



Glasgow City Council

**Environment and Liveable Neighbourhoods
City Policy Committee**

**Report by George Gillespie, Executive Director of
Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability**

Contact: Mandy MacDonald

Item 3

6th October 2026

DECLUTTERING THE STREETScape

Purpose of Report:

To respond to the Council Motion of 25th June 2026, and to update members on related items and matters, and work undertaken to date.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Committee:

- (i) Consider the contents of this report.
- (ii) Note the project scoping and related activities undertaken to date.
- (iii) Note that further updates will be submitted for consideration.

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes ☐ No ☐ consulted: Yes ☐ No ☐

1 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

- 1.1 Members will recall that a [Council Motion](#) was raised and agreed on 25th June 2026 under the title: “Reclaiming Glasgow’s Streets: Public Advertising, Street Clutter and Kiosk Blight”.
- 1.2 The motion highlights that Glasgow is investing heavily in public realm improvements through capital investment projects such as the Avenues Programme and wider neighbourhood regeneration initiatives aimed at improving safety, accessibility and the quality of streetscapes.
- 1.3 Council notes concerns that:
 - Outdoor advertising infrastructure can contribute to street clutter, driver distraction and negative health impacts.
 - Advertising is often concentrated along transport corridors and in more deprived areas, increasing exposure for children and residents who rely heavily on public spaces and public transport.
 - There has been an increase in unauthorised advertising trailers and mobile billboards on roads and footways, creating visual clutter and potential road safety issues.
 - Digital kiosks, old phone boxes, kiosks and ATMs can detract from the quality and accessibility of public spaces, particularly when redundant or poorly maintained.
- 1.4 Council also recognises and acknowledges that:
 - Digital connectivity is important for residents, businesses and communities.
 - The city's Digital Glasgow Strategy is supporting investment in digital infrastructure across Glasgow.
- 1.5 In summary, the motion seeks to balance:
 - The need for modern digital infrastructure and connectivity.
 - The protection and enhancement of Glasgow's public realm.
 - Concerns about visual clutter, inappropriate advertising, road safety, accessibility and the impact of deteriorating street furniture on the city's appearance.
- 1.6 This report is intended to provide an overview and update of related activities being undertaken to support and progress the Council Motion.

2 RESPONSE FRAMEWORK AND WORK PROGRAMME

- 2.1 A range of inter-connected actions has been identified to help achieve the wider outputs and outcomes raised by the Council Motion. These can be summarised as follows:
 - Action 1: Engagement with Infrastructure Owners
 - Action 2: Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
 - Action 3: Public Benefit Assessment
 - Action 4: Council Messaging Through Digital Street Hubs

- Action 5: Removal of Obsolete or Vandalised Infrastructure
- Action 6: Funding Solutions
- Action 7: Phased Decluttering Programme
- Action 8: Advertising Policy
- Action 9: Final Policy and Enforcement Report

2.2 The remainder of this report outlines relevant information for each identified action with activity updates on work undertaken to date.

3 ACTION 1: ENGAGEMENT WITH INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS

3.1 Objective

3.1.1 Engage with telecommunications companies and other utility/infrastructure owners to understand the scale of redundant, poorly maintained or problematic assets.

3.2 Activity Scope

3.2.1 Policies and maintenance standards adopted by utility companies have been reviewed. Engagement with utility providers will be an ongoing element of this work, with regular meetings being established to discuss identified issues, share findings, review maintenance responsibilities and explore opportunities for coordinated improvements to the streetscape and wider public realm.

3.3 Expected Output

3.3.1 To identify the methodology and procedures used by utility companies when dealing with redundant / problematic assets, and to establish regular dialogue with the utility providers over and above the statutory requirements.

3.4 Current Update

3.4.1 Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) advised that redundant above-ground assets are removed through planned programmes of work, prioritised according to operational, safety and network requirements, while disconnected underground assets may remain in situ unless removal is specifically requested.

3.4.2 Members of the public can report concerns about electrical apparatus via the national helpline (105) for urgent issues or SPEN's customer contact channels for non-urgent matters.

3.4.3 Following asset removal, reinstatement works are undertaken in accordance with statutory road works standards, restoring sites to their previous condition.

3.4.4 SPEN confirmed that all works are undertaken in accordance with the relevant Codes of Practice and are subject to inspection by both SPEN and the local authority in line with statutory requirements. Contractors are required to

maintain appropriate site housekeeping standards and complete final condition surveys on completion of works.

- 3.4.5 Openreach advised that, while it does not operate a specific programme for identifying and removing redundant network assets, Glasgow City Council and members of the public can request network checks where apparatus is believed to be redundant or no longer required, although such investigations are generally chargeable.
- 3.4.6 Concerns relating to potentially unsafe or damaged apparatus can also be reported and are prioritised for investigation through the appropriate operational procedures. Openreach noted that this information does not extend to phone boxes or other BT-specific infrastructure, which are managed by the relevant service provider.
- 3.4.7 Scottish Water is responsible for operating and maintaining over 29,000 miles of water pipes and over 31,000 miles of sewer pipes. All of this pipework is underground and requires access points for maintenance. There is a comprehensive [factsheet](#) available which outlines the steps to report an issue with any of these access points. Following any work Scottish Water aims to complete any straightforward reinstatement within 2 working days; where additional factors such as specialist materials required and proximity to other assets are involved, the time taken for reinstatement can be longer.
- 3.4.8 SGN does not operate the small street cabinets typically associated with the de-cluttering issues being examined. Nevertheless, SGN noted that redundant surface apparatus is normally removed as part of replacement works where practicable. Where apparatus remains in situ, this is typically due to safety requirements, traffic management constraints, or accessibility issues. SGN highlighted that members of the public can report concerns directly to the company or via the relevant Local Authority, which can raise issues through the Scottish Road Works Register. Responsibility for reinstatement generally rests with the party undertaking the works unless alternative arrangements have been agreed.
- 3.4.9 SGN also emphasised that all works must comply with statutory requirements and are subject to inspection by SGN, Local Authorities, and oversight from the Scottish Road Works Commissioner. Overall, SGN considers that while there are some comparable asset management and compliance principles, this report is not directly relevant to its activities.
- 3.4.10 As part of ongoing dialogue a bi-annual session will be set up with all utility providers to share upcoming and planned activity. The rationale for undertaking this activity is about long-term working plans and how this can be linked into current and future investment programmes, like the NRS Roads Infrastructure Investment Programme. Glasgow City Region are currently investigating the potential of reviving the Regional Infrastructure Forum, and any activity will link into this.

4 ACTION 2: SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS (SLAs)

4.1 Objective

- 4.1.1 Develop and enhance maintenance standards and response arrangements for repairs, cleansing and graffiti removal. This will be progressed in line with the risk-based approach to management repairs and available funding.

4.2 Activity Scope

- 4.2.1 Discussion required with operational service areas on whether formal SLAs can be established or enhanced and how delivery constraints can be mitigated.
- 4.2.2 Liaison with Glasgow BID regarding graffiti management on buildings and structures.

4.3 Expected Output

- 4.3.1 Agreed enhanced, deliverable, maintenance expectations for infrastructure owners and operators.

4.4 Current Update

- 4.4.1 The Council is responsible for delivering a range of statutory and core public services that support the safety, operation and maintenance of the public realm. These services include street cleansing, waste management, road and footway maintenance, street lighting and community safety functions. The Council is expected to maintain these services at an appropriate baseline standard across the city.
- 4.4.2 Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are intended to complement, rather than replace, the Council's statutory responsibilities. Their role is to deliver additional services, enhancements or initiatives that improve the quality, attractiveness and vitality of an area beyond the baseline level of provision.
- 4.4.3 Within the public realm, BID investment is often focused on enhancing the overall look and feel of an area. This may include rapid response to environmental issues, enhanced public safety initiatives, public realm improvements, place-branding activity, or other measures intended to improve amenity, visitor experience and business confidence. Such interventions should provide a demonstrable benefit beyond the baseline services already delivered by the Council.
- 4.4.4 Where a BID proposes to support or enhance services that are also provided by Glasgow City Council, the respective roles and responsibilities of each party should be clearly defined through a Service Level Agreement (SLA). The SLA should establish:
- The baseline level of service to be delivered by the Council.
 - The additional services or enhancements to be funded by the BID.
 - Service standards and performance measures.

- Reporting and monitoring arrangements.
- Funding responsibilities.
- Escalation and review procedures.

4.4.5 This approach helps ensure that BID investment delivers genuine additionality, avoids duplication of effort, and provides transparency for levy payers, residents and other stakeholders. BIDs should enhance, not substitute for, statutory service provision.

4.4.6 Following a successful pilot, Let's Go Glasgow Business Improvement District (BID) are currently tendering for a longer-term Clean Team resource. The service being offered provides additionality to the services already being delivered by the Council within the official BID zone this includes fly tipping in lanes, graffiti on private buildings, and removal of stickers. The BID has also commissioned a baseline audit which was carried out by Keep Scotland Beautiful which will be repeated to monitor progress.

4.4.7 Officers will seek to engage Statutory Undertakers to discuss opportunities to enhance maintenance obligations over and above the legislative minimum requirements.

5 ACTION 3: PUBLIC BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Objective

5.1.1 Ensure that any proposed infrastructure repair or upgrade demonstrates a clear public benefit, balancing anticipated outcomes, temporary impacts and long-term strategic objectives, with no adverse effect on e.g., road safety, accessibility or local amenity.

5.2 Activity Scope

5.2.1 Review existing assessment protocols and procedures to understand any proposed changes and embed into design and operational processes.

5.3 Expected Output

5.3.1 Enhanced design and operational procedures.

5.4 Current Update

5.4.1 Glasgow City Council already applies a range of established asset management and investment processes which ensure that infrastructure improvements and repairs are prioritised on the basis of need, condition, risk and wider public benefit. These processes support the delivery of broader strategic objectives including road safety, accessibility, active travel, network resilience, sustainability and the protection of vulnerable road users.

5.4.2 A key example is the Council's current £119 million [Roads Infrastructure Investment Programme](#), which is focused on delivering safer journeys, more

reliable transport networks, improved infrastructure resilience, reduced flooding risk, support for public transport and active travel, and improved energy efficiency through street lighting upgrades. The principles underpinning these investment programmes provide an established framework for assessing the public benefit of infrastructure interventions and will inform the development of this workstream.

- 5.4.3 This [approach](#) is consistent with recognised asset management principles and Scottish Collaboration of Transport Specialists (SCOTS) best practice for prioritising investment across road networks.

6 ACTION 4: COUNCIL MESSAGING VIA DIGITAL PLATFORMS

6.1 Objective

Maximise use of digital street hubs and screens to communicate Council priorities and campaigns.

6.2 Activity Scope

- 6.2.1 Use of the People Make Glasgow brand and existing digital assets to support consistent civic messaging, including:
- People Make Glasgow brand messaging across available digital platforms.
 - Promotional activity through digital screens, hoardings and placemaking assets.
 - Use of digital street hubs, where available, to communicate Council priorities and campaigns.
 - Climate Plan and Climate Week messaging delivered through digital signage.

6.3 Expected Output

- 6.3.1 Greater use of existing digital infrastructure for civic communications and city branding.

6.4 Current Update

- 6.4.1 The People Make Glasgow brand will provide a unifying framework for city communications, ensuring that messaging across all channels is consistent, recognisable and aligned to a shared city narrative. Through the coordinated use of digital screens, hoardings, campaign activity and placemaking opportunities, the brand will strengthen Glasgow's identity, support the promotion of Council priorities and enhance the city's profile among residents, businesses and visitors.
- 6.4.2 Work is ongoing to develop an agreed approach for the People Make Glasgow brand to utilise available advertising and communications assets, both external and internal, including those provided through the Dressing the City, Bus Shelter Advertising and Wayfinding contracts. This will ensure opportunities for

city messaging are managed consistently and effectively across all available channels.

- 6.4.3 In support of the Council's Climate Plan objectives, work is being progressed to consider how sustainable advertising principles can be incorporated into city-wide advertising and communications activity. This will include engagement with Marketing colleagues to identify practical measures, governance requirements and future actions, with lead officer responsibility to be confirmed.

7 ACTION 5: REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE / VANDALISED INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Objective

- 7.1.1 Identify and remove redundant or vandalised infrastructure.

7.2 Activity Scope

- 7.2.1 Key areas of activity include:
- BT infrastructure removal
 - Public WC removal

7.3 Expected Output

- 7.3.1 Physical reduction of unused and deteriorating street furniture.

7.4 Current Update

- 7.4.1 Redundant public phone boxes cause environmental blight, street clutter, anti-social behaviour issues, maintenance costs, and obstacles to regeneration projects. Public use has collapsed, with calls down 99.5% since 2002, yet many boxes remain primarily due to advertising revenue.
- 7.4.2 However, removal can be difficult because BT and other operators have legal protections, and Ofcom rules can restrict removal. When assessing planning permission or advertisement consent applications for phone boxes and panels, GCC Planning considers street clutter, pedestrian obstruction, and existing infrastructure.
- 7.4.3 Local authorities across the UK face the same challenges – which are well understood and highlighted by e.g. [Create Streets 'Box Blight' report](#).
- 7.4.4 Site inspections undertaken by GCC officers within the city centre found many units suffering from graffiti, vandalism, damage and poor maintenance. A priority list of the worst-affected locations, mapping exercise, and assessment of removal feasibility/costs were carried out prior to engagement with service providers.
- 7.4.5 Most recently, activity intensified in the lead-in to CWG2026. With support from BT and its works contractor, several priority units have been removed from the city centre, improving both appearance and accessibility. Engagement with

operators is continuing to support the removal of further units. Locations of removed units are shown in **Appendix A**.

- 7.4.6 The redundant toilet block at the corner of St Vincent Place and Buchanan Street has now also been removed. Again, this activity is expected to contribute positively to the appearance and accessibility of the surrounding area with commensurate benefits to local businesses, residents, tourists and visitors.
- 7.4.7 To ensure this benefit is realised, further discussion between City Centre Regeneration, Road colleagues and the Let's Go Glasgow BID are taking place to identify additional small-scale improvements to St Vincent Place.

8 ACTION 6: FUNDING SOLUTIONS

8.1 Objective

- 8.1.1 Identify resourcing and funding opportunities to support removal of redundant infrastructure and wider decluttering initiatives that fall out with the scope of funded infrastructure improvement projects and the risk-based approach to defect repairs.

8.2 Activity Scope

- 8.2.1 Key areas of activity include:
- Exploration of available funding sources.
 - Consideration of whether additional resources are required.
 - Discussion of enforcement capacity and possible support from BID organisations.

8.3 Expected Output

- 8.3.1 Funding and resource strategy to support future dedicated decluttering activity.

8.4 Current Update

- 8.4.1 Ongoing investment and repair projects, seek to remove street clutter. Resources are available to address issues that fall within the footprint of existing planned works.
- 8.4.2 Officers will explore potential funding opportunities and assess the scale of resources required to support a future city-wide decluttering programme. This work will help identify funding requirements, delivery priorities and potential resource gaps, and will inform any future capital funding bids required to scope and deliver works in areas that fall out with currently funded projects.

9 ACTION 7: PHASED DECLUTTERING PROGRAMME

9.1 Objective

- 9.1.1 Develop a structured approach to removing unnecessary street clutter, initially concentrating on phone boxes, kiosks and similar street furniture.

9.2 Activity Scope

- 9.2.1 Definition of Street Clutter – collective term used to describe any object, structure, item of street furniture, temporary installation, or other feature within the public road, footway, verge, pedestrian area, or public realm that is not essential, and no longer serves a necessary operational, legal, statutory or safety function, unnecessarily duplicates existing infrastructure, adversely affects the appearance or usability of the streetscape, or has been installed without appropriate authorisation.

- 9.2.2 Street clutter may include, but is not limited to:

- Redundant traffic signs and sign poles.
- Redundant guardrails, pedestrian barriers, unused or duplicated bollards.
- Temporary traffic management equipment left in place beyond its required period.
- Removal of temporary construction infrastructure after works complete.
- Better management of construction sites.
- Unnecessary posts, poles and mounting structures.
- Unauthorised advertising boards (A-boards), signage and advertising associated with cafés.
- Street cafés and associated furniture, barriers, planters and structures operating outside approved licence conditions or occupying public footways without permission.
- Unauthorised power supplies/cablings across adopted footways and roads.
- Redundant utility apparatus cabinets, marker posts or associated infrastructure.
- Unauthorised private items placed within the public road or footway.
- Obsolete wayfinding, information signs or street furniture.
- Excessive street furniture that could reasonably be rationalised or consolidated.

9.3 Expected Output

- 9.3.1 A broader city-wide approach for reducing visual clutter and improving the quality of the public realm.

9.4 Current Update

- 9.4.1 Following a site visit with officers from City Centre Regeneration and Roads, and subsequent discussion, it is considered that the greatest opportunities to improve the appearance, accessibility and management of the city centre public realm are likely to arise from:

- **Road and traffic-related street furniture:** reviewing opportunities to reduce the number of poles, cabinets and other items of street infrastructure where operationally feasible.
- **A-boards and external advertising:** addressing the proliferation of advertising boards located beyond the permitted footprint of individual premises.
- **Street café compliance:** ensuring seating, tables and associated infrastructure remain within approved licence boundaries.
- **Street café furniture storage:** ensuring furniture is removed from the public realm when not in use and outside authorised operating hours, in accordance with licence conditions, thereby supporting accessibility, street cleansing, maintenance activities and the overall quality of the public realm. GCC's street café agreement requires furniture to be removed when the area is not in use and by specified closing times.

9.4.2 Due to the Legal and Health & Safety requirements associated with lighting, parking and traffic signals infrastructure there is limited prospect to remove what may be described as “clutter”. However, by taking a co-ordinated approach at looking at key streetscapes and sites, redundant or duplicate infrastructure may be identified for removal through consolidation, relocation, or use of alternative approved mounting locations where appropriate.

9.4.3 As capital investment programmes are being planned, designed and delivered, opportunities to review and assess the use of road / traffic related street furniture needs to become part of the process / business as usual.

9.4.4 Street Cafes – A key issue identified in the city centre, west end and south side of the city has been the expansion and area creep of street cafes and associated infrastructure. A pilot project looking to address the common issues has been initiated in the Finnieston area of the city.

9.4.5 The Finnieston pilot was established in response to ongoing concerns from Elected Members, Community Councils and local residents regarding obstructions within the public realm, including street cafés operating beyond their approved footprints, unauthorised advertising boards, retail cages, commercial waste storage and abandoned traffic management equipment. The pilot adopted a coordinated multi-service approach involving Roads, Neighbourhood Liaison, Licensing Standards, Street Cleansing, Parks and Commercial Waste teams, with joint inspections and compliance visits undertaken to identify and address issues affecting pedestrian accessibility and the safe operation of public footways.

9.4.6 The work confirmed that many of the issues were recurring rather than isolated incidents and highlighted the cumulative impact that street clutter can have on those with mobility impairments, people with prams and the wider pedestrian environment.

9.4.7 A key element of the pilot focused on compliance with Section 59 permits for street cafés. Inspections identified instances where tables, chairs and associated furniture extended beyond approved operating areas, reducing

available footway width and creating avoidable obstructions. The pilot reinforced the importance of ensuring that approved plans are readily available for inspection and that permit boundaries can be clearly and quickly verified on site by enforcement officers.

9.4.8 Consideration has therefore been given to measures that would improve permit visibility, including requirements for operators to display permit documentation and, where appropriate, physically identify approved operating areas. Such measures would support efficient compliance checks, improve consistency of enforcement and provide greater assurance that outdoor seating areas continue to support a vibrant street environment while protecting pedestrian accessibility and maintaining the integrity of the street café permitting regime. The findings also demonstrated the need for a clearer enforcement and escalation framework where persistent non-compliance occurs.

9.4.9 Officers will review outputs from Finnieston Pilot and consider developing a business case to extend the pilot to other areas of the City.

10 ACTION 8: ETHICAL ADVERTISING POLICY

10.1 Objective

10.1.1 Explore how advertising impacts can be addressed through Council policies and consider development of an Ethical Advertising Policy.

10.2 Activity Scope

10.2.1 Initial key findings identified include:

- Planning legislation restricts the Council's ability to regulate advertising content through the planning system.
- The City Development Plan 2 is not legislation and cannot introduce advertising content controls.
- Any control of the content of adverts would have to be through a corporate policy primarily implemented through the Council's contracts.

10.2.2 Potential learning from:

- City of Edinburgh ethical advertising policy
- Transport for London restrictions
- Bristol City Council advertising restrictions
- Potential Areas for Restriction

10.2.3 Examples from other authorities include:

- Fossil fuel companies
- Airlines and airports
- High-emission vehicles
- Cruise operators
- Arms manufacturers
- High Fat, Salt and Sugar (HFSS) products
- Gambling

- Alcohol
- Payday loans

10.2.4 Governance considerations and suggested involvement from:

- Procurement
- Legal Services
- Communications
- Asset Management

10.3 Expected Output

10.3.1 Options paper on an ethical advertising framework for Glasgow.

10.4 Current Update

10.4.1 GCC Corporate and Legal Services are undertaking a review of this proposal, including consideration of best practice from elsewhere in the UK. The outcome of this work will be presented in a future report to committee.

10.4.2 The council's current Wayfinding & Advertising contract, and the developing Dressing the City (DTC) procurement exercise, both stipulate some conditions on advertising content. Any proposed limitations should be assessed and balanced against the council's intention to generate income from commercial contracts of this nature. However, the current wording of the draft DTC Scope of Requirements (as noted under 'General Restrictions') is as follows:

For the duration of the contract, the Concessionaire shall not display or cause to display any advertising under this Agreement which contravenes UK legislation, such as the Advertising Standards Authority's relevant Code of Practice: <https://www.asa.org.uk/codes-and-rulings/advertising-codes.html>

All advertising must also comply with:

- *The Committee for Advertising Code of Practice*
- *The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008*
- *All other Legislation, codes of practice and case law regarding advertising or content of advertisement not expressly mentioned in this contract.*

No advertisement may be placed which could be reasonably likely to:

- *Damage the goodwill or reputation of the council or any associated partners or stakeholders.*
- *Bring the council or any associated partners or stakeholders into disrepute.*
- *Negatively impact perceptions of the city of Glasgow or its residents.*
- *Contain any content which could be deemed or construed as controversial or contentious.*

In the case of any non-compliance, the council reserves the right to request immediate cancellation of the booking or the immediate removal of the Advertisement at no cost or liability to the council.

Similarly, it should be noted that advertising which promotes event activity will be restricted to those events taking place within the council's Local Authority boundary – unless otherwise agreed with the council.

11 ACTION 9: FINAL POLICY & ENFORCEMENT REPORT

11.1 Objective

11.1.1 Further reporting to Committee should include:

- Progress update on all actions
- Options to strengthen outdoor advertising policy
- Enforcement opportunities e.g.
 - Street cafes (as noted above)
 - Redundant traffic management apparatus
 - Commercial waste
- Examples of UK local authority approaches
- Potential use of byelaws under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973
- Consideration of powers needed for a wider decluttering programme

11.1.2 The Avenues Programme confirms it will continue to identify opportunities to declutter the city centre as streets are redesigned and enhanced.

11.2 Expected Output

11.2.1 Final Report to address key objectives previously noted towards achieving Council Motion goals and ambitions. Delivery timescales to be agreed.

12 SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC THEMES

12.1 The actions identified as above broadly group into four strategic workstreams:

1. Infrastructure Management
 - Utility engagement
 - Maintenance standards
 - Removal of obsolete assets
2. Public Realm Decluttering
 - Phone boxes
 - Street furniture
 - Signage
 - Construction remnants
 - Street café management
3. Advertising and Communications
 - Digital Street hubs

- o Ethical advertising policy
- o Council messaging

4. Governance, Funding and Enforcement

- o Funding mechanisms
- o Byelaws
- o Policy review
- o Enforcement powers
- o Future reporting arrangements

13 CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS

- 13.1 The work undertaken to date has confirmed that the issues identified within the Council Motion are complex and involve a wide range of stakeholders, infrastructure owners and regulatory frameworks. However, opportunities have been identified to improve the quality, accessibility and appearance of Glasgow's streets through a coordinated programme of engagement, asset management, decluttering activity, communications, policy development and enforcement.
- 13.2 Officers will continue to progress the actions outlined within this report and will bring forward further updates and recommendations as work develops.

14 POLICY AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Resource Implications:

<i>Financial:</i>	There are no direct financial implications arising from this report at this stage. Existing activities are being progressed within approved budgets and existing staff resources. Any future proposals requiring additional funding, including potential capital investment associated with a wider city-wide decluttering programme, will be subject to separate consideration and approval through the appropriate governance processes.
<i>Legal:</i>	The report identifies a number of areas where legislative and regulatory frameworks influence the Council's ability to manage advertising infrastructure, telecommunications assets and the public realm. Any future policy, enforcement or governance proposals arising from this workstream will be developed in consultation with Legal Services and brought forward for committee consideration as appropriate.
<i>Personnel:</i>	There are no direct personnel implications arising from this report at this stage. Activities identified within the report are currently being progressed through existing service resources.
<i>Procurement:</i>	There are no direct procurement implications arising from this report. Any future procurement activity associated with public realm improvements, advertising infrastructure or related service provision will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's procurement policies and procedures.

Council Strategic Plan:

Specify which Grand Challenge (s) and Mission (s) the proposal supports. Where appropriate the relevant Commitment can also be listed.

Grand Challenge 2: Increase Opportunity and Prosperity for all our Citizens

Contributes to creating an attractive and welcoming city environment that supports regeneration, business confidence, tourism and investment.

Grand Challenge 3: Fight the Climate Emergency in a Just Transition to a Net Zero Glasgow

The report supports the Council's ambition to create a cleaner, greener and more sustainable city through improved management of the public realm.

Grand Challenge 4: Enable Staff to Deliver Essential Services in a Sustainable, Innovative and Efficient Way for our Communities

The report directly supports the Council's commitment to maintaining clean, safe and accessible streets, improving the quality of public spaces, enhancing partnership working with infrastructure owners and businesses, strengthening governance and enforcement arrangements, and improving how public assets are managed across the city.

Equality and Socio-Economic Impacts:

Does the proposal support the Council's Equality Outcomes 2025-29? Please specify.

Yes. The report supports the creation of a more accessible, inclusive and welcoming public realm. Proposed activity to address street clutter, improve footway accessibility and strengthen management of public spaces has particular benefits for disabled people, older people, wheelchair users, people with mobility impairments and those using prams or pushchairs.

What are the potential equality impacts as a result of this report?

Positive impact. Improvements to accessibility, streetscape quality and public realm management have the potential to benefit all users of Glasgow's streets and public spaces, particularly those who are disproportionately affected by physical obstructions and poor-quality environments.

Please highlight if the policy/proposal will help address socio-economic disadvantage.

Yes. Improvements to the quality, accessibility, safety and attractiveness of the public realm can support wider regeneration objectives, improve access to local services and public transport, and contribute to more attractive environments within communities across the city. The report also recognises concerns

regarding the concentration of advertising infrastructure in more deprived communities.

Climate Impacts:

Does the proposal support any Climate Plan actions? Please specify:

Yes. The report supports wider Climate Plan objectives by promoting high quality, accessible and sustainable streetscapes, supporting active travel environments, considering sustainable advertising principles and encouraging more coordinated management of public infrastructure and assets.

What are the potential climate impacts as a result of this proposal?

Positive impact. The proposals may contribute to improved public realm quality, support active travel ambitions and encourage consideration of sustainable approaches to advertising and infrastructure provision.

Will the proposal contribute to Glasgow's net zero carbon target?

Indirectly. While the report is not principally focused on carbon reduction, aspects of the proposed work programme support the creation of more sustainable and attractive public spaces and align with wider objectives associated with active travel, public realm improvement and sustainable infrastructure management.

Privacy and Data Protection Impacts:

Are there any potential data protection impacts as a result of this report
Y/N

No. There are no identified data protection or privacy implications arising directly from this report.

15 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Committee:

- (i) Consider the contents of this report.
- (ii) Note the project scoping and related activities undertaken to date.
- (iii) Note that further updates will be submitted for consideration.

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PHONE BOX REMOVAL ACTIVITY – OVERVIEW MAP (JULY 2026)

