

SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (COVER LETTER)

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

PART 2

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

Glasgow Core Paths Plan

The responsible authority is:

Glasgow City Council

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

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

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

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

PART 4

Contact Name: Gillian Dick

Job Title: Principal Landscape & Environment

Contact Address: Development & Regeneration Services
Glasgow City Council
229 –231 George St
Glasgow G11 QU

Contact Telephone: 0141 287 8614

Contact Email: Gillian.dick@drs.glasgow.gov.uk

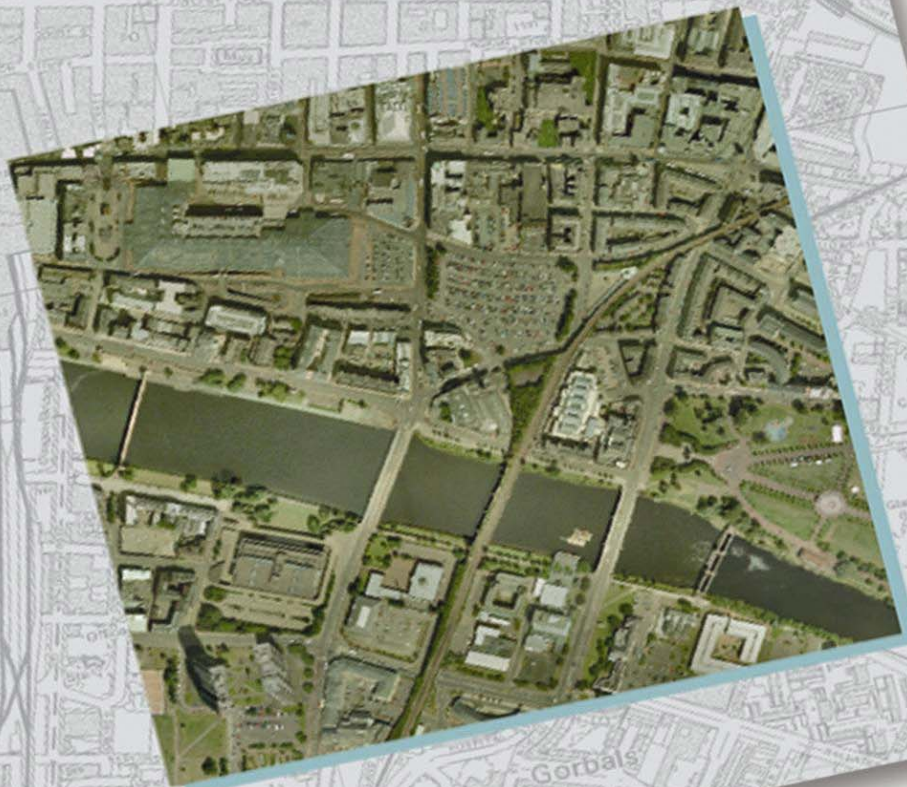
PART 5

Signature: (electronic signature is acceptable)

Date:

GLASGOW CORE PATHS PLAN

FINAL CONSULTATIVE DRAFT



GLASGOW CORE PATH PLAN Environmental Report

Draft for Consultation February 2011

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1.0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 requires all Local Authorities and National Park Authorities to prepare a Core Paths Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to identify a basic framework of paths for everyday journeys and recreation throughout the area. The Plan has been prepared through extensive public consultation and in partnership with the Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum. Core paths are expected to be signposted and available for use within two years of designation, and the Council is required to review the Plan on a regular basis to ensure that it continues to meet community need. In future, the Plan will be linked to the City Plan (Glasgow's Local Development Plan).

Government guidance on preparing Core Paths Plans advises that they are likely to be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This section provides a summary of the Environmental Report, explains what SEA is and highlights the effects that the Core Paths Plan (CPP) is likely to have on the environment. More detailed information regarding the SEA process and its findings are provided in subsequent sections of the Report.

1.1 What is Strategic Environmental Assessment?

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) takes into account a range of environmental issues to identify, predict and report opportunities to mitigate against the potential impacts of proposed plans of a strategic nature. There are a number of stages in the SEA process and consultation is undertaken with the three key agencies responsible for the environment, namely Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) and Historic Scotland (HS). In addition to this, public consultation is carried out on the draft Environmental Report.

The SEA process requires the organisation preparing the Plan to:

- Determine whether or not the Plan is likely to have a significant environmental effect (the stage referred to as 'Screening');
- Identify the potential environmental issues on which the Plan is likely to have a significant effect, (referred to as Scoping);
- Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant impacts on the environment of implementing the Plan and, wherever possible, to consider reasonable alternatives to the Plan and identify opportunities to mitigate

against the potential impacts on the environment. This is carried out through the production of an Environmental Report.

- Adopt the Environmental Report and prepare a Post Adoption Statement
- Monitor the implementation of the Plan to assess the effects on the environment and take appropriate remedial action to address any effects not identified within the Plan.

The Scoping process identified that the possibility of the Core Paths Plan having a potentially significant effect on the environment could not be entirely ruled out, and therefore an SEA was necessary. The Scoping process examined the issues on which the Plan may have an effect and identified that it had the potential to affect the cultural heritage (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments), and biodiversity (flora and fauna). The Environmental Report considered the reasonable alternatives and described the potential effects that each of the paths and the Plan as a whole would have on the environment.

1.2 What effects will the Core Paths Plan have on the environment?

The assessment process determined that the Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment, and that the majority of individual paths will have an insignificant or low significance of effect on the environment. This is due to fact that in Glasgow the majority of the proposed Core Paths are located in an urban setting, and are surfaced routes already well-used by the public. Only a small percentage of proposed Core Paths pass through, or adjacent to, areas of significance for biodiversity or cultural heritage and it is envisaged that their designation as Core Paths will not increase their use by the public to such an extent as to have a significant impact on the cultural or natural heritage through which they pass. However, in the few cases where an impact on species, habitat or an historic site may be possible, this will be mitigated by management measures on the ground, in particular by design improvements and signage.

Any proposals in future to upgrade individual Core Paths, where the improvement works might impact upon sites of natural or cultural heritage interest, will be subject to further consultation with relevant bodies to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are applied.

The assessment process is detailed in Appendix 4 to this report. As the overall Plan will not have a significant effect, strategic measures to mitigate the impacts are not

considered in the report. However, once designated, Core Paths will be monitored for unforeseen impacts and signage and other management measures will be used at specific locations to discourage any activities that may affect nature conservation or cultural interests. The Council will consult with the relevant organisations on site-specific management measures and on the most appropriate locations for, and content of, advisory signage.

1.3 How will the Plan be monitored?

Monitoring of Core Paths and their effects, if any, on the environment, will be carried out through existing monitoring programmes and practices and co-ordinated through the Council's Strategic Outdoor Access Group.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background to the Draft CPP

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 requires all Local Authorities in Scotland to identify and map a system of routes for all categories of user that will be sufficient for the purposes of giving the public reasonable opportunities for outdoor access throughout the Council's area. This is referred to as a Core Paths Plan (CPP). Glasgow City Council (GCC) has prepared a draft CPP for the Glasgow City metropolitan area, which has followed an extensive process of consultation in order to explore the options for a network of paths covering both rural and urban areas.

2.2 Context of the Plan

The Land Reform Scotland Act (2003) introduced a right of responsible access to most land and inland water in Scotland. Local Authorities also gained new duties and powers to uphold these rights and to manage access within their area. One of the duties of the Act is the production of a Core Paths Plan by Local Authorities. The purpose of this Plan is to provide local communities and visitors with a network of routes which will assist them with non-motorised access throughout the area. These routes should be to land and inland water and be available to all legitimate users including walkers, cyclists, horse riders and canoeists.

The Plan aims to deliver the following objectives –

- To connect homes with workplaces, schools, public services, parks, greenspaces, neighbouring communities and the wider countryside.
- Form a safe framework for sustainable travel and informal outdoor recreation.
- Improve the quality of life of Glasgow's residents and visitors.
- Help make Glasgow a healthier, more sustainable city

The draft Plan has been through two rounds of public consultation and the SEA has been carried out on the proposed Core Paths as they appear in the final consultative draft. The so-called 'aspirational routes' shown in the consultative draft have not been included in the SEA as they will not be adopted in the current iteration of the Plan.

2.3 Production of the SEA

This follows 3 stages – Screening, Scoping and the production of the Environmental Report.

2.3.1 SEA Screening

The screening process allows a Local Authority to determine if a Project, Programme or Plan qualifies for an SEA. The SEA Screening Report for the Plan indicated that an SEA was required.

2.3.2 SEA Scoping

This process determines the scope of the Environmental Report, including defining the objectives and the framework for the assessment. The SEA Scoping Report considered the likely significant environmental effects on the following SEA issues, and whether they should be scoped in or out of the Environmental Report for the Plan:

- Biodiversity, flora, fauna
- Population & Human Health
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
- Landscape

The scoping process indicated that only Biodiversity and Cultural heritage should be scoped in to the Environmental Report.

Three statutory ‘Consultation Authorities’ (Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency) are consulted on the Scoping Report and their responses used to inform the subsequent Environmental Report.

A copy of the Scoping Report and the responses from the Consultation Authorities will be made available on the Council’s web site during the consultation on the draft

Environmental Report. The responses from the Consultation Authorities are summarised at section 5.2 below.

2.3.3 SEA Environmental Report

The next stage of the SEA process is the production of this Environmental Report. This involves an assessment, informed by the responses to the Scoping Report, of the potential significant environmental effects of the Plan; consideration of any alternatives, and development of the processes for the mitigation and monitoring of the effects of the Plan.

2.3.4 Stages Beyond SEA

There are three further stages within the SEA process beyond the production of this Environmental Report:

- Adoption, whereby the Council formally adopts the Plan
- Production of a Post Adoption Statement, and
- Monitoring, whereby the Council implements the monitoring processes outlined in the Environmental Report.

3.0 THE CORE PATHS PLAN AND ITS CONTEXT

3.1 Introduction

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes “an outline of the contents and the main objectives of the plan or programme”. The purpose of this section is to explain the nature, content and timescale of the Plan.

3.2 Key Facts about the Core Paths Plan

Responsible Authority: Glasgow City Council

Period of Plan: 2011 - 2016

Plan Cycle: The Core Paths Plan will be integrated with the Glasgow City Plan (Development Plan) and will therefore in future follow the cycle of the City Plan, i.e. a five year rotational cycle of implementation and review.

Reason for Plan: The development of a Core Paths Plan is a statutory requirement of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003

Purpose and Goals of the Plan: The purpose of Glasgow’s CPP is to record and map a system of recreational and ‘active travel’ routes through and around the City for a wide range of users. The network will connect communities and provide access to, and promote understanding of, natural and cultural heritage.

Description of the Plan: The Glasgow Core Paths Plan consists of an electronically based map of the City showing the Core Paths Network. The finalised Plan will also contain list of route descriptions.

Contact Point:

Sue Hilder

Outdoor Access Officer

Development & Regeneration Services

Glasgow City Council

229, George St

GLASGOW

G1 1QU

0141 287 8585

sue.hilder@drs.glasgow.gov.uk

3.3 Core Paths Plan Objectives

- To connect homes with workplaces, schools, public services, parks, greenspaces, neighbouring communities and the wider countryside
- Form a safe framework for sustainable travel and informal outdoor recreation.
- Improve the quality of life of Glasgow's residents and visitors.
- Help make Glasgow a healthier, more sustainable city

3.4 Content of the Plan

The draft Plan has been prepared with reference to the Scottish Natural Heritage/Paths for All Partnership publication 'Core Paths Plans – A guide to good practice'. The Plan consists of the following elements:-

- Text explaining the development of the draft Plan, the justification for the selection of the paths identified as Core Paths, a description of the purpose of Core Paths, and text on how to lodge a formal objection to, or representation on, the draft Plan during the consultation period (now closed).
- A set of maps covering the area of the Plan, showing the alignment of the proposed Core Paths and aspirational routes (these latter routes are purely indicative and will not be adopted as Core Paths in the current iteration of the Plan).

The draft Plan remains available on the Council's website at: <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/GettingAround/CorePathPlan/>.

3.5 Consultation activities

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

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

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

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

**Due to a recently emerging legal technicality, some of the ‘on road’ links will not be designated as Core Paths – see 6.4.1 Additional Mitigation Measure.*

3.6 Plans, Policies and Strategies

As part of the SEA process, the Core Paths Plan must be considered in the context of existing plans, policies and strategies, from the European to the local level. The following Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS) have been assessed for any key environmental objectives that may be relevant to the plan:

Table 1: Relationship with other plans, programmes and environmental objectives

Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	
INTERNATIONAL	
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC
2	EC Habitat Directive
3	European Biodiversity Framework
4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001

5	Kyoto Protocol (1992)
6	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
7	European Landscape Convention
8	EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection (COM 2006/231)
9	Bern Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
10	RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
11	The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
NATIONAL	
12	Climate Change: The UK Programme
13	Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy
14	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
15	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
16	Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas
17	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)
18	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
19	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act
20	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005
21	Physical Activity Strategy
22	SHEP, (2009)
23	Scottish Planning Policy (2008)
24	SPP 11 Physical Activity and Open Space
25	PAN 58: Environmental Impact Assessment
26	PAN 59: Improving Town Centres
27	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage
28	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space
29	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places
30	PAN 78 Inclusive Design
31	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
32	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005
33	Healthy Eating, Active Living: Action Plan to improve Diet, Increase Physical Activity and Tackling Obesity (June 2008)
34	Health Impact Assessment of Green space – A Guide
35	Building on Energy
36	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
37	Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006
38	Scotland's Biodiversity: It's In Our Hands
39	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
40	Planning Advice Notes (PAN's)
41	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
	National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5: Archaeology
REGIONAL	
42	Glasgow City Plan 2
43	Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan
44	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan
	Antonine Wall Management Plan
LOCAL	
45	Glasgow Joint Health Improvement Plan

46	Glasgow City Council Economic Development Priorities
47	Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2006 - 2010
48	Glasgow Climate Change Strategy
49	Glasgow City Council Cultural Strategy
50	Glasgow City Council Tourism Strategy
51	Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy
52	Glasgow City Councils Emerging Open Space Strategy
53	Landscape Character Assessment of Glasgow City & Surrounding Rural Areas
54	Glasgow Community Plan 2005 - 2010

An assessment of these PPS is set out at Appendix 2.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Introduction

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the Plan operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the CPP.

4.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

Appendix 3 summarises the data collected, targets, sources and the constraints. A brief overview of the current state of the environment in Glasgow is given below:

- Glasgow has a population of 584,240 (2008 figures) and a population density of 3.329 persons per km sq.
- Glasgow has a wealthy historic built environment of national, regional and local importance, including 1,286 listed buildings and 22 conservation areas. A list and map of Glasgow's conservations areas are included as appendix 4.
- 18.6% of the Council's area is greenbelt (3,821 hectares), and a further 9% is woodland (1,650 sites).
- Known as the 'dear green place', Glasgow boasts 74 local, 12 district and 5 city parks. The Core Paths Plan seeks to ensure these greenspace areas are

accessible to the public for general and recreational use, without compromising natural habitats and wildlife.

- There are 1,344.04 hectares of vacant and derelict land in Glasgow, accounting for 7.62% of the area. It is part of Glasgow City Council's planning policy to remediate and develop on vacant and derelict land under the City Plan's Development Strategy.
- Further detail of Glasgow's environmental composition, sport & leisure facilities and transport figures is included in Appendix 3.
- For reference, the area covered by the Glasgow Core Paths Plan is divided into 58 sections. A map showing the draft Core Paths Plan area and the key settlements is contained as Appendix 1.

4.3 Environmental problems and issues relevant to the Plan

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires a description of existing environmental issues with particular respect to areas of significant environmental importance to be included in the Environmental Report. Table 2, below, summarises how existing environmental trends and issues will affect or will be affected by the Glasgow Core Paths Plan and whether the Plan will reduce or aggravate existing environmental issues.

Table 2: Environmental Problems Relevant to the Core Paths Plan

SEA Topic	Key trends and issues	SEA Assessment in relation to Core Paths
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Increase of access to designated or other important sites could cause direct or indirect impacts on sites, their species and habitats	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological heritage.
	Inappropriate access to vulnerable sensitive sites.	To prevent damage to designated wildlife and geological sites and protected species.
	On-going or cumulative impacts or threats to a limited number of habitats and species.	To provide sustainable access opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and better understand their geological heritage.

<p>Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)</p>	<p>Lack of public awareness of, and access opportunities to, cultural and historic heritage.</p> <p>Increasing access could impact adversely on the cultural or historic heritage of designated sites and features.</p>	<p>Protect historic buildings, archaeological sites and culturally important features.</p> <p>Provide increasing opportunities for people to enjoy and appreciate cultural heritage.</p>
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4.4 Likely evolution of the environment without the Core Paths Plan

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

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

5.0 SCOPE AND LEVEL OF DETAIL FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Scoping in/out of SEA Issues

Due to the nature and the subject of the strategy there are a number of SEA topics that do not require to be assessed in detail in the SEA. The table below represents a justification for the view of the responsible authority as to which topic areas be scoped in or out of the assessment.

Table 3: Scoping of SEA Issues

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

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

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

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Cultural heritage

5.2 SEA Objectives

SEA objectives have been drawn up for those SEA issues scoped in to the assessment (see above). These objectives take account of the key environmental trends and issues outlined in table 2 and their relevance to the specific scope and influence of the Core Paths Plan. The environmental effects of the Plan will be assessed against these objectives.

Table 4 below shows the SEA objectives and sample criteria that will be used to assess the impact (both positive and negative) of the Plan on these.

Table 4: SEA Objectives

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

5.3 Summary of Comments from the Statutory Consultation Authorities on the SEA Scoping

In line with SEA requirements a Scoping Report was drawn up to set out the proposed scope of the Environmental Report. Responses to the report were invited from the three Consultation Authorities, and their responses are summarised below.

5.3.1 Historic Scotland

Historic Scotland made a number of helpful recommendations for how the Environmental Report should be put together and issues that would need to be considered including:

- Indications of the potential impacts the Core Paths network could have on the historic environment including erosion and the impacts of signage on the setting of historical monuments; and
- In addition to the consideration of designated sites, it was suggested that it would be helpful if the assessment also gave consideration to any implications for non-designated sites (such as unscheduled archaeology), particularly through the creation of any new paths that may require excavations or related construction works.

5.3.2 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

SEPA also made a number of helpful recommendations for how the Environmental Report should be put together and issues that would need to be considered including:

- The assessment should include the potential cumulative and synergistic effects and the potential short, medium, long-term, temporary or permanent nature of the effects.
- Where significant environmental effects are identified as a result of the assessment the Environmental Report should clearly set out mitigation measures which are proposed. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate). Enhancement measures should be considered where appropriate.
- It is helpful to set out all mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. The Environmental Report should also

describe any changes made to the plan as a result of the environmental assessment.

5.3.3 Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)

SNH also made a number of helpful recommendations for how the Environmental Report should be put together and issues that would need to be considered including:

- A suggestion that Population and Human Health could be factored into the SEA on the basis that the Plan will support regular exercise and a shift from motorised transport to active travel. The benefits could be significant in the context of the whole city and a useful balancing argument when dealing with potential negative aspects under other topics. Related strategies, particularly Local Transport, have common aims and objectives so the overall desire for change is very strong.
- A suggestion that it may be useful to examine the Plan's effects by community area rather than on a path by path basis, taking care to avoid missing significant effects on paths close to or within sensitive areas. Also, routes that link communities or have a strategic role could have higher activity than other parts of the network.
- As well as direct effects, the method of assessment must address secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. The area approach may prove useful in looking at the effects of paths in combination.
- The text under Next Steps does not cover the period of the final consultation in the Spring of 2008 and any changes to the draft Plan as a result of comments received. It would be helpful for the report to make clear what the SEA is covering, either the Final Consultative Draft as published or an updated version following a review of those comments.
- The draft Plan included aspirational links and access points and a number of routes "...that could be Core Paths". The SEA should explain which routes have been assessed and which ones are the candidate Core Paths. Alternatively the assessment could cover all routes pending resolution of the plan to be adopted.
- The timetable shown in Table 6 requires updating including the duration of the consultation period for the Environmental Report

- Some helpful additions to the review of plans, programmes and strategies, and to the environmental baseline

5.3.4 Outcome of the SEA Scoping

Overall, the Statutory Consultation Authorities are generally satisfied with the SEA Issues that have been scoped in to the SEA (i.e. Biodiversity, flora and fauna and Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)).

Consideration has been given to their specific comments in preparing the Environmental Report, and most have been addressed, with the following exceptions:

- It is considered unlikely that designation of existing paths will have any significant effect on non-designated historic sites (such as unscheduled archaeology). Such impacts are very difficult to assess at a strategic level, however monitoring of the impact of individual paths at specific sites will allow management measures to be introduced where necessary.
- It is not considered that the effects of the Plan on Population and Human Health will be significant in isolation from other plans, policies and strategies aimed and positively influencing these factors. The Core Paths Plan will play a role in facilitating these other measures, but will not in itself have a significant impact. Furthermore, any positive impacts in this area could be attributable to a number of other factors.
- Considering the effects of the Plan 'by community' rather than on a path by path basis introduces further complications, in part because communities are difficult to define in a City setting, and also because linear environmental features cut across community boundaries.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION METHODS

To assess the overall impact of the Plan on the environment it is necessary to assess the impact of the paths to be included within the Plan. This will enable the assessment of the impact of the Plan as a whole. Table 5 below indicates the methodology used, based on best practice developed by other local authorities (for example, North Ayrshire) in carrying out SEAs on their Core Paths Plans. This process aims to determine both importance and magnitude of impacts for both biodiversity and cultural heritage. It identifies significance as magnitude against importance:

Table 5: Assessment of Significance of Impact

Magnitude of potential impact	Importance of attribute			
	Very High	High	Medium	Low
Major	Very Significant	Highly significant	Significant	Low significance
Moderate	Highly significant	Significant	Low significance	Insignificant
Minor	Significant	Low significance	Insignificant	Insignificant
Negligible	Low significance	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant

An assessment of the level of importance of each environmental designation was made based on Table 6.

Table 6: Level of importance

SEA issue	Indicator	Grading	Example	Importance Level
Biodiversity	Designation	International	SAC, SPA and EU protected Species	Very High
		National and Regional	SSSI, Regional Parks	High
		Local	Wildlife Sites LNR, Green Corridor, SINCS	Medium
		None	All other areas	Low
Cultural Heritage	Designation	International	World Heritage Sites	Very High
		National and Regional	Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designated Landscapes and Scheduled Ancient Monuments	High
		Local	Local Landscapes of Historic Interest and Conservation Areas	Medium
		None	All other areas	Low

NB: Where there is reason to suspect an important species or habitat may be present on a non-designated site, SNH will be consulted on any proposed physical works.

An assessment of the degrees of magnitude of potential impact of each path for biodiversity and cultural heritage, respectively, was made using the methodology indicated in Tables 7a and 7b. The results of this assessment are shown in Appendix 8.

Table 7a. Magnitude of potential impact: Biodiversity

Magnitude	Criteria	Examples
Major	Results in loss of attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area of route cutting across more than 20% of a site with high volume of anticipated users · Creation of a new route cutting across more than 10% of a site
Moderate	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of part of attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area of route cutting across more than 20% of a site with medium volume of anticipated users
Minor	Results in minor impact on attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area of route cutting across more than 10% of a site with high volume of anticipated users
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect the use/integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area of route cutting across more than 10% of a site with medium volume of anticipated users · Existing route cutting across less than 10% of a site with a small/medium anticipated increase in use

Table 7b) Magnitude of potential impact: Cultural Heritage

Magnitude	Criteria	Examples
Major	Results in loss of attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Route cutting across more than 20% of a site with high volume of anticipated users · Creation of a new route across more than 10% of a site
Moderate	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Route cutting across more than 20% of a site with medium volume of

	of attribute	anticipated users
Minor	Results in minor impact on attribute	· Route cutting across more than 10% of a site with high volume of anticipated users
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect the use/integrity	· Route cutting across more than 10% of a site with medium volume of anticipated users · Existing route cutting across less than 10% of a site with a small/medium anticipated increase in use

6.1 Assessment of the overall Plan

The conclusions of the above assessments show that the Plan as a whole is deemed to have little or no significant effect on biodiversity or cultural heritage attributes. The vast majority of the proposed Core Paths are in existence and will not need any upgrading or new construction work. In addition, most routes are already well-used and any increase in use is not expected to be significant.

The assessment of individual paths also indicates that, with one or two possible exceptions, the designation of the proposed routes will have no negative impacts on the biodiversity and cultural heritage attributes. There is however potential for opportunities to increase the public's appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage and to contribute towards improving the health of the local population through the delivery of the Plan in association with other plans and programmes.

In terms of specific sites within the Glasgow City boundary, two Sites of Special Scientific Interest stand out as potentially vulnerable to disturbance by increased numbers of access-takers. Possil Marsh and Bishop Loch provide important habitat for a diverse range of flora and fauna, including a number of protected bird species. However, the only proposed Core Paths in the vicinity of these sites are well-established, existing routes and their designation as Core Paths is unlikely cause increased use. Any unforeseen issues arising from their designation will be addressed through localised management measures to encourage responsible behaviour and raise awareness of seasonal sensitivities.

Similarly, the most notable, and arguably one of the most sensitive, cultural heritage sites in Glasgow is the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site. Whilst some Core Paths

are within the Buffer Zone of the Antonine Wall, these paths already exist usage is not expected to significantly increase. Where advisory signage is deemed necessary, consultation will take place with the relevant bodies (Historic Scotland and the World Heritage Site Steering Group) to agree appropriate design and siting.

6.2 Alternatives

Developing a CPP is a legislative requirement of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and therefore no strategic alternative has been considered. However, during the consultation process, alternative routes have been considered in the selection of proposed Core Paths, to address potential environmental impacts as well as financial, deliverability and land management considerations. In addition, minor route modifications and refinements may need to be considered in response to comments on the draft Environmental Report.

6.3 Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects

The 2005 Act requires an analysis of the likely significant effects on the environment and that these effects should include “secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects”

This is widely acknowledged to be a complex task and the Scottish Government is exploring the possibility of including further guidance on this issue in the forthcoming Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidance. At the time of writing however, this is not available. In the absence of detailed guidance, analysis of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects has been restricted to an analysis of the impacts of proposals using available information on the Councils GIS system.

6.4 Proposed Mitigation

The statutory requirements for the production of the Core Paths Plan extend only to ‘drawing up’ and reviewing the Plan, and to ensuring the paths are signposted. No construction or upgrading work is currently planned in association with the Plan and therefore, as described above, the likely negative impact on the ‘scoped in’ SEA factors from physical works will be negligible.

Impacts arising from increased use of the paths as a result of their designation as Core Paths have also been assessed as low or negligible. In some cases this is because sites are not vulnerable to disturbance, and in others because the number of users is not expected to increase significantly. In addition, under the provisions of

the Land Reform (Scotland) Act, access rights on Core Paths must be exercised responsibly.

For these reasons, mitigation at a strategic scale is not required. However, practical management measures will be introduced to address any unforeseen impacts that arise following adoption of the Plan. These will include advisory and directional signage, appropriate remedial work to path surfaces and the introduction of perceptual and physical barriers to encourage users to stick to paths and not enter sensitive sites. Information leaflets and other publications may also be used.

Should a major problem arise that cannot be addressed through management measures, consideration will be given to amendment of the Plan at the first review.

6.4.1 Additional Mitigation Measure

Since the SEA assessments were carried out, an legal technicality has come to light regarding the implication of the designation of streets as Core Paths. SNH has advised that on streets designated as part of the Core Paths Network, a right to cycle on the footway would exist.

Whilst Population and Human Health has been scoped out of the SEA process, it was felt that, although users would still be required to act responsibly, the above unforeseen issue should be given consideration from the point of view of health and safety, and potential user conflict. As a result, some of the routes shown in the final consultative draft of the Plan as 'Existing on road paths that could be Core Paths' will not be included in the current iteration of the Plan; however, they will still remain available for public use, and will continue to form an important part of the wider paths network.

7.0 MONITORING

The monitoring work on the Plan and its impact on paths and sites will be undertaken through existing Council procedures and site management regimes, agreed through the Strategic Outdoor Access Group. Additional monitoring may be carried out by land managers, community groups and recreational organisations, and co-ordinated through the Glasgow Outdoor Access Forum.

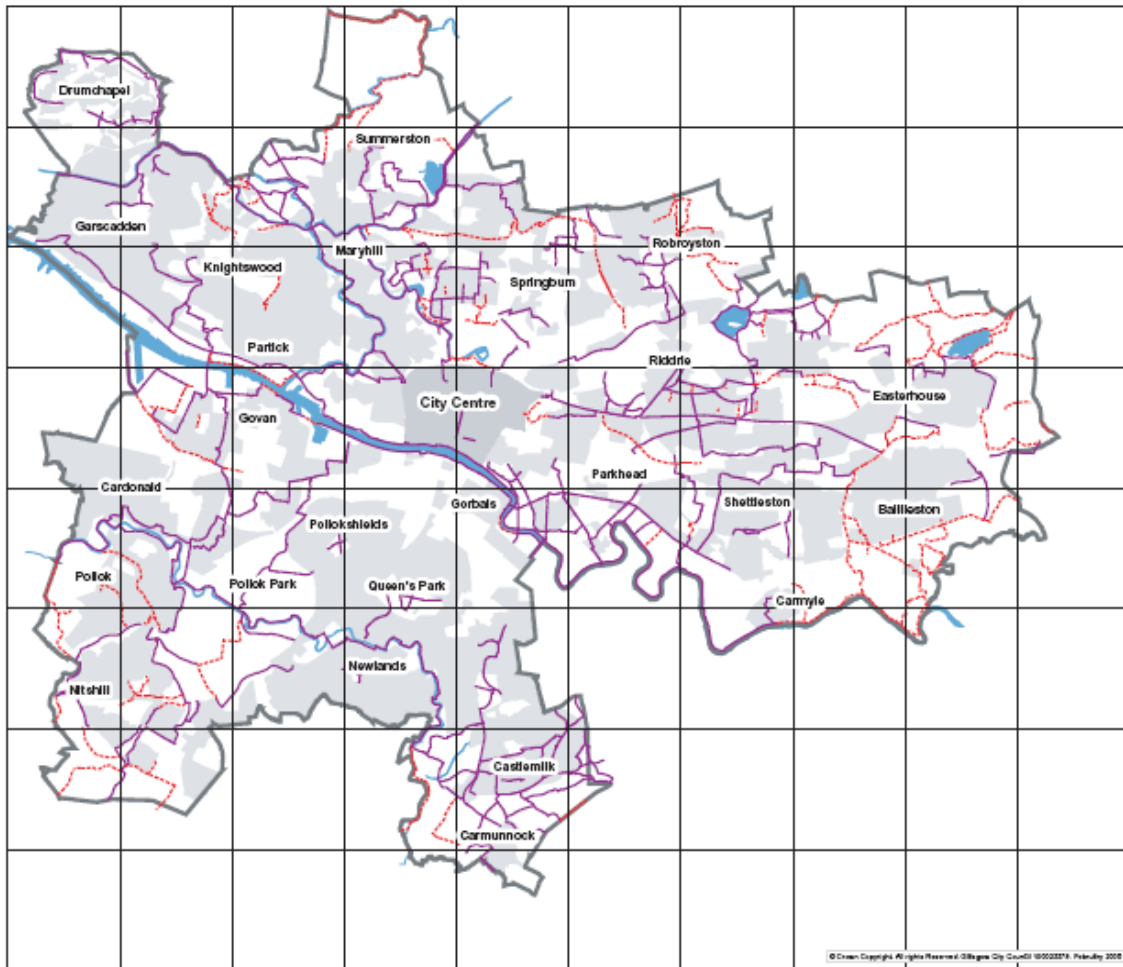
8.0 NEXT STEPS

It is intended to publish this draft Environmental Report for public consultation during December and January 2010. The duration of the consultation will be six weeks in accordance with advice from the Consultation Authorities in their response to the SEA Scoping document. This timescale is considered appropriate on the basis that a full twelve week consultation on the draft Core Paths Plan has already taken place.

The draft Environmental Report will be sent to the Consultation Authorities via the SEA Gateway, and will be made available to the public on the Council's website. Stakeholders will be informed of the consultation dates and parameters, and hard copies will be provided upon request.

Following consultation, the draft Report will be revised to reflect comments received. Final amendments will then be made to the draft Core Paths Plan to address the mitigation requirements of the finalised SEA Report. Once the Core Paths Plan is adopted by the Council, a Post-Adoption Statement will be published explaining how the Environmental Report was used to inform the Core Paths Plan.

Appendix 1: Area Covered by Glasgow's Core Paths Plan



1	2	3	4	5					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
52	53		54	55	56				
			57	58					

The mapping index is set out as a 58 map square index, to which covers whole council area up to boundaries.

Map Grid (1 – 5)

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

	Name of PPS/ Environmental Protection Objective	Requirements of the PPS	How it affects, or is affected by CPP in terms of SEA issues at Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.
	INTERNATIONAL		
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds; • Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Core Paths Plan should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds
2	EC Habitat Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora • Maintain or restore natural habitats • Take into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Core Paths Plan should maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity
3	European Biodiversity Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Emphasises education, training and awareness, research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Core Paths Plan should support conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote quality of life, coherent and cost effective policy-making; technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and 	All Issues Core Paths Plan support social progress and respect the local environment -

		<p>business in policy formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment 	
5	Kyoto Protocol (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases • UK seeks to reduce emissions of six key greenhouse gases by 12.5% relative 1990 level over the period 2008 to 2012. 	<p>Air & Climatic factors</p> <p>The SEA will assess the effects of the CPP on Glasgow's contribution to climate change</p>
6	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater • Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; • Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning; 	<p>Water</p> <p>Core Paths Plan should consider sustainable use of water and measures that mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p>
7	European Landscape Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes across Europe. Highlights the need for public involvement, and promotes European cooperation on landscape issues. Sets out a range of different solutions that states can apply. 	<p>Landscape</p> <p>Core Paths Plan should ensure protection and management of valued landscapes.</p>
8	EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection (COM 2006/231)	<p>The overall objective is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions when 	<p>Core Paths Plan should protect soil resource</p>

		<p>soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns, and when soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena; action has to be taken at source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil. 	
9	Bern Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora The Plan must avoid adverse effects on designated sites</p>
10	RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	*International treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wetlands	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora There must not be any adverse effect by the Plan on RAMSAR Sites</p>
11	The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	*Primarily concerned with migratory species. It provides for their conservation by giving strict protection to a number of endangered animals.	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Core Paths Plan should not hinder protection, management and control protected species.</p>
	NATIONAL		
12	Climate Change: The UK programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes local authorities central to more sustainable development and land use, energy efficiency, in housing provision, transport Promotes well-being in 	<p>All Issues CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use and reduce traffic congestion pollution</p>

		<p>communities through energy saving measures/low carbon technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Value Performance Indicator 180 requires local authorities to benchmark energy use in their operational property 	
13	<p>Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages cuts in UK’s carbon dioxide emissions • Commits to Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010, & double the proportion of electricity supplied by renewables by 2020 subject to consumer acceptance • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	<p>Air & climatic factors CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use.</p>
14	<p>The UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly. • Prioritises sustainable production and consumption; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities. 	<p>All Issues CPP should promote healthy society and improve access to open space among different groups.</p>
15	<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms. 	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna CPP should promote and protect biodiversity</p>

16	Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the context for listed buildings, conservation areas, as well as Gardens and Designed Landscapes • Clarifies the context for listed building consents and the intervention by planning authorities 	<p>Cultural Heritage CPP should be consistent with designations</p>
17	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritises responsible resource use; • Encourages the generation of less energy, and use of power from renewable sources; • Encourages better land use planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems. 	<p>All Issues CPP should promote sustainable alternatives to car use and encourage walking and cycling.</p>
18	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the designation and protection of European sites, of European Protected Species and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. 	<p>Biodiversity CPP should ensure the protection of sites and species designated under EU legislation.</p>
19	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. • Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity. 	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna CPP should promote and protect biodiversity</p>

20	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. • Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property. 	<p>Population and Human health CPP should be informed by the needs of people with disabilities.</p>
21	Physical Activity Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland. • Sets targets to achieve 50 percent of adults aged over 16 and 80 percent of all children aged 16 and under who meet the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022 through building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills and directing health services at the people who need them most. 	<p>Population and Human health CPP will promote and enable physical activity</p>
22	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments • Sets the context to conserve the evidence of Scotland's past based on its cultural significance. 	<p>Cultural Heritage CPP should ensure the conservation of historic areas of cultural significance</p>
23	SHEP, Historic Scotland,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out Scottish Ministers' policy 	<p>Cultural Heritage</p>

	2009	for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments, which range from 4000BC to World War Two defences in the 1940s.	CPP should ensure the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites and other culturally important features.
24	Scottish Planning Policy (2008) (Replaces SPP1 The Planning System)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *There should be genuinely planned system, in which succinct development plans set out ambitious, long-term visions for their area *Primary responsibility rests with the local and national park authorities *Reinforce confidence in the planning system through efficient and predictable preparation of plans and handling of applications; transparency in decision-making and reliable enforcement of the law and planning decisions *Constraints and requirements that planning imposes should be necessary and proportionate *System should operate to engage all interests as early and fully as possible. *Should be a clear focus on the quality of outcomes 	<p>All Issues CPP should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>
25	SPP 11 – Physical Activity and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures local authorities take a strategic approach to sport and open space provision; protects and enhances networks of open space; and supports opportunities for active and passive recreation; • Sets standards for the quantity and quality of open space in new 	<p>Population and Human health CPP will promote physical activity</p>

		developments; provides for its long-term maintenance; and provides guidance on planning for development of new sports and recreation facilities.	
26	PAN 58: Environmental Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks the provision of information and guidance on the legislative background to EIA, the process of environmental impact assessment, and the evaluation of environmental information by the planning authority and implementation through the planning decision. 	<p>All Issues CPP should contribute to environmental protection</p>
27	PAN 59: Improving Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes lively, vibrant and viable town centres that provide a quality urban environment where people can live and feel safe; businesses can prosper and opportunities exist for new stimulating activities • Seeks to ensure town centres are flexible and adaptable so that they remain active and attractive; and are accessible by a variety of efficient and effective modes of transport, have an amenity which is attractive, clean and safe, and are planned, managed and promoted in a positive way 	<p>All issues CPP should contribute to sustainable economic development</p>
28	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment. • Encourages developers and 	<p>Cultural heritage/ landscape CPP should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.</p>

		<p>planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues</p>	
29	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises the profile of open space as a planning issue • Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces • Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces 	<p>Landscape, human health CPP should promote conservation and environmental protection</p>
30	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour. • Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour because poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs. 	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health CPP should promote safety and discourage anti social and criminal behaviour</p>
31	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes it a legal requirement to consider 	<p>Cultural heritage CPP should promote inclusivity in design</p>

		the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	
32	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 •	• The Act creates responsibilities for local authorities to: - identify a system of paths (Core Paths) that provides reasonable non-motorised, public access throughout their areas.	Biodiversity, Landscape, Human CPP will reflect the requirements of the act
33	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	• Has actions to continue to promote walking and cycling for sustainable transport and health benefits	Human health CPP should promote walking and cycling and other physical activity.
34	Healthy Eating, Active Living: Action Plan to improve Diet, Increase Physical Activity and Tackling Obesity (June 2008)	• Outlines scale and nature of issues in our communities, and recognizes role of physical environment in our physical and mental health.	Population & human health CPP to highlight links between healthy communities and use of open space.
35	Health Impact Assessment of Greenspace – A Guide	• Guide to advise how to assess health and equity impacts of greenspace, and promote greater recognition in role of greenspace in improving health.	Human Health CPP may be assessed through HIA.
36	Building on Energy	• Sets out strategic priorities to achieve target growth rate across the NE, whilst acknowledging that quality of life is a key factor both in retaining the population, and attracting more people. Recreation and natural environment are recognized as key components of the quality of life, and the plan aims to improve its overall position as	Material Asset, Biodiversity, Population & Human Health CPP to set out measures to protect and improve upon recreational and natural environment component of our communities,

		measured against other city regions, over the next 5 years.	
37	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	*The underpinning focus of climate change is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In Scotland, the 2009 Act sets an overall target of an 80% reduction in Scottish emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050	Air & climatic factors The SEA will assess the effects of the CPP on Glasgow's contribution to climate change.
38	Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006	*Introduces a new development plan hierarchy : National Planning Framework; Strategic Development Plans; Local Development Plans	All Issues CPP should promote sustainable development
39	Scotland's Biodiversity: It's In Your Hands	* Aims to promote a sense of responsibility and stewardship over Scotland's biodiversity. Emphasises the importance for land use planners of considering the natural biodiversity	Biodiversity, flora & fauna Enhance and maintain biodiversity
40	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Primary legislation which sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations that affect buildings that are listed or in conservation areas, and the framework by which control is maintained	Cultural heritage CPP should ensure the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites and other culturally important features.
41	Planning Advice Notes (PAN's)	PANs provide advice on good practice and other relevant information	All Issues All relevant PANs have been taken into account in the preparation of the Renfrewshire CPP.
42	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Main UK legislation concerning archaeology. Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Cultural heritage CPP should ensure the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites and other culturally important features.
43	National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5: Archaeology	The NPPG sets out the Government's planning policy on how archaeological remains and discoveries should be	Cultural heritage CPP should ensure the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites and other culturally important features.

		handled under the development plan and development control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.	
	REGIONAL		
44	Glasgow City Plan 2	Sets the context and targets for land use, and the direction as well as the capacity of housing development in Glasgow	The CPP will need to accord with the objectives of and policies contained in the City Plan and will assist in protecting public access from development
45	Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships; • Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action; 	Biodiversity, fauna & flora CPP should promote and protect biodiversity
46	Glasgow City & Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the City • Sets the strategic context for Glasgow City Plan which in turn set the framework for land use housing development 	All Issues CPP should promote sustainable development
47	Antonine Wall Management Plan	Plan for the management of the protected monument without compromising the World Heritage values of the monument and within a sustainable framework	Cultural heritage The Plan should ensure there is no adverse effect on the monument while assisting in the promotion of it
	LOCAL		
48	Joint Health Improvement Plan	• Seeks to encourage, support and enable individuals and communities	Population & human health

		<p>to take shared responsibility for their own health and to work together to bring about improvements by enabling people to become involved in community issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports action to suppress poverty, lack of physical activity and leisure facilities, poor housing and other factors that contribute to physical 	<p>CPP supports health and well-being</p>
49	Glasgow City Council Economic Development Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow to economically develop through sustainable economic development that encompasses good environmental practice at its core. 	<p>Material Asset The CPP should be consistent with economic development priorities whilst protecting public access opportunities.</p>
50	Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2006 – 2010	<p>The Strategy aims to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Carbon emissions from council activities and promote sustainable work practices • to ensure that the council raises awareness and promotes a sustainable built environment • contributes positively to achieving a more sustainable society within the city • to promote the minimisation of waste and a coherent recycling policy that will help to reduce landfill operations • through the planning process improve social renewal and equality through sustainable outcomes thus improving health within the city • the council to promote 	<p>The implementation of the CPP will help meet a number of key aims of the strategy</p>

		environmental awareness through education to improve the sustainability of the city	
51	Glasgow Climate Change Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities to reduce carbon emissions through sustainable transport and council operations • Identify service areas that require adaptation to climate change 	All CPP should promote reduction in CO2 emissions
52	Glasgow City Council Cultural Strategy	To provide strong coherent social links throughout Glasgow by utilising sports, the arts and cultural sectors across the city	Human Health and Population The implementation of the CPP should ensure broad participation, flourishing of participants, and sustainability of facilities
53	Glasgow City Council Tourism Strategy	To establish Glasgow as a leading destination in key markets offering a unique, dynamic and authentic experience through the quality of place, product and service differentiated through the strength of the brand Glasgow: Scotland with Style.	Human Health and Population The implementation of the CPP should ensure broad participation, flourishing of participants, and sustainability of facilities
54	Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy	The Strategy draws together relevant policies and initiatives of the Council and identifies key transport objectives covering accessibility, integration, choice, environment and safety issues. The emphasis is on measures to enhance accessibility while also providing alternatives to the further spread of car dependence by encouraging more use of walking, cycling and public transport	The implementation of the CPP will help meet a number of objectives of the Strategy
55	Glasgow City Council Open Space Strategy	Sets the framework of the audit of open spaces, and proper development, management and	The implementation of the CPP will assist in the management and improvement of access to open space

		improvement parks and open space	
56	Landscape character Assessment of Glasgow City & Surrounding Rural Areas	<p>Their purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse the forces for change that affect the landscape and suggest how different landscape characters types may respond to these changes; • provide guidance on how these forces for change may best be accommodated in the landscape; • identify the distinctive qualities of the landscapes character of that area through detailed assessments; and • draw up guidelines with recommendations for conservation or enhancement of the landscape character that builds on the local distinctiveness of the area. 	The information contained in the study helped inform the effects that candidate Core Paths may have on the landscape
57	Glasgow Community Plan 2005 - 2010	<p>The Community Plan for Glasgow sets out five community planning themes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Wellbeing: improving health and social care, housing and community safety • Jobs and Economy: improving the economy of Aberdeenshire and the employment prospects of its people; • Lifelong Learning: developing opportunities and build stronger communities; • Sustainable Environment: reducing resource use, protecting 	The implementation of the CPP will help meet two of the key objectives of the Community Plan

		<p>the environment, combating climate change and conserving and enhancing biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing our Partnership: to be as efficient and effective as possible	
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Appendix 3: Population/ Environment/ Transport Figures, Trends and Targets

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints	Data Sources
Changing trend in household size	Number of households in Glasgow: 2006 – 278,892 2031 - 324,724	Number of persons per household in Glasgow: 2004 – 2.07 2024 – 1.78	Number of households in Glasgow predicted to increase by 45,832 by 2031. Number of persons per household predicted to decline at rate of -0.29 by 2024.	Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land). Possibility that the need for more development land could put pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage and green belt areas.	General Register Office for Scotland http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hpr oj-2006-fig5a.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/hpr oj-2004-table17rev.xls
Life expectancy	Life expectancy in Glasgow: Male: 69.1 years Female: 76.4 years (2001 – 2003 figures)	Average life expectancy in Scotland: Male: 74.9 years Female: 79.9 years (2007 figures)	Life expectancy in Glasgow lowest in Scotland, however figures have improved, males + 0.9 years and females +1.4 since 1993 figures. Life expectancy at birth in Scotland improving, national average males 74.9 years, females 79.9.	Population growth and increasing life expectancy will require a higher demand for housing and transport links in Glasgow.	National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdf/dir/lifexp1004.pdf The Scottish Government http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendData
Size of population	Glasgow population figures: 2008 - 584,240	Age groups/ % of population: 0-19 years – 21.7% 20-39 years - 34% 40-retirement – 27.9% retirement – 16.4% (2008 figures)	Increase in number of young children & working age adults, decline in people of pensionable age.		Glasgow City Council http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/Population.htm
Sport and leisure	Local Parks: 74 District Parks: 12 City Parks: 5 Indoor International	Target to improve access to green spaces and promote healthy lifestyles, in	Commonwealth games 2014 will provide more facilities and promote and encourage healthier active lifestyles for	Improve access and links to the Commonwealth Games 2014 sites.	Glasgow City Council http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/Population.htm

	<p>Sports Arena (Kelvinhall): 1 Regional Football Centre (Toryglen): 1 Leisure Centres: 7 Indoor Sport Centres (includes Kelvinhall): 8 Swimming Pools (pool facility only): 5 Community Libraries: 34 Community Club: 10 18-hole Golf Courses: 3 9-hole Golf Courses: 2 Play Centres: 2</p>	<p>line with national & local government policies. Increase number of green spaces in new developments and increase sporting facilities.</p>	<p>the citizens of Glasgow.</p>		<p>ow/KeyFacts.htm</p>
Environment	<p>Area of Countryside/Green Belt (2009): 3, 281 hectares (18.6%) Area of Woodland: 1,650 hectares (9%) Vacant and Derelict Land (2008): 920 sites/1,325.76 hectares (7.52%) Conservation Areas (2009): 22 areas/1,471 hectares (8%) Number of Listed Items: 1,824 Site of Special Scientific Interest (2009): 5 Local Nature Reserves (2009): 7 Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (2009): 49 City-wide Site of Importance for Nature</p>	<p>Preserve and enhance where possible the built & natural environment of Glasgow.</p>	<p>Encourage development on vacant and derelict sites under the City Plan planning strategy.</p>	<p>Engage with local communities on new developments and facilities.</p>	<p>Glasgow City Council http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm</p>

	<p>Conservation (2009): 46 Site of Special Landscape Importance (2009): 214 Tree Preservation Orders (2007): 82</p>				
Transport	<p>Car Ownership (2001): 258 cars/1,000 population Public Parking Spaces in the City Centre (2007): 15,000 Mainline Rail Termini (Glasgow Central, Queen Street): 2 Train Stations: 60 Bus Station (Buchanan Street): 1 station International Airport (Glasgow): (8 miles from the City Centre) Glasgow Underground: 15 stations on a 6.4 mile looped track Cycle Network (2009): 143 km</p>	<p>Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Local Transport Strategy 2007-09 - Encourage use of public transport to reduce number of car drivers and congestion in and around city centre. Promote modes of sustainable transport, cycling & walking where possible in the city centre. Improve public transport links and network.</p>		<p>Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions have to meet international, national and local legislation targets. Glasgow cannot sustain current levels of congestion and pollution produced by road traffic in the long term, sustainable transport modes is an issue to be addressed.</p>	<p>Glasgow City Council http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/Factsheets/Glasgow/KeyFacts.htm</p>

Appendix 4: Environmental Baseline

SEA Topic – Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Glasgow City Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>City has many hydrological features each with their own unique biodiversity within the biological habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsh • Wetlands • Fens • Swamps • Bogs • Ponds & lochs • Rivers & Streams e.g. River Clyde & River Kelvin • Canals & Waterways e.g. Clyde/Fourth Canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce development along or near key hydrological features across city. • Biology of water monitored to ensure biodiversity of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological species on the decline due to development and climate change. • More policy and legislation likely to help reverse trend short-term with species becoming potentially extinct along the waterways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of Alien Species effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers. • Destruction or relocation of habitats due to core path maintenance and construction. • Waste material and run off potentially being detrimental to biodiversity in waterways • Soil erosion due to path construction being detrimental to biodiversity • Increased human traffic potentially damaging habitats and their associated natural features • Biodiversity within the habitats suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path • Flooding Issues due to climate change having negative affect on local hydrological habitats e.g. core path may flood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf • UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTargets.xls • Glasgow City Council LBAP http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm
Likelihood of flooding from new development	<p>Developmental strategy to ensure flood defences and strategic planning are utilised in any proposed development within the city.</p>	<p>To incorporate SUDS schemes across the city with new developmental proposals. SUDS to ensure that waste water is dealt effectively. S</p> <p>SUDS will be able to</p>	<p>Sea levels to rise due to climate change and increase the risk of severe flooding</p>	<p>Core paths may lead to a minimal increase of surface water</p>	<p>Scottish Planning Policy 7 (SPP7).</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage' of City Plan Policy</p> <p>ENV 5 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage of City Plan 2</p>

		accommodate 1 in 30 year rainstorm. SUDS will also incorporate natural and semi-natural elements to their design			Advice Note 69 (PAN 69) 'Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding'.
Ground water and river levels	River Clyde base water level at Hazelbank: 0.3meters (2009 Figures) River Clyde base water level at Daldowie: 0.2meters (2009 figures)	Flood strategy to be employed in accordance with council policy	Slight increase in water levels along River Clyde	Severe weather conditions to the south and west of the firth of Clyde can cause a surge that will run upstream as far as Glasgow. If this were to coincide with a high tide, the water level could raise above the level of the City centre quay walls.	Scottish Planning Policy 7 (SPP7). Policy ENV 3 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage' of City Plan Policy ENV 5 'Flood Prevention and Land Drainage of City Plan 2 Advice Note 69 (PAN 69) 'Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding'. SEPA http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_levels/river_level_data.aspx?id=133074

SEA Topic – Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Contaminated land				Ground water runoff could also contaminate water sources.	
Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Glasgow as an urban centre within the west of Scotland does not have much in terms of agriculture.	Land for agriculture within city confines is limited due to urban development.	Land use for agriculture on decrease due to construction of roads and housing developments.	Climate change and future development likely to have impact on agriculture within the city area.	Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/

					2290402/05121
Waste disposal in landfill				Waste issues arising from core path construction likely to have an impact upon the environment. Landfill operations will increase as a result of construction of core path.	
Waste tonnage					
Soil erosion	Soil erosion largely due to development around the Clyde basin which is having some impact on soil formation.	Banks of Clyde eroding due to heavy sediment from flooding of the Clyde along its banks	Climate change and increased development likely to increase levels of erosion across city particularly around the Clyde corridor.	Sustained continual use of heavy vehicles in construction and the need to economically develop likely to have dramatic impact on soil quality and erosion.	

SEA Topic – Biodiversity

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
Glasgow City Council Local Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Range of differing types of habitat with each having their own ecological importance.</p> <p>16 broad habitat types exist within city -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad leaved woodland • Coniferous woodland • Boundary features • Arable and horticulture • Improved grassland • Neutral grassland • Acid grassland • Bracken • Dwarf Shrub Heath • Fens, marsh & swamp • Bogs 	<p>Priority species in LBAP to protected according to UK BAP.</p> <p>Highlighted species include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badgers • Water voles • Otters • Atlantic Salmon • Tree Sparrows • Swift • Jack Snipe • Reed Bunting • Skylark • Dragonflies & Damselflies • Small Pearl-bordered 	Species diversity and abundance are likely to be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction. • Waste material and run off potentially being detrimental to biodiversity in waterways • Soil erosion due to path construction being detrimental to biodiversity • Increased human traffic potentially damaging habitats and their associated natural features • Biodiversity within the habitats suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf • UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTargets.xls • Glasgow City Council LBAP http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Parks_Outdoors/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open water and canals • Rivers and Streams Inland Rock • Built environment & gardens • Littoral Sediment 	<p>Fritillary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bog mosses • Wood Cranes-bill • Tufted Loosestrife • Toothwort • Sheep's-bit • Bluebells 			Ecology/Biodiversity/localbiodiversityactionplan.htm
Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs)	<p>5 SSSI exist within city confines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishop Loch – Open water marsh and woodland (biological) • Cart and Kittoch Valleys – Upland mixed ash woodland Possil Marsh – Mesotrophic loch (biological) • Fossil Grove – Palaeontology (geological) • Waulkmill Glen - Stratigraphy: Lower Carboniferous (geological) 	SSSI designations within city to be protected and maintained in accordance with legislation and biodiversity action plan.	Sites continued to be protected under legislation. Possible decline of SSSI's due to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction. • Waste material and run off potentially being detrimental to SSSI • Soil erosion due to path construction being detrimental to SSSI • Increased human traffic potentially damaging SSSI and its associated natural features • Biodiversity within SSSI suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path 	<p>SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i>. <i>Battleby</i>. SNH</p> <p>Registers of Scotland, (2008), Figures 2008</p>
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	No areas exist within city limits	N/A	N/A	N/A	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> . SNH
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	No areas exist within city limits	N/A	N/A	N/A	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> . SNH
Country Parks (CP)	<p>One country park exists within City limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollok Country Park is an extensive mix of woodland and gardens to the south side of the city which plays 	Park maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan.	Species diversity and abundance are likely to be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<p>Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity within country park suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path 	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> . SNH

	host to a large range of biodiversity.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated natural features 	
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	<p>7 nature reserves exist within city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishop Loch – swamp, raised bog, woodland and grassland • Hogganfield Park – shallow loch with wooded island • Dawsholm Park – High ground woodland overlooking Clyde/Fourth Canal. • Garscadden Wood – ancient semi-natural woodland • Robroyston Park – wetland, grassland and woodland • Cardowan Moss – raised bog bordered by wetland, woodland and scrub. 	Nature reserves maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan	Species diversity and abundance could be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction. • Biodiversity within nature reserves suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path • Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated natural features 	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH
Ramsar Sites	Inner Clyde Estuary EC Special Protection Area. A long narrow, heavily industrialized estuary, consisting mostly of tidal mudflat with a shoreline of unmanaged semi-natural coastal vegetation; salt marsh is also present. In winter, the site supports internationally important numbers of redshank	Ramsar maintained in accordance to environmental legislation and Glasgow City biodiversity action plan	Species diversity and abundance could be affected by climate change and disturbance to habitats from human interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential damage to habitats due to core path maintenance and construction. • Biodiversity within country park suffering long-term effects due to disturbance from core path • Increased human traffic potentially damaging local biosphere and its associated natural features 	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH

	Tringa totanus. Sport fishing and hunting, in addition to navigation, are practiced in the area. Dredging and pollution from domestic sewage and oil are considered to be adverse factors, but monitoring is intended and long-term improvements in water quality are expected. Ramsar site no. 1036.				
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SEA Topic – Landscape

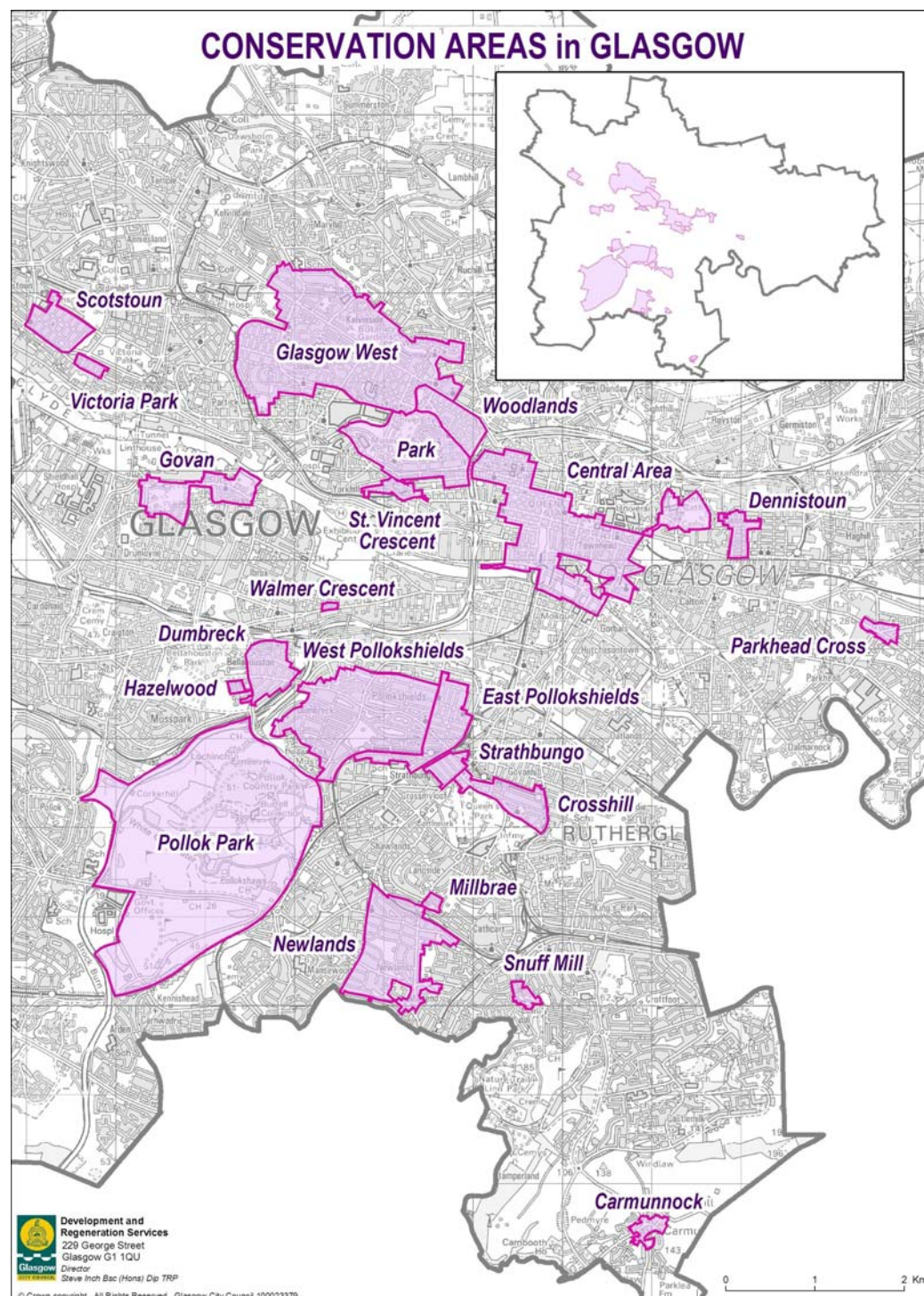
SEA Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators & Targets	Trends	Issues / Constraints	Data Source (s)
National Scenic Areas (NSA)	At present there are no NSA's within the city limits	There are 40 NSAs in Scotland occupying 1,001,800 hectares of land. This represents 12.5% of Scotland's land area.	No trend NPPG14 places strong emphasis on conserving important landscapes, and development within NSAs are unlikely unless it conforms to this national policy.	The insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect nationally designated landscapes in some areas of Glasgow. Housing development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> . SNH
Townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 conservation areas Conservation areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carmmunoek • Central • Crosshill • Dennistoun • Dumbreck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 regeneration master plans are in process across city Planning Areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broomhouse / cambuslang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of departures in Glasgow have been approved against Glasgow's City Plan in accordance to the following policies. DES 1: Development Design Principles and DES 2: Sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAN52 aims to encourage local councils and other public/private bodies to help reinforce the character and identity of small towns by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow City Council Masterplans http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Environment/Rivers/RiverClyde/Projects/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Executive

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Pollockshields • Glasgow West • Govan • Hazlewood • Millbrae • Newlands • Park • Parkhead Cross • Pollok Park • Scotstoun • Snuffmill • St Vincent Crescent • Strathbungo • Victoria Park • Walmer Crescent • West Pollockshields • Woodlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clyde Gateway • Glasgow Green • Oatlands • Crown Street • Laurieston • Custom house Quay • Tradeston Masterplan 2005 • Broomielaw Masterplan • Finnieston/ Anderston/ Springfield Masterplan • SECC Masterplan • Pacific Quay Masterplan 2005 • Govan • Glasgow Harbour Masterplan • Northbank Masterplan 	Design and Construction and Development Guide DG/DES 5: Development and Design Guidance for the City Centre).		(1997) PAN 52: <i>Planning in small Towns</i>
Landscape setting	<p>Glasgow has a diversity of landscape characteristics such as the elevated area of Cathkin Brae which is Glasgow's highest point, a mixture differing types of wetland and the Clyde corridor.</p> <p>Moorland sits around the outer fringes of the city to the south on high ground and encompasses heather and grassland areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow's landscape helps to provide a strategic hub within the Strathclyde region which offers a sense of charter and individualism along the banks of the Clyde. <p>The Clyde as a natural water corridor gives the city a unique character offering views that is unique to Glasgow's identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow remains to hold much of its natural woodland and vegetation with its urban centre still offering valuable green infrastructure within the parks and gardens of the city. 	Strategic planning objectives for Glasgow will constrain how land is development. They seek: To further integrate landscape including environmental, cultural, agricultural and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on the landscape. To accommodate future development without adversely altering the basic valued landscape character of the areas concerned. To recognise landscape as an essential component of people's surroundings that contributes directly to their quality of life and identity at an	

				<p>individual and community level. The landscape is a fundamental component of cultural and natural heritage and needs to be appropriately conserved to form the basis of a quality environment.</p> <p>To develop and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape planning and protection management through the adoption of specific measures.</p> <p>To establish procedures for the participation of all parties with an interest in landscape issues with an interest in the development and implementation of strategic landscape policies.</p>	
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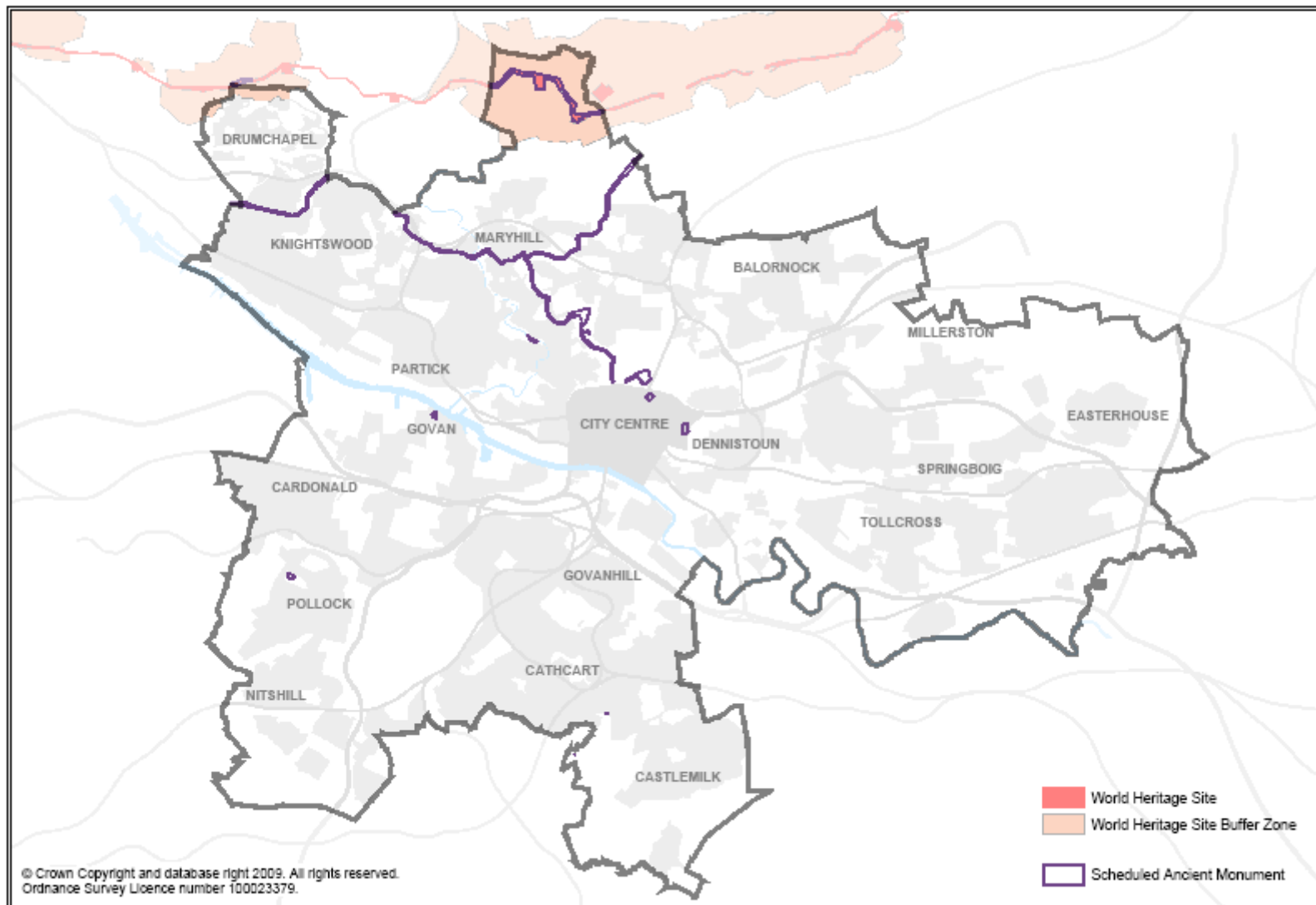
Appendix 5: List and Map of Conservation Areas in Glasgow

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

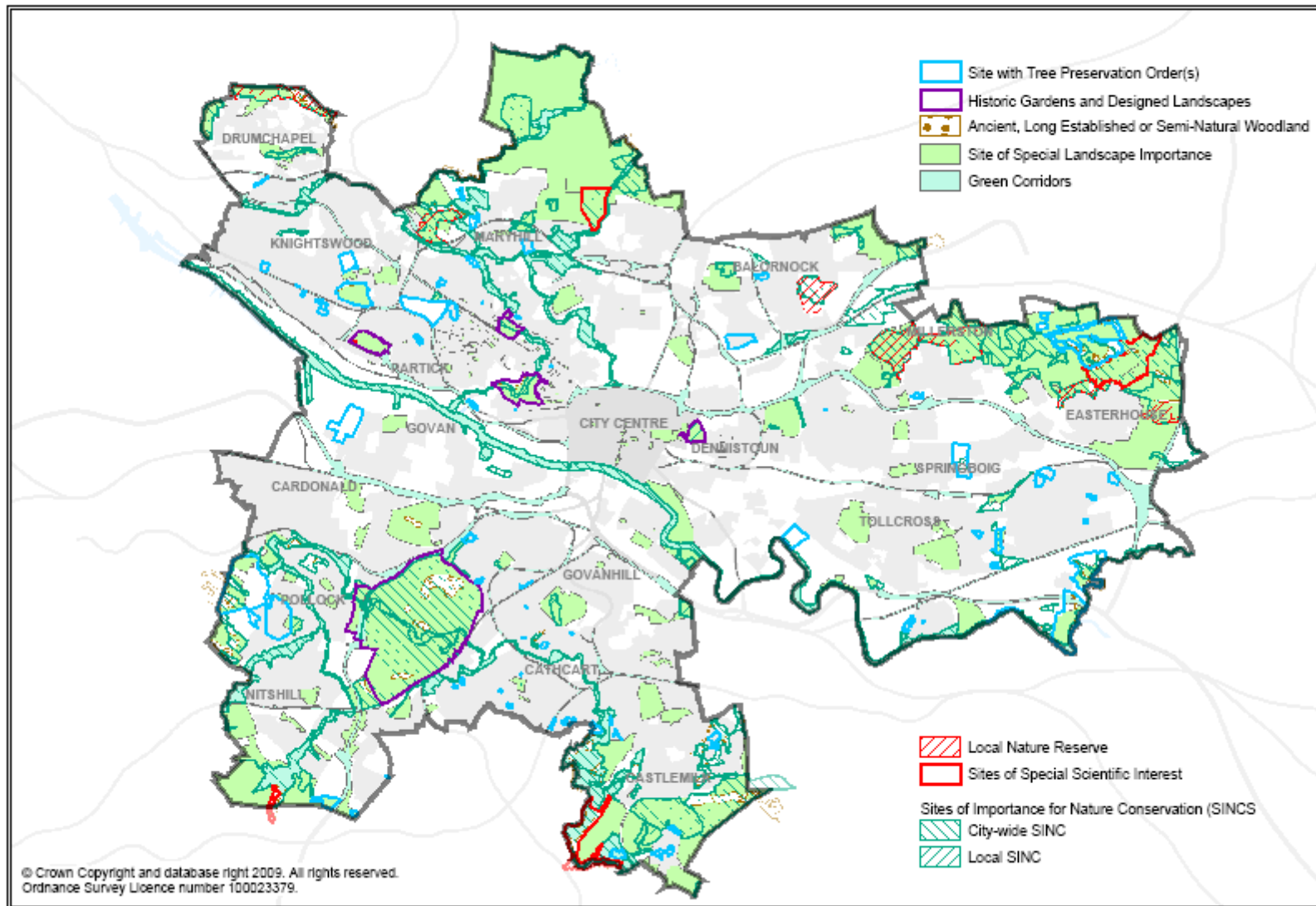


Appendix 6: World Heritage/Scheduled Ancient Monument Map

Scheduled Monuments Map



Appendix 7: Environmental & Landscape Designation Map



Appendix 8: Summary of Path Assessments

Overarching principles:

- Whilst it is not possible to accurately project the potential increase in usage of paths, if any, as a result of Core Path designation, experience indicates that it is unlikely to be significant,
- Limited increased use should not equate to increased disturbance (or potential damage), provided that behaviour is appropriate to the characteristics of the site.
- Appropriate behaviour will be encouraged through promotion of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and through site-specific advisory techniques and management measures.
- In a limited number of cases some physical improvements works may be required to enable a route to function as a Core Path. Where such works are proposed, and particularly in relation to sensitive sites (such as woodland and riparian habitat, or vulnerable historic features), further consultation will be carried out with appropriate stakeholders to ensure habitats, species and historic features are protected.
- Where monitoring indicates unforeseen impacts due to changes in use of a Core Path, management measures will be introduced to address them.

Biodiversity

Path Ref.	Biodiversity Designations	Biodiversity Importance level	Biodiversity Implications comments	Biodiversity Magnitude of impact	Biodiversity Magnitude comments	Biodiversity Magnitude summary	Overall Biodiversity Significance
C1, C2, C9, C10 C11, C12, C76 C93, C97, C116B C116C, C124A C127, C129, C134	City-wide SINC	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C1A, C5 C15, C16 C20A, C23 C26, C28, C30A, C31 C31C, C33 C36, C37A, C39, C40, C41, C42 C42B , C43 C43A, C45 C46, C49A, C49B C50, C54A, C54B C55, C55A, C56 C58, C59, C62A C62B, C64, C66 C67, C68, C69 C70, C71, C71A C73, C78B, C80 C80A, C82, C82C C83E, C83F, C86 C91, C91B C91C, C91D, C92 C92A, C93B, C94 C94A, C95, C96	No designations	Low	Existing Route	Negligible	The route is not within or close to a designated site	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant

C99, C100, C103 C103A, C104A C106, C109, C111 C117, C117A C117B, C117C C117D, C119A C119B, C120 C131, C132 C133, C135, C139 C142, C143C C144, C147A C147C, C149 C154, C154A C154B, C154C C154D, C154E C154F, C156 C157A							
C3	Local SINC, Local Nature Reserve	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C4 C4A C4B	Ancient, long- established or semi- natural woodland, City-wide SINC, Local Nature Reserve	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Low Significance
C6, C13, C13B, C13C, C13D, C21	Green Corridor,	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to	Insignificant

C21A, C21B, C29 C29A, C30, C37, C37E. C44, C53, C54, C93C, C101, C102, C104, C105 C107B, C116, C116A, C121, C122, C122A, C123, C124, C125A, C136, C137, C137A, C138, C138A, C140A, C143, C143A, C151, C152, C153	City-wide SINC				sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	
C7, C7A, C20, C22, C74B, C74C, C75, C77, C79, C79A, C79B, C83 C83A, C83B, C83C, C83D, C84, C87, C87A	Local Nature Reserve, City-wide SINC	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C13A	SSSI (boundary), City-wide SINC, Green Corridor	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated. (NB. This is the Forth & Clyde Canal towpath as is already a well- established, promoted route. It is, for most of its length, physically separated from the	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Low Significance

					sensitive sites by high vegetation.)		
C14, C32, C34, C58A, C65A, C65A, C65B, C65C, C85, C85A, C108A, C110, C114, C120A, C140	Local SINC	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C19	Local Nature Reserve (boundary), City-wide SINC, Green Corridor	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C24, C27A, C31B	Area TPO	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C25, C27, C29B, C31A, C49, C50A, C51, C52, C52A, C60A, C60B, C61, C62, C63, C65, C72, C73A, C81A, C82B, C90, C97A, C98, C104A, C107, C108, C118, C119, C143B, C147, C147B, C150,	Green Corridor	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant

C154D, C154, C155							
C35, C60	Local SINC, Green Corridor	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C38, C38B	Green Corridor, City-wide/Local SINC	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C74A, 778, C78A	Local Nature Reserve (boundary)	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C77	Local Nature Reserve, Green Corridor, City-wide SINC	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated site with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C81, C126	City-wide SINC, Area TPO	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest.	Insignificant

						Therefore no significant impact is expected.	
C88, C89	SSSI (boundary), Local Nature Reserve, City-wide SINC	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated. (NB. This is an existing path in the vicinity of Bishops Loch. The path is not in close proximity to the water and any increase in use is likely to be limited, therefore no significant impact is expected on waterfowl. Advisory signage may be introduced to encourage responsible behaviour.)	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Low significance
C130	Green Corridor, City-wide SINC, Area TPO	Medium	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Insignificant
C145	Ancient, long-established or semi-natural woodland, Green Corridor	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Route across less than 10% of designated sites with small/medium increase in usage anticipated.	No physical improvements are proposed in relation to the designation of this route, and any increase in use is likely to be modest. Therefore no significant impact is expected.	Low significance

Key:

City-wide SINC = City-wide Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Local SINC = Local Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

LNR = Local Nature Reserve

SSSI = Site of Special Scientific Interest

Area TPO = Area Tree Preservation Order

Cultural Heritage

Path Reference Number	Cultural Heritage Designations	Cultural Heritage Importance Level	Cultural Heritage Implications Comments	Cultural Heritage Magnitude of Impact	Cultural Heritage Magnitude Comments	Cultural Heritage Magnitude Summary	Overall Cultural Heritage Significance Of Impact
C1, C1A, C6, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C14, C15, C16, C19, C20, C20A, C21, C21A, C21B, C22, C23, C24, C27A, C28, C29, C29A, C29B, C30, C31C, C33, C34, C35, C37A, C38, C38B, C39, C40, C41, C42, C42B, C43, C43A, C45, C46, C49, C49A, C49B, C50, C50A, C51, C52, C55A, C57, C58, C58A, C59, C60, C60A, C60B, C61, C62, C62A, C62B, C63, C65, C65A, C65B, C65C, C66, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C71A, C72, C73, C73A, C74, C74A, C74B, C74C, C75, C76, C77, C78, C78A, C78B, C79, C79A, C79B, C80, C80A, C81, C81A, C82, C82B, C82C, C83, 83A, 83B, 83C, 83D, 83E, 83F, C84, C85, C85A, C86, C87A, C88, C89, C90, 91, C91B, C91C, C91D, C92, C92A, C93B, C93C, C94, C94A, C95, C96, C97, C97A, C98, C99, C100, C101, C102, C103A, C104, C104A, C104B, C105, C106, C107, C107B, C108A, C110, C114, C116A, C117B, C117D, C118, C119, C119A, 120, C120A, C121, C122, C122A, C123, C124, C124A, C125A,	No designations	Low	Existing Route	Negligible	The route does not pass through a designated site.	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible.	Insignificant

C126, C127, C127A, C130, C131, C132, C133, C134, C135, C136, C137, C137A, C138, C138A, C139, C140, C140A, C142, C143, C143B, C143C, C147, C147A, C147B, C147C, C149, C150, C151, C152, C153, C154A, C154B, C154C, C154D, C154E, C154F, C154G, C155, C156, C156A.							
C2, C3, C4, C4A, C4B, C7, C7A	World Heritage Site including its Buffer Zone Scheduled Ancient Monument	High	Existing Route	Negligible	The route does not pass through the inscribed site but is within the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone. The route already exists and the level of use is not expected to increase significantly	There are no physical improvements proposed in relation to the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible. Relevant bodies will be consulted regarding any future physical changes, including upgrading of surfaces, or the introduction of signposts or other management measures within the Buffer Zone, and all necessary consents will be obtained.*	Insignificant
C13, C13A, C13B, C13C,	Scheduled Ancient Monument, Conservation Area	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated sites with a small/medium	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be	Insignificant

					anticipated increase in use.	negligible. Historic Scotland will be consulted regarding any works affecting the monument and Scheduled Monument Consent will be obtained if necessary. Necessary consents will be obtained before any significant works are carried out in a Conservation Area.	
C26, C26A, C27,	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated site with a small/medium anticipated increase in use.	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible	Insignificant
C30A, C31, C31B, C54A, C54B, C55, C56, C64, C93, C103, C108, C109, C111, C117, C117A, C117C, C143A, C144, C145,	Conservation Area	Medium	Existing Route on road	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated site with a small/medium anticipated increase in use.	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible.	Insignificant
C36	Listed Building, Conservation Area	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated sites with a	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of	Insignificant

					small/medium anticipated increase in use.	its adoption will be negligible	
C37, C53, C54, C116, C116B, C116C	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Area	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated sites with a small/medium anticipated increase in use.	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible	Insignificant
C37E, C44,	Scheduled Ancient Monument	High	Existing Route	Negligible	Existing route across less than 10% of the designated site with a small/medium anticipated increase in use.	There are no physical improvements proposed within the designation of this route therefore the impact of its adoption will be negligible. Historic Scotland will be consulted regarding any works affecting the monument and Scheduled Monument Consent will be obtained if necessary.	Insignificant

* Consultees for the World Heritage Site are the World Heritage Site Steering Group and Historic Scotland. The consultee for Scheduled Ancient Monuments is Historic Scotland.



Development and Regeneration Services,
Glasgow City Council,
229 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1QU
Telephone: 0141 287 8585
Email: sue.hilder@glasgow.gov.uk

Glasgow
CITY COUNCIL

www.glasgow.gov.uk

