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Screening Report

Glasgow City Development Plan

Supplementary Guidance to CDP2 – Strategic Development Frameworks

(Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework)

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<p>Responsible Authority:</p>	<p>Glasgow City Council</p>
<p>Title of the plan:</p>	<p>Supplementary Guidance to CDP2 – Strategic Development Frameworks (Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework)</p>
<p>Box 1. What prompted the plan: (e.g., a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)</p>	<p>Regulatory Provision - The Glasgow City Development Plan (CDP) contains 12 key policies. Policy CDP 2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy in the Plan commits to the production of supplementary guidance for identified priority areas. Accordingly, SG2 Supplementary Guidance is being prepared for the following Strategic Development Framework (SDF) and Local Development Framework (LDF) areas:</p> <p>SDFs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre • River Clyde • Govan/Partick • Inner East • Greater Easterhouse – (the subject of this SEA screening) • North Glasgow <p>LDFs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Central • Drumchapel • Greater Pollok <p>Five SDF documents and two LDF documents have been through the SEA (Screening) process and are now adopted by the Council; those for the River Clyde Development Corridor, City Centre, Govan/Partick, North Glasgow, Inner East, Drumchapel and South Central. The SEA Screening process for these concluded that a full SEA was not required.</p> <p>This Screening Report relates to the Greater Easterhouse SDF area.</p>
<p>Box 2 .Plan subject: (e.g., transport)</p>	<p>Town and Country Planning and Land Use.</p>
<p>Box 3. Screening is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.</p> <p>Based on Boxes 3 and 4, our view is that:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> Section 5(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Section 5(4) </p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An SEA is <u>not</u> required, as the environmental effects are unlikely to be significant: Please indicate below what Section of the 2005 Act this plan falls within</p>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section 5(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Section 5(4)
Box 4. Contact details:	David Grant, Planner Spatial Strategy Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability Glasgow City Council 231 George Street Glasgow G1 1RX Telephone: 0141 287 0908 e-mail: David.Grant2@glasgow.gov.uk
Date:	5/9/2024

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<p>Box 5. Context of the Plan:</p>	<p>The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 introduced the concept of statutory supplementary guidance to support local development plans. Local development plans focus on vision, spatial strategy, overarching and other key policies and proposals. Supplementary guidance provides detailed information to support local development plan policies and proposals. The current adopted Glasgow City Development Plan was approved in 2017, prior to The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019.</p>
<p>Box 6. Description of the Plan:</p>	<p>Policy CDP 2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy in the current adopted Plan commits to the production of supplementary guidance for the priority areas identified in the Sustainable Spatial Strategy. These priority areas present unique spatial opportunities and challenges and they also share some common issues, such as significant amounts of vacant land.</p> <p>There are two levels of spatial supplementary guidance: Strategic Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). This suite of documents i.e., the adopted Plan and (topic and spatial) supplementary guidance provides the statutory basis for assessing planning applications in Glasgow.</p> <p>SDFs and LDFs cover specific areas of the city where it is recognised that an additional layer of planning intervention is required. SDFs should provide a long-term vision, co-ordinate development activity, direct investment, address emerging opportunities. The SDFs support the key strategic aims of the City Council and each one will set out an agreed spatial framework and action plan to guide development and regeneration efforts. Although there are commonalities between the different SDF and LDF areas, each one faces its own unique challenges and individual documents are being prepared in recognition of this. Glasgow City Council's Development Plan Scheme 2020-2021 provides further details of the SDF/LDF work programme.</p> <p>One of the SDF areas is Greater Easterhouse.</p> <p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF, therefore, provides the detailed spatial strategy for this part of the City in line with the commitment in Policy CDP2 of the City Development Plan.</p>
<p>Box 7. What are the key components of the plan?</p>	<p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF has been structured to align with the four Strategic Outcomes of the Glasgow City Development Plan, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The key component of the Greater Easterhouse SDF is the Sustainable Spatial Strategy, which is broken down into the following four thematic sections which are linked to the CDP's strategic outcomes:</p> <p>A VIBRANT GREATER EASTERHOUSE: By 2050 we want Greater Easterhouse to develop as a vibrant place that is an attractive destination for local people and supports economic, social and health benefits.</p> <p>Our approach to delivering these outcomes focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising, regenerating and repopulating the Town Centre

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting Economic development at Queenslie and Glasgow Business Park <p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE: By 2050 we want Greater Easterhouse to become a more engaged, liveable, inclusive and distinctive place.</p> <p>Our approach to delivering these outcomes focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting the delivery of new build housing sites• Promoting a culture of co-creative place-making and place-mending• Delivering Liveable Neighbourhoods and place-making / place-mending across the 19 neighbourhoods. <p>A CONNECTED GREATER EASTERHOUSE: By 2050, we aim to have a well-connected Greater Easterhouse where people, places, and communities are linked by safe and pleasant routes for walking and cycling, and good public transport.</p> <p>Our approach to delivering these outcomes focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addressing key transport issues including public transport and the Clyde Metro opportunity• Creating legible walking and cycling routes for active travel• Connecting Greater Easterhouse with the Seven Lochs Wetland Park. <p>A GREEN AND RESILIENT GREATER EASTERHOUSE: By 2050 Greater Easterhouse will have an integrated, high-quality green, blue and grey infrastructure network that helps deliver climate change adaptation, protects and enhances biodiversity, facilitate the shift to net zero carbon and promotes health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Our approach to delivering these outcomes focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivering a multifunctional integrated green network• Facilitating access to quality open spaces• Promoting alternative and green uses on Vacant & Derelict land• Supporting the delivery of the Seven Lochs Masterplan• Supporting the delivery of the Water Vole Conservation Action Plan
<p>BOX 8. Have any of the components of the plan been considered in previous SEA work?</p>	<p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF implements Policy CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy of the current adopted Glasgow City Development Plan (2017). All of the policies and proposals in the current adopted Plan, including Policy CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy were subject to full SEA Assessment. The purpose of the SDF is to take forward the Plan’s established aims and objectives within the neighbourhoods that constitute Greater Easterhouse. It does not introduce any new policy elements or include a change in policy direction. The key components of the SEA assessment process are detailed below.</p> <p>The SEA Scoping Report for City Plan 3 was submitted to the Consultation Authorities via the SEA Gateway in June 2010. The scoping process helped to identify and define:</p>

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- the geographical area of City Plan 3 coverage.
- existing environmental conditions and constraints in the City.
- the methods which would be used to analyse the environmental impacts in the Environmental Report, and
- the nature of consultation and engagement procedures.

Main Issues Report and Interim Environmental Report, September 2011

The Glasgow City Development Plan [Main Issues Report](#) (MIR) was the first stage in the local development plan process. The MIR highlighted areas of change from City Plan 2 and expressed a vision for the city as a whole. The accompanying [Interim Environmental Report](#) provided the basis for a preferred spatial strategy, highlighted preferred options and viable alternatives and put forward potential environmental mitigating measures, where these could be identified.

The policy framework proposed at the MIR stage reflected the need for:

- an enhanced sense of place, delivered through protecting, enhancing and capitalising on the best elements of the existing urban environment, whilst delivering new housing and other development.
- a continuing focus on the development of brownfield land over greenfield.
- continuing to direct major investment to the City Centre in order to reinforce its role as the core of the city and wider region and to capitalise on its accessibility by public transport and other sustainable modes.
- protecting and supporting the City's network of town centres to provide a focus for local economic development, community life and sustainable transport.
- developing a portfolio of attractive business and industrial sites offering a high-quality environment for new and existing businesses and jobs for residents and others.
- promoting greater use of public transport and active travel.
- creating an urban fabric designed to enable the more efficient use of resources.
- enhancing the City's Green Network.
- prioritisation of resources in terms of where the greatest impact from public investment can be derived; and
- nurturing effective partnerships between the public, private and third sectors and communities, and across disciplines to ensure the long-term success of regeneration projects.

In terms of Policy CDP2 - The Sustainable Spatial Strategy, the Interim Environmental Report considered the following preferred and alternative options:

- Issue 1.1 – Is Land Release Required for Private Housebuilding?
- Issue 1.3 – Local Renewable/Low Carbon Sources of Heat and Power
- Issue 1.5 – Alternative Uses for Vacant and Derelict Land

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- Issue 1.6 – Urban Lighting
- Issue 2.2 – Reviewing Town Centres
- Issue 2.4 – Role and Function of Other retail and Commercial/Leisure Centres
- Issue 2.6 – The Scale of Industrial and Business land Supply
- Issue 2.7 – Review of Industrial and Business Areas
- Issue 3.1 – Engaging with Local Communities
- Issue 3.2 – Addressing Multiple Deprivation
- Issue 3.3 – Level of Affordable Housing Need
- Issue 3.4 – Meeting Affordable Housing Need Across the City
- Issue 3.5 – Providing for Local Services in New Residential Areas
- Issue 3.6 - The Commonwealth Games as a Catalyst for Regeneration and Renewal
- Issue 4.1 - Future Public Transport Network
- Issue 4.3 – Delivery of Local Rail Infrastructure
- Issue 4.4 – Development of the Local Road Network
- Issue 4.6 – Strategic Cycle Route
- Issue 4.7 - Making Best Use of Enhanced Connectivity
- Issue 4.8 – City Centre Car Parking Provision
- Issue 5.1 – New Conservation Areas
- Issue 5.2 – Flooding and Drainage
- Issue 5.3 – Green Network Priorities
- Issue 5.4 - Ecosystems and Integrated Habitats Networks
- Issue 6.1 – Designing Streets and Places
- Issue 6.2 - Residential Densities and Types of Homes
- Issue 6.4 - Reducing the Need for Energy in New Developments
- Issue 6.5 – Retrofitting the Urban Environment
- Issue 6.6 - Student Accommodation and Other Large Scale Quasi Residential Uses

The results of this initial environmental assessment indicated that no major environmental issues were identified relating to the preferred option for any of the other issues listed above, that required further detailed environmental assessment / mitigation, apart from Issue 4.4.

In terms of Issue 4.4, the assessment indicated that any potential adverse environmental implications arising from future road proposals would require to be assessed and mitigated, if necessary, on an individual case by case basis.

Except for issue 4.4, the environmental assessment indicated that either the environmental issues were unknown, there were no environmental issues/development could actively enhance the City's broad environmental objectives or there was scope for some potential environmental issues which could require further assessment and potential mitigation in the future, but these would be assessed on an individual site by site basis.

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City Development Plan – Background Paper 2: Sustainable Spatial Strategy, 2013

This [background paper](#) set out the role of the Sustainable Spatial Strategy in supporting the delivery of the City Development Plan. The paper noted that the City Development Plan would create a spatial framework for Glasgow's development over a ten-year period up to 2024. It was the Council's aspiration, however, that the Plan would influence change in the shape and form of the city well beyond these timeframes and would create the connected building blocks on which the City's environment, economy and neighbourhoods can develop.

The key themes and policy framework outlined in the MIR were further developed with the identification of the four strategic outcomes that the delivery of the LDP's spatial vision would achieve. These are:

- a thriving and sustainable place to live and work.
- a connected place to move around and do business in.
- a vibrant place with a growing economy.
- a green place.

The background paper noted that the Sustainable Spatial Strategy would be supported by spatial planning guidance that will form supplementary guidance. This would take the form of Strategic Development Frameworks (SDF) and Local Development Frameworks (LDF). The SDFs and LDFs had been identified through a process of examining local areas and identifying what opportunities and challenges exist and where there would be most benefit from a co-ordinated intervention. The appendices to the background paper outline the considerations which led to the areas being identified and also highlight opportunities that exist within each spatial location.

The background paper identified Greater Easterhouse as a location for a Strategic Development Framework. The paper set out the key needs and opportunities for the Greater Easterhouse SDF to focus on, such as:

- Town Centre renewal.
- To improve population health and wellbeing.
- To bring vacant and derelict land into productive use.
- Population retention.
- Residential development in the community growth areas.
- Access to employment opportunities.
- Green Network opportunities - Greater Easterhouse is a Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network spatial priority, and delivery of the 7 Lochs Wetland Park Masterplan, and
- Improved accessibility.

Proposed Glasgow City Development Plan and Revised Environmental Report, May 2014

At the Proposed Plan stage a [Revised Environmental Report](#) (ER) was published. The purpose of this document was to:

- describe and detail any relevant or substantive changes that had been made since the MIR Interim Environmental Report.

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- identify and assess the likely significant and cumulative environmental effects of the policies, proposals and new sites in the Proposed Plan, and
- indicate appropriate mitigation.

The Revised ER took account of both the comprehensive Strategic Environmental Assessment of City Plan 2 Strategy, Policies and Proposals and the MIR Interim Environmental Report. It should be noted that by this point, many of the spatial areas, development sites and policies included in the Proposed Plan had already been through the formal strategic environmental assessment process. Where this was the case, and where there had been no meaningful change in circumstances, there was no requirement to undertake further environmental assessment.

In conclusion, the Revised ER identified several issues which it noted should continue to be monitored throughout the lifetime of the Plan.

In relation to Sustainable Spatial Strategy these related to:

- the potential environmental impact of any new development.
- realising opportunities to 'retrofit' existing buildings and the environment.
- understanding and responding to flood patterns across the City and delivering the Strategic Metropolitan Drainage Plan considering environmental issues relating to the development of the City's brownfield land, especially in terms of dealing with contamination and pollution.
- protecting existing environmental, cultural and habitat designations.
- ensuring adequate and thorough environmental assessments are conducted for all major transport infrastructure projects.
- realising green network strategic opportunities and other strategically significant projects.
- reducing CO2 emission levels.

In addition, the key mitigation measures identified at a City-wide level include:

- the effective application of CDP strategy and policy.
- the introduction of detailed supplementary guidance which minimises negative environmental impact.
- the promotion of sustainable development patterns across the city, underpinned by public transport connections will help to tackle greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
- promoting industrial and business proposals which encourage the regeneration of degraded environments.
- designing new residential environments through a placemaking and design approach which minimises negative environmental impacts.

Given the size and scale of the City, however, some mitigation measures and issues will be better dealt with at the local or project level. These include:

- ensuring a holistic approach is taken to the future development of key areas through the introduction and implementation of Strategic and Local Development Frameworks.
- master planning exercises at the project level which include assessments designed to minimise the impact on landscapes and habitats.

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- identifying and implementing appropriate measures in relation to individual development applications which minimise potential negative environmental impacts such as flooding across the city, and
- mitigation measures in relation to transport infrastructure and traffic volume and their relationship to air quality levels.

All the key CDP policies were put through the SEA assessment process. The results of the SEA assessment for Policy SG 2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy (Pages 74 – 75) indicates that the policy is likely to have a mainly positive impact on the environment. The policy puts forward a spatial development strategy which reinforces the role of the City Centre, prioritises key economic investment locations, supports existing town centres and promotes housing investment in sustainable brownfield locations and within existing neighbourhoods. This is likely to have a positive effect in relation to encouraging sustainable patterns of development and regeneration across the city as a whole which take account of wider strategic and national plans, and which place a focus on encouraging the reuse and redevelopment of brownfield sites.

The CDP SEA assessment concluded that the policy should be a mitigation measure in itself as it will help to build a robust and resilient City which is much better equipped and structured to deal with future economic, social and environmental demands. Implementation of the Spatial Development Strategy will maximise the benefits of urban regeneration efforts at City-wide and local levels.

In relation to the CDP process, several potential development sites were proposed by the development industry, landowners and others, and were considered as having environmental issues or potential environmental issues as identified through the City Development Plan SEA process. The Revised Environmental Report's Appendix 7 sets out the findings of the environmental assessment for each of these externally proposed potential development sites. The paragraphs below summarise the SEA assessment relative to the proposed sites that are located within the Greater Easterhouse SDF area:

PROP 0048 – South of Cardowan, Greater Easterhouse, was assessed as having environmental issues because the site is within the Green Belt and includes Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, a Site of Special Landscape Importance, Tree Preservation Orders, Ancient Long Established and Semi-Natural Woodland and Urban Fringe Land. Parts of the site are subject to Flood Risk (1 in 200 and 1 in 1000), a High-Pressure Gas Safety Zone and a High-Tension Electricity Safety Zone. The site is adjacent to an Archaeological Sensitive Trigger Area. The site is an integral part of an Ancient Woodland Proposed Woodland Park and includes peatland (Garnkirk Moss raised bog). The site also includes internationally important habitats (wetland, woodlands, raised bog and open water).

The assessment noted that the significant environmental designations would be very difficult to mitigate against. There are major environmental issues and constraints, Green Belt and infrastructure issues. A masterplan process would identify the potential for development within the Gartloch/Easterhouse Community Growth search area.

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PROP 0059 Easter Queenslie Road, Greater Easterhouse, the site was assessed as having no significant environmental issues associated with it. Planning Assessment The site is within an existing protected industrial and business area and will be considered as part of the Review of the City's Industrial and Business Areas.

Appendix 6 of the Proposed CDP Revised Environmental Report details when and how proposals on the CDP Policies and Proposals were subject to environmental assessment. In relation to the Greater Easterhouse SDF there were the following relevant policies and proposals listed in Appendix 6.

- T005 - Transport Infrastructure - Easterhouse Regeneration Route
- T008 - Transport Infrastructure - Gartloch Road Upgrade City
- H115 - Easterhouse CGA Masterplan Area - Between Commonhead and M73, and Rogerfield and M8
- H116 - Easterhouse CGA Masterplan Area - East of Lochend and South of Lochend Road
- H117 - Easterhouse CGA Masterplan Area - North and East of Garthamlock
- H016 - Housing Land Supply - Dungeonhill / Netherhouse Rd
- H018 - Housing Land Supply - Gartloch Rd (commercial Area)
- H019 - Housing Land Supply - Abbeycraig Rd/ St Collette's PS
- H020 - Housing Land Supply - Skerryvore Rd/ St Gregory's SS
- H024 - Housing Land Supply - Arnisdale Rd/ Kildermorie Rd
- H025 - Housing Land Supply - Shandwick St/ Grudie St
- H026 - Housing Land Supply - Aberdalgie Rd (South Blairtummock)
- H027 - Housing Land Supply - Baldragon Rd
- H033 - Housing Land Supply - Stepford Rd
- H046 - Housing Land Supply - Westerhouse Rd / Brunstane Rd
- H049 - Housing Land Supply - Bellrock St/ Lamlash Cres
- H085 - Housing Land Supply - Bellrock Cres, St Modan's
- H090 - Housing Land Supply - Ware Rd, Easthall PS

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- H099 - Housing Land Supply - Baldragon Rd/Lochend Rd
- H104 - Housing Land Supply - Dungeonhill Rd, Commonhead and Coll Primary Schools
- H105 - Housing Land Supply - Balado Rd, Wellhouse PS
- H110 - Housing Land Supply - Burnmouth Rd

Regarding the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Economic Development Areas and Network of Centres designations in greater Easterhouse, further details relating to the potential environmental impact of policies and proposals can be found within [Appendix 5 of the Proposed CDP Revised Environmental Report](#) and within the accompanying [Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Reports for SG3 - Economic Development and SG4 - Network of Centres](#).

Following Glasgow City Development Plan adoption in 2017, nine topic-based pieces of supplementary guidance have been brought forward and adopted: all these supplementary topic-based guides have been through the SEA screening process. The main purpose of the SDFs and LDFs, as spatial supplementary guides, is to promote in more detail the Development Plan's policy aims and objectives within spatial priority areas in the city.

Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework

The Greater Easterhouse SDF has been prepared as Supplementary Guidance to implement policy CDP2 of the City Development Plan (2017). The SDF puts forward a spatial design strategy that seeks to deliver upon the policy aims and objectives of the City Development Plan within the defined spatial area of Greater Easterhouse. The SDF does not establish any new policies and does not support any potential future development proposals that would be contrary to the policies of the adopted Development Plan. The SDF provides a spatial planning context to support current and emerging development and infrastructure proposals.

The initial stage in preparing the SDF was to review and collate background analysis and recent community consultation/engagement data, to help begin identifying local priorities for the future planning of Greater Easterhouse, which included:

- Surveys by Thriving Places in Easterhouse and, Springboig and Barlanark,
- The Easterhouse Town Centre Charrette (2017), where 634 people were spoken to on an individual basis and 214 people took part in workshop sessions.

Given extensive recent and ongoing engagement activity, such as the Easterhouse Charrette which engaged with several local groups during the Summer 2017, further project specific engagement was not considered necessary; in order to avoid duplication of feedback and

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confusion amongst stakeholders. A subsequent period of spatial analysis and synthesis fed into the preparation of the Consultative Draft SDF in 2023.

The consultative draft SDF was published on the Council's Consultation Hub between the 24th of November 2023 and the 5th of February 2024. In response to the consultation, individual members of the public and several organisations submitted written responses via online survey or email. A total of 102 respondents made comments on the draft SDF, with the breakdown as follows:

- By survey: 98 respondents
- By email: 4 respondents
- 211 individual comments

Of these responses, 72 responses were from the public* – 62 of which were residents of the Greater Easterhouse area and 10 from members of the public from elsewhere.

In respect of SEA consultation authorities, NatureScot, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) submitted responses to the draft SDF consultation. Transport Scotland and Strathclyde Partnership for Transport were amongst the other agencies, landowners, developers, interest groups and individual members of the public that sent responses to the consultation.

Following consultation, the responses received were collated and analysed in the [Greater Easterhouse SDF Survey Report](#) and this has informed the production of the final version of the SDF. The [Consultation Handling Report](#) sets out how GCC have responded and made changes in relation to the comments received in preparing the final version of the SDF.

Key themes appearing from the consultation responses are summarised below:

- Vacant and Derelict Land
- Connectivity, particularly public transport reliability and accessibility.
- Lack of facilities, amenities and play areas, particularly in the peripheral areas.
- General maintenance and environmental quality
- Stakeholder engagement
- Social inequality
- The Lochs Shopping Centre

Of the 102 respondents to the SDF, the majority supported or strongly supported the strategic direction and place ambitions of the SDF. The comments and recommendations have shaped this iteration of the SDF document.

The comments of the three consultation authorities are summarised below:

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HES – Historic Environment Scotland welcomed the preparation and strategic approach outlined in the draft Greater Easterhouse SDF. HES responded through the online survey, only answering the multiple-choice questionnaire without leaving any critical comments. Their response was entirely in agreement with the key actions and priorities outlined in the draft SDF. The response can be viewed in full in the [Consultation Handling Report](#).

SEPA – Welcomed the opportunity to work with GCC on in the Greater Easterhouse SDF Area to create opportunities to deliver place outcomes through the following specific themes:

- A shift to zero carbon.
- Blue/green infrastructure provision.
- Resilience to future climate change including flooding; and/or,
- Location, siting, design, and use of materials that support a circular economy approach to place.

SEPA recognised that The Greater Easterhouse SDF provides an opportunity to tackle the following issues:

- Net zero objectives (including soil carbon loss, carbon sequestration issues).
- Circular economy objectives (designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use and regenerating natural systems).
- Wider issues which enable climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Flood risk.
- Strategic drainage issues.

SEPA were satisfied that the four key spatial outcomes of the SDF will address these issues.

SEPA recommended that the SDF's fourth outcome of a 'high quality green, blue and grey infrastructure network that helps deliver climate change adaptation and promotes health and wellbeing' was reworded to specifically include the aim of moving to net zero carbon. This modification was made.

SEPA also recommended that the SDF specifically referenced air quality and the opportunities for improvement new development may afford. As a result, multiple modifications throughout the document were made.

NatureScot (See section 2.4 of the consultation handling report) - NatureScot supported and welcomed the sustainability and climate resilience building measures in the overall vision and spatial strategy of the SDF, in particular the inclusion of nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, active and sustainable travel, and 20-minute neighbourhoods.

NatureScot provided detailed commentary on the approach outlined in the SDF in relation to the re use of vacant and derelict land, biodiversity

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	<p>and habitats. NatureScot provided valuable input on Greater Easterhouse’s nationally significant water vole population and the Water Vole Conservation Action Plan (2022-26). These comments were taken onboard and have resulted in significant changes and modifications to the SDFs Sustainable Spatial Strategy – particularly Section 4d which was concerned with delivering the strategic outcome of A GREEN AND RESILIENT GREATER EASTERHOUSE. The SDF is now more closely aligned with the Water Vole CAP, signposting and supporting key actions identified within. The SDF was also modified to specifically reference and link to the existing Interim Planning Guidance on Water Voles and the mitigation hierarchy contained within.</p> <p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF (August 2024) – next steps: Overall, the Greater Easterhouse SDF seeks to guide the physical development of the Greater Easterhouse area of the city by setting out an overarching vision, supported by priorities and actions, to inform future development and infrastructure proposals, in line with the policies of the City Development Plan. The SDF’s priorities and actions have been set to overcome the cross-cutting issues that undermine the area’s potential, and build on the local spatial opportunities, while emphasising the importance of environmentally conscious, inclusive, and sustainable placemaking. In this regard, the SDF aims to deliver an overall positive impact to the environment of the area and the city.</p> <p>Without the SDF, the area will lack the detailed spatial perspective required to guide public and private investment over the next decades, where environment is seen as a priority and asset, and is considered fundamental to the attainment of a well-functioning, inclusive, liveable, and resilient place.</p> <p>The finalised draft Greater Easterhouse SDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Was reported to the Council’s City Administration Committee on 5th September 2024 for approval.• thereafter the SDF, and details of the consultation process, will be submitted to the Scottish Ministers for their consideration.• thereafter, unless directed otherwise by the Scottish Ministers, the City Council will adopt the Greater Easterhouse SDF as Supplementary Guidance to the Glasgow City Development Plan 2017.
<p>Box 9.</p> <p>In terms of your response to Boxes 7 and 8 above, set out those components of the plan that are likely to require screening:</p>	<p>The key component of the final draft Greater Easterhouse SDF (August 2024) that is likely to require SEA screening is the SDF’s Part 4 Spatial Strategy section (SDF, pages 25-108). The Spatial Strategy section, set out across twelve complementary themes, puts forward priorities and forty-nine actions to inform future proposals as appropriate, in line with the overarching policies of the City Development Plan. The twelve themes are referenced within the bullet points below:</p> <p>A VIBRANT GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Town Centre• Supporting Business Areas <p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Co-creative Place-making• Sustainable Repopulation and Liveable Neighbourhoods

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New communities within the wetland park.• Fostering a distinctive and successful place <p>A CONNECTED GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active Travel• Public transport – containing sub themes: Clyde Metro and Integrated Bus Network• New Roads <p>A GREEN AND RESILIENT GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Enhancement of the Open Space Network• Seven Lochs Wetland Park• Water Vole Conservation Action Plan
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**(BOX 10) Identifying interactions of the plan with the environment and
Considering the likely significance of any interactions**

Plan Components	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population and human health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	Inter-relationship issues	Explanation of Potential Environmental Effects	Explanation of Significance
<p>A VIBRANT GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town Centre 	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at improving the town centre by supporting its regeneration to ensure that it can adapt and become a more vibrant, healthy, creative, enterprising, accessible, and resilient place for Greater Easterhouse’s communities to live, learn, work, enjoy and visit. The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: Under this topic, the SDF seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regenerate Easterhouse Town Centre by promoting a master-planned approach to the 	<p>The principles and actions of the Vibrant Greater Easterhouse-Town Centre theme, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF supports and further develops City Development Plan policies, all of which have been subject to full SEA assessment as well as associated Supplementary Guidance which has also been SEA Screened.</p> <p>Particular policies relevant to the Improving the Town Centre section include CDP1 The Placemaking Principle, CDP2 Sustainable Spatial Strategy, CDP 3: Economic Development, CDP4 Network of Centres, CDP5 Resource Management, CDP6 Green Belt and Green Network, CPD 10 Meeting Housing Needs</p>

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											<p>reconfiguration of the Lochs Shopping Centre and surrounding key sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting future investment in the Fort which helps to further integrate the retail park within the surrounding built environment and diversify its offer. • Improve existing and create new open space. • Improve streetscape and public realm for pedestrians and cyclists, whilst also making public transport more accessible, reducing car mileage. • Reinforce Easterhouse Town Centre as a key part of the 20-minute neighbourhood model. • Repair, restore and enhance the urban fabric. • Redevelop vacant sites and improve liveability. <p>These spatial ambitions aim to deliver a recognisable and coherent core area for Greater Easterhouse and facilitate new housing.</p> <p>These ambitions may have a positive effect on population and human health, material assets,</p>	<p>and CDP11 Sustainable Transport.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity/flora/fauna, Air, Climatic Factors, and Landscape – For these there are potentially positive impacts in terms of environmental improvements to centres through public realm enhancements or greening projects in underused/vacant spaces. These could help to create richer plant and habitats systems, assist with runoff, and help improve the microclimate and overall landscape. • Population and human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage - There are potentially positive effects for these through a town centre masterplan that would help improve the sustainability, attractiveness, suitability, and economic vitality of
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										<p>cultural heritage, biodiversity/flora/fauna, air and climatic factors topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>the centre. A town centre that supports the needs of local communities may help boost the quality of life for all individuals within a community. Similarly, a better performing town centre that promotes the local brand, culture and enterprise, may help improve material assets and the overall built environment, and safeguard the cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air, through a greater priority given to pedestrians and cyclists through road and streetscape changes.• Material assets, through potential physical improvements to the existing shopping centre.• Cultural heritage, through renewed local pride in the town centre which links in with potential public art and/or design references to local heritage. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development,</p>
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												location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.
<p>A VIBRANT GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Business Areas 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to realising the opportunities presented by under-utilised industrial and business land in the Greater Easterhouse district, and promote development that raises the area’s profile, brings people and jobs to the area, and adds to its vitality and environmental quality.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme’s promotion of a green and circular economy, better integration with surrounding areas, better accessibility, and improvements to the environmental quality of the built environment of Economic Development Areas (EDAs) and other vacant, derelict or underused sites, may, through its influence on the design of future projects, generate positive</p>	<p>The SDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Greater Easterhouse SDF supports and further several City Development Plan policies all of which have been subject to full SEA assessment as well as associated Supplementary Guidance which has also been SEA Screened. The CDP sets out planning policy in support of economic development and growth - see Policy CDP 3: Economic Development. Supplementary Guidance IPG3 (SG3), which has been subject to SEA Screening, provides more detail in support of Policy CDP3. The Theme: A Vibrant Greater Easterhouse – Supporting Business Areas, does not change or amend policies contained in the adopted City Development Plan (CDP).</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially</p>

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										<p>interactions with the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The theme's support for employment generating activities (existing and potential additional uses) and development that serves local communities, may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health and material assets topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, and Landscape - There are potentially positive impacts in terms of environmental improvements to vacant, derelict, and contaminated sites in the area, including those within the two EDAs within Greater Easterhouse, through remediation, redevelopment, as well as promotion of green businesses. Improvements to air quality could be achieved through better connectivity by sustainable means.• Population and human health, Material assets - There are potentially positive effects for population and human health and material assets through potential environmental improvements, better accessibility, and better local employment opportunities emerging from future projects.• Climatic factors, through support for businesses to adapt to climate change
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													and through potential economic opportunities relating to the green and circular economy.
													The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.
<p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-creative Place-making 	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	<p>Overview: This topic looks to promote a culture of co-creative place-making and place-mending. This theme looks to encourage communities to be fully engaged throughout the life of this plan and beyond.</p> <p>Local communities will have joint ownership and a strong voice in developing their area.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p>	<p>The SDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas. The SDF supports and further develops City Development Plan policies all of which have been subject to full SEA assessment as well as associated Supplementary Guidance which has also been SEA Screened. Particular policies relevant to the Co-Creative Placemaking section include CDP 1 and SG1: The Placemaking Principle (Part 1)</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially</p>	

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										<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: Under this theme, the SDF seeks to encourage collaborative working with local communities and stakeholders in delivering the action programme of the SDF, supporting projects led by local groups, and promoting partnership working and participation in planning, may, in the long term and through future projects, generate positive impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, population and human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape. The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>positive effects across several environmental topic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population and human health, material assets - Community partnerships are key to successful place planning and are at the heart of the collaborative planning efforts as part of Scottish Government's Place Principle. Partnership working enables better outcomes for everyone and increases opportunities for people and communities to shape their own lives, thus helping improve not only the built environment but also the health and well-being of the population.• Climatic factors - Community engagement and stewardship are likewise key to the development and delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods, since specific needs of individual communities are best known to the people that are a part of it. Thus, local engagement can foster sustainability in the built environment and have a positive impact on the environment through
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												<p>climate change mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage - Supporting community partnerships in developing and delivering projects can help build local capacity, empower communities, and, in specific cases where communities take stewardship of local assets, help preserve and promote the cultural heritage of places. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Repopulation / Liveable Neighbourhoods 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme and sub theme look at providing a strategic approach to repopulating the greater Easterhouse Area. As part of a sustainable spatial strategy the SDF promotes the development of vacant and derelict land within the existing built-up area as a priority, particularly sites close to the town centre or smaller local community hubs and shopping</p>	<p>The SDF principles and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The SDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas. The Greater Easterhouse SDF supports and further several City Development Plan policies all of</p>

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										<p>facilities, thus facilitating local living in line with NPF4s promotion of the 20-minute neighbourhood whilst also enhancing the vibrancy of the existing centres.</p> <p>In tandem the Liveable Neighbourhoods sub theme aims to ensure that new and existing communities in Greater Easterhouse have easy access to affordable and quality amenities and services, in line with the principles of sustainable 20-minute neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme and sub theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>Under his theme, the SDF seeks to promote a placemaking approach that facilitates new housing in sustainable locations within 20-minute walk or cycle of existing facilities. The theme promotes a town centre first approach to the development of brownfield land and encourages</p>	<p>which have been subject to full SEA assessment as well as associated Supplementary Guidance which has also been SEA Screened.</p> <p>Particular policies relevant to the Sustainable Repopulation thematic section include CDP1 The Placemaking Principle, CDP2 Sustainable Spatial Strategy, CDP4 Network of Centres, CDP5 Resource Management, CDP6 Green Belt and Green Network, CDP 7 Natural Environment, CDP 8 Water Environment, CPD 10 Meeting Housing Needs and CDP11 Sustainable Transport. and the Councils Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p> <p>New development projects that emerge in the future could create potentially positive impacts for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health; projects to deliver energy efficient new houses would help achieve climate change mitigation goals, whilst better walking and cycling infrastructure would also encourage and allow
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										<p>developers provide a balance of new dwellings, open space for biodiversity (particularly water voles) and active travel links.</p> <p>The theme's support for accessibility of services and delivering the 20-minute neighbourhood may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health, material assets and the climatic factors topic areas.</p> <p>The theme and sub theme call for creation of accessible green spaces, new and enhanced habitat for biodiversity (the water vole in particular), community facilities, etc. as part of the 20-minute neighbourhood contributes to enhancing both social cohesion between communities as well as the blue-green network in the area and may, through its influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed</p>	<p>people to be more active and help promote better health and well-being in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air, Climatic factors - Better active travel connections are key to the delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. They can help promote walking and cycling and reduce car miles, thus fostering sustainability in the built environment and delivering positive impacts on the air quality and climate.• Biodiversity, Water, Landscape – The SDF promotes active travel routes that are designed to improve the local environment by promoting nature-based solutions and green and blue infrastructure to help deliver climate resilience, benefits for biodiversity, habitat connections and landscape improvements. Thus, bringing further positive impacts on air quality, water quality, local environment, flora/fauna and climate factors.• Material assets, Cultural heritage - Improved accessibility to services and amenities for local
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											<p>proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>communities through active travel connections would likely make services more viable, help support the local economy and promote the local heritage.</p> <p>The ambition to bring Vacant and Derelict Land back into productive use also has the potential to have a negative effect for biodiversity/flora/ fauna, and biodiversity where proposals directly impact on green or wildlife corridors.</p> <p>It's recognised that vacant brownfield sites are now important components of the nature network within Greater Easterhouse, and they provide habitats for protected water voles. Such proposals would be assessed against City Development Plan Policy CDP6 Green Network and Green Belt and other relevant policies including the Interim Guidance on Water Vole conservation management and the Water Vole CAP, to ensure potential negative effects are assessed, and mitigation measures put in place, at the planning application stage.</p> <p>There may also be a negative effect for areas of landscape importance, where proposals directly impact on designated landscapes. Such proposals</p>
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												<p>would be assessed against the City Development Plan Policy CDP7 Natural Environment, to ensure potential negative impacts are assessed, and mitigation measures put in place, at the planning application stage.</p> <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Communities Within the Wetland Park </p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks to encourage the delivery of thriving and sustainable places within the greenbelt release sites (Community Growth Areas) that were identified in the City Development Plan.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: Under this</p>	<p>The sections' priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas. The Greater Easterhouse SDF supports and further develops several City Development Plan policies all of which have been subject to full SEA assessment as well as associated Supplementary Guidance which has also been SEA Screened.</p> <p>Particular policies relevant to the Sustainable Repopulation thematic section include CDP1 The Placemaking Principle, CDP2 Sustainable Spatial Strategy, CDP4 Network of Centres, CDP5 Resource Management, CDP6</p>

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										<p>theme, the SDF seeks to deliver new sustainable communities within the boundary of the Seven Lochs Wetland Park through a place making approach. The SDF encourages direct, safe and attractive links to the Town Centre and to local centres, to the green network and to public transport. The SDF promotes efforts to mitigate the impact on biodiversity, soils, and encourages designing for climate resilience. This may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health, material assets, climatic factors, biodiversity/flora/ fauna, water, air and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Green Belt and Green Network, CDP 7 Natural Environment, CDP 8 Water Environment, CPD 10 Meeting Housing Needs and CDP11 Sustainable Transport. and the Councils Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future development proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population and human health; projects to deliver energy efficient new houses would help achieve climate change mitigation goals, whilst better walking and cycling infrastructure would also encourage and allow people to be more active and help promote better health and well-being in the community.• Air, Climatic factors - Better active travel connections are key to the delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. They can help promote walking and cycling and reduce car miles, thus fostering sustainability in the built
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												<p>assessed, and mitigation measures put in place, at the planning application stage.</p> <p>The significance of each masterplan areas impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A SUSTAINABLE GREATER EASTERHOUSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering a Distinctive and Successful Place </p>	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to delivering a well-designed and high-quality built environment that improves liveability and sustainability of the area.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's support for development of vacant and derelict sites, safeguarding of local heritage, and promotion of a walkable scale and design of development</p>	<p>The priorities and actions outlined within this section, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Sustainable Greater Easterhouse – Fostering a Distinctive and Successful Place, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP 9 - Historic Environment, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p>

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										<p>may, through future projects and their impact on the built and natural environment, generate positive interactions with the population and human health, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>Further, promotion of sustainability, safety, adaptability, and quality of placemaking, may also, through influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, population and human health, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The SDF also supports new development being energy efficient and incorporating integrated green infrastructure, and the retrofitting of these aspects into the existing built environment.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity, Population and human health, Air, Water, Landscape - A physical environment that is designed to improve walkability and promote safety and quality of place, would likely create positive impacts for human health and well-being by making places and services more desirable, accessible and inclusive, improve the local environment by enhancing the biodiversity and landscape and reducing car use, creating a further positive impact on air quality, local environment, and climate factors.• Climatic factors, Material Assets - Measures such as the development of vacant and derelict land and buildings would help stitch the urban fabric, reduce severance, and improve accessibility, and would therefore likely have a positive impact on sustainability and climatic factors, material assets
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													<p>and the overall environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage - Safeguarding and re-use of historical assets and improving their setting through public realm improvements would help preserve and celebrate the cultural and built heritage of the area. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A CONNECTED GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Travel 	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to enhancing and expanding the active travel network within the district to deliver on the 20-minute neighbourhoods principles and ensure that all local travel demand can be met via sustainable and green modes.</p> <p>This theme supports Glasgow City Councils Liveable Neighbourhoods Programme, The Active Travel Strategy and the Glasgow Climate Plan.</p>	<p>The thematic section's priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Connected Greater Easterhouse - Active travel, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p>	

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										<p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's promotion of sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling may, through future projects, generate positive impacts on the health and well-being of communities by encouraging people to walk and cycle more. Promotion of sustainable transport and subsequent reduction of motorised travel through future projects is likely to have a positive impact on the local environment and air quality as well, while also helping to deliver on the climate goals of the city.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air, Climatic factors - Better active travel connections are key to the delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. They can help promote walking and cycling and reduce car miles, thus fostering sustainability in the built environment and delivering positive impacts on the air quality and climate.• Population and human health - better walking and cycling infrastructure would also encourage and allow people to be more active and help promote better health and well-being in the community.• Biodiversity, Water, Landscape – The SDF promotes active travel routes that are designed to improve the local environment by promoting nature-based solutions
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													<p>and green and blue infrastructure to help deliver climate resilience, benefits for biodiversity, habitat connections and landscape improvements. Thus, bringing further positive impacts on air quality, water quality, local environment, flora/fauna and climate factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material assets, Cultural heritage - Improved accessibility to services and amenities for local communities through active travel connections would likely make services more viable, help support the local economy and promote the local heritage. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A CONNECTED GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Transport 	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	<p>Overview: This theme supports a joined-up approach to public transport provision and infrastructure to and within the Greater Easterhouse area. This</p>	<p>The priorities and actions outlined in this theme, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p>	

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<p>(containing sub themes: Clyde Metro and Integrated Bus Network)</p>										<p>will help create a liveable city district, encourage more sustainable methods of transport and support investment. This section supports CDP 11 Sustainable Transport and the Glasgow Transport Strategy.</p> <p>Under this theme, the SDF supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The exploration of the potential for expansion of fixed public transport infrastructure (Clyde Metro) - The exploration of new forms of bus governance to deliver integrated connectivity enhancements. - The connection of new residential developments to the City’s public transport network, particularly the new communities within the greenbelt. <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p>	<p>The Theme does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Air, Climatic factors - better connectivity via public transport is key to the development and delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. Measures towards this would help reduce car travel and emissions, foster sustainability in the built environment and have positive impacts on the local biodiversity, air quality and climate. • Population and human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage – Better
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											<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>Better connectivity across neighbourhoods via walking and use of public transport may promote sustainable development and deliver positive impacts on the local environment, biodiversity, and climate.</p> <p>Better accessibility of local services and amenities may generate positive impacts on population health and well-being, the local economy, and material assets, and help promote the area's cultural heritage as well.]</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>accessibility to services and amenities through improved public transport connections would likely create positive impacts for health and well-being of local communities, make services more viable, help support the local economy, and promote the local heritage.</p> <p>The significance of an individual transport infrastructure project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A CONNECTED GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Roads 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This section looks at new road proposals T005 and T008 to connect Easterhouse with North Lanarkshire which were laid down in the adopted Glasgow City Development Plan 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T005 - Transport Infrastructure - Easterhouse Regeneration Route 	<p>The SDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas. The Theme does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policy CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which has been subject to full SEA assessment.</p>

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										<ul style="list-style-type: none">• T008 - Transport Infrastructure - Gartloch Road Upgrade City <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>The SDF specifically promotes quality facilities for walking, wheeling, cycling, public transport and shared mobility as part of the two proposed roads delivery.</p> <p>The proposals bisect habitats in the Seven Lochs Wetland Park, and the SDF promotes measures to mitigate the negative impacts on biodiversity connectivity and incorporate measures for climate resilience.</p>	<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment through the following relevant proposed actions</p> <p>New road projects that emerge in the future could create potentially positive impacts for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population and human health; Delivering all year-round accessible active travel infrastructure between Gartloch Village and the Town Centre, will help to encourage and allow people to be more active and help promote better health and well-being in the community.• Material assets, Cultural heritage - Improved accessibility to services and amenities for local communities through active travel connections would likely make services more viable, help support the local economy and promote the local heritage. <p>The proposed roads bisect habitats in the Seven Lochs Wetland Park, they therefore have the potential to have a negative effect for biodiversity/flora/ fauna, and biodiversity where the proposals directly impact on habitats and</p>
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												<p>green / wildlife corridors. The SDF promotes an approach to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity connectivity and incorporate measures for climate resilience.</p> <p>New road proposals also have the potential for further negative impacts on air quality, soils, water quality, and the local environment through increased private vehicular traffic and associated noise and emissions.</p> <p>Both T005 and T008 road proposals are partly dependent upon developer contributions in relation to development of the Community Growth Area site at Gartloch, or as part of site-specific development for the site known as 'Gartloch Farm'. The significance of the new roads-impact upon the environment can be assessed when detailed proposals emerge as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
A GREEN AND RESILIENT GREATER EASTERHOUSE:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks to enhance the quality, useability and accessibility of the open space network in Greater</p>	<p>This SDF thematic section does not seek to change or amend policies contained in the adopted Plan. Indeed, it supports and</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enhancement of the Open Space Network 									<p>Easterhouse. In doing so the SDF looks to promote and support interventions which deliver multifunctional benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate resilience. • the connection of habitats and wildlife corridors. • improved interconnectivity between neighbourhoods. • productive use of vacant sites, and, • improved amenity and liveability. <p>The SDF also supports joint-working initiatives to introduce temporary uses of vacant sites particularly innovative approaches which promote green solutions such as urban greening or urban farming.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: Under this theme, the SDF encourages an enhanced, integrated network of well-connected, decent quality</p>	<p>further develops several Plan policies (particularly Policy CDP1 The Placemaking Principle, CDP6 Green Network and Green Belt, CDP 7 Natural Environment, CDP8 Water Environment & CDP9 Historic Environment), which have been subject to full SEA assessment, and associated Supplementary Guidance.</p> <p>Future meanwhile uses introduced on large vacant sites could generate potentially positive impacts through improved biodiversity, soil, human health, climatic factors, landscape and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The potential indirect impacts on the environment: Future projects could create potentially positive effects for: Population and human health, through greater access to better quality open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets, through improvements to open spaces which consist of physical infrastructure. • Population and human health, through greater access to woodland and natural space. • Cultural heritage, through improvements to locally significant spaces such as Auchenlea, Blairtummock and Hogganfield Park.
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											<p>open spaces and landscaping, bringing underused land back into a positive use and supports biodiversity, nature and ecosystem services.</p> <p>These ambitions may, in the long term and through future projects, generate positive impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna, the quality of population and human health, soil, air, water, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity/flora/fauna, air, soil, water, landscape and climatic factors through improvements to open spaces, especially those which support multi-functionality. This could include improved habitats, vegetation, flood management, landscape/setting and other climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. <p>Future projects should be designed and managed to mitigate potentially mild negative effects on biodiversity/flora/fauna and landscape (because of improved access to and promotion of the natural environment and attractive areas of landscape) as appropriate and create potentially positive effects.</p> <p>The breadth and detail of an individual project's direct impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>
<p>GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven Lochs Wetland Park 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks to support the delivery of the Seven Lochs Wetland Park, which is a major green network project to establish Scotland's largest urban nature park on the boundaries of Glasgow and</p>	<p>This SDF component does not seek to change or amend policies contained in the adopted Plan. Indeed, it supports and further develops a number of Plan policies (particularly Policy CDP1 The Placemaking Principle, CDP6</p>

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										<p>North Lanarkshire.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>The SDF looks to promote and support interventions which deliver multifunctional benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• climate resilience.• (flora and fauna) the connection and enhancement of habitats and wildlife corridors.• improved interconnectivity between neighbourhoods.• productive use of vacant sites.• improved amenity and liveability for the benefit of the population and human health.• Enhanced quality, useability and accessibility of the open space network.• Peatland restoration bring benefits for soil, biodiversity and climate resilience (carbon capture) and over landscape.• Promotion; and preservation of cultural and natural heritage. <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct</p>	<p>Green Network and Green Belt, CDP 7 Natural Environment, CDP8 Water Environment & CDP9 Historic Environment), which has been subject to full SEA assessment, and associated Supplementary Guidance.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, Landscape - Any measures that contribute towards the expansion and enhancement of the green-blue network could have a positive impact on the biodiversity as well as the quality of soil, water, air, and overall landscape, while also providing adaptation to climate risks.• Material assets, Cultural heritage – a high quality open space network would also help improve the setting and attractiveness of the Greater Easterhouse area and the project aims to safeguard and promote local cultural heritage.
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											interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and human health – enhanced access to the open space network and the green belt could promote community health and well-being while also delivering positive outcomes for the local environment. <p>Any significant individual project from the Seven Lochs Park programme will have any resulting impacts upon the environment assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>GREATER EASTERHOUSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Vole Conservation Action Plan 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks to support the delivery of the Water Vole Conservation Action Plan (CAP)</p> <p>Water voles living away from water were first discovered in 2008 in Greater Easterhouse and North Lanarkshire. The unusual population of fossorial water voles are considered nationally significant. In Scotland, all places of shelter / protection used by water voles are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Full protection to cover the</p>	<p>This SDF component does not seek to change or amend policies contained in the adopted Plan. Indeed, it supports and further develops CDP policies (particularly Policy CDP6 Green Network and Green Belt and CDP 7 The Natural Environment), which have been subject to full SEA assessment, and associated Supplementary Guidance.</p> <p>This section has the potential to contribute positively to the natural environment by supporting a long term, integrated, responsive</p>

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										<p>animal is proposed.</p> <p>The SDF recognises the potential conflict between water vole conservation and other land uses, in 2021-22 GCC worked with NatureScot and others to produce the Seven Lochs and North East Glasgow Water Vole Conservation Action Plan (CAP). The SDF supports and promotes the Water Vole CAP's priorities and actions which will mitigate potential conflicts between development opportunities and the preservation of the water vole.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>The SDF looks to promote and support interventions which deliver multifunctional benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the protection, creation and enhancement of water vole habitats and wildlife corridors (flora and fauna, and landscape).• productive use of vacant sites (population and human health).• improved amenity and liveability for the benefit of the population and human health.	<p>approach to the development of vacant and derelict land in the SDF area in balance with conserving a nationally significant population of urban water voles.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across several environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity and Landscape - Any measures that contribute towards the expansion and enhancement of the green-blue network could have a positive impact on the biodiversity as well as the quality of soil, water, air, and overall landscape, while also providing adaptation to climate risks.• Material assets, Cultural heritage – a high quality open space network would also help improve the setting and attractiveness of the built environment and safeguard cultural heritage.
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<p>Box 11. Summary of how environmental principles have been considered: (including an outline of how the guiding principles, as set out in section 13 of the Continuity Act, are relevant to the plan)</p>	<p>The Glasgow City Development Plan (2017) was prepared before there was a duty to consider the guiding principles for the environment as set out in Section 13 of the Continuity Act. However, the CDP was developed to have regard to EU Environment Policy which rested on the principles of integration, precaution, prevention and rectifying pollution at source, and on the ‘polluter pays’ principle, which have been carried over in retained UK and Scottish Law – as defined in Section 13 of the Continuity Act. There are no known differences in how these principles are to be interpreted.</p> <p>The City Development Plan’s policies were subject to an SEA, and at the time the EU environmental principles were considered within this assessment, ensuring relevant policies and programmes considered how best to avoid environmental damage and if damage does occur that it is addressed.</p> <p>The Glasgow City Development Plan (CDP) and its Supplementary Guidance (including SDFs and LDFs) consider a wide range of policies that impact on local environmental quality and the wellbeing of communities. Thus, demonstrating regard to the integration principle in consideration of environmental effects across the full range of policies in the CDP and guidance in the SDF.</p> <p>With regards to the Prevention Principle, The CDP sets expectations for development proposals to protect, mitigate and enhance the natural and built environment within the following policies (and associated policy Supplementary Guidance)– CDP 6 Green Belt and Green Network, CDP7 The Natural Environment, CDP8 The Water Environment, and CDP9 The Historic Environment. The SDF provides further spatial guidance in this regard to local issues within Greater Easterhouse. These policies are designed to ensure that environmental damage is avoided where practical.</p> <p>The polluter pays and rectification at source principles are embedded within the CDP, particularly CDP6 Green Belt and Green Network, CDP7 The Natural Environment, CDP8 The Water Environment and CDP 12 Delivering Development, which include policy to guide developer funded infrastructure to prevent wider environmental damage from new developments, and to promote ecosystem function.</p> <p>The SDF’s Spatial Strategy provides the local context and priorities for the Greater Easterhouse area of Glasgow in line with the City Development Plan’s policy aims and objectives, and as such does not establish any new policies, and does not support any potential future development proposals contrary to the policies of the adopted Development Plan. As the SDF’s Spatial Strategy will have no or minimal environmental effects in their own right it is our view the original assessment ensures the principles are imbedded in the SDF guidance.</p>
<p>Box 12. Summary of interactions with the environment and statement of the findings of the Screening:</p>	<p>The final draft Greater Easterhouse SDF’s Spatial Design Strategy section (SDF final draft, pages 29-108) sets out general priorities and actions to inform future proposals as appropriate, in line with the Glasgow City Development Plan and within the context of CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy. The SDF’s Spatial Design Strategy has been assessed for its potential environmental interactions and impacts at Box 10 of this screening report.</p>

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<p>(Including an outline of the likely significance of any interactions, positive or negative, and explanation of conclusion of the screening exercise.)</p>	<p>The findings of the Box 10 assessment can be summarised as follows:</p> <p>The SDF guidance document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SDF spatial strategy provides the local context and priorities for the Greater Easterhouse area of Glasgow in line with the City Development Plan's policy aims and objectives, and as such does not establish any new policies, and does not support any potential future development proposals contrary to the policies of the adopted Development Plan.• The SDF spatial strategy will not directly interact with or impact upon the environmental topic areas.• The SDF spatial strategy, and the contents of the document more generally, are unlikely to generate significant environmental effects. As a result, the SDF does not require further SEA assessment. <p>Future Proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SDF spatial strategy may, through its influence on the design of future proposals, indirectly create interactions and impacts across several of the environmental topic areas.• The extent and significance of an individual project's direct interactions and impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.
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When completed send to: SEA.gateway@gov.scot or to the SEA Gateway, Scottish Government, Area 2F (South), Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ.

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