNTDNZ3 • Operational Service Delivery Hubs https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/article/24550/Council-to-deliver-20million-Community-Hubs-investment-across-Glasgow
Historic Environment/ Placemaking	
Glasgow City Council - Local History and Archaeology Strategy (2010)	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 - Lighting Strategy (2002)	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. The City aims to increase the energy efficiency in public lighting and to reduce energy consumptions.
Glasgow City Council - City Centre Integrated Public Realm Programme https://glasgow.gov.uk/avenues	The largest project of its kind in the UK with an investment of £115m, the Avenues Programme is expected to deliver the Avenues treatment at 21 suitable locations in five blocks of work across Glasgow City Centre and fringes. These areas will be completely

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	transformed through the delivery of an integrated network of continuous pedestrian and cycle routes - with people at the very heart of their design. The "Core Avenues" have been broadly sub-divided into 4 blocks of activity (Blocks A, B, C and D), and it will be delivered through City Deal investment over the period to 2027/28. Specific improvements will include: • Green/blue infrastructure (such as street trees, planting and Rain Gardens) • Enhanced and widened footways • Single surface crossing points • Segregated cycle lanes • Reduced street clutter • Intelligent Street Lighting (ISL) and improved lighting features
Glasgow City Council - Conservation Area Appraisals	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. 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 2005). Draft appraisals have been prepared for a further two areas (2010).
Glasgow City Council - Town Centre Action Plans	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.
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
Glasgow City Council - (As part of Clyde Climate Forest GCV Green Network) - Clyde Climate Forest Clyde Climate Forest	Aims to plant 18 million trees by 2030: • Increase average tree canopy cover in urban Glasgow to 20%. • Increase average broadleaved woodland network area to 142ha- an increase of 20% • Increase forest and woodland cover in Glasgow city region by 20%.

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Tree Plan (2022)	Drafted to meet targets outlined in Glasgow Climate Plan through operational targets. • To identify parcels of land, across the city's land holdings, which are potentially suitable for tree planting over the next 10 years. • Support new 'pocket' or 'wee' forests throughout the city and support the delivery of the Clyde Climate Forest. • To expand on the delivery of street trees within the public realm as part of public realm and active travel projects.
Glasgow City Council - Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2001) and updates https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=31719&p=0	To protect, enhance and promote local biodiversity throughout the City. 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.
Glasgow City Council - LBAP Implementation Plan https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40409&p=0	Contains a variety of actions to help deliver the LBAP itself, including: • Maintain swift trigger map showing locations city-wide of flocking/ breeding swifts • Ensure SUDS designs incorporate biodiversity • Encourage the development of Green Roofs through the planning process • Ensure new developments enhance biodiversity wherever possible • Encourage incorporation of spaces for building dwelling species such as swift in new buildings where appropriate. Contains a variety of actions to help deliver the LBAP itself.
Glasgow Pollinator Plan 2017-2027 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/chttphandler.ashx?id=40410&p=0	Continue to protect habitat and species value through the designation and maintenance of SSSIs, LNRs and SINCs. • Aim to ensure connectivity of integrated habitat networks throughout the city through the planning process. (LBAP Action) • Manage 30 key grassland sites as traditional meadows in a sustainable manner, on GCC land. (LBAP Action) • Identify a park and/or LNR to promote as a pollinator demonstration site. • Investigate the potential for a B-Line within the city to connect to the wider countryside. Objectives:

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	1. To deliver LBAP Ecosystem actions to benefit pollinators 3. To create and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors for pollinators where appropriate.
Glasgow City Council – Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCS)	Review of status of Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCS). Review of subset of all SINCs in the City. Review finalised May 2023.
Glasgow City Council - New Local Nature Reserves (LNR) Report: https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLZ381T1ZL Appendix: https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLZ381T1Z3	Identification of additional proposed Local Nature Reserves for future designation. It is recommended that 22 additional areas are added to the current list of proposed Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) for future designation, bringing Glasgow to over 1 hectare of LNR per 1000 population. The timescales for the formal designation process will be specific to each site, often over a multi-year period, and will be informed by engagement with stakeholders, as well as with the timescales associated with associated habitat creation and connectivity work.
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network - Seven Lochs Wetland Park https://issuu.com/gcvgreennetworkpartnership/docs/120815145940-b9e507d9d9614bb4bc64dbc593e1b47e	This project sets out proposals for enhancing habitat networks, improving recreational facilities and integrating planned development into a unique wetland landscape including SUDS and water quality improvement projects.
Landscape/ Townscape	
Glasgow City Council – CDP Green Belt Review 2013 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19223&p=0	Analysis allows the identification of those parts of the Green Belt that have an important role in delivering the functions which the Green Belt is expected to fulfil and are most environmentally sensitive.
Water Environment	
Glasgow City Council - Tidal River Clyde Flood Model https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=29270	Glasgow City Council and SEPA have collaborated to produce an updated flood model for the tidal reach of the River Clyde, from Dalbeth to Greenock.
Glasgow City Council - Designing with Water Design Guidance for Glasgow's River Corridor	Guidance for developers/designers on the preparation of major planning applications and to co-ordinate input from teams across Glasgow City Council including Development Management, Spatial Strategy, Building Standards and Flood Management. It

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	establishes the Core Principles that are considered essential to the delivery of an attractive waterfront and Design Guidance to encourage creative solutions rather than standard responses to flood management.
Other PPS – Planning	
Glasgow City Council – Local Development Plan (2017)	The Plan sets out the Council's vision and strategy for land use for the next 10 years whilst also providing the basis for assessing planning applications along with its associated Supplementary Guidance.
Glasgow City Centre - Transport Strategy 2014-2024	Five objectives have been defined: • Improve the health of Glasgow's citizens by increasing the modal share of trips to/from and within the city centre by active travel modes (walking, cycling and public transport); • Support the growth in economic vibrancy of the city centre, by ensuring access for residents, blue badge holders, tourists and traffic essential to sustain economic functions; • Enhance the quality of main pedestrian spaces, key development areas and main access routes; • Reduce harmful traffic emissions and noise; and • Enhance road safety and personal security for all city centre users.
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Transport Strategy 2022 – Final Policy Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=55054&p=0	To align land use policies with transport policies in the furtherance of sustainable development outcomes. In particular, the following Glasgow Transport Strategy - Policy Framework policies explicitly require CDP2 interventions: Policy 1: Glasgow City Council will deliver the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods primarily through planning and economic policies, and in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to create liveable neighbourhoods. Policy 7: Transport is a material consideration in the planning process, and the sustainable travel hierarchy is a core principle in the City Development Plan and in development management decision-making. Policy 9: There is a presumption against new roads for the explicit purpose of capacity. The Council will consider any new roads only in the context of:

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	Policy 10: We will continue to use the development management process to support and deliver the Council's transport strategy outcomes in new development. Policy 18: Continue to recognise the important role of bus services in Glasgow's public transport system, particularly in supporting many diverse communities across the City. Work with partners to develop a bus network with faster bus journey time; fewer bus delays; a denser, more inclusive and safer bus network; cheaper, simpler and integrated bus fares; consistent, accessible and integrated journey information; and a greener bus fleet. Policy 26: Continue to promote shared mobility options in the city, including increased access to car clubs and bike hire, through the planning system and through special projects with partners. Policy 72: Through the City Development Plan, start to plan for refuelling points for alternatively - fuelled goods vehicles in the future (such as green hydrogen and electric), particularly in close proximity to the strategic road network. Maintain a watching brief on the role of autonomous HGVs in the medium to long-term and any land use and technology and refuelling requirements at a Glasgow City level. Policy 104: Support the sustainable and low carbon movement of goods in the City of Glasgow.
Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Transport Strategy 2022 – Spatial Delivery Framework Part 2, is under development as of April 2024.	Spatial components to be presented as mapping as available - • Bus priority corridors in the short to medium term; • Areas where the Clyde Metro concept may enhance PT connectivity in the longer term; • Areas of the city where we need more P&R; • City cycling network (as published by GCC Active Travel Strategy); • Liveable Neighbourhoods & localised active travel network; • Broad areas where we need more EV charging points; • Broad areas where mobility hubs are desirable.
Clyde Metro Feasibility Study – including Glasgow City Council - https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=26965	The project partners are taking forward work to undertake the Case For Investment (CFI) over the next ~2 years. Initial stages including CFI Stage 1a and 1b have been commissioned through existing framework contracts. However, the CFI Stage 2 will be

Name of Plan, Policy or Strategy	Summary of key Environmental Protection Objectives / Explanatory Note
	commissioned through the Clyde Metro Framework which offers multi-disciplinary services across 8 Lots between 2024 and 2027/28. This is being delivered drawing upon funding provided through the Glasgow City Region City Deal.
Glasgow City Council - City Centre Transformation Plan – Draft Strategy summary report https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=57849&p=0 Glasgow City Council - City Centre Transformation Plan – Case for Change https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=54779&p=0 Glasgow City Council - City Centre Transport Plan: Summary Report https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=59082&p=0	The City Centre Transport Plan is Glasgow's new strategy for movement and place within the city centre. As a strategy it sits alongside the Glasgow Transport Strategy, Liveable Neighbourhood Plan and the Active Travel Strategy to help guide decision-making for transportation in the city centre to 2032. The strategy will help to deliver a transformation of the centre and ensure the city makes a full contribution to our Climate Change commitments and transition to net zero carbon. The key aims of the CCTP are as follows: • Re-allocate road space in Glasgow City Centre for active travel and green infrastructure. • Deliver improved public transport and support/encourage a shift to more sustainable modes, particularly walking, cycling and public transport. • Improve access for the mobility impaired. • Achieve a 30-40% reduction in peak-hour private car traffic in Glasgow City Centre by 2030. • Deliver improvements for servicing (e.g. goods, deliveries and waste collection) to improve the vitality of Glasgow City Centre. • Support a doubling of Glasgow City Centre's population by 2035; and • Support Glasgow's aim to be carbon neutral by 2030.
Glasgow City Council - River Clyde Development Corridor Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=49640&p=0	This SDF acts as an overarching framework identifying key priorities, design principles, connections and strategic relationships in meeting three overarching priorities: recognising the River Corridor as a major regeneration project; unlocking sustainable through a long-term, responsive approach to manage flood risk and; promoting a design-led, placemaking approach to create a liveable city.
Glasgow City Council - Govan-Partick Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=49887&p=0	This SDF aims to build a new economic, social and environmental structure founded on the core strengths of the place as a City community with a distinct and historic urban structure, which can thrive in the knowledge economy due to the breadth and quality of its innovation assets.

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Glasgow City Council - City Centre Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=53335&p=0	This SDF sets out a radical vision for the future evolution of Glasgow City Centre to 2050. It outlines measures to make the City Centre a more attractive and sustainable place to live, work and play. Critically, this SDF advocates an acceleration in the scale and pace of City Centre transformation in response to the climate emergency and to strengthen its future social, economic and environmental resilience.
Glasgow City Council - Inner East Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=30130#:~:text=The%20SDF%20for%20the%20Inner,the%20determination%20of%20planning%20applications	The Inner East SDF's area of focus is located to the East of the City Centre and includes a number of connected urban neighbourhoods such as Calton, Dennistoun, Parkhead, Camlachie, Tollcross and Shettleston.
Glasgow City Council – Glasgow North Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=49765	Key priorities for the Glasgow North SDF include supporting the positive redevelopment of vacant land by stimulating developer interest and co-ordinating delivery, while promoting environmental improvements, empowering communities to shape the plans and developments affecting their areas and promoting a placemaking approach.
Glasgow City Council – Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/greatereasterhousesdf	The Draft Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework (SDF) sets out the long-term strategic approach for the future development of the Greater Easterhouse area by the City Council, its key agency partners, and other stakeholders.

Appendix C: Draft Assessment Matrix

SCOPING REPORT – ASSESSMENT MATRIX			
SEA Environmental Receptor	**SEA Objectives**	**Indicators and Datasets (Decision making criteria)**	**Potential Mitigation and Monitoring**
(1) Population	• To avoid population decline in furtherance of maintaining sustainable communities and protecting the viability of local services and economies. • To encourage in-migration through providing a range of employment, educational, leisure / entertainment and housing opportunities. • To facilitate placemaking (placemending) through housing led regeneration that provides quality of life benefits to residents and neighbourhoods in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places. • To provide a range of housing sizes, types and tenures available to communities. • To maintain a supply of land suitable for housing and employment uses.	Educational facilities - primary and secondary capacities, - safe routes to school? Access to local shops within walking distance? (800m) Access to Community Facilities? (800m) Access to high or base levels of public transport accessibility? (800m) Range and numbers of housing sizes, types and tenures available to communities? Will the Plan deliver city / town centre living? Support / create local employment, support community led proposals or enable community led ownership of buildings and assets? Population / demographic statistics Life Expectancy, Mortality Rates, Main Causes of Death Noise mapping Masterplans Place Standard Tool **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS shapefiles** **GCC Consents monitoring** **City Centre Strategy** **Housing Land Audit** **Town Centre Audits** **Employment Land Audit** **ONS, Experian, NRS data** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.

SCOPING REPORT – ASSESSMENT MATRIX			
SEA Environmental Receptor	**SEA Objectives**	**Indicators and Datasets (Decision making criteria)**	**Potential Mitigation and Monitoring**
(2) Human Health and Wellbeing	• To provide ready access to useable public open space within adopted Open Space Standards. • To improve the urban environment through regeneration and placemending in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places. • To reduce the amount of Vacant and Derelict Land. • To provide safe and attractive active travel connections. • To provide access to local facilities such as GP practices / dentists. • To avoid negatively impacting on residential amenity including noise, vibration, dust, odour and light. • To provide sports and recreational opportunities within walkable distances.	Access to / or have scope to provide, open green space within stated standards in the Open Space Strategy? Necessitate the removal of proscribed (Sport Scotland consultation standards) sporting facilities? Children's outdoor play provision and design in new opportunities for play in the built environment? Require a master planning process? Six qualities of place: good design, ensuring places are consistently designed to be healthy, pleasant, distinctive, sustainable and adaptable? Facilitate the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings and land? Improve access to, provide additional or improve quality of the Core Path network, cycle routes, Public Rights of Way or the Green / Blue network? Convenient access to a health centre / GP practice / dentists? Will these facilities provide sufficient capacity through the lifetime of the Plan? Protect residential amenity including areas designated as Noise Protection Zones? Reduce levels of road traffic and improve road safety? Population / demographic statistics Life Expectancy, Mortality Rates, Main Causes of Death Noise mapping Masterplans Place Standard Tool **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Glasgow Open Space Strategy** **Play Sufficiency Assessment DRAFT** **Sport Scotland.** **Vacant and Derelict Land Register** **Core Path Plan** **Active Travel Strategy** **Glasgow Centre for Population Health** **Glasgow Agglomeration Noise Action Plan** **Liveable Neighbourhoods Plan** **Strategic Parking and Kerbside Management Plan** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.
(3) Air Quality	• To maintain and improve air quality. • To reduce emissions of key pollutants. • To encourage car-free developments in areas of high public transport accessibility.	Will the Plan support continued exceedances reduction within Air Quality Management Areas / improved air quality within the City Centre Low Emission Zone? Will the Plan promote and facilitate developments that support decarbonised solutions to heating and cooling? Will the Plan direct appropriate development to areas of high public transport accessibility? **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Glasgow Air Quality Action Plan and Progress Reports** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.

SCOPING REPORT – ASSESSMENT MATRIX			
SEA Environmental Receptor	**SEA Objectives**	**Indicators and Datasets (Decision making criteria)**	**Potential Mitigation and Monitoring**
(4) Water Environment	• To protect and enhance the ecological status of the water environment. • To strengthen resilience to flood risk and reduce the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding using SuDS and other measures. • To provide adequate drainage and sewerage capacity. • To facilitate creation of a climate-adaptive River Clyde corridor.	Protect and enhance the blue / green network? Reduce the number of people and properties at risk of flooding? Limit proposals in a flood risk area to previously used sites in built up areas where the Plan has identified a need to bring these into positive use? Provide adequate drainage and sewerage infrastructure? (WWTW / WTW capacity/ infrastructure provision). Protect / compensate and increase the capacity of Functional Floodplain? River Catchments River and Canal Water Quality Aquifers and other important ground water sources Lochs, ponds and other wetlands including peatlands Areas of fluvial, pluvial and coastal flooding. **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership masterplan** **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.** **Environmental Health Section** **SEPA LDP Resource Pack** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.
(5) Soils	• To safeguard and improve key soil types in quality and quantity, including protecting carbon-rich soils, and restoration of peatlands. • To minimise disturbance to soils from development. • To facilitate the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings or land.	Conserve high quality agricultural land or protect and enhance high carbon soil or peatland? Greenfield or greenbelt land? Advance the aims of the food growing strategy by providing additional allotments. Facilitate the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings or land? Facilitate remediation of potentially contaminated soils? **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS shapefiles** **MacAulay Land Use mapping, Peatland maps** **British Geological Survey** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.
(6) Landscape and Geodiversity	• To protect designated landscapes and views. • To protect and enhance the character, diversity and unique qualities of the landscape and geodiversity.	Protect sites designated for their importance for geodiversity, designated Greenbelt, and/or Sites of Special Landscape Importance? Release Greenbelt land? **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Green Belt Review 2024** **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.** **Review of Site of Special Landscape Importance** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.

SCOPING REPORT – ASSESSMENT MATRIX			
SEA Environmental Receptor	**SEA Objectives**	**Indicators and Datasets (Decision making criteria)**	**Potential Mitigation and Monitoring**
(7) Biodiversity	• To protect biodiversity, reverse biodiversity loss, deliver positive effects from development and strengthen nature networks.	Support the conservation objectives of international, national and local nature designations? Protect populations of protected and / or priority species and/or habitats and resting places or roosts? Support enhancement and better connection of nature networks including through nature-based solutions such as the blue / green network? Proposals for national or major development, or for development that requires an EIA conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, including nature networks so they are in a demonstrably better state than without intervention? or Will development proposals for local development include appropriate measures to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, in accordance with national and local guidance? **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Environmental Impact Assessment.** **Ecological Report.** **Biodiversity Action Plan** **Forestry and Woodland Strategy** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.
(8) Historic Environment and Placemaking	• To protect and enhance historic environment assets and their settings. • To make the historic environment more climate resilient and to reduce emissions from the historic environment. • To help deliver placemaking or 'placemending' opportunities including retention and repair of historic environment assets in line with the Place Principle and underpinned by the six Qualities of Successful Places.	Measures to require proposals to make the historic environment more climate resilient and to reduce emissions from the historic environment. Affect any Listed Building or associated setting, Conservation Areas including appearance, character and setting, Scheduled Monuments, or other important archaeological sites, such as Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, or Historic Battlefields? Affect the Outstanding Universal Values of the Antonine's Wall UNESCO site? Respect the historic environment by responding to its qualities and character and encouraging its sustainable use? Reflect the six qualities of place: good design, ensuring places are consistently designed to be healthy, pleasant, distinctive, sustainable and adaptable? **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Traditional Building Health Check** **Buildings at Risk Register** **Conservation Area Character Appraisal** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.

SCOPING REPORT – ASSESSMENT MATRIX			
SEA Environmental Receptor	**SEA Objectives**	**Indicators and Datasets (Decision making criteria)**	**Potential Mitigation and Monitoring**
(9) Material Assets	• To ensure that new development utilises existing material assets sustainably and secures sufficient sustainable infrastructure to meet future development needs. • To avoid adversely impacting on material assets including existing safeguarded land and infrastructure protected from inappropriate development or detrimental development encroachment. • To promote the principles of the circular economy. • To investigate matching potential heat supply with potential heat demand utilising Indicative Heat Zones. • To facilitate upgrading of existing and helping deliver new recycling and waste management facilities.	Protect and safeguard Council assets such as transport infrastructure, public open spaces, future flood mitigation, minerals reserves and recycling / waste management facilities etc from inappropriate development? Promote recycling, waste management, and power from waste whilst protecting residential amenity from environmental impacts relating to noise, dust, smells, pest control and pollution of land, air and water. Promote / enhance digital infrastructure particularly in areas of poor coverage? Location of hazardous substances/overhead power lines/underground gas pipelines, etc Railway land and tracks with potential for re-use as linear routes. **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)** **Glasgow Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020 – 30** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.
(10) Climate	• To increase resilience and adaptation to the consequences of a changing climate. • To reduce GHG emissions in furtherance of meeting Scotland's emissions reduction target of net zero by 2045	Deliver green roofs / Resist urban creep? Support spatial aspects of the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES), to decarbonise and reduce energy losses from buildings, increase recycling and minimise waste? Protect and enhance woodland? Encourage development to areas of high public transport accessibility? Deliver development connected to areas identified as having Potential for District Heating? Support the spatial aspects of the Glasgow Transport Strategy (GTS) and facilitate achieving the GTS goal to reduce vehicle / kms by 30% by 2030? Facilitate provision of active travel infrastructure and public transport uptake? Promote and facilitate developments that support decarbonised solutions to heat and cooling and adaption to more severe temperatures? Contribute to using and storing heat such as energy from waste, data centres, Hydrogen production, etc **Site Visits** **Evidence Report** **GIS Shapefiles** **The Glasgow Climate Adaption Plan 2022 – 2030.** **Glasgow Transport Strategy** **Forestry and Woodland Strategy** **LHEES mapping** **Consultation Authorities advice**	Required measures necessary to monitor, manage and mitigate identified effects to be developed as part of the assessment.

Appendix D: Assessment Table Template

Assessment rating	Symbol
Compatible	++
Compatible (cumulatively)	+
Neutral	0
Potential conflict (cumulatively)	-
Potential conflict	- -
Unknown	?

	SEA Receptors										Effects			Migration/ Enhancements			Monitor
	1. Population	2. Human Health and Wellbeing	3. Air Quality	4. Water Environment	5. Soils	6. Landscape and Geodiversity	7. Biodiversity	8. Material Assets	9. Historic Environment and Placemaking	10. Climate	Long, medium, short term	Permanent or temporary	Secondary, cumulative, or synergetic	Mitigation/ and or enhancement	When is mitigation/ enhancement required?	Responsible body/ agent.	Monitoring strategy developed through Environmental Report assessment process
Policy/Main Issue																	
Commentary																	

Appendix E: Draft Objectives Compatibility Matrix (Internal Workshop)

	Positive relationship
	Positive and negative relationship
	Negative relationship
	Knowledge gap
	No identified relationship

Objectives	SEA 1 population	SEA 2 wellbeing	SEA 3 climatic	SEA 4 air	SEA 5 soil	SEA 6 water	SEA 7 landscape	SEA 8 Mat. assets	SEA 9 Hist. env.	SEA 10 biodiversity
SEA 1 Population	x	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+/-
SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing	+/-	x	+	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+
SEA 3 Climate	+/-	+	x	?	?	?	?	?	+/-	?
SEA 4 Air Quality	+	+	+	x	0	+/-	+/-	+	?	?
SEA 5 Soils	+	+	+/?	+	x	+	+	+	+/-	?
SEA 6 Water Environment	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
SEA 7 Landscape and Geodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+
SEA 8 Material Assets	+	+	+/?	?	+	+	+	x	+	+
SEA 9 Historic Env. and Placemaking	+/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+
SEA 10 Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	+	+/?	+	+	+/?	+	+	+	+/-	x

Objectives	SEA 1 Population	SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing	SEA 3 Climate and Resilience	SEA 4 Air Quality	SEA 5 Soils	SEA 6 Water Environment	SEA 7 Landscape and Geodiversity	SEA 8 Material Assets	SEA 9 Hist. env. and Placemaking	SEA 10 Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora
SEA 1 Population		A growing population can cause local services to become overstretched. A declining population can result in a loss of local services due to loss of purchasing power and viability. Temporary strains can be put on local services especially health by the student cohort during term-term in the West End. New housing creates the opportunity for placemending, new blue / green infrastructure and new infrastructure.	A growing population may increase emissions during construction, occupation and increased car trips. However, increasing population increases resources available for environmental protection. New development presents opportunities to provide active travel routes and provide nature-based solutions including flood mitigation and biodiversity and habitat improvements. New development will be more energy efficient.	The provision of new housing and supporting infrastructure may reduce air quality through construction, occupation and subsequent increased traffic levels. New development presents opportunities to provide active travel routes and provide blue / green infrastructure e.g. including carbon sequestration and biodiversity and habitat improvements. WFH has changed commuting patterns with less commuting to centres and more local travel in higher income areas, and less change in lower income areas.	As much as possible, the provision of new housing and supporting infrastructure should be directed to vacant and derelict land. Potentially contaminated soils can be remediated through the development process. Peatland and carbon rich soils should be conserved.	The provision of new housing should not increase discharge to drainage systems. Flood risk should not be increased by new housing. Associated green / blue infrastructure may reduce flood risk and improve water quality.	Sites of special landscape value will be reviewed. Green Belt Review 2024 to be undertaken.	A growing population can cause material assets such as open public space to become pressurised. It is important that provision is maintained to ensure the quality of life for residents, promote recycling and the circular economy and provide buildings where local services can be delivered from. Where existing material assets are to be redeveloped/ disposed of, measures should accord with the Community Assets Plan/ Open Space Strategy.	The provision of new housing and supporting infrastructure present opportunities for built heritage assets to be restored or converted. The sensitive reuse and integration of historic built assets can add authenticity to new development placemaking efforts.	The provision of new housing and supporting infrastructure will unavoidably consume some environment / habitat, however opportunities to protect, conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity can still be identified. New development presents opportunities to provide nature-based solutions including flood mitigations, carbon sequestration and biodiversity and habitat improvements. New methods, materials and technologies should reduce the environmental burden overall.
SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing	Provision of public open space/ green/ blue infrastructure within walkable distances that supports physical activity is required. Visual and psychological effects of living in close proximity (500m) to VDL can be addressed. GPs/ health centres/ dentists should have capacity and be accessible are required. Residential amenity requires protecting.		A healthier population is more capable of adopting active travel and accessing nature thus reducing emissions and is more resilient to environmental change.	A healthier population is more capable of adopting active travel and accessing nature thus reducing pollutants and is more resilient to environmental change.	A healthier population may increase the demand for public open space, this may be met within new development, reuse of VDL and intensification of existing recreational facilities.	A healthier population is more capable of adopting active travel and accessing nature and becoming more environmentally conscious. Physical activity along key waterways and wetland areas leads to greater resource spend on these features and a greater appreciation of the water environment.	Physical and visual access to landscape can provide wellbeing physical and psychological benefits. Sites of special landscape value will be protected from development. Green Belt Review 2024 to be undertaken. Core Paths and public rights of way etc providing access to landscape will be protected from development.	A healthier population puts more pressure on existing parks and recreation facilities. A more active population is supportive of investment in public open space improvements and active trave.	A healthier more active population is more likely to visit the historic built environment. Whilst this increases the need for effective designation and management, larger visitor numbers also increases the long term future of such assets.	A healthier population is more capable of adopting active travel and accessing the natural environment. Whilst this increases the need for effective designation and management, larger visitor numbers also increases the long term future of such assets. A balance is required between conservation of European sites and protected species on one hand and provision of sufficient Local Nature Reserves where local access to nature can be provided.

SEA 3 Climate and Resilience	The effects of a changing climate present both opportunities and challenges for the population. The demand for private outdoor spaces such as balconies and garden ground may increase. Whilst in some areas spending on resilience will increase such as flood mitigation, savings can be achieved in other areas such as less damage to buildings and roads due to milder winters.	The effects of a changing climate present both opportunities and challenges for the population. A milder climate will encourage a more active lifestyles and reduce the number of winter mortality deaths. The demand for access to public open space may increase during prolonged periods of warm weather.		?	?	?	?	?	The effects of a changing climate may be consequential to the Historic Environment. A greater need to protect vulnerable historical sites and buildings from increased frequency or magnitude of weather events e.g. increased precipitation, soil erosion and vegetation growth.	?
SEA 4 Air Quality	Air Quality has a direct impact on residential amenity. Different parts of the city have varying levels of public transport access and levels of car dependency and are unevenly impacted by tail pipe emissions, car dominance and severance. New housing development should integrate traffic management, active travel infrastructure and provide green / blue infrastructure as a means of reducing and ameliorating impacts to air quality on residential areas.	Air Quality has a direct effect on health and Wellbeing. Activities / development potentially impacting on residential amenity will be assessed. Activities / development potentially impacting on air quality will be assessed. AQMAs are mapped. LEZ is mapped. Key air pollutants are benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particles and sulphur dioxide.	In extreme circumstances a warming climate may exacerbate poor air quality incidences, through harmful photochemical effects. However, a milder climate is likely to encourage a more active, outdoor lifestyle.		No measurable direct relationship between air quality issues and soil resources.	Air contaminants can be absorbed into the water environment leading to lowered water quality e.g. acidification, eutrophication. Key air pollutants are benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particles and sulphur dioxide.	Air quality is generally improving in Glasgow and is associated with an advantage of accessing landscapes and public open spaces. However, poor air quality may deter use of certain public open spaces.	Generally improving air quality will benefit utilisation of open green space.	Poor air quality (levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides) can impact the fabric of built heritage assets e.g. carved stonework.	Pollutants in the air can be toxic to sensitive plants and trees, while pollutants in rainfall damage habitats by depositing acid or excess nutrients. Nitrogen oxides, which are produced from road transport (petrol and diesel engines) and some types of industry. Sulphur dioxide that has harmful effects on vegetation is produced from burning fuels
SEA 5 Soils	VDL will be prioritised for future developable land to maintain valuable soil resources. Geological issues such as old mine workings, and potential contamination will be addressed through prioritising brownfield land.	VDL will be prioritised as future developable land to reduce populations living in close proximity (500m) to VDL.	Peatlands and carbon rich soils and wetlands to be protected as important carbon sinks.	Increased vegetative cover will benefit air quality through filtration and absorption. Peatlands and carbon rich soils and wetlands to be protected for air purification and carbon storage.		Peatlands and carbon rich soils and wetlands to be protected for flood attenuation, water quality improvement and wetland habitat. Soils facilitate use of SUDS aimed at reducing surface flooding and protecting / improving water quality.	Peatlands and carbon rich soils and wetlands to be protected as important landscape components. Prioritising redevelopment of VDL for housing reduces pressure on Green Belt and Sites of Special Landscape Importance.	Soils contained within the city's material assets may be of high quality and free from contamination making the soil resource available for allotments and food growing. Where soils are being safeguarded for future material asset creation e.g. transport, flood attenuation etc. peatlands and carbon rich soils and wetlands will be protected.	Soils provide a home for burrowing animals esp. rabbits. Burrowing can cause damage to listed and scheduled structures leading to subsidence and other erosion related issues. Control measures are available.	The soil resource is fundamental to supporting Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora within a healthy ecosystem. The preservation of healthy ecosystems extends beyond the need for conserving designated areas and protected species to avoiding any unnecessary impacts on the wider environment through avoidance of unnecessary damage to soil resources.

SEA 6 Water Environment	Adequate provision of water services is available to new developments is required. Ensure that the location of development does not increase vulnerability to existing or future flooding.	The water environment can provide opportunities for blue / green infrastructure provision facilitating climate resilience, flood attenuation and promoting the uptake of active recreation/ reducing car dependency.	The water environment can provide opportunities for blue / green infrastructure provision facilitating climate resilience, flood attenuation and promoting the uptake of active recreation/ reducing car dependency.	High water quality and the integration of blue / green infrastructure can provide multiple air quality benefits e.g. air purification and oxygen production through greater vegetative cover and healthier ecosystems.	Flood attenuation will reduce the risk of landslide and soil erosion. By reducing the rates of water run-off SUDS protect soils from chemical, hydrocarbon and pathogenic contamination.		The integration of blue / green infrastructure can provide attractive landscape features e.g. SUDS. Flood mitigation/ attenuation strategies deliver multipurpose landscape benefits including through increased riparian, wetland and woodland habitat. Flood prevention schemes will reduce the risk of landslide and soil erosion.	Reduced risk of flooding delivers reduced risk of travel disruption, damage to physical assets and temporary loss of access to important public open spaces and key services.	Reduced risk of flooding delivers reduced risk of damage to built heritage assets.	The water environment is fundamental to supporting Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora within a healthy ecosystem. The preservation of healthy ecosystems extends beyond the need for conserving designated areas and protected species to avoiding any unnecessary impacts on the wider environment through avoidance of unnecessary damage to the water environment.
SEA 7 Landscape and Geodiversity	Maintaining the openness of landscapes prevents settlement coalescence, provides landscape settings and access to countryside.	Physical access and visual acuity to landscape is important to physical and mental wellbeing for recreational, aesthetic and psychological reasons.	Landscape provides a key repository for the integration of blue / green infrastructure and the production of ecological services aiding carbon capture and resilience e.g. urban cooling.	Landscape provides a key repository for the integration of blue / green infrastructure and the production of ecological services aiding carbon capture and resilience e.g. urban cooling.	Landscape provides a key repository for the integration of blue / green infrastructure and the production of ecological services including reduced erosion, landslides and maintaining the soil resource.	Landscape provides a key repository for the integration of blue / green infrastructure and the production of ecological services including upstream flood attenuation, improved water quality and space for wetlands and peatlands.		Landscape provides a key repository for providing safeguarded land, accommodating material assets and providing larger public open spaces such as Regional Parks.	Landscape provides setting, and buffer areas to protect the setting of, historic properties, historic gardens and designed landscapes, and scheduled monuments.	Landscape provides a key repository for the important habitat, biodiversity networks, protected species, and local and national designated Glasgow sites of importance including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation and Local Nature Reserves.
SEA 8 Material Assets	Material assets support the efficient functioning of urban areas by providing transport systems, key public services, waste processing, flood defence and new infrastructure projects e.g. City Deal quay wall upgrades.	Material assets support the health and wellbeing of populations by providing social services such as health, education, public open space and other council services.	Where material assets are adapted and made resilient to a changing climate, they will reduce the associated impacts on populations.	Where material assets are adapted and made resilient to a changing climate, negative air quality impacts may be obviated through avoidance of weather associated disruption e.g. early warning systems, and public transport and active travel investments.	Alternative waste management practices has resulted in a circa 45% reduction in household waste being sent to landfill between 2011-21. The closure and ongoing restoration of Paterson's landfill site is allowing for the creation of circa 100 ha new community woodland and active travel networks.	Where material assets are adapted and made resilient to a changing climate, they will reduce the associated impacts on populations by providing land for flood attenuation schemes.	The design of new material assets can provide opportunities for blue / green infrastructure to be incorporated e.g. Polmadie recycling centre. Any material assets creating a temporary visual and landscape impact should have a restoration plan e.g. Community woodland at Paterson's landfill site.		Public parks provide an important repository for Historic Environment assets e.g. Pollok Country Park. By being under Council ownership, positive management of Historic Environment assets is facilitated.	The design of new material assets can provide opportunities for blue / green infrastructure to be incorporated e.g. Polmadie recycling centre. Any material assets creating a temporary visual and landscape impact should have a restoration plan e.g. Community woodland at Paterson's landfill site.
SEA 9 Historic Environment	As appropriate, historic buildings / other built heritage assets may be restored and reused, adding value to housing development by adding authenticity / historical context. New development potentially creates opportunities to deliver investment in / remove buildings from the BARR.	The historic built environment can provide recreational/ educational/ opportunities for mental therapy, physical activity and learning. Built heritage can contribute to social cohesions by providing a sense of place, continuity, context and Community Wealth Building.	Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis negative effect on a changing climate due to the small size of the property portfolio, the assets are largely unoccupied and use and emit negligible amounts of carbon.	Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis negative effect on air quality due to the small size of the property portfolio, the assets being largely unoccupied and not being associated with key air pollutants.	Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis negative effect on soil resources due to the small size of the property portfolio and being largely unoccupied.	Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis effect on the water environment due to the small size of the property portfolio, being largely unoccupied and not associated with water pollutants.	The setting of the Antonine Wall buffer/ setting zone should be protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate development.	Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis negative effects on material assets. However, many historic assets located in public open space act as positive attractors to these material assets e.g. Provan Hall acting as a gateway to Seven Loch Wetland Park.		Historic built environment assets will likely have de minimis negative effect on Biology, Fauna and Flora due to the small size of the property portfolio, assets are largely unoccupied, use and emit negligible amounts of carbon and are not associated with key air or water pollutants.

SEA 10 Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Ready access to nature and wildlife adds value to housing areas. Associated blue / green infrastructure can reduce environmental risks to properties e.g. flooding. A balance needs to be struck between providing access to some wildlife areas such as Local Nature Reserves and preventing undue disturbance to designated wildlife areas and protected species.	Physical access and visual acuity to wildlife/ natural places can provide wellbeing benefits through increased physical activity and improved sense of wellbeing.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which help increase resilience against the adverse impacts of a changing climate.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which helps maintain good air quality.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which helps maintain good soil quality.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which helps maintain a healthy water environment.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which helps maintain and enhance landscapes.	A healthy and accessible natural environment provides multiple ecological services and wildlife habitats which add value to semi-naturalise environments such as public parks and recreational facilities e.g. Golf Courses. A healthy natural environment also adds resilience to Material Assets and helps in mitigate the effects of a changing climate.	A healthy and extensive natural environment provides multiple ecological services which help in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change and therefore help protect the historic fabric of built heritage assets. However, the same assets may need appropriate protection from increased invasive plant growth and burrowing animals.	

Appendix F: National Developments for Local Assessment

(within Glasgow City local authority boundary)

NPF4 National Developments

1. (5) Urban sustainable blue and green Surface Water Management solutions
2. (6) Urban Mass/ Rapid Transit Networks (Clyde Metro)
3. (7) Central Scotland Green Network
4. (8) National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network
5. (12) Digital Fibre Network
6. (13) Clyde Mission
7. (18) High Speed Rail

The Council response to NPF4 regarding assessment and determination of National planning applications