

Glasgow City Development Plan

SCREENING REPORT

Supplementary Guidance to Policy CDP 2 – Local
Development Frameworks
(South Central LDF)

Glasgow City Council
Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability Services
231 George Street
Glasgow
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STEP 1 – DETAILS OF THE PLAN

Responsible Authority:

Glasgow City Council

Title of the plan:

Supplementary Guidance to CDP2 – Local Development Frameworks
South Central Local Development Framework

What prompted the plan:

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

Regulatory Provision - The Glasgow City Development Plan (CDP) contains a number of key policies. Policy CDP 2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy in the Plan commits to the production of supplementary guidance for nine priority areas identified in the Sustainable Spatial Strategy. Accordingly, SG2 Supplementary Guidance is being prepared for the following six Strategic Development Framework Areas (SDF's) and three Local Development Framework Areas (LDF's):

Strategic Development Framework Areas (SDF's)

- City Centre SDF – *now adopted*
- River Clyde SDF – *now adopted*
- Govan/Partick SDF – *now adopted*
- North Glasgow SDF – *now adopted*
- Inner East SDF
- Greater Easterhouse SDF

Local Development Framework Areas (LDF's)

- South Central LDF
- Drumchapel LDF
- Pollok LDF

This Screening Report relates to the final draft of **South Central LDF**.

Four Strategic Development Framework (SDF) Spatial Supplementary Guidance documents **have been through the SEA (Screening) process** and are now adopted by the Council, as indicated in the list above. **The SEA Screening process for these SDFs concluded that a full SEA was not required.**

Plan subject:

(e.g. transport)

Town and Country Planning and Land Use

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

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

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

Section 5(3) Section 5(4)

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

Section 5(3) Section 5(4)

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Date:

9th June 2023

STEP 2 – CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

Context of the Plan:

The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006, introduced the concept of supplementary guidance, on a statutory basis, as part of local development plans. Local development plans focus on vision, spatial strategy, overarching and other key policies and proposals. Supplementary guidance provides detailed information to support the policies and proposals in the Plan. The [Glasgow City Development Plan](#) (2017) was prepared and approved prior to The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019.

Description of the Plan:

Policy CDP 2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy in the Plan commits to the production of [supplementary guidance](#) for nine priority areas identified in the Sustainable Spatial Strategy. These priority areas present unique spatial opportunities and challenges and they also have a number of common issues such as poor connectivity and significant amounts of vacant land.

There are two levels of spatial supplementary guidance: Strategic Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

The adopted City Development Plan and the supplementary guidance (both topic based and spatial) provide the statutory basis for assessing planning applications in Glasgow.

Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) cover three priority areas of the City and span beyond neighbourhood level. These areas were identified as requiring an additional layer of planning intervention to co-ordinate development activity, direct investment and address emerging opportunities. The LDFs support the key strategic aims of the City Council and each one will set out an agreed spatial framework and action plan to guide development and regeneration efforts in the three priority areas of the City. The City Development Plan recognises that while these areas do not face the same scale of challenge or degree of change as those areas identified as strategic priorities in the Plan (SDFs), these areas still face important challenges and also offer significant opportunities to justify more detailed consideration and action focused intervention to be delivered through the proposed Local Development Frameworks.

One of the LDF areas is South Central Glasgow. The **final draft of the South Central LDF (May 2023)** provides the detailed spatial strategy for this part of the City, in line with the commitment in Policy CDP2 of the City Development Plan. **The final draft South Central LDF (May 2023) is the subject of this SEA Screening Report.**

What are the key components of the plan?

The final draft South Central LDF (May 2023) Part 4 **Spatial Strategy section** (final draft LDF, pages 22-77) is the key component of the document. The Spatial Strategy section, set out across twelve complementary themes, puts forward general key priorities and actions to inform future proposals as appropriate.

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

The final draft South Central LDF implements Policy CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy of the current adopted Glasgow City Development Plan (2017). Policy CDP2 has been subject to full SEA assessment as part of the Plan. The key components of the SEA assessment process are detailed below.

The [SEA Scoping Report for City Plan 3](#) was submitted to the Consultation Authorities via the SEA Gateway in June 2010. The scoping process helped to identify and define:

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

Main Issues Report and Interim Environmental Report, September 2011

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

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

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

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

- Issue 1.1 – Is Land Release Required for Private Housebuilding?
- Issue 1.3 – Local Renewable/Low Carbon Sources of Heat and Power
- Issue 1.5 – Alternative Uses for Vacant and Derelict Land
- Issue 1.6 – Urban Lighting
- Issue 2.2 – Reviewing Town Centres
- Issue 2.4 – Role and Function of Other retail and Commercial/Leisure Centres
- Issue 2.6 – The Scale of Industrial and Business land Supply
- Issue 2.7 – Review of Industrial and Business Areas
- Issue 3.1 – Engaging with Local Communities
- Issue 3.2 – Addressing Multiple Deprivation
- Issue 3.3 – Level of Affordable Housing Need
- Issue 3.4 – Meeting Affordable Housing Need Across the City
- Issue 3.5 – Providing for Local Services in New Residential Areas
- Issue 4.1 - Future Public Transport Network
- Issue 4.3 – Delivery of Local Rail Infrastructure
- Issue 4.4 – Development of the Local Road Network
- Issue 4.6 – Strategic Cycle Route
- Issue 4.8 – City Centre Car Parking Provision
- Issue 5.1 – New Conservation Areas
- Issue 5.2 – Flooding and Drainage
- Issue 5.3 – Green Network Priorities
- Issue 5.4 - Ecosystems and Integrated Habitats Networks
- Issue 6.1 – Designing Streets and Places
- Issue 6.2 - Residential Densities and Types of Homes
- Issue 6.4 - Reducing the Need for Energy in New Developments
- Issue 6.5 – Retrofitting the Urban Environment

The results of this initial environmental assessment indicated that no major environmental issues were identified relating to the preferred option for any of the issues listed above that required further detailed environmental assessment / mitigation, with the exception of Issue 4.4. In terms of Issue 4.4, the assessment indicated that any potential adverse environmental implications arising from future road proposals would require to be assessed and mitigated, if necessary, on an individual case-by-case basis.

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

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

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

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

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

The background paper identified the South Central Glasgow area as a location for a Local Development Framework. The paper set out the key challenges which prioritised the South Glasgow area for LDF status, these included:

- Dislocation caused by Vacant & Derelict Land
- Infrastructure constraints (transport, drainage capacity etc)
- Connections to the wider City, and in particular the City Centre
- Sustaining a vibrant network of Town Centres
- Repair and reconnection of residential neighbourhoods
- Improved population health and well being
- Access to employment
- Increased housing choice

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

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

- describe and detail any relevant or substantive changes that had been made since the MIR Interim Environmental Report;
- identify and assess the likely significant and cumulative environmental effects of the policies, proposals and new sites in the Proposed Plan; and
- indicate appropriate mitigation.

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

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

relation to Policy CDP 2 Sustainable Spatial Strategy, the relevant issues are as follows:

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

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

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

However, given the size and scale of the City, some **environmental issues** will be better dealt with at the **local or project level**. These include:

- ensuring a holistic approach is taken to the future development of key areas through the introduction and implementation of Strategic and Local Development Frameworks
- master planning exercises at the project level which include assessments designed to minimise the impact on landscapes and habitats
- identifying and implementing appropriate measure in relation to individual development applications which minimises potential negative environmental impacts such as flooding across the City
- mitigation measures in relation to transport infrastructure and traffic volumes and the relationship to air quality levels

All of the key CDP policies were put through the SEA assessment process. The results of the SEA assessment for Policy CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy (Revised Environmental Report, pages 74 – 75) indicates that the policy is likely to have a mainly positive impact on the environment. Policy CDP2 puts forward a spatial planning strategy that seeks to reinforce the role of the City Centre, prioritise key economic investment locations, and support existing town centres, the redevelopment of key housing investment areas, the re-use of brownfield sites and the protection and enhancement of the green network and Green Belt. Policy CDP2 is likely to have a positive effect in relation to encouraging sustainable patterns of development and regeneration across the

City as a whole, which take account of wider strategic and national plans and focus on encouraging the reuse and redevelopment of brownfield sites.

The CDP SEA assessment concluded that Policy CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy should be viewed a mitigation measure in itself as it will help to build a robust and resilient City which is much better equipped and structured to deal with future economic, social and environmental demands. Implementation of Policy CDP2 will maximise the benefits of urban regeneration efforts at City-wide and local levels.

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

PROP 0017 Victoria Infirmary was assessed as having issues due to being adjacent to a Greenspace and containing listed buildings (30m buffer). The SEA recommended that a detailed site survey be carried out to identify buildings that could be retained and structures that could be demolished, and in case of demolition, stone and other materials be salvaged, as appropriate, for reuse on the site. The SEA also called for investigation of any potential for flood risk.

PROP 0018 Mansionhouse Road was assessed as having issues due to being adjacent to a listed building (30m buffer). The SEA recommended that design of any proposed development should respect the scale and character of the adjacent listed building. The SEA also called for investigation of any potential for flood risk.

PROP 0039 Maxwell Road was assessed as having issues due to its proximity to listed buildings (15m buffer) and a Green Corridor (30m buffer). The SEA recommended that any future development provide appropriately scaled frontage to Maxwell Drive and respect the design quality of the adjacent listed buildings and nearby Conservation Area, and that habitat connections be retained. The SEA also noted that the site was formerly used as a gas works, therefore, development may enable its reuse and decontamination.

PROP 0053 Cathcart Road/Caledonia Road was assessed as having issues due to being adjacent to a listed building (30m buffer). The SEA recommended that any future development provide appropriately scaled frontage to Cathcart Road/Caledonia Road and respect the setting of the adjacent cemetery, the Southern Necropolis.

PROP 0061 Stanley Street/Seaward Street was assessed as having issues due to being adjacent to a C listed building (15m buffer) and a Green Corridor (30m buffer) which may include protected and important species such as bats. The SEA recommended that any future development respect the setting of the

adjacent listed building. The SEA also recommended that the potential for bats be investigated further.

PROP 0063 Lambhill Quadrant - Milnpark Trading Estate was assessed as having issues due to being located within a Noise Management Area (200m buffer) and potential for protected and important species such as bats. The SEA recommended that any future development take account of the various environmental designations. The SEA also recommended that the potential for bats be investigated further.

PROP 0074 Florence Street was assessed as having issues due to containing a listed building (30m buffer), being adjacent to a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (50m buffer) and having known flood risk (1 in 1000). The SEA recommended that the listed building should be retained and converted to alternative use and potential extent of any flood risk be investigated.

Appendix 6 of the Proposed CDP [Revised Environmental Report](#) (Revised ER) details when and how **proposals** contained within the **CDP Policies and Proposals Map** were subject to environmental assessment. The following proposals listed in Appendix 6 of the Revised ER are situated within the LDF area:

- H007 – Housing Land Supply (201 Victoria Rd/ Butterbiggins Rd)
- H056 – Housing Land Supply (Laurieston Rd/ Crown St)
- H058 – Housing Land Supply (Clyde Pl/Kingston St (West))
- H064 – Housing Land Supply (23 Cook St)
- H073 – Housing Land Supply (60 Maxwell Road)
- H081 – Housing Land Supply (55 Maxwell Rd)
- H098 – Housing Land Supply (Prospecthill Circus/ Crossbank Ave)
- H119 – Laurieston Transformational Regeneration Area
- H122 – North Toryglen Transformational Regeneration Area

In terms of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of **Economic Development Areas** and **Network of Centre locations** in South Central Glasgow, further details relating to the potential environmental impact of policies and proposals can be found within **Appendix 5** of the Proposed CDP [Revised Environmental Report](#) and within the accompanying [Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Reports for SG3 - Economic Development and SG4 - Network of Centres](#)

City Development Plan - Supplementary Guidance

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

South Central Local Development Framework (May 2023)

The final draft South Central LDF has been prepared as spatial supplementary guidance, as required by Policy CDP2 of the City Development Plan (2017). The LDF puts forward a spatial strategy through a series of **priorities and actions**

that seek to deliver upon the policy aims and objectives of the City Development Plan within the defined spatial area of South Central Glasgow. The LDF spatial strategy does not establish any new policies and does not support any potential future development proposals that would be contrary to the policies of the adopted Development Plan. The LDF provides a spatial planning context to support current and emerging development and infrastructure proposals, where such investment contributes to the creation of a healthy, high quality and sustainable South Central Glasgow.

The draft LDF was informed by a series of consultations with local communities and stakeholders. In June 2020 a Place Standard Survey was rolled out where feedback was sought across fourteen place-related topics – what was good, what could be improved, and way forward. The survey generated extensive response from the various neighbourhoods in the area. Using the feedback from the survey, a series of scenario planning workshops were organised in November 2020 and February 2021 in partnership with Architecture & Design Scotland, as part of their ‘Place Planning for Decarbonisation’ programme. Professional and community stakeholders were invited to these workshops to help inform the Local Development Framework. Summary reports on the outcomes of both consultations are available on the project [webpage](#). These engagement events are also referenced in the final draft of the LDF in Section1: Introduction, Background Analysis, Engagement and Consultation. The surveys and workshops were useful in building a strong consensus between public agencies, communities, and private sector interests with regard to the strategic approach to regeneration in this part of the City and in the production of the consultative draft South Central LDF.

The first draft South Central LDF (August 2022): Public Consultation August 2022 - October 2022

The first draft of South Central LDF was published for public consultation over a period of 10 weeks, from 22 August 2022 to 31 October 2022. In total, 133 respondents submitted feedback on the draft LDF document, via the format of an email or completed survey. In respect of SEA consultation authorities, NatureScot, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) submitted responses to the draft LDF consultation. The Coal Authority, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport and Transport Scotland were amongst the other agencies, landowners, developers, interest groups and individual members of the public that submitted responses to the consultation.

Of the 127 respondents to the consultation survey, over 70 percent agreed or strongly agreed with the vision, overarching priorities, desired outcomes, and the strategic approach of the LDF. Roughly 20 percent respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the above, and around 10 percent remained neutral.

Individual comments from respondents were collated into two tables - Comments from survey and comments from email. The tables record all the comments received and how the City Council has responded to these in the preparation of the final draft of the LDF. The comments received represented a broad spectrum of interests and stakeholders. The comments provided were often extensive and in depth. The contributions were generally supportive of

the strategic direction of the LDF, and the comments and recommendations helped shape this iteration of the document. The **key themes** emerging from the consultation responses are summarised below:

- Connectivity, Accessibility, Sustainable Transport and Active Travel
- Built Heritage, Place Quality and Streetscape
- Climate Change, Adaptation, and Low Carbon Growth
- Community Engagement and Representation
- Action Plan and delivery of Spatial Strategy
- Community Facilities and Services, Local Economy
- Green Spaces, Biodiversity and Recreation opportunities
- Housing Affordability and Diversity
- Regeneration
- Site specific issues

The comments of the three SEA Consultation Authorities that responded to the public consultation are summarised below:

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) (*Response to Public Consultation on Draft, Section 3: Response – Individual Comments from Emails, Responses R5 to R14*)

HES responded to the consultation request and indicated overall support for the Local Development Framework's aspirations and the co-ordinated approach set out in the document for achieving the four desired outcomes of the LDF, as well as for the proposed actions which relate to the historic environment. In addition, they provided comment on 3 key themes – Town Centres, Vacant and Derelict Land and Building Re-use, and Active Travel.

Under Town Centres, HES welcome the commitment to continue to embed the Town Centre First principle and the actions to promote reuse empty properties and gap sites in supporting regeneration of historic town centres. They encouraged reference to A New Future for Scotland's Town Centres in the LDF document, which was included in the final draft, following the consultation.

Under Vacant and Derelict Land and Building Re-use, they supported the strong emphasis given in the LDF to promote and encourage reuse of vacant, derelict, and underused buildings, which remains a priority for them.

Under Active Travel, HES welcomed the focus in the LDF on improving active travel infrastructure, taking into account that much of the existing active travel network utilises existing historic environment infrastructure, and the positive effects of the same on the historic environment.

NatureScot (*Response to Public Consultation on Draft, Section 2: Survey Response – Individual Comments from Survey, Response R106*)

NatureScot supported and welcomed the sustainability and climate resilience building measures in the overall vision and spatial strategy of the LDF, in particular the inclusion of nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, active travel, and 20-minute neighbourhoods. A suggestion was made to include specific references to River Clyde in terms of resilience and connectivity, which was done in the final draft, following the consultation.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (Response to Public Consultation on Draft, Section 3: Response – Individual Comments from Emails, Responses R15 to R14)

SEPA stated that South-Central Glasgow LDF provides an opportunity to tackle the net zero and circular economy objectives, climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and issues around flood risk and strategic drainage, through the four key outcomes in the LDF.

They noted that the LDF's second outcome of a 'Sustainable and Liveable South-Central Glasgow' was crucial to achieving the shift to net zero carbon and recommended that the aim of moving to net zero carbon was included in the outcome. In response, we noted that that the concept of 20-minute neighbourhoods, promoted under the second outcome, had been adopted in the National Planning Framework, NPF4, as a key strategy to deliver on the objective of carbon neutrality or net zero.

SEPA also supported the actions and priorities identified within the outcome - 'A Green and Resilient South-Central'. This included priorities towards bringing vacant and derelict land back into use, including temporary greening or natural play spaces and actions to support work of Glasgow's Open Space Strategy and other initiatives.

On the issue of flood risk, SEPA suggested inclusion of references to the Tidal Clyde Flood Management Framework, where GCC and SEPA have worked in partnership as well as the work of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP). Both references were added to the relevant sections in the final draft.

Finally on the issue of air quality, SEPA noted that a small section of the Glasgow Central AQMA extends into the South-Central LDF area and suggested that the LDF align with the objectives of the Glasgow Central Air Quality Action Plan and specifically references air quality and the opportunities for improvement new development may afford. These were added in the final draft of the LDF.

The South Central LDF (May 2023) – next steps:

Overall, the **South Central LDF** seeks to guide the physical development of the south central area of the city by setting out an overarching vision, supported by priorities and actions, to inform future development and infrastructure proposals, in line with the policies of the City Development Plan. The LDF's priorities and actions have been set to overcome the cross cutting issues that undermine the area's potential, and build on the local spatial opportunities, while emphasising the importance of environmentally conscious, inclusive, and sustainable placemaking.

In this regard, the South Central LDF aims to deliver an overall positive impact to the environment of the area and the City. Without the LDF, the area will lack the detailed spatial perspective required to guide public and private investment over the next decades, where environment is seen as a priority and asset, and is

considered fundamental to the attainment of a well-functioning, inclusive, liveable, and resilient place.

The finalised draft South Central LDF will be:

- reported to the Council's City Administration Committee on 15th June 2023 for approval;
- thereafter the LDF, and details of the consultation process, will be submitted to the Scottish Ministers for their consideration;
- thereafter, unless directed otherwise by the Scottish Ministers, the City Council will adopt the South Central LDF as Supplementary Guidance to the Glasgow City Development Plan 2017.

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

The key component of the **final draft South Central LDF (May 2023)** that is likely to require SEA screening is the SDF's Part 4 **Spatial Strategy** section (LDF, pages 22-77). The Spatial Strategy section, set out across twelve complementary themes, puts forward priorities and actions to inform future proposals as appropriate, in line with the overarching policies of the City Development Plan. The twelve themes are referenced within the bullet points below:

A Thriving and Vibrant South-Central

- Theme: Investment in Town Centres
- Theme: Unlocking development potential

A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central

- Theme: Density and diversity
- Theme: Sustainable access to amenities
- Theme: Place quality and design
- Theme: Community focus

A Connected South-Central

- Theme: Connected places
- Theme: An active travel network
- Theme: Low traffic neighbourhoods

A Green and Resilient South-Central

- Theme: Low carbon growth
- Theme: Climate adaptation and resilience
- Theme: A high quality blue-green network

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

Plan Components	Environmental Topic Areas										Explanation of Potential Environmental Effects	Explanation of Significance
	Biodiversity, flora, and fauna	Population and human health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	Inter-relationship issues		
A Thriving and Vibrant South-Central - <i>Investment in Town Centres</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at improving the town centres in the area and supporting their regeneration to ensure that they can adapt and become more vibrant, healthy, creative, enterprising, accessible, and resilient places for our communities to live, learn, work, enjoy and visit.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: Under his theme, the LDF calls for public realm improvements and programmes to support improvement and activation of vacant spaces or gaps sites in town centres. These, by their design, may have a positive effect on the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Thriving and Vibrant South-Central - Investment in Town Centres Theme does not seek to change or amend the policies contained in the adopted City Development Plan. Indeed, the spatial strategy outlined supports and further develops a number of Plan policies, particularly Policies CDP4 – Network of Centres and CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity/flora/fauna, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, and Landscape – For these there are potentially positive impacts in terms of environmental improvements to centres through public realm enhancements or greening projects in underused/vacant spaces.

										<p>Further, priorities and actions in support of local arts and culture, local enterprise, and partnership working, may, through future projects, generate interactions with the population and human health, material assets, and cultural heritage topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>These could help to create richer plant and habitats systems, assist with runoff, and help improve the microclimate and overall landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage - There are potentially positive effects for these through town centre action plans that would help improve the sustainability, attractiveness, suitability, and economic vitality of these centres. Local centres that support the needs of local communities may help boost the quality of life for all individuals within a community. Similarly, better performing centres that promote the local brand, culture and enterprise, may help improve material assets and the overall built environment, and safeguard the cultural heritage. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Thriving and Vibrant South-Central - <i>Unlocking development potential</i></p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to realising the opportunities presented by the legacy vacant and derelict sites or under-utilised industrial and business land in the district, and promote development that raises the area's profile, brings people and jobs to the area, and adds to its vitality and environmental quality.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The CDP sets out planning policy in support of economic development and growth - see Policy CDP 3: Economic Development. Supplementary Guidance SG3, which has been subject to SEA Screening, provides more detail in support of Policy CDP3.</p> <p>The Theme: A Thriving and Vibrant South-Central - Unlocking development potential,</p>

										<p>environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's promotion of a green economy, better integration with surrounding areas, better accessibility, and improvements to the environmental quality of the built environment of Economic Development Areas (EDAs) and other vacant, derelict or underused sites, may, through its influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The theme's support for employment generating activities (existing and potential additional uses) and development that serves local communities, may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health and material assets topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>does not change or amend policies contained in the adopted City Development Plan (CDP).</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity/flora/fauna, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, and Landscape - There are potentially positive impacts in terms of environmental improvements to vacant, derelict, and contaminated, sites in the area, including those within the EDAs, through remediation, redevelopment, as well as promotion of green businesses. • Population and human health, Material assets - There are potentially positive effects for population and human health and material assets through potential environmental improvements, better accessibility, and better local employment opportunities emerging from future projects. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - <i>Density and diversity</i>	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to delivering the right balance of density and diversity of housing in the district, in line with the principles of the 20-minute neighbourhood, to enable</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p>

										<p>inclusiveness and viability of services and ensure overall sustainability and equity in access.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme’s support for inclusiveness in housing, calling for housing provision to cater to diverse needs, and delivering the 20-minute neighbourhood may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health and material assets topic areas.</p> <p>The theme’s promotion of housing that meets sustainability parameters, promotes accessibility through active travel, and contributes to enhancing the blue-green network in the area may, through its influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project’s direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The Theme: A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - Density and diversity, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, and CDP 10 - Meeting Housing Needs, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health, Material assets – Enhancement of housing density and diversity in the area and delivering on the 20-minute neighbourhood principles would likely create positive impacts for human health and well-being by reducing car travel and making the area more accessible, affordable, and inclusive. It would also create likely positive impacts on material assets and offer a boost to the local economy and businesses. • Biodiversity, Water, Air, Climatic factors, Landscape - Housing that meets sustainability parameters and contributes to enhancing the local blue-green network is likely to have a positive impact on local biodiversity, landscape, and air and water quality, while also delivering on climate mitigation and resilience building goals. <p>The significance of an individual project’s impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where</p>

												<p>details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - Sustainable access to amenities</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to ensuring communities in South Central District have easy access to affordable and quality amenities and services, in line with the principles of sustainable 20-minute neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's support for accessibility of services and delivering the 20-minute neighbourhood may, through future projects, generate positive interactions with the population and human health, material assets and the climatic factors topic areas.</p> <p>The theme's call for creation of accessible green spaces, community facilities, etc. as part of the 20-minute neighbourhood contributes to enhancing both social cohesion between communities as well as the blue-green network in the area and may, through its influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/fauna, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, and landscape topic areas.</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - Sustainable access to amenities, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, and CDP 6 - Green Belt and Green Network, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage - Better serving town centres that meet the needs of the local communities, and location of services and amenities within a walking/cycling distance, delivering on the 20-minute neighbourhood principles, would likely create positive impacts for human health and well-being by reducing car travel and making services more accessible and inclusive. It would also create likely positive impacts on the cultural heritage and material assets and offer a further boost to the local economy. Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic factors, Landscape - Provision of

											<p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>amenities such as high quality green spaces, recreation spaces and community spaces within neighbourhoods would also contribute to enhancing population health and well-being and contribute to the local blue-green network while also likely having a positive impact on local biodiversity, landscape, air and water quality, and climatic factors, delivering on climate mitigation and resilience building goals.</p> <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - <i>Place quality and design</i></p>	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to delivering a well-designed and quality built environment that improves liveability and sustainability of the area.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's support for development of vacant and derelict sites, safeguarding of local heritage, mitigating the impact of the motorway on neighbourhoods, and</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - Place quality and design, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP 9 - Historic Environment, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p>

									<p>promotion of a walkable scale and design of development may, through future projects and their impact on the built and natural environment, generate positive interactions with the population and human health, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>Further, promotion of sustainability, safety, adaptability, and quality of placemaking, may also, through influence on the design of future projects, generate positive interactions with the biodiversity/flora/ fauna, population and human health, water, air, climatic factors, and landscape topic areas.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity, Population and human health, Air, Water, Landscape - A physical environment that is designed to improve walkability and promote safety and quality of place, would likely create positive impacts for human health and well-being by making places and services more desirable, accessible and inclusive, improve the local environment by enhancing the biodiversity and landscape and reducing car use, creating a further positive impact on air quality, local environment, and climate factors.• Climatic factors, Material Assets - Measures such as redensification of areas and development of vacant and derelict land and buildings would help stitch the urban fabric, reduce severance, and improve accessibility, and would therefore likely have a positive impact on sustainability and climatic factors, material assets and the overall environment.• Cultural heritage - Safeguarding and re-use of historical assets and improving their setting through public realm improvements would help preserve and celebrate the cultural and built heritage of the area. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
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<p>A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - <i>Community focus</i></p>	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at enabling community partnerships and supporting efforts to empower local communities to engage with the planning process and be a key partner in the sustainable regeneration of the area. This is key to ensure that the transition to net zero is fair and inclusive.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's call for collaborative working with local communities and stakeholders in delivering the action programme of the LDF, supporting projects led by local groups, and promoting partnership working and participation in planning, may, in the long term and through future projects, generate positive impacts on the quality of the built environment and local assets, the health and well-being of communities and the cultural heritage, among others.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Sustainable and Liveable South-Central - Community focus, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle which has been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health, material assets - Community partnerships are key to successful place planning and are at the heart of the collaborative planning efforts as part of Scottish Government's Place Principle. Partnership working enables better outcomes for everyone and increases opportunities for people and communities to shape their own lives, thus helping improve not only the built environment but also the health and well-being of the population. • Climatic factors - Community engagement and stewardship are likewise key to the development and delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods, since specific needs of individual communities are best known to the people that are a part of it. Thus, local engagement can foster sustainability in the built environment and have a positive impact on the environment
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											<p>through climate change mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage - Supporting community partnerships in developing and delivering projects can help build local capacity, empower communities, and, in specific cases where communities take stewardship of local assets, help preserve and promote the cultural heritage of places. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
A Connected South-Central - <i>Connected places</i>	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to improving the connectivity both within and across the area to deliver on the 20-minute neighbourhoods principle. One of the key issues across the South Central area of Glasgow is the severance caused by city infrastructure and vacant and derelict sites. This severance undermines accessibility to services and amenities across neighbourhoods despite proximity, and reduces the efficiency of the urban system.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Connected South-Central - Connected places, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Air, Climatic factors - Better connectivity via walking/cycling/public transport is key to the development and

										<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>The theme calls for better integration of neighbourhoods and activities in the area and beyond, and overcoming any barriers through sensitive and inclusive pedestrian oriented design. This may, in the long term and through future projects, generate positive impacts on the health and well-being of communities as well as on the physical environment.</p> <p>Better connectivity across neighbourhoods via walking and use of public transport may also promote sustainable development and deliver positive impacts on the local environment, biodiversity, and climate.</p> <p>Better accessibility of local services and amenities may generate positive impacts on population health and well-being, the local economy, and material assets, and help promote the area’s cultural heritage as well.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project’s direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. Measures towards this would help reduce car travel and emissions, foster sustainability in the built environment and have positive impacts on the local biodiversity, air quality and climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and human health, Material assets, Cultural heritage – Better accessibility to services and amenities through improved walking/ cycling/ public transport connections would likely create positive impacts for health and well-being of local communities, make services more viable, help support the local economy, and promote the local heritage. <p>The significance of an individual project’s impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Connected South-Central - An active travel network</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to enhancing and expanding the active travel network within the district to deliver on the 20-minute neighbourhoods principles and ensure that all local travel demand can be met via sustainable and green modes.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Connected South-Central - An active travel network, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and</p>

										<p>environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's promotion of sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling may, through future projects, generate positive impacts on the health and well-being of communities by encouraging people to walk and cycle more. Promotion of sustainable transport and subsequent reduction of motorised travel through future projects is likely to have a positive impact on the local environment and air quality as well, while also helping to deliver on the climate goals of the city.</p> <p>Historic Environment Scotland also recognises the potential positive effects of active travel networks on our built and cultural heritage and assets, especially when utilising existing historic environment infrastructure.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air, Climatic factors - Better active travel connections are key to the delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods. They can help promote walking and cycling and reduce car miles, thus fostering sustainability in the built environment and delivering positive impacts on the air quality and climate. • Population and human health - Better walking and cycling infrastructure would also encourage and allow people to be more active and help promote better health and well-being in the community. • Material assets, Cultural heritage - Improved accessibility to services and amenities for local communities through active travel connections would likely make services more viable, help support the local economy and promote the local heritage. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
A Connected South-Central - <i>Low traffic neighbourhoods</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to adapting our neighbourhoods for communities and</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p>

										<p>active travel, reducing through traffic, and ensuring more people feel safe and encouraged to socialise, walk and cycle within neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>This theme looks at addressing a key issue within South Central Glasgow, which is the heavy automobile through traffic weaving through residential areas and creating congestion. Through low traffic neighbourhoods, the LDF looks at re-orienting neighbourhoods towards communities, prioritising space within neighbourhoods for residents to play, interact, walk, and cycle in a safe and pleasant environment.</p> <p>The theme's call for prioritising space within neighbourhoods for green infrastructure, play, walking, and cycling, may, through future projects, generate positive impacts across all environment topic areas, including the local biodiversity, health and well-being of communities, quality of soil, water and air, climate, assets, local heritage and landscape.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project's direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The Theme: A Connected South-Central - Low traffic neighbourhoods, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle and CDP11 – Sustainable Transport which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment:</p> <p>In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air, Climatic factors - Better active travel connections and reduced vehicular traffic through neighbourhoods would help foster sustainability in the built environment and deliver positive impacts on the air quality and climate. • Population and human health – Safer and better accommodation for walking, cycling, play, and socialising within neighbourhoods would encourage and allow people to be more engaged and active and promote better health and well-being in the community. • Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Landscape - Reallocating space within neighbourhoods away from cars and more towards green infrastructure, community spaces and active travel would improve the local environment quality and biodiversity, and also help contribute to the health and well-being of local communities. <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be</p>
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												assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.
A Green and Resilient South-Central - <i>Low carbon growth</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to ensuring future development in South Central Glasgow is community-oriented, carbon conscious and contributes to reducing the carbon footprint.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme’s promotion of low carbon growth through facilitating 20-minute neighbourhoods, sustainable transport, and sustainable built form may, through future projects, generate positive impacts across all environment topic areas, including the local biodiversity, health and well-being of communities, quality of soil, water and air, climate, assets, local heritage, and landscape.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project’s direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Green and Resilient South-Central - Low carbon growth, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, Policy CDP6 – Green Belt and Green Network and Policy CDP7 – Natural Environment, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health, Air, Landscape - Interventions that facilitate delivery of 20-minute neighbourhoods would help reduce our carbon footprint, and improve the overall health and well-being of communities and the local environment. • Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage - Adopting low carbon pathways in the transport and building sector such as reducing demand for motorised travel, use of energy efficient technology and renewables, and reusing

												<p>and recycling buildings and building materials, would further improve the local environment, reduce impact on climate, encourage people to be more active, and create more opportunities to improve biodiversity, the landscape and heritage assets.</p> <p>The significance of an individual project's impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Green and Resilient South-Central - <i>Climate adaptation and resilience</i></p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to safeguarding communities within South-Central Glasgow from the impacts of a changing climate through improvements to the built environment. It also looks at measures of building resilience and future proofing communities.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme's focus on measures that promote climate adaptation and build resilience may, through future projects, generate positive impacts across all environment topic areas, including the local biodiversity, health and well-being of</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Green and Resilient South-Central - Climate adaptation and resilience, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, Policy CDP6 – Green Belt and Green Network and Policy CDP7 – Natural Environment, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, Landscape - Nature-based solutions that alleviate local flood risk, such as expansion of the green-blue

										<p>communities, quality of soil, water and air, climate, assets, local heritage, and landscape.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project’s direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>network, development of rain gardens, etc. could have a positive impact on biodiversity as well as the quality of soil, water, air, and overall landscape, while also providing adaptation to climate risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets, Cultural heritage – adaptation measures such as use of nature-based solutions and flood mitigation measures would also help safeguard the built environment and cultural heritage. • Population and human health - Support for community-led interventions such as greening, food growing, etc. could promote community health and well-being while also delivering positive outcomes for the local environment. <p>The significance of an individual project’s impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>
<p>A Green and Resilient South-Central - <i>A high quality blue-green network</i></p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Overview: This theme looks at providing a strategic approach to delivering a multifunctional and high quality blue-green network that is crucial for combating climate change, building resilience, and promoting a healthy and liveable environment.</p> <p>The priorities and actions under this theme will not directly interact with the environmental topic areas. However, they may, through their influence on the design of future projects, generate interactions</p>	<p>The LDF priorities and actions, as guidance statements, will not directly impact upon the environmental topic areas.</p> <p>The Theme: A Green and Resilient South-Central - A high quality blue-green network, does not change or amend the policies contained in the adopted Development Plan. It supports and further develops Plan policies, particularly Policy CDP1 – The Placemaking Principle, Policy CDP6 – Green Belt and Green Network and Policy CDP7 – Natural Environment, which have been subject to full SEA assessment.</p>

										<p>with the various environmental topic areas.</p> <p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: The theme’s focus on development and enhancement of an integrated blue-green network may, through future projects, generate positive impacts across all environment topic areas, including the local biodiversity, health and well-being of communities, quality of soil, water and air, climate, assets, local heritage, and landscape.</p> <p>The range and detail of an individual project’s direct interactions with the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Potential indirect impacts on the environment: In respect of future proposals informed by this theme, future projects could create potentially positive effects across a number of environmental topic areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, Landscape - Any measures that contribute towards the expansion of the green-blue network could have a positive impact on the biodiversity as well as the quality of soil, water, air, and overall landscape, while also providing adaptation to climate risks. • Material assets, Cultural heritage – a high quality blue green network would also help improve the setting and attractiveness of the built environment and safeguard cultural heritage. • Population and human health - Support for community-led interventions such as greening, food growing, etc. could promote community health and well-being while also delivering positive outcomes for the local environment. <p>The significance of an individual project’s impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate, where details such as characteristic of development, location of development and types and characteristics of the potential impact are better defined.</p>

STEP 4 – STATEMENT OF THE FINDINGS OF THE SCREENING

Summary of interactions with the environment and statement of the findings of the Screening:

(Including an outline of the likely significance of any interactions, positive or negative, and explanation of conclusion of the screening exercise.)

The final draft South Central LDF's Spatial Design Strategy section (LDF final draft, pages 22-77) sets out general priorities and actions to inform future proposals as appropriate, in line with the Glasgow City Development Plan and within the context of CDP2 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy. The LDF's Spatial Design Strategy has been assessed for its potential environmental interactions and impacts at Step 3 of this screening report.

The findings of the Step 3 assessment can be summarised as follows:

The LDF guidance document

- The LDF spatial strategy provides the local context and priorities for the South Central area of Glasgow in line with the City Development Plan's policy aims and objectives, and as such does not establish any new policies, and does not support any potential future development proposals contrary to the policies of the adopted Development Plan.
- The LDF spatial strategy, will not directly interact with or impact upon the environmental topic areas.
- The LDF spatial strategy, and the contents of the document more generally, are unlikely to generate significant environmental effects. As a result, the LDF does not require further SEA assessment.

Future Proposals

- The LDF spatial strategy may, through its influence on the design of future proposals, indirectly create interactions and impacts across several of the environmental topic areas.
- The extent and significance of an individual project's direct interactions and impacts upon the environment can be assessed when a detailed proposal emerges at the planning stage, as appropriate.

When completed send to: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk or to the SEA Gateway, Scottish Government, Area 2H (South), Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ.

