

SEA SCOPING REPORT (COVER LETTER)

PART 1

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PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan, entitled:

**Glasgow Core Paths Plan**

The responsible authority is:

**Glasgow City Council**

PART 3

**Please tick the appropriate box**

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

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 5 week for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

PART 4

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PART 5

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**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> May 2010

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## 1. Introduction

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on the Glasgow Core Paths Plan (CPP) to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the scope/level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

## 2. Key Facts

Table 1

Responsible Authority	Glasgow City Council
Title of Plan	Glasgow Core Paths Plan
What prompted the Plan	The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
Plan Subject	Core Paths
Period covered by the Plan	There is no end dates for the use of such a designation
Frequency of update	In line with Glasgow City Plan (Local Plan) - probably every 5 years following adoption
Area covered by the Plan	The Glasgow region, covering all 21 council wards
Plan purpose	Identify a basic framework of core paths sufficient to provide reasonable non-motorised access throughout the area. This basic framework of paths will be both in and around local communities as well as the city centre, also linking into and support wider networks of other paths. Access to inland water will also be included.
Contact point	Sue Hilder Outdoor Access Officer Development & Regeneration Services Glasgow City Council 229 George St GLASGOW G1 1QU 0141 287 8585 <a href="mailto:sue.hilder@drs.glasgow.gov.uk">sue.hilder@drs.glasgow.gov.uk</a>

## 3. Description of Plan Contents

The Glasgow Core Paths Plan will identify a system of core paths sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout the Glasgow area. The network has been based on the results of consultation with local communities, land managers, recreational access organisations and Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum. The Glasgow Core Paths Plan will deliver the following objectives:

- To connect homes with workplaces, schools, public services, parks, greenspaces, neighbouring communities and the wider countryside
- Form a safe framework for sustainable travel and informal outdoor recreation

- Improve the quality of life of Glasgow's residents and visitors
- Help make Glasgow a healthier, more sustainable city

#### 4. Plan, Programme & Strategy Context

##### 4.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives

The key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies at an international, European, national, regional and local level are listed in the table below. Their details and the way they affect or are affected by the PPS are listed in Appendix 2.

**Table 2 - Relationship with other Plans and Policies**

Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC
2	EC Habitat Directive
3	European Biodiversity Framework
4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001
5	Kyoto Protocol (1992)
6	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
7	European Landscape Convention
8	EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection (COM 2006/231)
<b>NATIONAL</b>	
9	Climate Change: The UK Programme
10	Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy
11	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
12	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
13	Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas
14	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)
15	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
16	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & C) Amendment (Scotland Regulations 2007)
17	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act
18	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005
19	Physical Activity Strategy
20	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1
21	SHEP No 2 <i>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</i>
22	SPP1 - The Planning System
23	1 <i>Physical Activity and Open Space (draft)</i>
24	PAN 58: Environmental Impact Assessment
25	PAN 59: Improving Town Centres
26	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
27	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
28	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places
29	PAN 78 Inclusive Design
30	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
31	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005
32	Healthy Eating, Active Living: Action Plan to improve Diet, Increase Physical Activity and Tackling Obesity (June 2008)

33	Health Impact Assessment of Green space – A Guide
34	Building on Energy
<b>REGIONAL</b>	
35	Glasgow City Plan
36	Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan
37	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan
<b>LOCAL</b>	
38	Glasgow Joint Health Improvement Plan
39	Glasgow City Council Economic Development Priorities
40	Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2006 - 2010
41	Glasgow Climate Change Strategy (Draft)
42	Glasgow City Council Cultural Strategy
43	Glasgow City Council Tourism Strategy
44	Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy
45	Glasgow City Council Open Space Strategy (Draft)
46	Landscape Character Assessment of Glasgow City & Surrounding Rural Areas
47	Glasgow Community Plan 2005 - 2010
48	Glasgow Outdoor Access and Walking Strategy

#### 4.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the CPP, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the CPP operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the CPP. Appendix 3 summarises the data collected, targets, sources and the constraints. A brief overview of the current state of the environment in Glasgow is given below:

- Glasgow has a population of 584,240 (2008 figures) and a population density of 3.329 persons per km sq.
- Glasgow has a wealthy historic built environment of national, regional and local importance, including 1,286 listed buildings and 22 conservation areas. A list and map of Glasgow's conservations areas are included as appendix 4.
- 18.6% of the Council's area is greenbelt (3,821 hectares), and a further 9% is woodland (1,650 sites).
- Known as the 'dear green place', Glasgow boasts 74 local, 12 district and 5 city parks. The Core Paths Plan seeks to ensure these greenspace areas are accessible to the public for general and recreational use, without jeopardising natural habitats and wildlife.
- There are 1,344.04 hectares of vacant and derelict land in Glasgow, accounting for 7.62% of the area. It is part of Glasgow City Council's planning policy to remediate and develop on vacant and derelict land under the City Plan's Development Strategy.

- Further detail of Glasgow's environmental composition, sport & leisure facilities and transport figures is included in Appendix 3.
- For reference, the area covered by the Glasgow Core Paths Plan is divided into 58 sections. A map showing the Core Paths Plan area and the key settlements is contained as Appendix 1.

#### 4.3 Likely evolution of the environment without the Core Paths Plan

As the development of a Core Paths Plan for Glasgow is a statutory requirement of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 a "do nothing" option does not exist, however if the CPP were not developed, it is considered that the likely future changes to the area will include:

- fewer people will take part in healthy recreational activities
- more conflicts between recreational activities and land management
- people will have less awareness of their environmental impacts
- people will make less responsible use of the natural environment
- People will enjoy and value the natural environment less
- Levels of car use will be maintained or will increase with commensurate levels of air pollution and carbon emissions.
- Fewer access routes will be protected through the wider planning and management process

#### 5. Environmental Issues

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires a description of existing environmental problems with particular respect to areas of significant environmental importance to be included in the Environmental Report. This part of the report outlines how existing environmental problems will affect or will be affected by the Glasgow CPP and whether the CPP will reduce or aggravate existing environmental problems. Relevant environmental problems are summarised in Table 3 below:

**Table 3**

<b>SEA Topic</b>	<b>Key trends and issues</b>	<b>SEA objectives in relation to Core Paths</b>
Biodiversity	Increase of access to designated sites could cause damage to some habitats and/or disturbance to wildlife.	To enhance and maintain biodiversity by protecting designated wildlife sites and protected species.  To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with biodiversity/natural heritage in order to promote understanding and appreciation.

Population and Health	<p>Glasgow's poor health situation relative to other parts of Scotland and the UK is well known.</p> <p>The City has issues with high smoking levels, chronic disease and lower health expectancies.</p> <p>Low levels of exercise are common and contribute to poor health.</p>	<p>To improve the quality of life and promote healthy living in the local community through an increase in physical activities.</p> <p>To maintain, and when appropriate, improve access to open space and facilities in order to promote mental &amp; physical health &amp; well-being.</p>
Cultural heritage	<p>Lack of public awareness about cultural heritage.</p> <p>Increased use of paths could impact adversely on some important and/or designated sites and features.</p>	<p>To protect historic buildings, archaeological sites and culturally important features.</p> <p>To provide opportunities for people to visit and appreciate cultural heritage.</p>
Landscape	<p>Lack of management of green spaces, together with poor connectivity.</p> <p>Adverse impacts on the landscape including the degradation of land.</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance the quality and local diversity of landscapes by managing access.</p> <p>Protect and enhance public accessibility to open spaces.</p>

## 6. Scope and level of detail proposed for SEA

### 6.1 Alternatives

Developing a CPP is a legislative requirement of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and therefore no strategic alternative has been considered. However, during the assessment process, alternative routes have been considered in the selection of candidate paths, to address potential environmental impacts, financial considerations, deliverability and landowner/management considerations. The potential also exists to look at alternative path alignments and refinements once a proper understanding of the environmental impacts is gathered through the SEA process.

### 6.2 Scoping in/out of SEA Issues

Due to the nature and the subject of the CPP there are a number of SEA topics that do not require to be assessed in detail in the SEA. The table below represents a justification for the

view of the responsible authority as to which topic areas should be scoped out of the assessment.

**Table 4**

SEA Issues	Scoped In	Scoped out	Justification
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	√		The CPP may have both moderate negative and positive environmental impacts. There is the potential for increased use of paths, resulting from their designation as core paths, to cause damage and disturbance to protected species. However, sensitively sited paths can also help to manage access on sensitive sites.
Population and human health		√	Some positive impacts may be expected to result from increased awareness and use of routes arising from their designation as core paths. These include physical and mental health benefits, improved social inclusion and reduced levels of isolation linked to enhanced opportunities for outdoor recreation, active living and contact with nature. However, these impacts are likely to small-scale and manifested at an individual level, and thus very difficult to measure.
Soil		√	Most proposed Core Paths exist already. Any upgrading of existing paths or construction of a small number of new paths will not damage the soil structure unless in exceptional circumstances and then mitigating work would be carried out.
Water		√	Although several proposed Core Paths follow watercourses, it is envisaged that this is unlikely to cause pollution or other impacts to watercourses

Climatic Factors		√	The adoption of the CPP will have no quantifiable effect on climatic factors.
Material assets		√	The CPP has the potential to better integrate public access with other land use activities such as farming and forestry and construction and to improve connections between communities. However, as most of the paths already exist on the ground, any impact on material assets is likely to be small.
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	√		The CPP may have both moderate negative and positive impacts on cultural heritage. It is possible that increased use of paths resulting from core path designation could have a moderate negative impact on historic sites. However, this can be counteracted by sensitive siting of paths to protect fragile features. In addition, improved access to cultural/historic sites should lead to better understanding of cultural heritage.
Landscape		√	The designation of Core Paths in Glasgow will not introduce any significant new features into the landscape that do not currently exist. Nor will it impact significantly on important or sensitive landscapes. Signage associated with core paths will be appropriately designed to mitigate any modest impact on visual amenity.

Based on the environmental topics defined for this SEA and recognising the level and scope of the Plan and the potential for some environmental effects, it is concluded that the SEA should be structured around two key environmental topics:

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Cultural heritage

### 6.3 Framework for assessing environmental effects

The SEA Objectives have been drawn up for those SEA issues scoped into the assessment. These objectives take account of the key environmental trends and issues outlined in section 5 (Table 3), above, and these will be used to assess the environmental impact of the Core Paths Plan as a whole.

**Table 5 – SEA Objectives**

<b>SEA Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>SEA Criteria</b>
Biodiversity (Flora and fauna)	<p>1. Enhance and maintain biodiversity by protecting designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>2. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with biodiversity/natural heritage in order to promote understanding and appreciation.</p>	<p>Will the Core Paths Plan have any effect on the biodiversity of Glasgow?</p> <p>Does the Core Paths Plan affect the integrity of designated sites and species? Can paths be managed to avoid damaging designated sites and protected species?</p> <p>Does the CPP provide opportunities for people to come into contact with biodiversity/natural heritage whilst avoiding inappropriate levels of access to sensitive sites?</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>3. Protect historic buildings, archaeological sites and culturally important features.</p> <p>4. Provide opportunities for people to visit and appreciate cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Does the Core Paths Plan affect the integrity of designated sites, e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments? Can paths be managed to avoid damaging designated sites?</p> <p>Does the CPP provide opportunities for people visit and appreciate cultural heritage whilst avoiding inappropriate levels of access to sensitive sites?</p>

An assessment of the environmental impact of path networks in areas within Glasgow will be undertaken using the Draft SEA Criteria. This will identify any specific sites where mitigation measures may need to be introduced. It is anticipated that the impact will be minimal as most proposed core paths are already in existence.

## **7. Next Steps**

### **7.1 Consultation Period – How the Core Paths Draft Plan was Chosen**

From 2005 until 2007 the general public of Glasgow, of all ages and abilities, were consulted on where they go walking, cycling, and horse riding and where they take part in other recreational activities. This included specific consultations relating to local studies, general consultation at events such as the annual Woodland Fair; discussions as part of planning studies carried out in different areas across the city, and meetings with the Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum. Land owners and land managers were asked for their views relating to access on their land. From these consultations a lot of information was gathered about which paths and routes are the most important in an area, where people would like to be able to walk, cycle, horse-ride or paddle (their kayak or canoe) in future, as well as comments and suggestions for improving paths.

Using information from these studies and the experience of council officers, the “Consultative Draft of the Core Paths Plan” was prepared and published in May 2007. This was circulated extensively and 164 members of the public and 52 organisations returned 867 individual comments on the proposed Core Paths.

A group of officers from three council services then revised the Core Paths Plan using the comments. One of the key messages in the consultation was that the network was fragmented, some areas of the city were not connected to the network and that the accuracy of the mapping needed to be improved. To address these problems some new routes were included and the “On Road Links” were devised to ensure that the Core Paths were linked into a single network. The general principles used in the review were agreed with the Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum at a meeting in October 2007.

The Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum, which represents a range of stakeholders, has a statutory role to advise Glasgow City Council on the Core Paths Planning Process. The Forum has been involved throughout the process and will continue to work with all parties involved, including landowners and path users, to try and ensure that their needs are respected.

### **7.2 SEA Process**

The draft Core Paths Plan will now be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to ensure that relevant environment issues have been fully considered before the Plan is adopted. As most proposed Core Paths already exist on the ground it is likely that the overall environmental impact of the Plan will be neutral or positive.

The greatest potential for change arising from the adoption of the Core Paths Plan by the Council is for a wider public awareness of paths and therefore an increase in use. In addition, a few paths may need to be upgraded in order to remove impediments or improve surfaces. However, the network will be assessed for any potential impact on sites designated for nature conservation or cultural/historic importance. Where a potential negative impact is identified, the SEA will recommend mitigation measures.

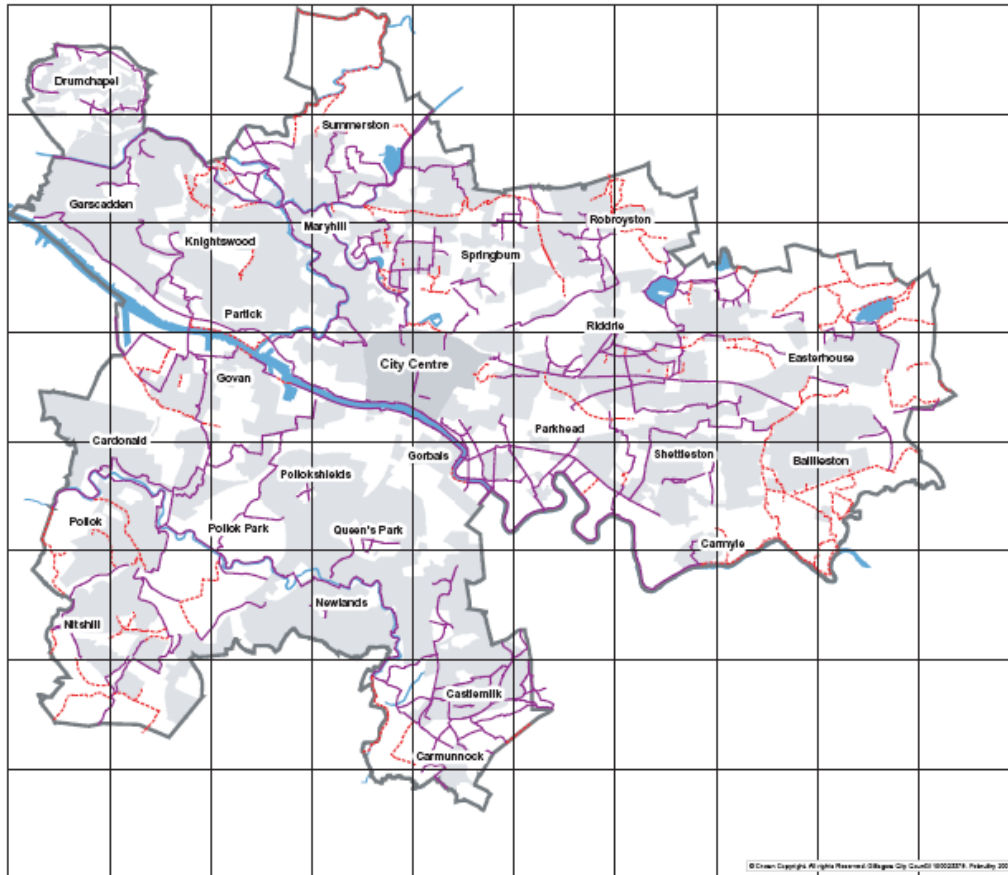
### 7.3 SEA Activity to Date and Anticipated Milestones

**Table 6**

<b>CPP</b>	<b>SEA</b>	<b>Anticipated timescale</b>
Phase 2 consultation		March – May 2008
	Scoping consultation	April/May 2010
Resolution of objections		March – June 2010
Amend draft Plan	Prepare draft Environmental Report	May/June 2010
	Consult on draft Environmental Report	July 2010
	Amend ER as necessary	August 2010
Public Local Inquiry if required		TBC
Amend (if required), adopt and publish Plan	Adopt and publish ER	TBC
Monitor and review	Monitor and review	Integral to City Plan review process

## 8. Appendices

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Area Covered by Glasgow's Core Path Plan



## Appendix 2: CPP Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Strategies

	Name of PPS/ Environmental Protection Objective	Requirements of the PPS	How it affects, or is affected by CPP in terms of SEA issues at Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.
	<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>		
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds;</li> <li>• Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</b> Core Paths Plan should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds
2	EC Habitat Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</li> <li>• Maintain or restore natural habitats</li> <li>• Take into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</b> Core Paths Plan should maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity
3	European Biodiversity Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</li> <li>• Emphasises education, training and awareness, research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</b> Core Paths Plan should support conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote quality of life, coherent and cost effective policy-making; technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation</li> <li>• Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment</li> </ul>	<b>All Issues</b> Core Paths Plan support social progress and respect the local environment -
5	Kyoto Protocol (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourages reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases</li> <li>• UK seeks to reduce emissions of six key greenhouse gases by 12.5% relative 1990 level over the period 2008 to 2012.</li> </ul>	<b>Air &amp; Climatic factors</b> The SEA will assess the effects of the CPP on Glasgow's contribution to climate change
6	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater</li> <li>• Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments;</li> <li>• Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning;</li> </ul>	<b>Water</b> Core Paths Plan should consider sustainable use of water and measures that mitigate the effects of floods and droughts

7	European Landscape Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes across Europe. Highlights the need for public involvement, and promotes European cooperation on landscape issues. Sets out a range of different solutions that states can apply.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Landscape</b> Core Paths Plan should ensure protection and management of valued landscapes.</p>
8	EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection (COM 2006/231)	<p>The overall objective is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions when soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns, and when soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena; action has to be taken at source.</li> <li>• Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil.</li> </ul>	Core Paths Plan should protect soil resource
	<b>NATIONAL</b>		
9	Climate Change: The UK programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes local authorities central to more sustainable development and land use, energy efficiency, in housing provision, transport</li> <li>• Promotes well-being in communities through energy saving measures/low carbon technologies</li> <li>• Best Value Performance Indicator 180 requires local authorities to benchmark energy use in their operational property</li> </ul>	<p><b>All Issues</b> CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use and reduce traffic congestion pollution</p>
10	Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourages cuts in UK's carbon dioxide emissions</li> <li>• Commits to Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010, &amp; double the proportion of electricity supplied by renewables by 2020 subject to consumer acceptance</li> <li>• Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated</li> </ul>	<p><b>Air &amp; climatic factors</b> CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use.</p>
11	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourages living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly.</li> <li>• Prioritises sustainable production and consumption; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All Issues</b> CPP should promote healthy society and improve access to open space among different groups.</p>

12	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, flora &amp; fauna</b> CPP should promote and protect biodiversity
13	Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides the context for listed buildings, conservation areas, as well as Gardens and Designed Landscapes</li> <li>• Clarifies the context for listed building consents and the intervention by planning authorities</li> </ul>	<b>Cultural Heritage</b> CPP should be consistent with designations
14	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritises responsible resource use;</li> <li>• Encourages the generation of less energy, and use of power from renewable sources;</li> <li>• Encourages better land use planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems.</li> </ul>	<b>All Issues</b> CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use and encourage walking and cycling.
15	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for the designation and protection of European sites, of European Protected Species and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity</b> CPP should ensure the protection of sites and species designated under EU legislation.
16	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & C) Amendment (Scotland Regulations 2007	Expands the scope of the existing regulations to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part 1 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003, the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 and National Park authorities It tightens the regulations regarding</li> <li>• Surveillance of conservation status of habitats and species</li> <li>• Protection of certain wild animals</li> <li>• Protection of certain wild plants</li> <li>• Monitoring incidental capture and killing</li> <li>• Offence of breaching licence condition</li> <li>• Abstraction and works authorised under water legislation</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity</b> CPP should ensure the protection of habitats and species
17	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland.</li> <li>• Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, flora &amp; fauna</b> CPP should promote and protect biodiversity
18	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public</li> </ul>	<b>Population and Human health</b>

	2005	sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.</li> </ul>	CPP should be informed by the needs of people with disabilities.
19	Physical Activity Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland.</li> <li>• Sets targets to achieve 50 percent of adults aged over 16 and 80 percent of all children aged 16 and under who meet the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022 through building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills and directing health services at the people who need them most.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population and Human health</b></p> <p>CPP will promote and enable physical activity</p>
20	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments</li> <li>• Sets the context to conserve the evidence of Scotland's past based on its cultural significance.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>CPP should ensure the conservation of historic areas of cultural significance</p>
21	SHEP No 2 <i>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments, which range from 4000BC to World War Two defences in the 1940s.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>CPP should ensure the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites and other culturally important features.</p>
22	SPP1 -The Planning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes sustainable economic Development in planning</li> <li>• Encourages and supports regeneration and social justice through the planning system</li> <li>• Maintaining and enhancing the quality of natural heritage and built environment</li> </ul>	<p><b>All Issues</b> CPP should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>
23	SPP 11 – Physical Activity and Open Space (draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures local authorities take a strategic approach to sport and open space provision; protects and enhances networks of open space; and supports opportunities for active and passive recreation;</li> <li>• Sets standards for the quantity and quality of open space in new developments; provides for its long-term maintenance; and provides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population and Human health</b></p> <p>CPP will promote physical activity</p>

		guidance on planning for development of new sports and recreation facilities.	
24	PAN 58: Environmental Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks the provision of information and guidance on the legislative background to EIA, the process of environmental impact assessment, and the evaluation of environmental information by the planning authority and implementation through the planning decision.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All Issues</b></p> <p>CPP should contribute to environmental protection</p>
25	PAN 59: Improving Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes lively, vibrant and viable town centres that provide a quality urban environment where people can live and feel safe; businesses can prosper and opportunities exist for new stimulating activities</li> <li>• Seeks to ensure town centres are flexible and adaptable so that they remain active and attractive; and are accessible by a variety of efficient and effective modes of transport, have an amenity which is attractive, clean and safe, and are planned, managed and promoted in a positive way</li> </ul>	<p><b>All issues</b></p> <p>CPP should contribute to sustainable economic development</p>
26	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment.</li> <li>• Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultural heritage/ landscape</b></p> <p>CPP should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.</p>
27	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raises the profile of open space as a planning issue</li> <li>• Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces</li> <li>• Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces</li> </ul>	<p><b>Landscape, human health</b></p> <p>CPP should promote conservation and environmental protection</p>
28	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour.</li> <li>• Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour because poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultural heritage, Population &amp; human health</b></p> <p>CPP should promote safety and discourage anti social and criminal behaviour</p>

		and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	
29	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes it a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p> <p>CPP should promote inclusivity in design</p>
30	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 •	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act creates responsibilities for local authorities to: - identify a system of paths (Core Paths) that provides reasonable non-motorised, public access throughout their areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Biodiversity, Landscape, Human</b></p> <p>CPP will reflect the requirements of the act</p>
31	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has actions to continue to promote walking and cycling for sustainable transport and health benefits</li> </ul>	<p><b>Human health</b></p> <p>CPP should promote walking and cycling and other physical activity.</p>
32	Healthy Eating, Active Living: Action Plan to improve Diet, Increase Physical Activity and Tackling Obesity (June 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines scale and nature of issues in our communities, and recognizes role of physical environment in our physical and mental health.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population &amp; human health</b></p> <p>CPP to highlight links between healthy communities and use of open space.</p>
33	Health Impact Assessment of Greenspace – A Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide to advise how to assess health and equity impacts of greenspace, and promote greater recognition in role of greenspace in improving health.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Human Health</b></p> <p>CPP may be assessed through HIA.</p>
34	Building on Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out strategic priorities to achieve target growth rate across the NE, whilst acknowledging that quality of life is a key factor both in retaining the population, and attracting more people. Recreation and natural environment are recognized as key components of the quality of life, and the plan aims to improve its overall position as measured against other city regions, over the next 5 years.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Material Asset, Biodiversity,</b></p> <p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b></p> <p>CPP to set out measures to protect and improve upon recreational and natural environment component of our communities,</p>
	<b>REGIONAL</b>		
35	Glasgow City Plan	Sets the context and targets for land use, and the direction as well as the capacity of housing development in Glasgow	The CPP will need to accord with the objectives of and policies contained in the City Plan and will assist in protecting

			public access from development
36	Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships;</li> <li>• Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action;</li> </ul>	<b>Biodiversity, fauna &amp; flora</b>  CPP should promote and protect biodiversity
37	Glasgow City & Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the City</li> <li>• Sets the strategic context for Glasgow City Plan which in turn set the framework for land use housing development</li> </ul>	<b>All Issues</b>  CPP should promote sustainable development
	<b>LOCAL</b>		
38	Joint Health Improvement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to encourage, support and enable individuals and communities to take shared responsibility for their own health and to work together to bring about improvements by enabling people to become involved in community issues;</li> <li>• Supports action to suppress poverty, lack of physical activity and leisure facilities, poor housing and other factors that contribute to physical</li> </ul>	<b>Population &amp; human health</b>  CPP supports health and well-being
39	Glasgow City Council Economic Development Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow to economically develop through sustainable economic development that encompasses good environmental practice at its core.</li> </ul>	<b>Material Asset</b>  The CPP should be consistent with economic development priorities whilst protecting public access opportunities.
40	Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2006 – 2010	The Strategy aims to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce Carbon emissions from council activities and promote sustainable work practices</li> <li>• to ensure that the council raises awareness and promotes a sustainable built environment</li> <li>• contributes positively to achieving a more sustainable society within the city</li> <li>• to promote the minimisation of waste and a coherent recycling policy that will help to reduce landfill operations</li> <li>• through the planning process improve social renewal and equality through sustainable outcomes thus improving health within the city</li> </ul>	The implementation of the CPP will help meet a number of key aims of the strategy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the council to promote environmental awareness through education to improve the sustainability of the city</li> </ul>	
41	Glasgow Climate Change Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify opportunities to reduce carbon emissions through sustainable transport and council operations</li> <li>Identify service areas that require adaptation to climate change</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p> <p>CPP should promote reduction in CO2 emissions</p>
42	Glasgow City Council Cultural Strategy	To provide strong coherent social links throughout Glasgow by utilising sports, the arts and cultural sectors across the city	<p><b>Human Health and Population</b></p> <p>The implementation of the CPP should ensure broad participation, flourishing of participants, and sustainability of facilities</p>
43	Glasgow City Council Tourism Strategy	To establish Glasgow as a leading destination in key markets offering a unique, dynamic and authentic experience through the quality of place, product and service differentiated through the strength of the brand Glasgow: Scotland with Style.	<p><b>Human Health and Population</b></p> <p>The implementation of the CPP should ensure broad participation, flourishing of participants, and sustainability of facilities</p>
44	Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy	The Strategy draws together relevant policies and initiatives of the Council and identifies key transport objectives covering accessibility, integration, choice, environment and safety issues. The emphasis is on measures to enhance accessibility while also providing alternatives to the further spread of car dependence by encouraging more use of walking, cycling and public transport	The implementation of the CPP will help meet a number of objectives of the Strategy
45	Glasgow City Council Open Space Strategy	Sets the framework of the audit of open spaces, and proper development, management and improvement parks and open space	The implementation of the CPP will assist in the management and improvement of access to open space
46	Landscape character Assessment of Glasgow City & Surrounding Rural Areas	<p>Their purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analyse the forces for change that affect the landscape and suggest how different landscape characters types may respond to these changes;</li> <li>provide guidance on how these forces for change may best be accommodated in the landscape;</li> </ul>	The information contained in the study helped inform the effects that candidate Core Paths may have on the landscape

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the distinctive qualities of the landscapes character of that area through detailed assessments; and</li> <li>• draw up guidelines with recommendations for conservation or enhancement of the landscape character that builds on the local distinctiveness of the area.</li> </ul>	
47	Glasgow Community Plan 2005 - 2010	<p>The Community Plan for Glasgow sets out five community planning themes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Wellbeing: improving health and social care, housing and community safety</li> <li>• Jobs and Economy: improving the economy of Aberdeenshire and the employment prospects of its people;</li> <li>• Lifelong Learning: developing opportunities and build stronger communities;</li> <li>• Sustainable Environment: reducing resource use, protecting the environment, combating climate change and conserving and enhancing biodiversity</li> <li>• Developing our Partnership: to be as efficient and effective as possible</li> </ul>	The implementation of the CPP will help meet two of the key objectives of the Community Plan

### 8.3 Appendix 3: Population/ Environment/ Transport Figures, Trends and Targets

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints	Data Sources
Changing trend in household size	Number of households in Glasgow: 2006 – 278,892 2031 - 324,724	Number of persons per household in Glasgow: 2004 – 2.07 2024 – 1.78	Number of households in Glasgow predicted to increase by 45,832 by 2031. Number of persons per household predicted to decline	Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land). Possibility that the need for more development land could put	General Register Office for Scotland <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hpr-0j-2006-fig5a.xls">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hpr-0j-2006-fig5a.xls</a>

			at rate of -0.29 by 2024.	pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage and green belt areas.	<a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hproj-2004-table17rev.xls">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hproj-2004-table17rev.xls</a>
Life expectancy	Life expectancy in Glasgow: Male: 69.1 years Female: 76.4 years (2001 – 2003 figures)	Average life expectancy in Scotland: Male: 74.9 years Female: 79.9 years (2007 figures)	Life expectancy in Glasgow lowest in Scotland, however figures have improved, males + 0.9 years and females +1.4 since 1993 figures. Life expectancy at birth in Scotland improving, national average males 74.9 years, females 79.9.	Population growth and increasing life expectancy will require a higher demand for housing and transport links in Glasgow.	National Statistics <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdf/dir/lifexp1004.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdf/dir/lifexp1004.pdf</a>  The Scottish Government <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendData">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendData</a>
Size of population	Glasgow population figures: 2008 - 584,240	Age groups/ % of population: 0-19 years – 21.7% 20-39 years - 34% 40-retirement – 27.9% retirement – 16.4% (2008 figures)	Increase in number of young children & working age adults, decline in people of pensionable age.		Glasgow City Council <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/Population.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/Population.htm</a>
Sport and leisure	Local Parks: 74 District Parks: 12 City Parks: 5 Indoor International Sports Arena (Kelvinhall): 1 Regional Football Centre (Toryglen): 1 Leisure Centres: 7 Indoor Sport Centres (includes Kelvinhall): 8 Swimming Pools (pool facility only): 5 Community Libraries: 34	Target to improve access to green spaces and promote healthy lifestyles, in line with national & local government policies. Increase number of green spaces in new developments and increase sporting facilities.	Commonwealth games 2014 will provide more facilities and promote and encourage healthier active lifestyles for the citizens of Glasgow.	Improve access and links to the Commonwealth Games 2014 sites.	Glasgow City Council <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm</a>

	Community Club: 10 18-hole Golf Courses: 3 9-hole Golf Courses: 2 Play Centres: 2				
Environment	<p>Area of Countryside/Green Belt (2009): 3, 281 hectares (18.6%)</p> <p>Area of Woodland: 1,650 hectares (9%)</p> <p>Vacant and Derelict Land (2008): 920 sites/1,325.76 hectares (7.52%)</p> <p>Conservation Areas (2009): 22 areas/1,471 hectares (8%)</p> <p>Number of Listed Items: 1,824</p> <p>Site of Special Scientific Interest (2009): 5</p> <p>Local Nature Reserves (2009): 7</p> <p>Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (2009): 49</p> <p>City-wide Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (2009): 46</p> <p>Site of Special Landscape Importance (2009): 214</p> <p>Tree Preservation Orders (2007): 82</p>	Preserve and enhance where possible the built & natural environment of Glasgow.	Encourage development on vacant and derelict sites under the City Plan planning strategy.	Engage with local communities on new developments and facilities.	<p>Glasgow City Council</p> <p><a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm</a></p>

Transport	Car Ownership (2001): 258 cars/1,000 population Public Parking Spaces in the City Centre (2007): 15,000 Mainline Rail Termini (Glasgow Central, Queen Street): 2 Train Stations: 60 Bus Station (Buchanan Street): 1 station International Airport (Glasgow): (8 miles from the City Centre) Glasgow Underground: 15 stations on a 6.4 mile looped track Cycle Network (2009): 143 km	Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Local Transport Strategy 2007-09 - Encourage use of public transport to reduce number of car drivers and congestion in and around city centre. Promote modes of sustainable transport, cycling & walking where possible in the city centre. Improve public transport links and network.		Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions have to meet international, national and local legislation targets. Glasgow cannot sustain current levels of congestion and pollution produced by road traffic in the long term, sustainable transport modes is an issue to be addressed.	Glasgow City Council <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm</a>
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#### 8.4 Appendix 4: Environmental Baseline

SEA Topic – Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan	City has many hydrological features each with their own unique biodiversity within the biological habitats.  • Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce development along or near key hydrological features across city.</li> <li>Biology of water monitored to ensure biodiversity of the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological species on the decline due to development and climate change.</li> <li>More policy and legislation likely to help reverse trend short-term with species becoming potentially extinct along the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threat of Alien Species effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers.</li> <li>Destruction or relocation of habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</li> <li>Waste material and run off</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands</li> <li>• Fens</li> <li>• Swamps</li> <li>• Bogs</li> <li>• Ponds &amp; lochs</li> <li>• Rivers &amp; Streams e.g. River Clyde &amp; River Kelvin</li> <li>• Canals &amp; Waterways e.g. Clyde/Fourth Canal</li> </ul>		waterways	<p>potentially being detrimental to biodiversity in waterways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion due to path construction being detrimental to biodiversity</li> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging habitats and their associated natural features</li> <li>• Biodiversity within the habitats suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> <li>• Flooding Issues due to climate change having negative affect on local hydrological habitats e.g. core path may flood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTtargets.xls">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTtargets.xls</a></li> <li>• Glasgow City Council LBAP <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm</a></li> </ul>
Likelihood of flooding from new development	Developmental strategy to ensure flood defences and strategic planning are utilised in any proposed development within the city.	<p>To incorporate SUDS schemes across the city with new developmental proposals. SUDS to ensure that waste water is dealt effectively. S</p> <p>SUDS will be able to accommodate 1 in 30 year rainstorm.</p> <p>SUDS will also incorporate natural and semi-natural elements to their design</p>	Sea levels to rise due to climate change and increase the risk of severe flooding	Core paths may lead to a minimal increase of surface water	<p>Scottish Planning Policy 7 (SPP7).</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage' of City Plan Policy</p> <p>ENV 5 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage of City Plan 2</p> <p>Advice Note 69 (PAN 69) 'Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding'.</p>
Ground water and river levels	<p>River Clyde base water level at Hazelbank: 0.3meters (2009 Figures)</p> <p>River Clyde base water level at Daldowie: 0.2meters (2009 figures)</p>	Flood strategy to be employed in accordance with council policy	Slight increase in water levels along River Clyde	Severe weather conditions to the south and west of the firth of Clyde can cause a surge that will run upstream as far as Glasgow. If this were to coincide with a high tide, the water level could raise above the level of the City centre quay walls.	<p>Scottish Planning Policy 7 (SPP7).</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage' of City Plan Policy</p> <p>ENV 5 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage of City Plan 2</p>

					<p>Advice Note 69 (PAN 69) ‘Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding’.</p> <p>SEPA  <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_levels/river_level_data.aspx?id=133074">http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_levels/river_level_data.aspx?id=133074</a></p>
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### SEA Topic – Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Contaminated land				Ground water runoff could also contaminate water sources.	
Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Glasgow as an urban centre within the west of Scotland does not have much in terms of agriculture.	Land for agriculture within city confines is limited due to urban development.	Land use for agriculture on decrease due to construction of roads and housing developments.	Climate change and future development likely to have impact on agriculture within the city area.	<p>Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture</p> <p><a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121</a></p>
Waste disposal in landfill				Waste issues arising from core path construction likely to have an impact upon the environment. Landfill operations will increase as a result of construction of core path.	
Waste tonnage					
Soil erosion	Soil erosion largely due to development around the Clyde basin which is having some impact on	Banks of Clyde eroding due to heavy sediment from flooding of the Clyde along it banks	Climate change and increased development likely to increase levels of erosion across city particularly around the Clyde	Sustained continual use of heavy vehicles in construction and the need to economically develop likely to have dramatic impact on	

soil formation.	corridor.	soil quality and erosion.
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### SEA Topic – Biodiversity

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Glasgow City Council Local Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Range of differing types of habitat with each having their own ecological importance.</p> <p><b>16 broad habitat types exist within city -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad leaved woodland</li> <li>• Coniferous woodland</li> <li>• Boundary features</li> <li>• Arable and horticulture</li> <li>• Improved grassland</li> <li>• Neutral grassland</li> <li>• Acid grassland</li> <li>• Bracken</li> <li>• Dwarf Shrub Heath</li> <li>• Fens, marsh &amp; swamp</li> <li>• Bogs</li> <li>• Open water and canals</li> <li>• Rivers and Streams</li> <li>• Inland Rock</li> <li>• Built environment &amp; gardens</li> <li>• Littoral Sediment</li> </ul>	<p>Priority species in LBAP to protected according to UK BAP.</p> <p>Highlighted species include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Badgers</li> <li>• Water voles</li> <li>• Otters</li> <li>• Atlantic Salmon</li> <li>• Tree Sparrows</li> <li>• Swift</li> <li>• Jack Snipe</li> <li>• Reed Bunting</li> <li>• Skylark</li> <li>• Dragonflies &amp; Damselflies</li> <li>• Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary</li> <li>• Bog mosses</li> <li>• Wood Cranes-bill</li> <li>• Tufted Loosestrife</li> <li>• Toothwort</li> <li>• Sheep's-bit</li> <li>• Bluebells</li> </ul>	Species diversity and abundance are likely to be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</li> <li>• Waste material and run off potentially being detrimental to biodiversity in waterways</li> <li>• Soil erosion due to path construction being detrimental to biodiversity</li> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging habitats and their associated natural features</li> <li>• Biodiversity within the habitats suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf</a></li> <li>• UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brigtgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTtargets.xls">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brigtgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTtargets.xls</a></li> <li>• Glasgow City Council LBAP <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm</a></li> </ul>
Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs)	<p>5 SSSI exist within city confines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop Loch – Open water marsh and woodland (biological)</li> <li>• Cart and Kitchie Valleys – Upland mixed ash</li> </ul>	SSSI designations within city to be protected and maintained in accordance with legislation and biodiversity action plan.	Sites continued to be protected under legislation. Possible decline of SSSI's due to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</li> <li>• Waste material and run off potentially being detrimental to SSSI</li> <li>• Soil erosion due to path</li> </ul>	<p>SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004</i>. <i>Battleby</i>. SNH</p> <p>Registers of Scotland, (2008), Figures 2008</p>

	<p>woodland</p> <p>Possil Marsh – Mesotrophic loch (biological)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fossil Grove – Palaeontology (geological)</li> <li>• Waulkmill Glen - Stratigraphy: Lower Carboniferous (geological)</li> </ul>			<p>construction being detrimental to SSSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging SSSI and its associated natural features</li> <li>• Biodiversity within SSSI suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> </ul>	
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	No areas exist within city limits	N/A	N/A	N/A	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby.</i> SNH
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	No areas exist within city limits	N/A	N/A	N/A	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby.</i> SNH
Country Parks (CP)	<p>One country park exists within City limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollok Country Park is an extensive mix of woodland and gardens to the south side of the city which plays host to a large range of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	Park maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan.	Species diversity and abundance are likely to be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<p>Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity within country park suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated natural features</li> </ul>	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby.</i> SNH
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	<p>7 nature reserves exist within city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop Loch – swamp, raised bog, woodland and grassland</li> <li>• Hogganfield Park – shallow loch with wooded island</li> <li>• Dawsholm Park – High ground woodland</li> </ul>	Nature reserves maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan	Species diversity and abundance could be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</li> <li>• Biodiversity within nature reserves suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated</li> </ul>	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby.</i> SNH

	<p>overlooking Clyde/Fourth Canal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garscadden Wood – ancient semi-natural woodland</li> <li>• Robroyston Park – wetland, grassland and woodland</li> <li>• Cardowan Moss – raised bog bordered by wetland, woodland and scrub.</li> </ul>			natural features	
Ramsar Sites	<p>Inner Clyde Estuary EC Special Protection Area. A long narrow, heavily industrialized estuary, consisting mostly of tidal mudflat with a shoreline of unmanaged semi-natural coastal vegetation; salt marsh is also present. In winter, the site supports internationally important numbers of redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>. Sport fishing and hunting, in addition to navigation, are practiced in the area. Dredging and pollution from domestic sewage and oil are considered to be adverse factors, but monitoring is intended and long-term improvements in water quality are expected. Ramsar site no. 1036.</p>	<p>Ramsar maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan</p>	<p>Species diversity and abundance could be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</li> <li>• Biodiversity within country park suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path</li> <li>• Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated natural features</li> </ul>	<p>SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004</i>. <i>Battleby</i>. SNH</p>

**SEA Topic – Landscape**

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
National Scenic Areas (NSA)	At present there are no NSA's within the city limits	There are 40 NSAs in Scotland occupying 1,001,800 hectares of land. This represents 12.5% of Scotland's land area.	No trend NPPG14 places strong emphasis on conserving important landscapes, and development within NSAs are unlikely unless it conforms to this national policy.	The insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect nationally designated landscapes in some areas of Glasgow. Housing development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> . SNH
Townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 conservation areas</li> </ul> Conservation areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carmunock</li> <li>• Central</li> <li>• Crosshill</li> <li>• Dennistoun</li> <li>• Dumbreck</li> <li>• East Pollockshields</li> <li>• Glasgow West</li> <li>• Govan</li> <li>• Hazlewood</li> <li>• Millbrae</li> <li>• Newlands</li> <li>• Park</li> <li>• Parkhead Cross</li> <li>• Pollok Park</li> <li>• Scotstoun</li> <li>• Snuffmill</li> <li>• St Vincent Crescent</li> <li>• Strathbungo</li> <li>• Victoria Park</li> <li>• Walmer Crescent</li> <li>• West Pollockshields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 regeneration master plans are in process across city</li> </ul> Planning Areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broomhouse / cambuslang</li> <li>• Clyde Gateway</li> <li>• Glasgow Green</li> <li>• Oatlands</li> <li>• Crown Street</li> <li>• Laurieston</li> <li>• Custom house Quay</li> <li>• Tradeston Masterplan 2005</li> <li>• Broomielaw Masterplan</li> <li>• Finnieston/ Anderston/ Springfield Masterplan</li> <li>• SECC Masterplan</li> <li>• Pacific Quay</li> <li>• Masterplan 2005</li> <li>• Govan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of departures in Glasgow have been approved against Glasgow's City Plan in accordance to the following policies.</li> </ul> DES 1: Development Design Principles and DES 2: Sustainable Design and Construction and Development Guide DG/DES 5: Development and Design Guidance for the City Centre).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAN52 aims to encourage local councils and other public/private bodies to help reinforce the character and identity of small towns by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow City Council Masterplans</li> </ul> <a href="http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Environment/Rivers/RiverClyde/Projects/">http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Environment/Rivers/RiverClyde/Projects/</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Executive (1997) <i>PAN 52: Planning in small Towns</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow Harbour Masterplan</li> <li>• Northbank Masterplan</li> </ul>			
Landscape setting	<p>Glasgow has a diversity of landscape characteristics such as the elevated area of Cathkin Brae which is Glasgow's highest point, a mixture differing types of wetland and the Clyde corridor.</p> <p>Moorland sits around the outer fringes of the city to the south on high ground and encompasses heather and grassland areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow's landscape helps to provide a strategic hub within the Strathclyde region which offers a sense of character and individualism along the banks of the Clyde.</li> </ul> <p>The Clyde as a natural water corridor gives the city a unique character offering views that is unique to Glasgow's identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow remains to hold much of its natural woodland and vegetation with its urban centre still offering valuable green infrastructure within the parks and gardens of the city.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategic planning objectives for Glasgow will constrain how land is development. They seek:</p> <p>To further integrate landscape including environmental, cultural, agricultural and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on the landscape.</p> <p>To accommodate future development without adversely altering the basic valued landscape character of the areas concerned. To recognise landscape as an essential component of people's surroundings that contributes directly to their quality of life and identity at an individual and community level.</p> <p>The landscape is a fundamental component of cultural and natural heritage and needs to be appropriately conserved to form the basis of a quality environment.</p> <p>To develop and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape planning and protection management through the adoption of specific measures.</p> <p>To establish procedures for the participation of all parties with an interest in landscape issues with</p>	

				an interest in the development and implementation of strategic landscape policies.	
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## 8.5 Appendix 5: List and Map of Conservation Areas in Glasgow

1. Carmunnock
2. Central
3. Crosshill
4. Dennistoun
5. Dumbreck
6. East Pollokshields
7. Glasgow West
8. Govan
9. Hazelwood
10. Milbrae
11. Newlands
12. Park
13. Parkhead Cross
14. Pollock Park
15. Scotstoun
16. Snuffmill
17. St Vincent Crescent
18. Strathbungo
19. Victoria Park
20. Walmer Crescent
21. West Pollokshields
22. Woodlands

