

# SCREENING REPORT

Glasgow Open Space Strategy  
Consultative Draft  
October 2018

Glasgow City Council  
Development and Regeneration Services  
231 George Street  
Glasgow  
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## STEP 1 – DETAILS OF THE PLAN

**Responsible Authority:**

Glasgow City Council

**Title of the plan:**

Glasgow Open Space Strategy (OSS)- Consultative Draft

**What prompted the plan:**

(e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)

Not required by a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision but Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) states that development plans should be based on a holistic, integrated and cross-sectoral approach to green infrastructure, informed by relevant, up-to-date audits, strategies and action plans covering green infrastructure's multiple functions, eg open space. Preparation of an OSS is considered to be good practice in order to inform planning policy and provide a holistic, integrated and cross-sectoral approach to open space issues in Glasgow.

**Plan subject:**

(e.g. transport)

Town and Country Planning and Land Use

**Screening** is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Based on Boxes 3 and 4, our view is that:

**An SEA is required, as the environmental effects are likely to be significant:** Please indicate below what Section of the 2005 Act this plan falls within

Section 5(3)

Section 5(4)

**An SEA is not required, as the environmental effects are unlikely to be significant:** Please indicate below what Section of the 2005 Act this plan falls within

Section 5(3)

Section 5(4)

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**Date:**

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## STEP 2 – CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

### Context of the Plan:

SPP indicates that preparation of an OSS represents good practice and has a key role in providing a holistic, integrated and cross-sectoral approach to the planning of green infrastructure. As such, the OSS will provide an overarching, high level strategy that will help ensure future policies and strategies with an impact on open space, such as the Food Growing Strategy and Sports Pitch Strategy, will dovetail and help deliver wider aims. At this stage, the OSS mainly sets out a programme of further work that will provide a better understanding of the City's open spaces and what they do, or could do in future. This will inform the production of the next iteration OSS which will include more specific actions and projects. This process will provide for better-informed and co-ordinated decision-making by all Council services.

The outputs from the work-streams specified in the draft OSS will help inform the delivery of other Council strategies, including the City Development Plan, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Food Growing Strategy and Sports Pitch Strategy. There is a particularly close relationship with the policies of the City Development Plan, particularly those dealing with:

- Helping deliver better places (CDP1: Placemaking Principle);
- Renewable energy (CDP5: Resource Management);
- Open space protection, use and provision (CDP6: Green Belt and Green Network);
- Habitats and species, landscapes and geodiversity (CDP7: Natural Environment);
- Flooding and water quality (CDP8: Water Environment); and
- Active travel (CDP11: Sustainable Transport)

The CDP, including these policies, has already been subject to the SEA process.

### Description of the Plan:

The draft OSS sets out an approach for considering how the people, flora and fauna of Glasgow will need to make use of open space, now and in the future. It marks the start of a process for establishing and meeting the City's open space needs which will have to be sustained for many years to come, which will be taken forward in future updates of the OSS and which will inform future Council strategies and decision-making.

### What are the key components of the plan?

The key components of the draft OSS are:

- A Vision for Glasgow's Open Spaces
- Local Context Analyses
- Establishing Current/Future Need
- Open Space Accessibility
- Open Space Quality
- Access to Larger Open Spaces
- Open Space Quantity
- Setting & Amenity
- Views of the Public
- City Centre/Grey Space
- Play & Education

- Outdoor Sport
- Growing Spaces
- Walking & Cycling
- Air Quality & Pollution and Heat
- Surface Water Management
- Protecting Sites & Species
- Connecting Habitats
- Mitigating Climate Change
- Blue Space
- Understanding the Value of Open Space
- Making Best Use of Resources
- Releasing Funding

**Have any of the components of the plan been considered in previous SEA work?**

The draft OSS contains open space standards in relation to accessibility, quality and quantity that have been through an SEA screening process (Glasgow City Council - Supplementary Guidance (SG6) - Green Belt and Green Network (December 2016/January 2017)). None of the consultation authorities considered that SG6 would be likely to give rise to significant environmental effects and it was determined that an SEA was not required.

The draft OSS is also generally consistent with the ambitions of the CDP in relation to the role open space can play in delivering on the Plan's 4 strategic outcomes of: a vibrant place with a growing economy; a thriving and sustainable place to live and work; a connected place to move around and do business in; and a green place.

**In terms of your response to Boxes 7 and 8 above, set out those components of the plan that are likely to require screening:**

The components of the draft OSS that require SEA screening are:

- A Vision for Glasgow's Open Spaces
- Local Context Analyses
- Establishing Current/Future Need
- Access to Larger Open Spaces
- Setting & Amenity
- Views of the Public
- City Centre/Grey Space
- Play & Education
- Outdoor Sport
- Growing Spaces
- Walking & Cycling
- Air Quality & Pollution and Heat
- Surface Water Management
- Protecting Sites & Species
- Connecting Habitats
- Mitigating Climate Change
- Blue Space
- Understanding the Value of Open Space
- Making Best Use of Resources
- Releasing Funding

**STEP 3 – IDENTIFYING INTERACTIONS OF THE PLAN WITH THE ENVIRONMENT AND  
CONSIDERING THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF ANY INTERACTIONS (Box 10)**

Plan Components	Environmental Topic Areas										Explanation of Potential Environmental Effects	Explanation of Significance
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population and human health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	Inter-relationship issues		
A Vision for Glasgow's Open Spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>The draft OSS sets a Vision for open space in Glasgow that envisages, by 2050, a network of good quality, well-distributed and multi-functional open spaces that contribute to 3 key outcomes:</p> <p><b>LIVEABILITY</b> - increasing the City's attractiveness as a place in which to live, work, study and invest; Enhancing the <b>HEALTH &amp; WELLBEING</b> of the City's human population and flora and fauna; and Increasing the <b>RESILIENCE</b> of the City in relation to the threats, and potential opportunities, arising from climate change and other external factors eg reducing budgets.</p>	<p>The Vision envisages positive environmental effects as a result of the OSS over the longer term. It is considered that it will help deliver positive environmental effects in respect of all of the SEA environmental indicators through the actions that follow. The very nature of the strategy, and the processes it is establishing, means that there is considered to be little likelihood of negative environmental effects. However, the exact nature and significance of the environmental effects cannot be determined at this stage.</p>

												The Vision itself won't result in environmental effects but the remainder of the draft OSS sets out a process for better understanding how the City's open spaces can be used to contribute to its delivery and deliver positive change for the City's environment.	
Local Context Analyses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>Local Context Analyses are a means of presenting information on what implementation of some aspects of the OSS would at the sub-city level. 15 Stage 1 Local Context Analyses have been prepared to accompany the OSS. They will not deliver change in themselves, but are intended to facilitate more effective engagement with local communities on the open space issues that affect them in their locality.</p> <p>They are a key means of becoming better informed of the roles/ advantages/ disadvantages of individual open spaces in the City as part of the wider OSS process aimed at better understanding how open spaces can meet current and future needs in Glasgow.</p> <p>A further stage of LCA will take account of feedback on the Stage 1</p>	<p>The Local Context Analyses are part of the wider OSS process aimed at better understanding how open spaces can meet current and future needs in Glasgow. They will not deliver change in themselves, but are a key consultation mechanism.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Stage 2 LCA process and the resultant open space masterplan will give rise to generally positive environmental effects but it is not possible to determine precise effects, including significance, at this stage.</p>

											process, and the other work that the draft OSS is initiating to facilitate the production of an open space masterplan for the City. This will provide a template for the development and enhancement of the green network	
Establishing Current/Future Need	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>This section sets out the processes which the Council will go through to gain a better understanding of current and future requirements for open space in Glasgow.</p> <p>The following sections of the draft OSS provide greater detail in relation to these actions – this section will not have environmental effects in itself.</p>	This section provides an overview of what the remaining sections of the OSS will address in greater detail and has no environmental effects in itself.
Access to Larger Open Spaces	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>The draft OSS sets out open space standards for use in helping determine how much open space, and of what quality, is required to support new development. These standards were subject to SEA screening on the draft Supplementary Guidance SG6 in 2017.</p> <p>In addition to these standards, the draft OSS also considers access to larger open spaces (essentially the City’s public parks) and identifies 6 residential locations that are</p>	The potential enhancement of existing open spaces will deliver positive effects, but these would be local and of limited significance. The creation of new open spaces in the Community Growth Areas will essentially reserve some existing green field land for open space purposes. The environmental effects of the development of the CGAs themselves have been considered through the SEA process for City Plan 2 (Appendix G) which sets out detail on

											<p>deficient in access. It identifies potential options for addressing this deficiency in access to larger spaces – 3 options that make better use of existing open spaces and 3 that identify potential to create new spaces through the Community Growth Area process.</p> <p>There are likely to be local, positive environmental effects associated with enhancement of the existing open spaces. The creation of new open spaces will take place as part of the CGA process (on land that is currently green belt), essentially reserving some of the green field land for open space. The CGAs themselves have already been SEA'd through the City Development Plan.</p>	potential environmental impacts and possible mitigation measures.
Setting & Amenity	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>This component of the draft OSS identifies the benefits that open space can play in providing a setting and amenity for the urban area, delivering better places and improving quality of life, as part of a wider placemaking approach.</p> <p>To help determine the extent to which the City's open spaces provide this function, two pieces of work are proposed:</p>	<p>Whilst neither piece of work, in itself, will have significant environmental effects, but they will provide for a better understanding of the role that open spaces can play in providing setting for the urban area. This will feed into the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, which should deliver positive environmental effects. There are strong links between this component of the</p>



											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of the Place Standard tool to inform a better understanding of the role of open space in contributing to the quality of the City’s places; and</li> <li>• a review of existing landscape designation boundaries and justifications.</li> </ul>	draft OSS and policy/SG 1: Placemaking of the CDP, both of which have already been subject to the SEA process.
Views of the Public	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>Gathering and understanding the views of the general public and open space users is of vital importance in identifying current and future open space needs and ensuring they are catered for.</p> <p>Whilst the draft OSS deals with “higher level” issues, the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process will require to be informed by an understanding of the key issues that impact on people’s use of open space at the local area level.</p> <p>Consultation responses on the draft OSS and the Stage 1 LCAs will provide some of the public insight required. More extensive public</p>	Garnering the views of the public will not have environmental effects in itself, but will inform the Stage 2 LCA/ open space masterplan process, which should deliver positive environmental effects. Effective public consultation and engagement is likely to reduce the number and extent of any potentially negative environmental impacts associated with the OSS.

											engagement will take place during the Stage 2 LCA process.	
City Centre/Grey Space	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	<p>Work has been undertaken for the draft OSS to identify those parts of the City Centre that are deficient in access to publicly usable open space, including civic space.</p> <p>This work is being used to inform the production of District Regeneration Frameworks (DRFs) for each of 9 City Centre Districts, as part of the City Centre Strategy. The DRFs will set out how and where deficiencies can be addressed. It will also inform the production of a City Centre Strategic Development Framework (SDF) to be produced, as Supplementary Guidance, to support policy CDP2 of the City Development Plan.</p> <p>In addition, the draft OSS proposes an assessment of the quality of existing grey spaces (primarily civic spaces) and consideration of where else in the City would benefit from enhanced access to civic space.</p> <p>None of these actions is considered to give rise to significant environmental effects in</p>	<p>This section of the draft OSS will not give rise to significant environmental effects in itself. However, it will feed into the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, the City Centre DRF process and the production of an SDF for the City Centre, all of which should help deliver positive environmental effects. The SDF will be subject to the SEA process.</p>

											themselves, but will inform the development of the subsequent DRFs, the green network masterplan and the City Centre SDF.	
Play & Education	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Over recent years, there has been a marked decline in the number of children and young people playing outdoors, either formally or informally. Less play can mean less healthy, less sociable and less confident children and adults.</p> <p>This section of the draft OSS proposes an examination of the distribution of existing formal play facilities to determine whether there is a need to retain them all. This would be undertaken within the context of open space standards that would help ensure a good quality open space, including play facilities, within a 400m walk of all homes in the City.</p> <p>The outputs from this process (an input to the production of a green network masterplan) may lead to environmental effects, but at this stage it's not possible to determine their possible significance.</p>	<p>This section of the draft OSS will not give rise to significant environmental effects in itself. However, some of the outputs from the further work it proposes will feed into the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, which should deliver positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Likewise, there may be environmental effects associated with making more multifunctional use of school playgrounds, but at this stage it's not possible to determine their possible significance.</p> <p>There may also be environmental effects arising from the use of underused/vacant buildings or land within parks and other open spaces to provide nursery provision. At this stage, it is not possible to determine the precise nature and significance of potential environmental effects. However, proposals would have to be</p>

										<p>The draft OSS also proposes working with pupils to investigate the potential for re-imagining school grounds to provide benefits for biodiversity, outdoor learning, relaxation, stimulating play and, where appropriate, flood risk/ surface water management. Further work is required to understand the potential of the City's school and nursery playgrounds for delivering such benefits.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is committed to transforming early learning and childcare (ELC) and many pre-school children will qualify for additional nursery hours in 2020. To cater for these additional hours, new nursery provision is required and the Council is keen that this will provide for significantly more outdoor learning opportunities for young children.</p> <p>One of the options for doing so is to utilise underused/vacant buildings or land within the City's existing parks and other open spaces to provide indoor nursery provision that provides easy access</p>	<p>assessed against the policies, and associated Supplementary Guidance, of the City Development Plan, particularly CDP6: Green Belt and Green Network, which has already been subject to SEA.</p>
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												to the outdoors. This may help safeguard existing historic buildings and structures in the City's parks and will help facilitate a greater understanding of nature for the City's children. As locations/ proposals have not yet been identified, it is not possible to determine the precise nature and significance of potential environmental effects.	
Outdoor Sport	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓		<p>This section proposes an Outdoor Sports Study, to be undertaken on behalf of the Council, Glasgow Life and sportscotland, to provide a better understanding of the amount and types of outdoor sports facilities required to meet demand for sport in Glasgow.</p> <p>The outputs from the study will identify where new sports pitch provision will, or where existing provision may no longer, be required. How to address the potential deficiencies/ over-provision will inform the production of a new Sports Pitch Strategy for the City and Green Network masterplanning.</p> <p>Potential environmental effects may emerge from the identification</p>	<p>This section of the draft OSS will not give rise to significant environmental effects in itself. However, some of the outputs from the further work it proposes may do. These outputs will feed into the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, which should deliver generally positive environmental effects.</p>

												of land for new facilities or the loss of existing spaces but, until the studies are completed, it is not clear if either will be necessary, or what the significance may be of any potential change.	
Growing Spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	<p>This section highlights the benefits that local food production can have for the City - including reducing food miles, promoting healthy-eating, improving health and promoting biodiversity. It highlights the work being undertaken to produce a Food Growing Strategy that will support community ambitions for more food growing opportunities and meet the statutory requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.</p> <p>As part of this process, an assessment of the demand for allotments and space for food growing is being undertaken that. The outputs will identify whether new growing spaces will be required, or whether existing ones can be used for another purpose, and will inform the Green Network masterplanning process.</p>	<p>This section of the draft OSS will not give rise to significant environmental effects in itself. However, the outputs from assessment of the demand for allotments and space for food growing further work it proposes may do. These outputs will feed into the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, which should deliver positive environmental effects. Supplementary Guidance SG1, prepared in support of policy CDP 1 of the City Development Plan and subject to the SEA process, identifies opportunities for local food production as a key component of successful open space.</p> <p>It is not clear whether there is potential to use existing open spaces for commercial growing to facilitate the development of the local food economy. Any sites that do come forward will require to be</p>	

										<p>Potential environmental effects may result from the provision of new spaces, or the loss of existing ones but, until the assessment is complete, it is not clear whether these would be significant.</p> <p>In addition, the draft OSS addresses the increasing interest in developing a local food economy and highlights the potential of utilising existing open spaces and/or vacant/derelict land for food growing to encourage it. It notes that, where this would mean enclosure of land and exclusion of the public, the Council will require to be satisfied that an existing open space would no longer have any value as publicly usable open space before agreeing to its use for commercial growing.</p> <p>Use for commercial growing may have some environmental effects, particularly associated with any new infrastructure that may be necessary on-site. However, at this stage it is not clear whether any open spaces would be suitable for such a purpose and to what extent they would be affected.</p> <p>Consideration of any proposals</p>	<p>assessed against the policies of the CDP and associated Supplementary Guidance. This should ensure significant environmental effects do not result.</p>
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											against the policies of the CDP and associated Supplementary Guidance should ensure significant environmental effects do not result.	
Walking & Cycling	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	<p>The City's open spaces can contribute to the creation of a fully integrated network of cycling routes linking communities and destinations. The draft OSS commits to working with the Glasgow &amp; Clyde Valley Green network Partnership to identify options for better off-road walking and cycling links between key city destinations.</p> <p>This work, currently underway, will consider the potential offered by underused former rail formations, other green corridors and larger open spaces and will identify where connections already exist, where they require protection or enhancement, where there are gaps in connectivity and potential options for addressing those gaps.</p> <p>The output from this work will inform how we might make some existing open spaces more permeable by walking and cycling, whilst retaining their open space</p>	<p>This section of the draft OSS will not give rise to significant environmental effects in itself.</p> <p>At this stage, it is not clear which open spaces might be impacted by the delivery of off-road walking/cycling routes, the ways in which they might be affected or the possible significance of those effects. The outputs will, however, inform the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, which should deliver positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance SG1, prepared in support of policy CDP 1 of the City Development Plan and subject to the SEA process, identifies opportunities for active travel as a key component of successful open space.</p>



											function. It is not possible, at this stage, to identify which spaces would be affected, the ways in which they would be affected or the possible significance of those effects. The outputs will, however, inform the production of the Green Network masterplan.	
Air Quality & Pollution and Heat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	<p>A number of parts of the City do not achieve air quality objectives in relation to two key pollutants and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been identified in the City Centre, Byres Road/Dumbarton Road and Parkhead Cross.</p> <p>The draft OSS identifies the role that vegetated open spaces and other green infrastructure could play in removing pollutants from the air, potentially helping meet air quality objectives in these areas. It also identifies the role it can play in reducing the impact of noise and in mitigating the impacts of the urban heat island effect, particularly in the City Centre.</p> <p>Whilst it is considered that using the City's open space for such purposes would have positive environmental effects, further</p>	Utilising open spaces to address air and noise pollution and concentrations of excessive heat and heat could have positive environmental effects on some SEA criteria. However, the scope for doing so requires to be determined through the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process (which should deliver positive environmental effects) and the scale of potential environmental effects cannot be established at this time.

											work is required to determine which spaces may be suitable for use and the likely impact of doing so. This is to be done through the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process.	
Surface Water Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>This section of the draft OSS highlights that the production of Surface Water Management Plans are being advanced in various areas of the City and that they can involve the use of existing open spaces to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>Significant investment in SWMP is required and offers opportunities to address flooding and also enhance the quality of existing open spaces that will be used for flood management. The OSS commits to ensuring that investment in SWMP delivers associated green network benefits that support the aims of the wider Strategy.</p> <p>Existing open spaces would remain open space under this process, but the number of open space functions (eg water management, biodiversity, space for relaxations etc) they fulfil is likely to increase. This is likely to have positive</p>	<p>Utilising open spaces to help deliver surface water management is likely to have positive environmental effects, but the potential significance of those effects will only become clear though the production of the SWMPs themselves.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance SG8, prepared in support of policy CDP 8 of the City Development Plan and subject to the SEA process, identifies SWMPs as having a key role in meeting the Council's responsibilities under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.</p> <p>The development of a linear park along the river corridor would likely have positive environmental effects but their precise nature and significance is not clear at this point. This proposal is to be investigated further through the production of a Strategic Development Framework for the</p>

											<p>environmental effects, particularly in relation to climate change, biodiversity and population health, but the scale and location of these effects will only become known through the development of the SWMPs themselves.</p> <p>This section also refers to the Council’s long-standing ambition for the development of a “city park” along the river corridor. It notes that investment in flood management infrastructure can be used to help deliver this space and deliver green network enhancements along both banks. Options for doing so are to be investigated further through the production of a River Corridor Strategic Development Framework, spatial supplementary guidance to the City Development Plan. The project would be likely to have environmental effects but the precise nature of them, including their significance, will only become apparent once the SDF process is nearing completion.</p>	<p>river corridor, which will be subject to the SEA process at a future date.</p>
Protecting Sites & Species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	<p>The draft OSS identifies the value of utilising open space to protect and enhance biodiversity, including protected sites and species. It</p>	<p>Using open spaces for new LNRS and more natural management is likely to deliver positive effects for the environment. However, the</p>

										<p>commits to investigating options for new Local Nature Reserves with a view to providing 1 ha of LNR per 1000 population and states that options for doing so will inform the Green Network Masterplanning process.</p> <p>Any new LNRs will have to be on existing open spaces, so the environmental effects of their designation, other than being generally positive, is unknown at this stage. The significance of the designation of an existing open space as LNR will only become clear when potential new sites have been identified and proposals for their management established. It is not possible to do so at this stage.</p> <p>This section also highlights that there are opportunities to manage relatively sterile spaces, such as underused amenity spaces, more naturally to enhance biodiversity value. This is likely to have positive environmental effects. However, not all spaces will be suitable for use in this way and the scope for doing so requires to take account of the other open space demands</p>	<p>scale and significance of potential environmental effects cannot be established at this time. The Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process will be the vehicle for determining which spaces can be used more naturally, taking into account other demands on those open spaces, and should deliver positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance SG7, prepared in support of policy CDP 7 of the City Development Plan and subject to the SEA process, highlights the protection of sites designated for their nature conservation importance, and the protection of species, as having a key role in helping the Council meet its duties under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p>
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											(eg for sports, growing etc) that may be made on specific spaces. These demands will be assessed, in the round, through the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process.	
Connecting Habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	<p>In addition to enhancing the biodiversity value of individual open spaces, the draft OSS also recognises the potential of the City's open spaces in strengthening habitat connectivity. This will help the City's habitats and species adapt to climate change and more naturally disperse throughout the urban area.</p> <p>The draft OSS commits to giving consideration to how open space in Council ownership can be maintained to enhance the extent and diversity of existing habitats and also to working with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership to identify options for enhancing the quality and connectivity of the City's habitats. Both actions are likely to have positive environmental impacts but it is not possible to identify the significance of any environmental effects at this point.</p>	<p>Using open spaces to deliver better connectivity between habitats is likely to deliver positive effects for the environment. However, the scope for using open spaces to better connect habitats requires to be determined through the Stage 2 LCA/open space masterplan process, meaning significance of potential environmental effects cannot be established at this time. The Stage 2 process should deliver positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Draft Supplementary Guidance SG6, prepared in support of policy CDP 6 of the City Development Plan and subject to the SEA process, highlights the importance of linking elements of the Green Network or, if this is not possible, providing a Green Network stepping stone.</p>

Mitigating Climate Change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>The draft OSS explores how open spaces can help deliver on the legislative requirements embedded in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, including both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The preceding sections address how open space can be used to adapt to a changing climate (eg an enhanced urban heat island effect, increased flooding, allowing habitats to expand naturally) and this section deals with mitigation.</p> <p>The draft OSS identifies that the City's Open Spaces have the potential to be used to facilitate the development and use of renewable and lower carbon sources of energy and heat, helping meet emissions targets. It identifies that careful consideration will require to be given to where and when it will be acceptable to use open space for renewables and that some forms have little impact on open space functionality but others may have visual impacts and impact on the usability of the space.</p> <p>There is the potential for use of open space for renewables to have</p>	<p>Utilising open spaces to help reduce carbon emissions and to store the carbon that is in the atmosphere has obvious potential to deliver environmental benefits and, on specific sites, negative environmental effects. Policy CDP5 of the City Development Plan (and already subject to SEA) highlights support for proposals that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and which facilitate the delivery of renewable energy/heat. Assessment against this policy/SG will ensure that applications for the delivery of renewables will not have significant negative effects.</p> <p>Further work is required to identify the sites that might be capable of acting as carbon sinks in future. The significance of the effects of doing so cannot be established at this time.</p>
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											<p>significant environmental impacts, both positive and negative. The draft OSS proposes further investigatory work to determine the potential of the City's open spaces to deliver renewable energy and heat. In addition, application of the policies of the City Development Plan (particularly policy CDP5 – already subject to SEA) should ensure that delivery of renewables does not have significant negative impacts.</p> <p>This section also recognises that open space can be used as carbon sinks, capturing and removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in vegetation, soils or peatland. The draft OSS recognises the importance of protecting existing carbon sinks but also the opportunities to enhance the carbon capture capability of other open spaces. Such an approach would be expected to deliver environmental benefits but at this stage it is not possible to identify the spaces that would be affected or the significance of the change that would be necessary.</p>	
Blue Space	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	The draft OSS recognises that water bodies also constitute open	Making more multifunctional open space use of the City's water

											<p>space and that better use could be made of some for a variety of open space purposes, such as: providing for travel; enhancing habitat connections; flood risk management; generation of low carbon heat and power; and delivering opportunities for water-based recreation.</p> <p>It recognises that the Stage 2 LCA process will provide a better understanding of the potential role of water bodies in providing these functions and that the Council will require to work with SEPA and others to gain a greater understanding of the nature and character of the City's water bodies themselves before determining what else they can be used for.</p> <p>Making more multifunctional use of the City's water bodies has the potential to give rise to environmental effects, but it is not possible to predict whether these will be significant or not prior to undertaking the work set out above.</p>	<p>bodies has the potential to result in, generally positive, environmental effects. However, until the further work specified in the draft OSS is undertaken, it is not clear which, if any, water bodies would be affected and to what degree. As such, it is not possible to determine whether there would be any significant effects at this stage.</p> <p>However, any proposals requiring planning permission would require to be assessed against policy CDP8: Water Environment (and associated SG) of the City Development Plan. Both have been through the SEA process and state a strong presumption against development likely to have an adverse effect on the water environment.</p>
Understanding the Value of Open Space	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	This section highlights the social, economic and environmental benefits that investment in open	This component of the draft OSS would have no environmental effects in itself.



											<p>space can deliver and advocates recognising the value of the functions that open space provides in Council budgetary and decision making processes.</p> <p>It also proposes working with the Scottish Government and other partners to identify opportunities for innovative approaches to investing in open space delivery and enhancement that will have wider benefits for society and the economy.</p> <p>These actions are intended to ensure there is more money available to implement the Green Network Masterplan that will be one of the key outcomes of the OSS process. They have no environmental effects in themselves, but increased funding would help facilitate many of the ambitions of the draft OSS, as set out above. As noted above, the significance of the environmental effects of identifying and delivering a green network masterplan is not yet known.</p>	
Making Best Use of Resources	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	The draft OSS considers how to make best use of the funds that the Council does have to deliver on its	This component of the draft OSS would have no environmental effects in itself.

											<p>open space ambitions. This section highlights the various funding streams that might be available to help deliver the OSS Vision, including City Deal, lottery funding, developer contributions and use of Scotland's Park Endowment Fund.</p> <p>Again, these actions, in themselves, will not have environmental effects but increased funding would help facilitate many of the ambitions of the draft OSS through implementation of the Green Network Masterplan. The significance of the environmental effects of identifying and delivering a green network masterplan is not yet known</p>	
Releasing Funding	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>Establishing current and future need through the Stage 2 LCA/ Green Network Masterplan process will allow the identification of those open spaces that provide a function for the City and also those open spaces that are not especially useful in meeting current or future need and that could, therefore, be used differently to reduce the maintenance burden on the Council.</p>	<p>This component of the draft OSS would have no environmental effects in itself.</p> <p>Until the Stage 2 LCA/Green Network Masterplan process is complete, it will not be possible to identify whether any significant environmental effects would arise from this component of the draft OSS.</p>

											<p>This component of the draft OSS sets out how the Stage 2 LCA/ Green Network Masterplan process will help identify the future role of each of the City’s open spaces. Although it has no environmental effects in itself, it identifies that there will be spaces that will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retained for their existing open space use, which is likely to have minimal environmental effects;</li> <li>• created to deliver new open spaces, that may have environmental effects, potentially positively significant</li> <li>• re-defined for another type of open space use, which may have environmental effects; and</li> <li>• redundant and that have the potential to be used for a different purpose, including for development. This has the potential to result in significant environmental effects but the Stage 2 LCA process should ensure that these will be spaces that do not have the capability of providing a</li> </ul>	
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											valuable environmental/open space function.	
											Until the Stage 2 LCA/Green Network Masterplan process is complete it will not be possible to identify which open space would fall into which group and it is not, therefore, possible, at this stage, to identify whether any significant environmental effects would be likely.	

**STEP 4 – STATEMENT OF THE FINDINGS OF THE SCREENING**

<p><b>Summary of interactions with the environment and statement of the findings of the Screening:</b>          (Including an outline of the likely significance of any interactions, positive or negative, and explanation of conclusion of the screening exercise.)</p>	<p>The above analysis indicates that the draft OSS may have an effect on the environment, one that would should be positive, but that it is not clear at this stage whether its effects would be significant or not. This is largely because the draft OSS sets out an overarching, high level strategy that will help co-ordinate the strategies and policies of Council services in future. At this stage, the OSS mainly sets out a programme of further work that will provide a better understanding of the City’s open spaces and what they do, or could do in future. This will inform the production of a Green Network Masterplan for the City and the next iteration OSS which will include more specific actions and projects. Until that stage it is not possible to get a more informed understanding of the likely significance of its environmental effects.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the strong correlation with the aims and ambitions of the Glasgow City Development Plan, and its associated Supplementary Guidance, all of which has been subject to SEA, suggests the scope for significant environmental effects is limited and that environmental effects should be generally positive.</p>
<p>When completed send to: <a href="mailto:SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk">SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</a> or to the SEA Gateway, Scottish Government, Area 2H (South), Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ.</p>	