

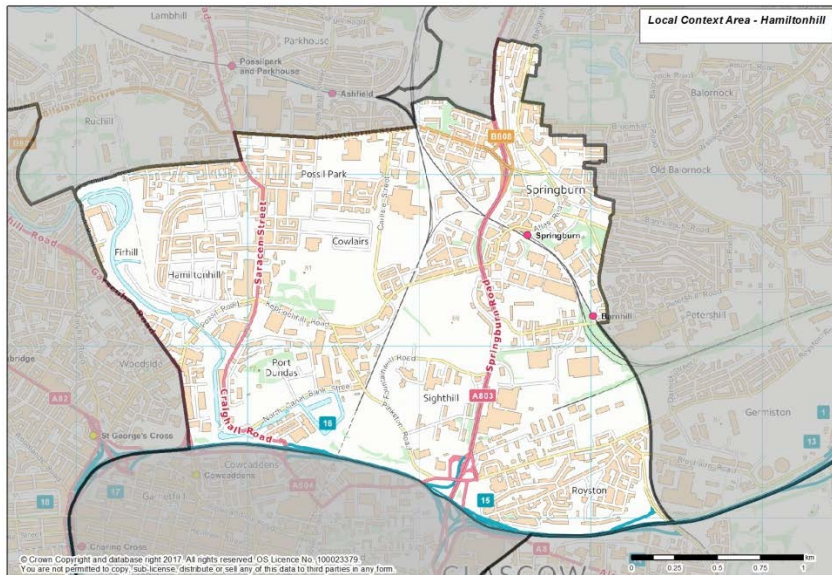
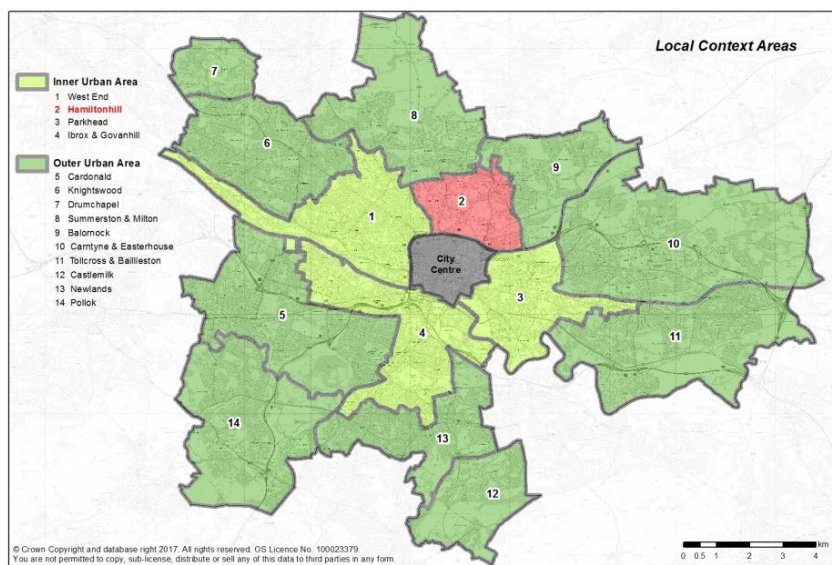
LCA2: HAMILTONHILL, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Hamiltonhill is one of 15 Local Context Analysis (LCA) areas that have been identified to help inform the Council's understanding of open space and green network issues at the local level and inform the development of the Council's Open Space Strategy:

- a City Centre LCA area;
- 4 LCA areas in the higher density "Inner Urban Area"; and
- 10 LCA areas in the lower density "Outer Urban Area".

1.2 The LCA is being undertaken in two stages:

The **Stage 1 LCA** provides an initial analysis of the amount, distribution and quality of open space in this area, together with other important characteristics. It identifies the key matters that the Council thinks should be addressed to improve access to, and the quality of, open space in order to create a better place for people and nature. **Consultation on this LCA is your opportunity to inform the Council of the open space issues that you think are important to your local area.** It is part of a wider engagement on the City's draft Open Space Strategy, which is also being made available for consultation. Comments on either should be made via the [Glasgow Consultation Hub](#). Figure 1 sets out the relationship between the OSS, Stage 1 LCA, the City Development Plan and other documents.

The **Stage 2 LCA** process will build on the Stage 1 analysis and the public response to it. It will draw on work and budgets of services across the council, and of council partners, to ensure a coherent approach to investment and try to ensure new investment delivers on as many of the City's green network and community ambitions as possible. The process is being funded through the

EU Horizon 2020 Connecting Nature project. The Stage 2 LCA process will bring forward a “green network masterplan” for each area and for the City, informed by consideration of **current and future need** for open space in each area.

1.3 The Stage 2 LCA process will clarify the future role of the City’s open spaces. In particular, it is likely to mean:

- A. **the retention of many open spaces for their existing purpose** – it is anticipated that many existing open spaces will continue to be used and managed for their existing purpose – eg as public park, football pitch or natural/semi-natural greenspace.
- B. **the creation of new open spaces** – eg where necessary to meet gaps in accessibility to good quality, multifunctional open space of that serves the community or to meet demand for growing spaces;
- C. **the use of some open spaces for a different open space purpose** – some open spaces may require to be used differently to meet current and future needs – eg where a former playing pitch is no longer required for outdoor sport but is well-located to meet demand for growing space; and
- D. **the use of some open spaces for a non-open space purpose** – where Stage 2 LCAs have identified spaces that will not have a role in meeting current or future need, then there is an opportunity to release them for development, with the potential to free-up resources for investment in the City’s other open spaces.

1.4 This LCA analyses the current extent and quality of the open space and green network in Hamiltonhill in the context of the draft Open Space Strategy’s 3 key themes of A Liveable Glasgow, A Healthy Glasgow and A Resilient Glasgow:

Glasgow’s Vision for Open Space:

By 2050, there will be network of good quality, well-distributed, multi-functional open spaces, and connecting infrastructure, that contributes positively to :

- *Outcome 1:* the City’s **LIVEABILITY**, increasing its attractiveness as a place in which to live, work, study and invest;
- *Outcome 2:* the **HEALTH AND WELLBEING** of the City’s human population and of its flora and fauna; and
- *Outcome 3:* the long term **RESILIENCE** of the City in relation to the threats, and potential opportunities, arising from climate change and other external factors such as reducing budgets.

Communities will have access to good quality, multi-functional open spaces, that are used by all sectors of society, within a short walk of the home and to a wider, better integrated, network of green, blue (water) and grey (civic) spaces that provide multiple benefits for people and the environment.

The value of Glasgow’s Open Spaces in helping address many of the critical issues facing the City will be widely understood and reflected in the decisions made by the Council and its partners.

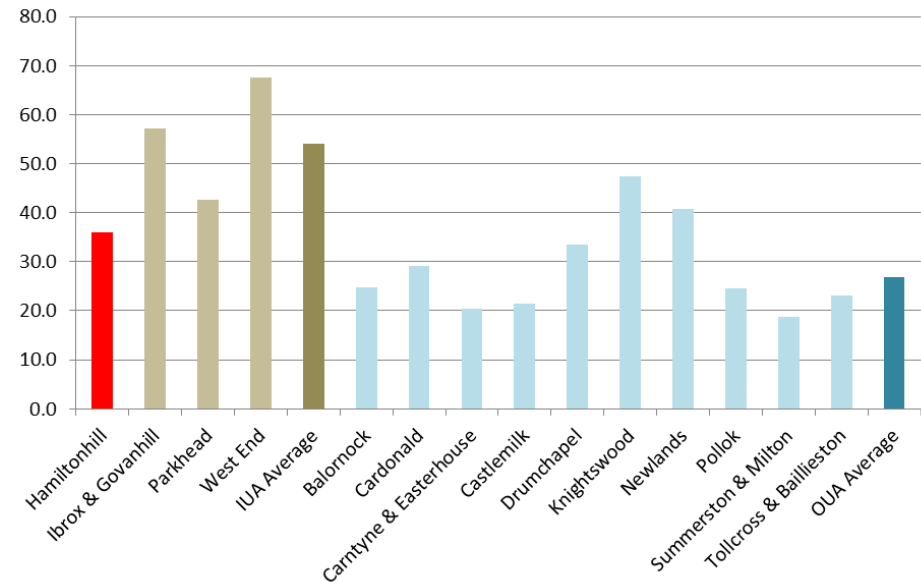
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

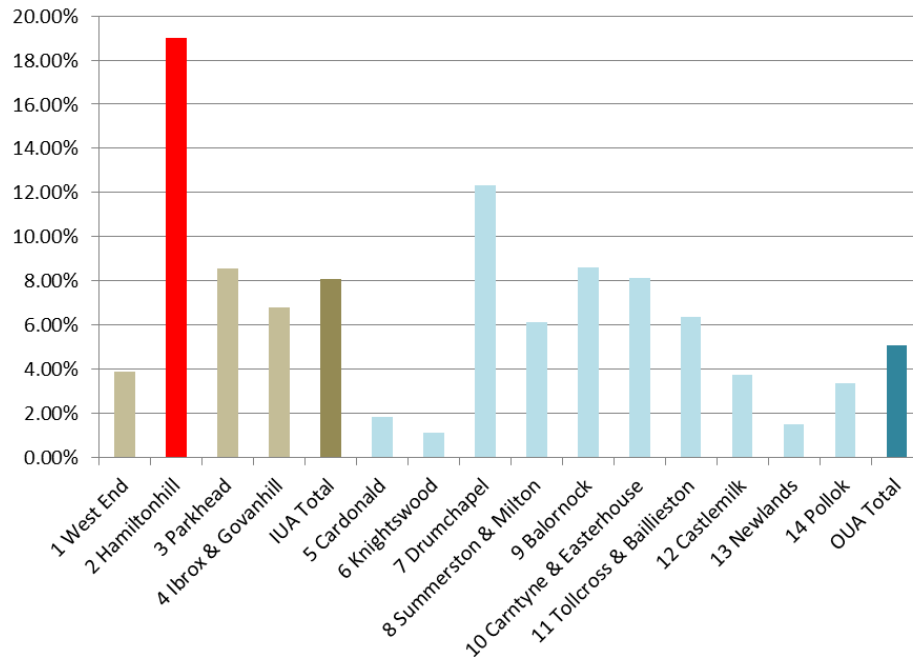
- 2.1 The area comprises of the communities of Springburn, Royston, Sighthill, Possilpark, Cowlairs, Firhill, Hamiltonhill and Port Dundas. There are also 3 light industrial areas at Cowlairs, Port Dundas and Springburn (Atlas Industrial Estate). There are a wide range of house types and tenures in the area ranging from Victorian era sandstone tenements through to new build social and private housing. The area is served by a range of community facilities such as schools, nurseries, health centres and libraries. Springburn provides much of the retail requirement for the area alongside a swimming pool and sports centre.
- 2.2 The communities in this area originally thrived around a very strong industrial economy which has now almost entirely disappeared leaving a legacy of derelict and vacant land in its wake. The resulting social and economic issues within the area are complex and unemployment, depopulation, poverty and ill health touch many in the area.
- 2.3 There are a number of initiatives on going or planned which will seek to work with the local community and partner organisations to knit the communities back together, addressing some, but not all of the issues. [Sighthill Transformational Regeneration Area \(TRA\)](#) and the [Canal Regeneration](#) are perhaps the best known. Placemaking and good access to high quality multi-functional open space are key drivers in these programmes.

Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare



- 2.4 With a population density of 36 people to the hectare (Fig 2), it is the least densely populated of the Inner Urban Area LCAs. There is a significant correlation with the amount of vacant and derelict land in the area – at 19% of the total LCA land area, it is the highest in the City (Fig 3). This is an environmental blight on the area and its communities, but also represents a considerable resource and opportunity to address Green Network issues across the area.

Figure 3: Vacant/Derelict Land as %age of Total LCA Land Area

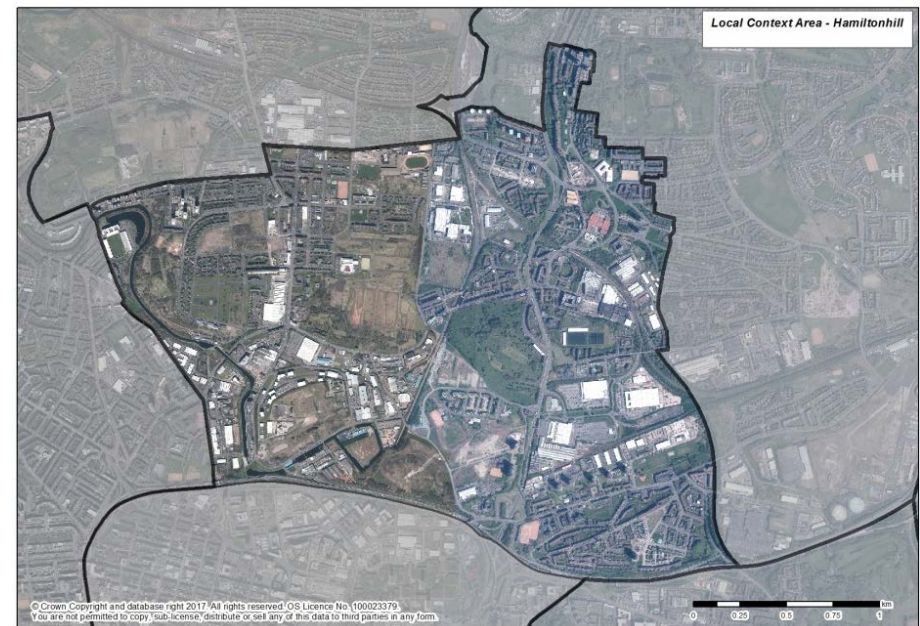


2.5 Some communities feel slightly isolated due to poor connectivity. The LCA contains several key arterial infrastructure routes which includes the Springburn Expressway; railway lines (particularly in the east of the area); the Forth & Clyde Canal in the west; and the M8 to the south all of which can act as barriers to, connectivity, particularly on east – west routes. North to south routes are predominantly road routes and, in some instances, can present hostile environments for anything other than vehicular traffic. These physical constraints do not encourage active travel in an area where car ownership is traditionally low and in effect, inhibits people’s access to open space and other services and amenities.

2.6 At the same time, some of these linear features have great potential, such as the Canal, where accessibility to the towpath could be improved and promoted, forming a valuable linear open space in its own right.

2.7 The area contains a number of open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). Springburn Park is located across the boundary in the neighbouring LCA.

Map 1: LCA Area



2.8 Significant changes are proposed or underway at two of these open spaces, **Sighthill Park** and **Cowlairs Park**. At Sighthill, the park is being relocated and improved as part of the works to deliver the [Sighthill Transformational Regeneration Area](#) (TRA).

These works will also deliver new allotments, public spaces and pedestrian and cycle links, including a new 'green' pedestrian bridge across the M8 connecting Sighthill with the City Centre and improved connections with the Forth and Clyde Canal. The current closure of the park means that the existing Sighthill community has little access to open space at the moment.

- 2.9 **Cowlairs Park** is a large underperforming open space which comprises of parkland and 8 former red blaes football pitches. The Park provides an accessibility function for a significant number of people in the area but its poor quality means that it fails to meet an agreeable standard. There are opportunities to reconfigure the Park as part of proposals to develop a mix of private and social housing on the site alongside an integrated green infrastructure scheme within the development.
- 2.10 The **Forth & Clyde Canal** can be accessed at several key points within the LCA, however, the main towpath is located on the adjacent side of this LCA community. The area around Port Dundas and Speirs Wharf is developing organically as a cultural/arts quarter. Pinkston Basin has also established itself as a watersports centre offering a range of activities, many of which are new to the City. The **Claypits Local Nature Reserve** can be found on the canal, in the north-western corner of the LCA area.
- 2.11 **Glenconner Park** is located in Royston. The park has two grass football pitches, a multi-purpose games court and two play areas.
- 2.12 There are a number of smaller open spaces in the area, including two Millennium Spaces created during the 1999 Year of Architecture and Design. The Millennium Space at **Bardowie Street/Balmore Road** has recently been the subject of proposals for a re-design to make it more attractive to the local community.

The other, at **Fruin Street**, is a more "traditional" open space, and includes amenity grassland and children's play facilities.

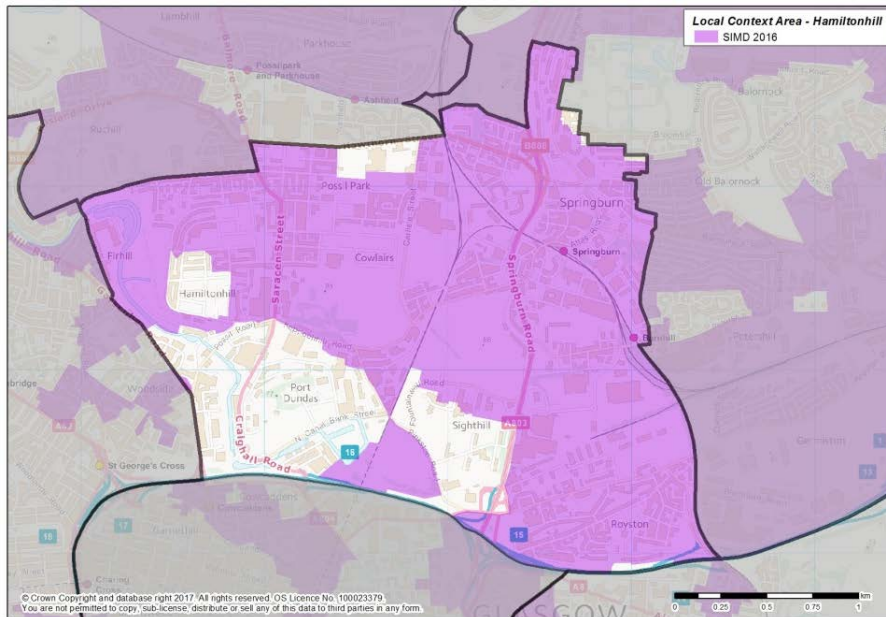
- 2.13 **Petershill Park** is situated in a district of tenement dwellings and light industrial/warehousing. The Petershill Recreation Ground provides an immediate area of grass for the enjoyment of the community. There is also a modern children's playground and 6 synthetic football pitches. Petershill Football Club Stadium with a 2000 capacity, including a 562 all seated stand is also situated within the park.

3 *A Liveable Glasgow*

- 3.1 Good quality, well-designed and well located open space can make the City a more attractive and pleasant place for people who currently live, work or invest in Glasgow and for people from elsewhere who are considering doing so, generating economic, environmental and societal benefits.
- 3.2 Map 2 illustrates that almost all of the residential areas of the LCA area are ranked as being amongst the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. Residents of these areas are likely to be particularly reliant on walking and public transport to access facilities, meaning enhancing access to, and the quality of, open space in this area will be a critical consideration.
- 3.3 Parts of the area have the lowest life expectancy of all neighbourhoods in Glasgow and a relatively high percentage of people are limited either 'a lot' or 'a little' by a disability. Most parts of the LCA have a low employment rate and a higher number of people claiming Employment and Support Allowance when compared with the rest of Glasgow. A high percentage of young people are not in education, employment or training and

the proportion of children living in poverty is considerably higher than the Glasgow average. In some parts of the area there are high proportions of people living within 500m of derelict and vacant land. The [Understanding Glasgow](#) Neighbourhood Profiles provide further information.

Map 2: SIMD 15% most deprived datazones



Thriving Places

- 3.4 [Thriving Places](#) is Glasgow Community Planning Partnerships' neighbourhood approach which targets specific areas of the city with a view to making better use of existing assets and resources and creating more effective working across partners.

- 3.5 Thriving Places are neighbourhoods and communities which have been identified as needing further support to tackle complicated local issues. Across the city there are nine Thriving Places that have been identified as having consistent levels of inequality relative to other parts of the city, including when looking at child poverty, health indicators and levels of unemployment. Ruchill & Possilpark is one of these areas.

- 3.6 A [Locality Plan for Ruchill & Possilpark](#) has been produced and sets out how community groups, organisations and local services can work together to make a difference to the area. The Locality Plan states that "Ruchill and Possilpark has large amounts of vacant and derelict land, projects in the area have involved local people and organisations working together to transform this land along with work from partners to improve the main public areas. ... People still feel there is lots of opportunity to build on this and would like to see a Ruchill and Possilpark with safe, attractive useable green space and attractive buildings and facilities that help make the area look clean and appealing." The safety, attractiveness and accessibility of open spaces in the area is obviously an important issue to local people.

Publicly Usable and Demand-led Open Space

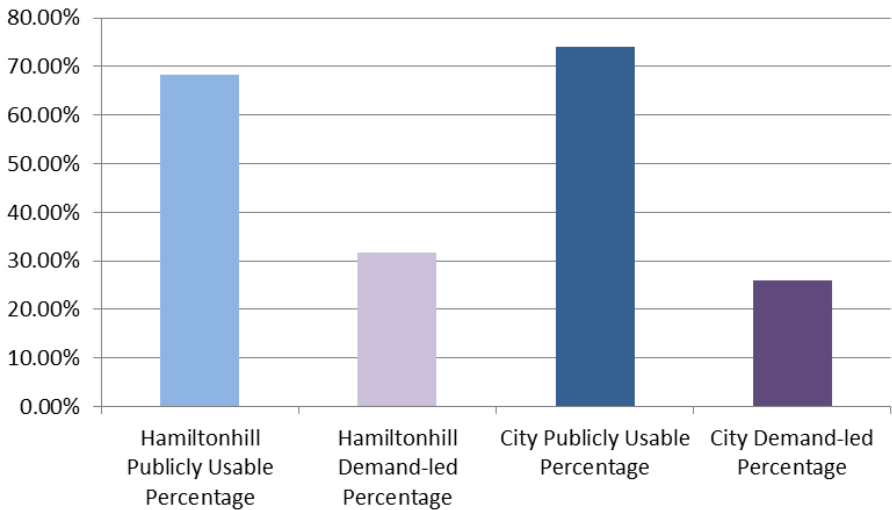
- 3.7 Access to well-designed and maintained open spaces is vital to improving people's quality of life and encouraging more active lifestyles. Such spaces provide opportunities for formal and informal play, rest and relaxation, meeting others and to engage with nature.
- 3.8 The draft Open Space Strategy differentiates between **publicly usable** and "**demand-led**" open spaces. Publicly usable open spaces are those that the public have relatively unrestricted

access to – eg public parks (where access may only be restricted at night), amenity space, natural open space, etc. Demand-led open spaces generally have more restrictions on access and use – eg allotments, sports pitches.

- 3.9 Using this distinction, the OSS aims to ensure that:
- there is enough good quality open space across the City to satisfy **demand** for formal sport and for growing, in particular; and
 - all homes in the City have access to a good quality **publicly usable** space of a size that can meet the needs of the residential population, particularly in relation to play, informal sport and recreation and general relaxation.
- 3.10 The Council is undertaking a city-wide assessment of the supply of, and demand for, the most popular types of outdoor sports provision (including pitch sports, bowls and tennis) in conjunction with Glasgow Life and Sportscotland. This will inform a sports pitch strategy that will consider how best to meet any unmet demand in terms of quantity or quality across the City, help inform decisions on planning applications and ensure a better understanding of the area’s need for outdoor sports provision.
- 3.11 A similar assessment of demand/supply in relation to growing space is being undertaken as part of the Council’s Food-Growing Strategy. It will inform how any unmet demand for food-growing can be accommodated in the area.
- 3.12 Figure 4 illustrates that levels of demand-led open space are above the City average, however, this is likely to be skewed to a degree the presence of **Sighthill Cemetery** and the unused football pitches at Cowlairs Park. The assessment of

supply/demand for food growing and for outdoor sports provision should help inform whether people in this part of Glasgow have sufficient access to spaces for growing and outdoor sports.

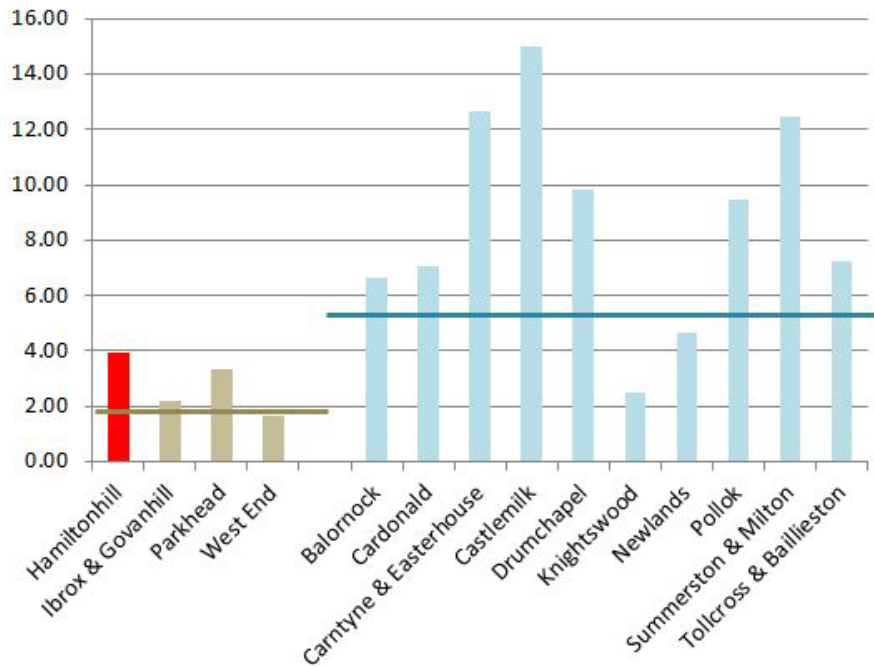
Figure 4: Open Space Breakdown by Type



- 3.13 The amount of publicly usable open space (see [open space map](#)) per head of population in the Hamiltonhill LCA (4 ha per 1000 people) is higher than any other Inner Urban LCA, and is above the Inner Urban Area quantity standard of 1.9 ha per 1000 people set out in the draft Open Space Strategy (and shown in Figure 5).
- 3.14 In comparison to other parts of the inner city, this is likely to be a result of the area’s relatively low population density (Fig 2). The potential growth in population that would result from planned residential development in the area means that the hectareage per head figure is likely to decline to 3.6 has per 1000 people as the regeneration of the area gathers pace. This is still considerably

above the Quantity Standard (Annex 10). At the same time, regeneration offers opportunities to re-think the location and number of open spaces and deliver new spaces, should this prove beneficial. The potential impact of new development, and the opportunities it may present, should be assessed further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Figure 5: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People



Quality and Accessibility

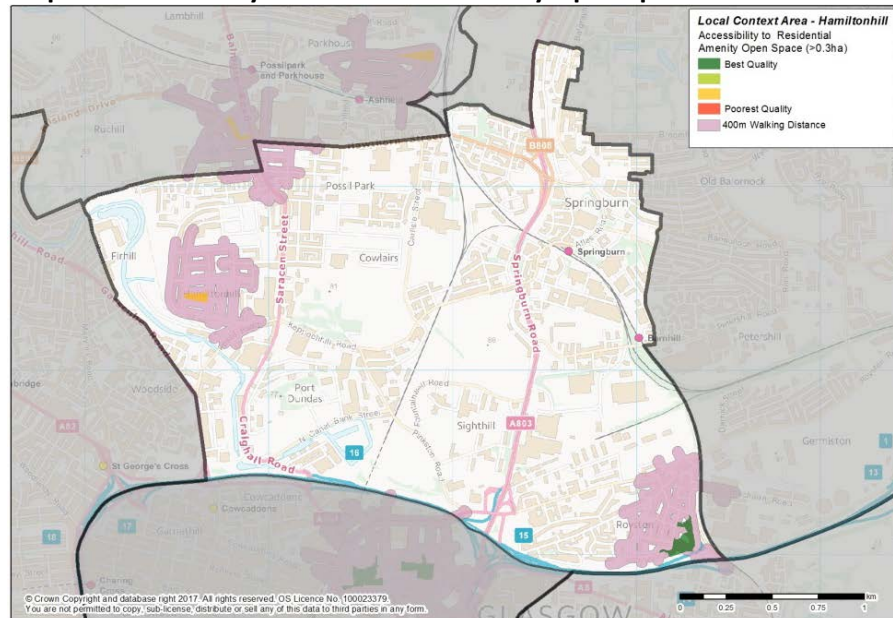
3.15 The draft Open Space Strategy sets out standards for **accessibility** to publicly usable open space and for the **quality** of those spaces. The Accessibility Standard states that “all homes (including

purpose-built student accommodation), outwith the City Centre, should be within a 400m actual walking distance of a good quality, publicly usable open space of 0.3 ha or more”. The draft OSS refers to spaces that will be used to meet the Accessibility Standard as “Community Spaces. The Quality Standard seeks to ensure that these spaces are publicly usable, of a reasonable size and of good quality, including providing for a variety of functions, including children’s play, informal sport/recreation and relaxation.

3.16 A Quality Assessment of the City’s most publicly usable open spaces was undertaken between 2012 and 2014. The spaces surveyed included amenity open spaces over 0.3 ha in size and public parks and gardens. The Quality Assessment was an initial assessment of the quality of those spaces, relative to one another, and does not reflect whether they would meet the quality standard or not. Nevertheless, it is valuable in helping understand the relative quality of usable open space across Glasgow and its distribution. It should, however, be noted that some of the spaces were surveyed as much as 6 years ago and the passage of time may have seen an improvement, or deterioration, in their quality.

3.17 Map 3/Annex 1 shows the residential amenity open spaces over 0.3ha in size and their relative quality. It also shows how accessible they are from the surrounding communities, by using a network analyst tool to mark out those areas within a 400m walk, using footpaths and other pedestrian routes, of a point of entry to the space.

Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3ha

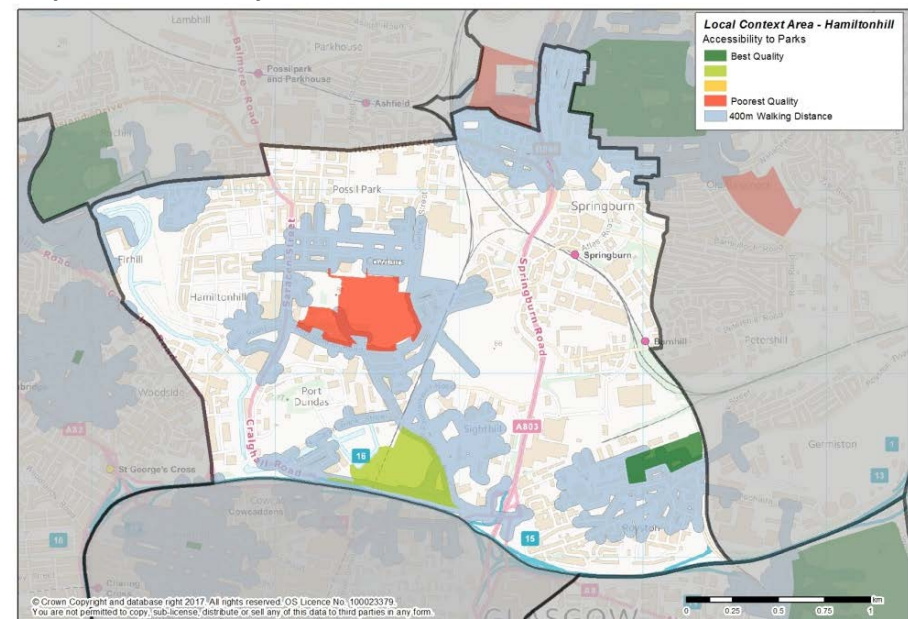


3.18 The mapping shows that across the area, there are very few areas of residential amenity open space, resulting in large areas where households are unlikely to have easy walking access to a residential amenity open space, of this size, for informal recreation. With the exception of Royston, quality is at the lower end of the quality range and these spaces are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4.

3.19 Map 4/Annex 2 illustrates those parts of the area that are within a 400m walk of open spaces which are identified as public parks and gardens on the Open Space Map, or are maintained as such by the Council. There are 3 spaces, the best being Glenconnor Park at Royston and the other two spaces, Sighthill and Cowlares,

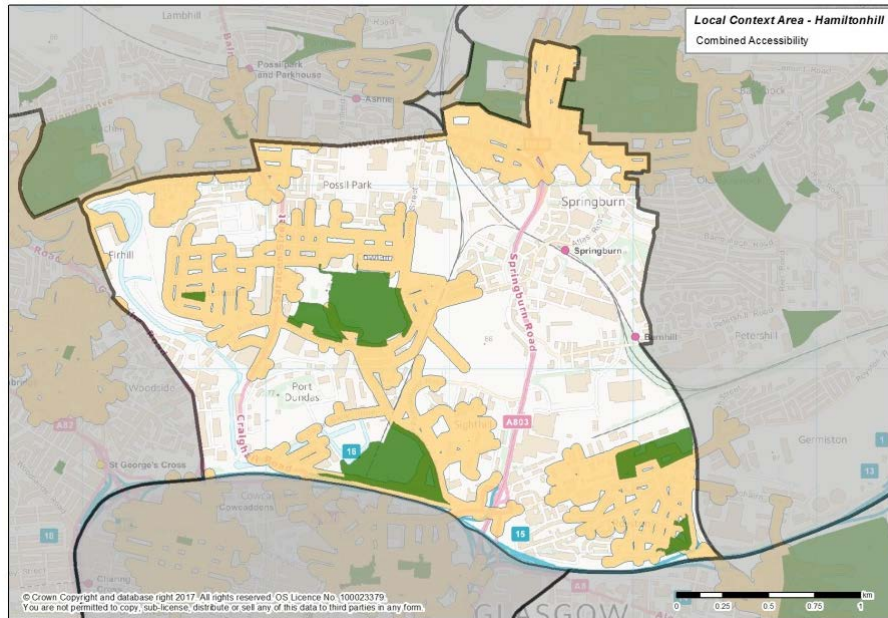
currently undergoing or earmarked for transformation. As with amenity open spaces, there appear to be significant parts of the community who do not have easy walking access to a public park or garden.

Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland



3.20 Map 5/Annex 3 combines both maps and shows those parts of the LCA area which currently meet the accessibility standard by falling within a 400m walk of a potential Community Space. It shows that areas of Springburn, Possilpark, parts of Royston and Port Dundas may lack access within a 400m walk to publicly usable space over 0.3ha. This could be slightly misleading for Springburn as Petershill Park was not quality assessed as part of the open space audit.

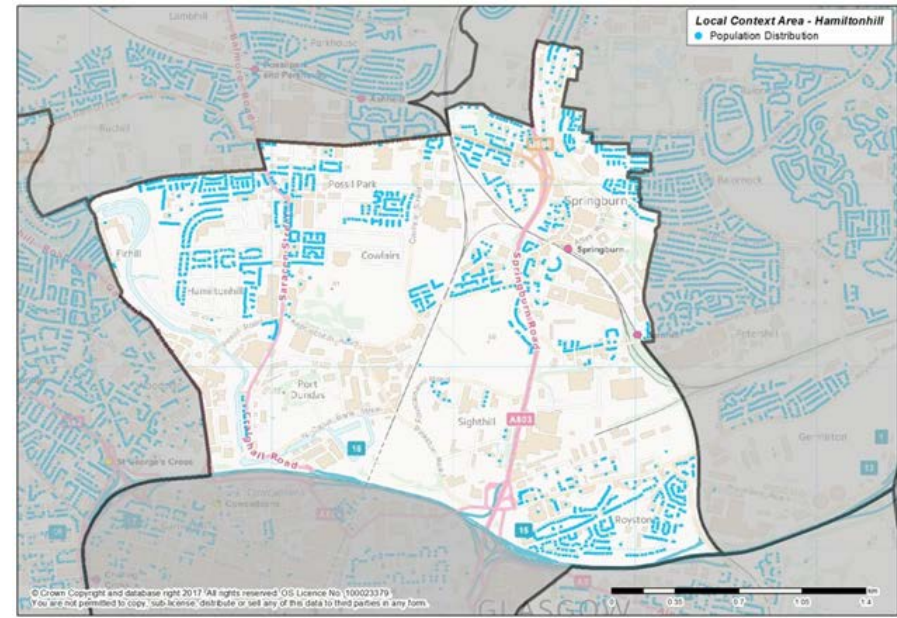
Map 5: Accessibility to potentially multifunctional open space > 0.3 ha



3.21 To understand the indicative deficiencies in access, the data was combined with Map 6/ Annex 4 of population distribution to identify the major gaps in accessibility from people's homes, and where the priorities might be in terms of addressing the accessibility standard set out in the draft Open Space Strategy.

3.22 Map 6/ Annex 4 illustrates the distribution of the residential population of the area. When viewed together on Map 7/ Annex 5, it is apparent that there are gaps in accessibility to potential Community Spaces for parts of Royston, Springburn, Possilpark and Hamiltonhill. The Stage 2 Local Context process should consider, as a priority, how to provide enhanced access to multifunctional and publicly usable open space from these residential areas.

Map 6: Population Distribution



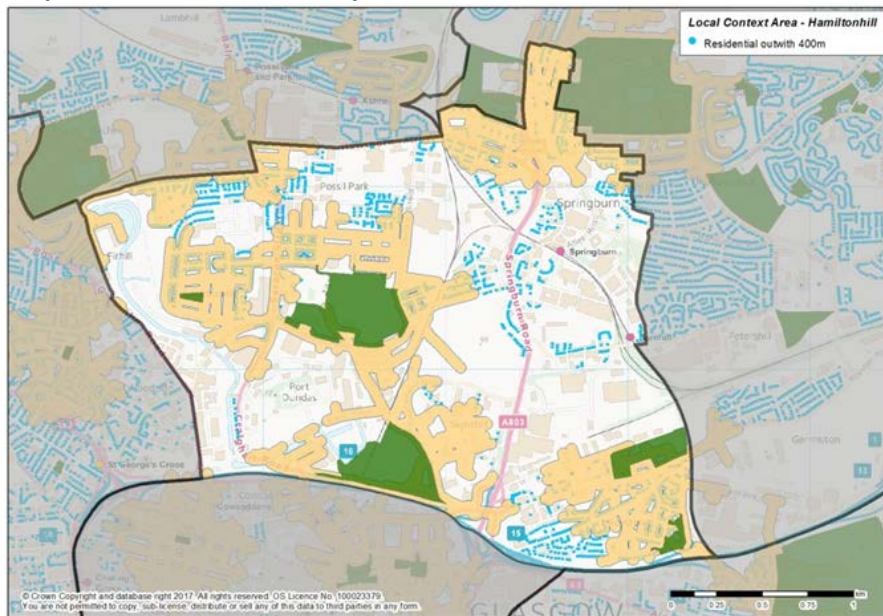
3.23 Most of these areas are within an SIMD 15% most deprived datazone.

3.24 Further work has been undertaken to highlight some of the possibilities for addressing these deficiencies in accessibility. Opportunities exist in a number of forms, including:

- making use of other types of open space (ie not public parks and gardens or amenity residential) that have the potential to meet the Quality Standard;
- enhancing means of access to existing open spaces, eg shortening actual walking distances through infrastructure interventions or by creating new points of access;

- utilising open spaces that currently function separately but could meet the size and multi-functionality required by the quality standard if combined; and
- making use of the potential offered for delivering new spaces on vacant and/or derelict land or as an integral part of new housing developments to help address deficiencies – especially in this area where regeneration is proposed on a significant scale.

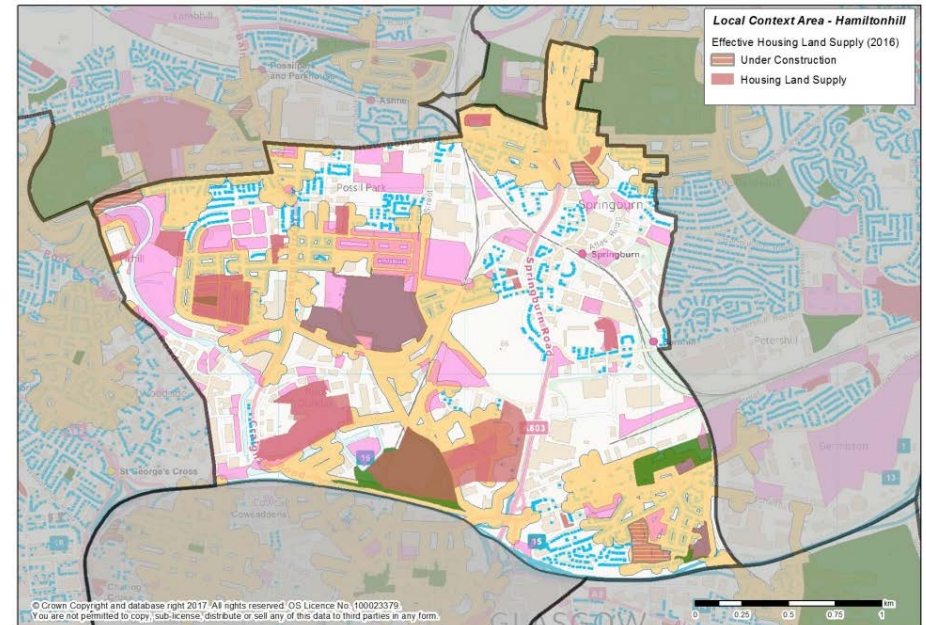
Map 7: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



3.25 Map 8 shows vacant/derelict land (also on Annex 6) and key housing sites (Annex 7) together with the accessibility analysis set out above. It illustrates that there may be opportunities to use the vacant/derelict and housing land supplies in the northern part

of the area to help address access deficiencies. These should be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Map 8: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



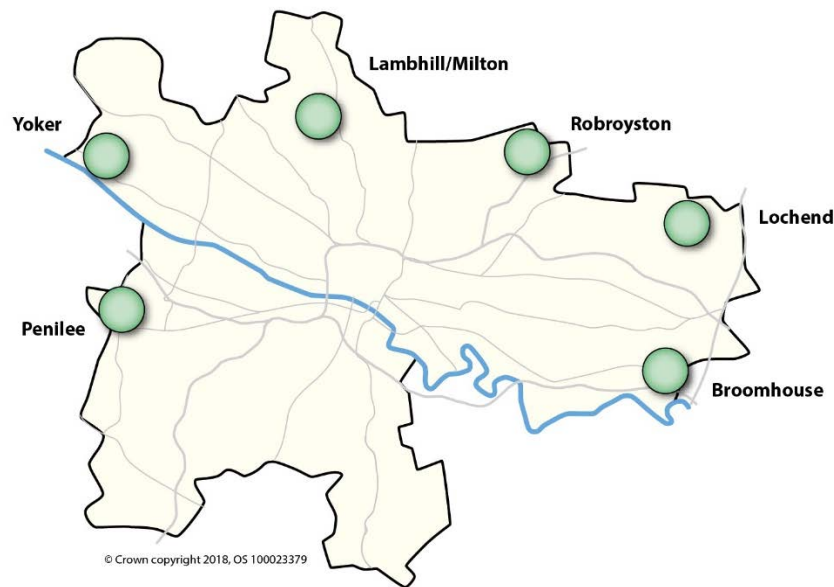
3.26 The current focus of residential development is around Sighthill TRA, Port Dundas Supplementary Guidance, Forth & Clyde Canal Masterplan, Hamiltonhill (with a [masterplan](#) approved in early 2018) and Cowlares Regeneration Masterplan (revised draft underway for autumn 2018 marketing).

3.27 Further analysis of accessibility to larger open spaces has been undertaken for the Open Space Strategy. Whilst it is recognised that access to a multifunctional, publicly usable space of 0.3 ha or more might meet “everyday” requirements, access to larger

multifunctional open spaces will be desired on occasion. As such, an additional measure of accessibility to the City Parks (e.g. Kelvingrove) and District Parks (e.g. Tollcross) that serve a strategic function, and to the Local Parks that serve more discrete localities (e.g. Rosshall Park or Maxwell Park) has been developed. It reflects the distances people might be expected to travel to access both the larger City/District Parks (1500m or a 15-20 minute walk) and the smaller Local Parks, over 1 ha in size (800m or a 10 minute walk).

- 3.28 Map 9/Annex 8 illustrates that the LCA falls within the distance thresholds for access to larger open spaces but this will be impacted by the changes to Sighthill Park and Cowlairs Park. Further analysis of the interaction between the different tiers of open space will be considered as part of the Stage 2 analysis.

Map 9: Priorities for Access to Larger Open Spaces

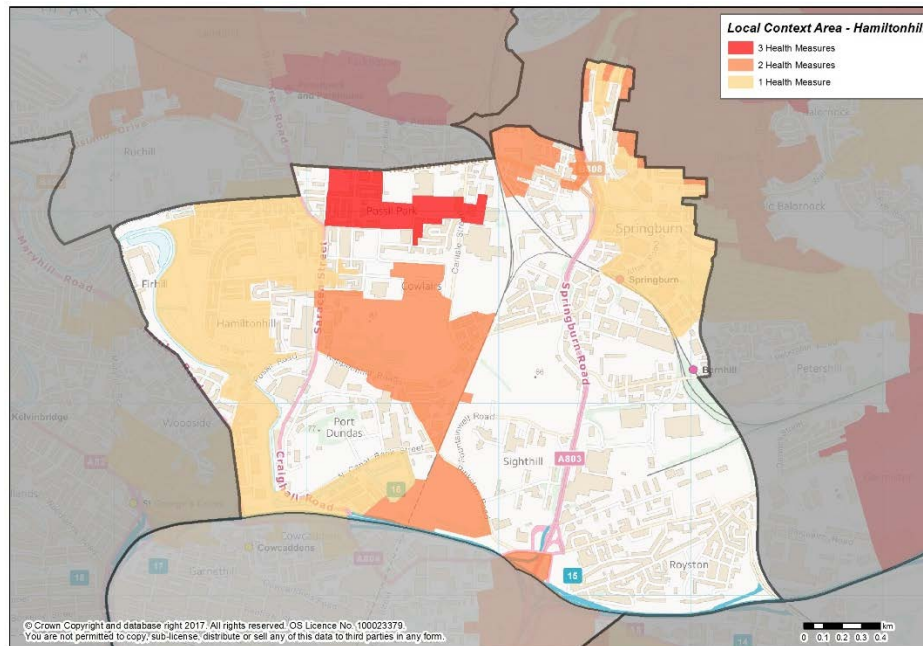


- 3.29 Other considerations that the Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's **Liveability** include consideration of the setting and amenity it can provide, as part of a placemaking approach, and the views of the public on open space in their area. Responses to this LCA will be important in establishing the latter.

4 A Healthy Glasgow

- 4.1 Good quality open spaces can have a significant bearing on peoples' health. In addition to the obvious opportunities for exercise, active travel, play and food growing, open spaces can also enhance mental health and well-being through the creation of more attractive urban environments; the provision of better opportunities to socialise; and opportunities to interact and engage with nature.
- 4.2 Using three indicators of health, it is possible to identify the areas in the City that might benefit most from enhancement of open space. Data relating to three health indicators has been obtained that shows the number of night's stay in hospital for stroke and heart disease (that can be taken as indicative of physical health) and for anxiety, psychosis and depression (a proxy for mental health) for each of the City's census data zones.
- 4.3 Each indicator has been ranked across the City and mapped. Map 10 illustrates those zones with the most stays (the top 15%) for one or more of the three indicators. A datazone that is in the top 15% of one indicator is shown in yellow, one in the top 15% of two indicators is shown in orange and one in all three is shown in red.

Map 10: Glasgow-wide Highest Incidences of Stroke, Heart Disease and Anxiety/Psychosis/Depression



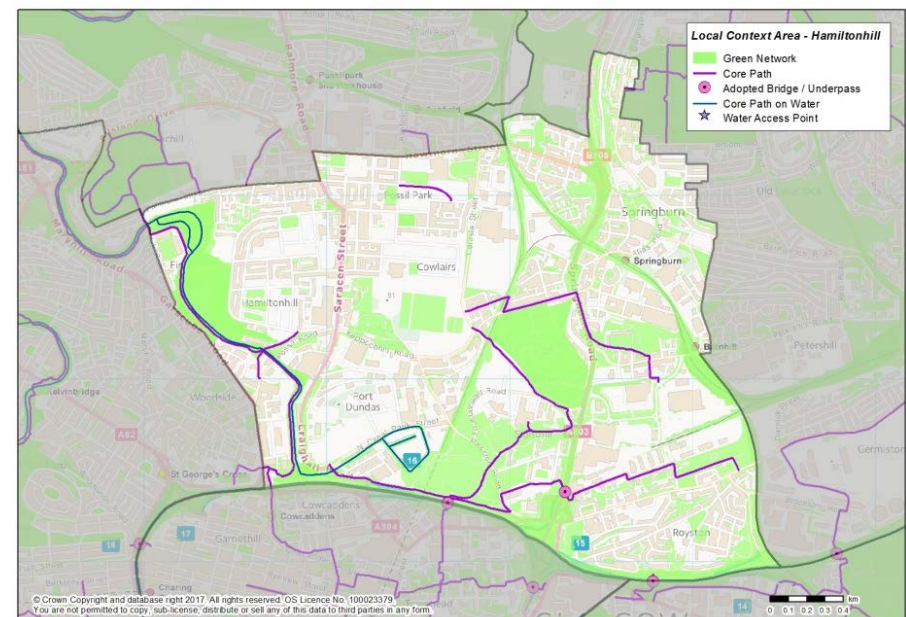
- 4.4 Many parts of the area are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health measures. One data zone, covering the area around Hawthorn Street, is in the top 15% of all three measures and coincides with a gap in accessibility to publicly usable open space. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider how best to address this matter as a priority.

Walking and Cycling

- 4.5 As previously outlined, road, rail and canal infrastructure present significant barriers to safe and pleasant movement both north-

south and east-west in the Hamiltonhill LCA. The towpath of the Forth and Clyde Canal provides a link from Port Dundas, in the south west of the area, to Stockingfield Junction where users can access National Cycle Network Route 754, between Bowling and Edinburgh. Through the Sighthill TRA, work is on-going to create a [“cycling village”](#), including the delivery of new routes through the area and a new bridge over the motorway, which will better connect to the area to the city centre. However, there are opportunities to better connect the canal and Sighthill via new infrastructure in and around Sighthill, and this should be investigated through the Stage 2 LCA.

Map 11: Green Network and Core Paths



- 4.6 Elsewhere in the LCA area, infrastructure provision is markedly less advanced. An on-road Glasgow – Cumbernauld route exists,

initially on quieter roads, but then on the busier Royston Road before making use of advisory cycle lanes on Cumbernauld Road. The walking and cycling network in the area is generally a poor experience for the user and could be improved.

4.7 Map 11 shows the core path network in the context of the wider green network (shown at an enhanced scale in Annex 9). It illustrates that parts of the area, particularly the north, are lacking in core paths and that those that do exist could be much better connected.

4.8 The opportunities offered by regeneration, in particular at Port Dundas and Cowliars, should be taken, wherever possible, to improve infrastructure provision and the path network. The Stage 2 LCA process examine the area in more detail and identify opportunities to enhance both north-south and east-west provision.

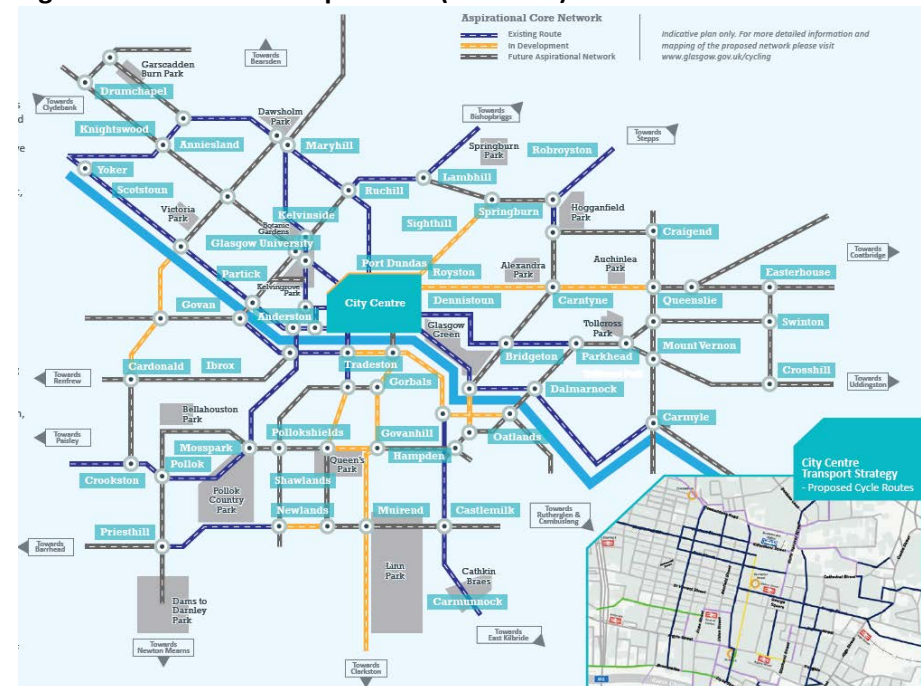
4.9 Glasgow's [Strategic Plan for Cycling 2016-2025](#) (Fig 6) sets out a diagrammatic representation of Glasgow's aspirations to improve cycling infrastructure in the City. It identifies proposals to develop a route from Port Dundas to Springburn, a route which will make use of new routes through a regenerated Sighthill but which will require further investment to the north and east.

4.10 Other considerations that the draft Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's Health include consideration of:

- opportunities to encourage play;
- provision of an appropriate quantity and quality of open space to meet demand for formal outdoor sports;

- provision of an appropriate quantity of open space to meet demand for food growing; and
- how open space can help address issues such as air quality and pollution

Figure 6: SPC Network Aspirations (from SPC)



5 A Resilient Glasgow

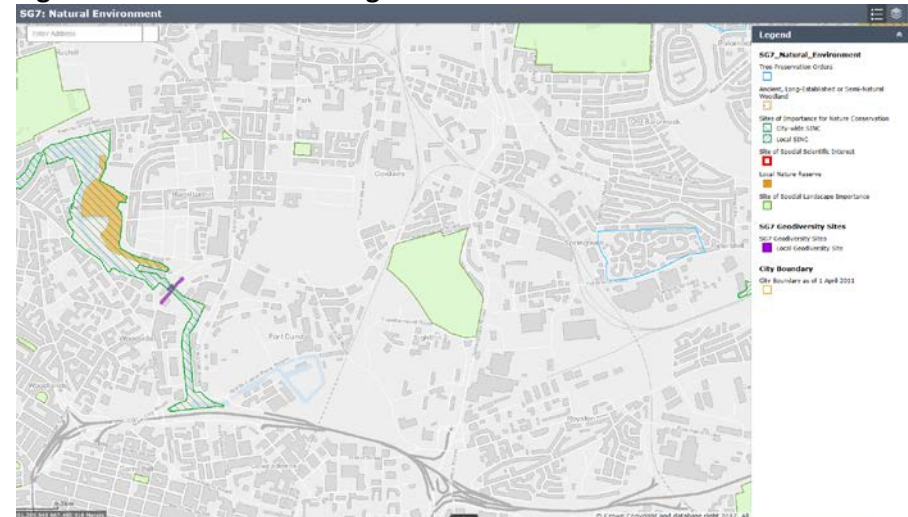
5.1 People, nature and infrastructure can all be vulnerable to a changing climate. More of the City will be exposed to flood risk associated with an increased intensity of rainfall, people can be vulnerable to heat waves and flood events and changes in

warmth and precipitation can have significant impacts on habitats and the species they sustain. An increase in heat, rainfall and winds can impact on building fabric, ground conditions, road surfaces and rail lines, with implications for the transport network and other utilities. City Centre temperatures could increase as the built fabric absorbs and retain more of the sun's heat. Our open spaces provide opportunities to help the City adapt to inevitable climate change.

Natural Environment

- 5.2 The area has experienced significant de-industrialisation and, as a result, the area has high levels of derelict and vacant land. There are very few [environmental designations](#) (Fig 7) and those that do exist are concentrated almost exclusively along the canal corridor, in the west of the area. The Forth & Clyde Canal, and its environs, is a City-wide Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and wildlife corridor. On the east bank of the Canal, the Hamiltonhill Claypits have recently been designated a Local Nature Reserve (LNR). These designations apart, the only other environmental designations in the area are Sites of Special Landscape Importance at Sighthill Cemetery and at the two millennium open spaces at Bardowie Street/Balmore Road and Fruin Street. A geodiversity site also exists at Possil Road aqueduct.
- 5.3 Whilst not being the only measure of the value of the natural environment in the area, the low number of environmental designations suggests that there is scope to provide significant enhancements for biodiversity in the area. How best to do so, and the role that regeneration sites may have to play, should be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Figure 7: Environmental Designations



Green Network

- 5.4 Map 10 shows the key elements of the Green Network in the area. While there are several long linking sections within the network, particularly along railway lines, the canal and the motorway, albeit some of these have limited functionality in terms of, for example, active travel. It should also be noted that due to substantial demolition, there are now parts of the area that will contribute to certain green network functions in their “interim” state, despite not officially being a part of it. The Stage 2 Local Context process will investigate whether there may be opportunities to extend and enhance the Green Network at these locations.

Surface Water Management

- 5.5 The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership <http://www.mgsdp.org/> is a partnership between the City Council, Scottish Water, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Canals, surrounding Councils, the Scottish Government and other interested parties to:
- reduce flood risk;
 - improve water quality;
 - enable economic development;
 - improve habitats; and
 - co-ordinate and integrate investment planning.
- 5.6 The green-blue infrastructure (infrastructure that works with the natural environment rather than against it) delivered by the MGSDP will support regeneration through flood mitigation, enhanced climate change resilience and unlocked development potential. In addition, the aesthetic, ecosystem and health benefits will act as a further catalyst for ongoing economic investment.
- 5.7 SEPA has [modelled](#) the extent of potential flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The modelling indicates that there is potential for surface water flooding in the area.
- 5.8 Work is already underway to address some of these issues at Elmvale Row, in the north east of the LCA area. This project included the installation of two giant storage tanks providing 13,500 cubic metres of storm water storage in the sewer network to alleviate the surcharging of the sewer system. In Sighthill, the new Sighthill Park includes integrated storm-water management which, in conjunction with new wetland habitat associated with

the new SuDS features, will have positive green network benefits for the area.

- 5.9 The Council is also contributing, alongside Scottish Canals, to addressing flooding and unlocking development potential through the the [North Glasgow Integrated Water Management System](#) (a component of the MGSDP). The scheme will provide the infrastructure to control water levels on the city's branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal, lowering it during heavy rainfall to relieve pressure in the surrounding areas and helping make development proposals feasible.
- 5.10 Other considerations that the draft Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's Resilience include consideration of:
- how to improve habitat connectivity;
 - the city's blue spaces; and
 - how open space can be used to help mitigate climate change, eg by capturing and removing CO2 from the atmosphere.

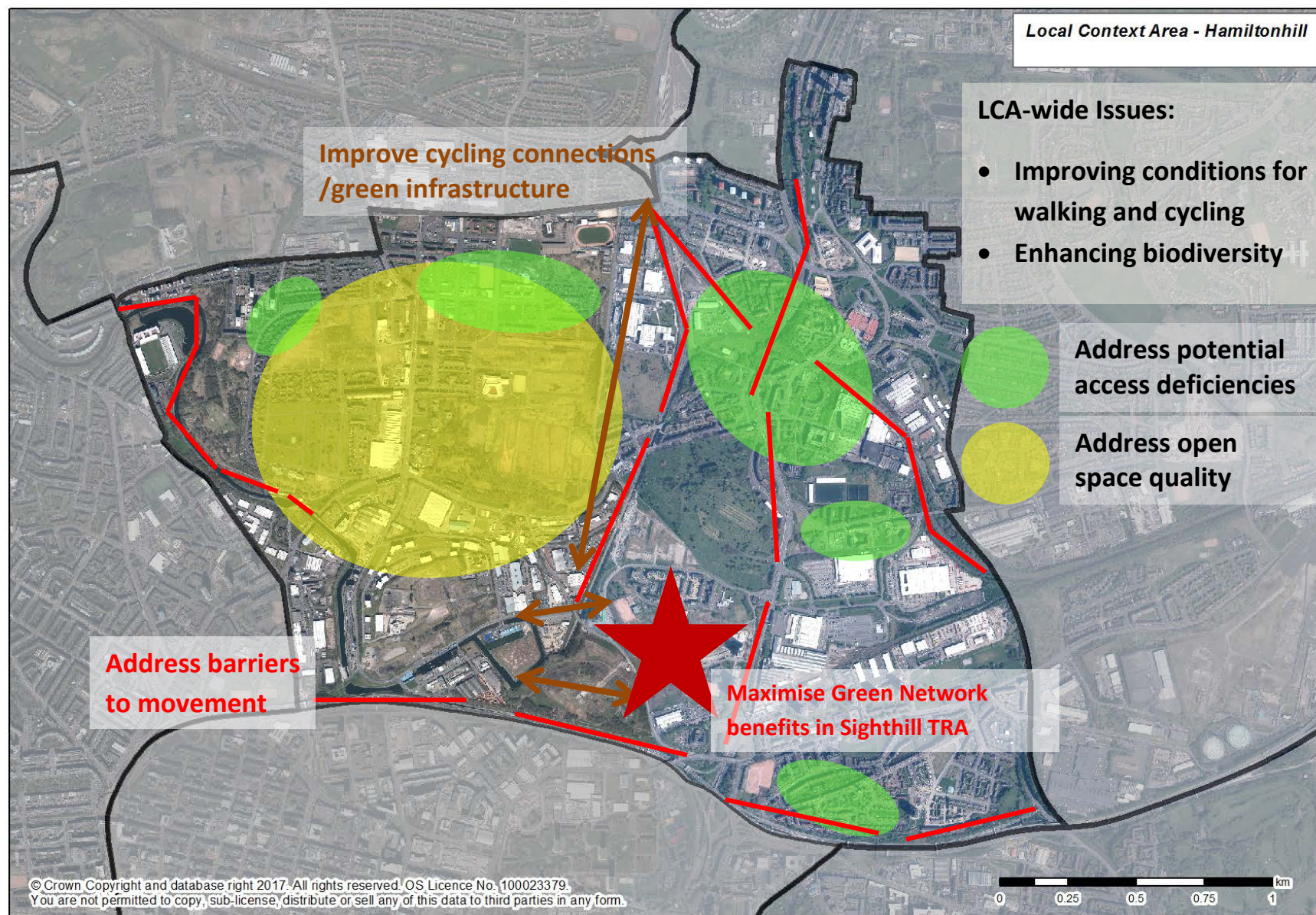
6 Open Space Priorities

- 6.1 Through the Stage 2 LCA process, consideration will require to be given to how best to address the deficiencies in accessibility and quality identified above. The Council will attempt to address these matters through a placemaking approach – one that delivers multiple benefits for the people of the area, for flood water management and for nature and the green network. In this way, the Council and its partners will aim to maximise the benefit of investment undertaken to deliver multifunctional solutions,

helping address issues such as access, connectivity, water management and biodiversity wherever possible.

6.2 Other priorities to be addressed in the Stage 2 process will include:

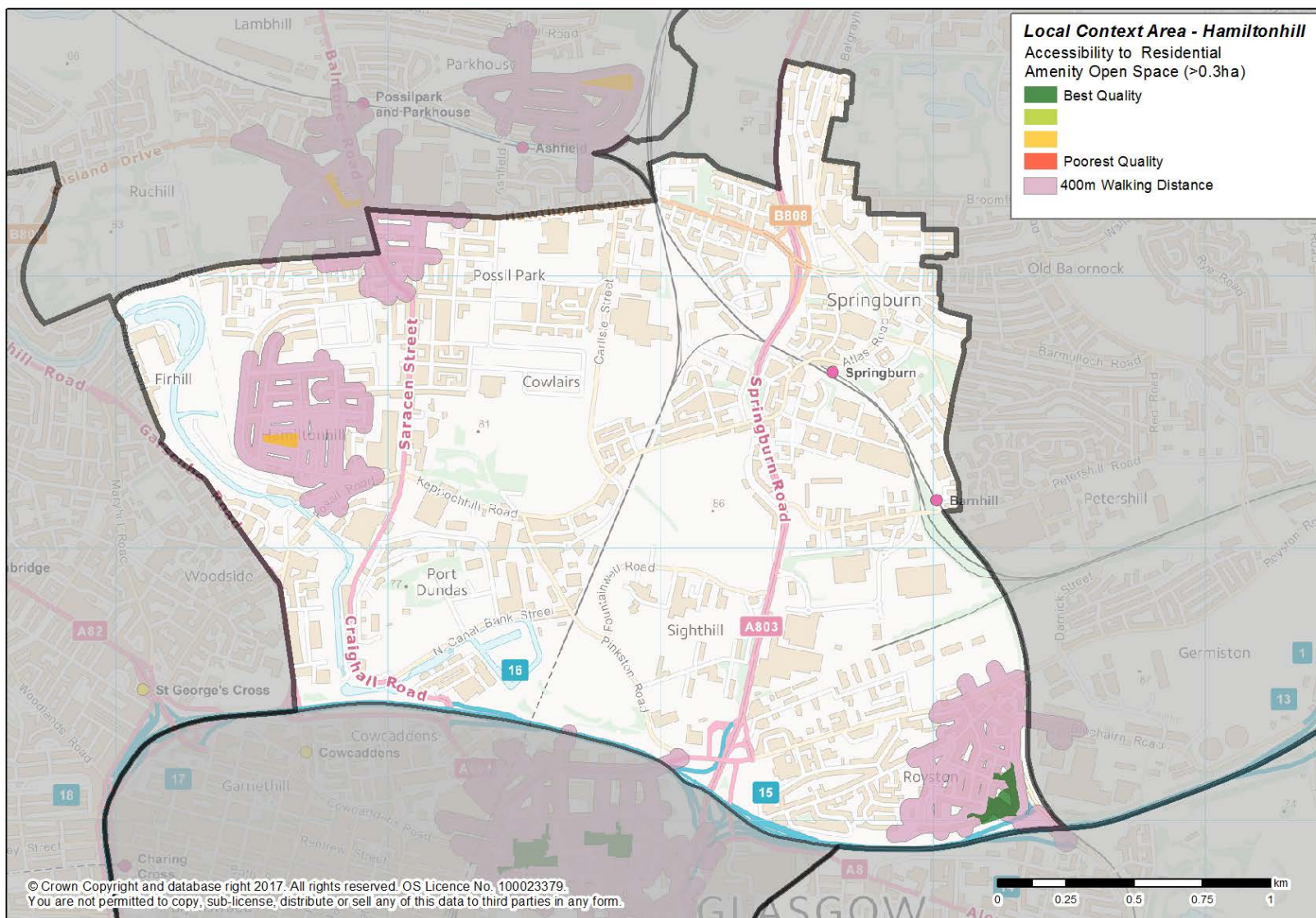
- 1 How best to introduce publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility in:**
 - Springburn/Petershill;
 - west Royston;
 - north Possilpark; and
 - north Hamiltonhill
- 2 How to address the poor quality of some open spaces that will be relied upon to meet the accessibility standard, including at Cowlares Park;**
- 3 What approach should be taken if it's not possible to meet accessibility or quantity standards;**
- 4 How to enhance connectivity in walking and cycling routes;**
- 5 How the Sighthill TRA can be developed to help address open space issues;**
- 6 Where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;**
- 7 How to break down barriers posed by main roads the canal, and railways, particularly where these are constraining access to key open spaces; and**
- 8 How to deliver enhancement for biodiversity and a better connected Green Network.**



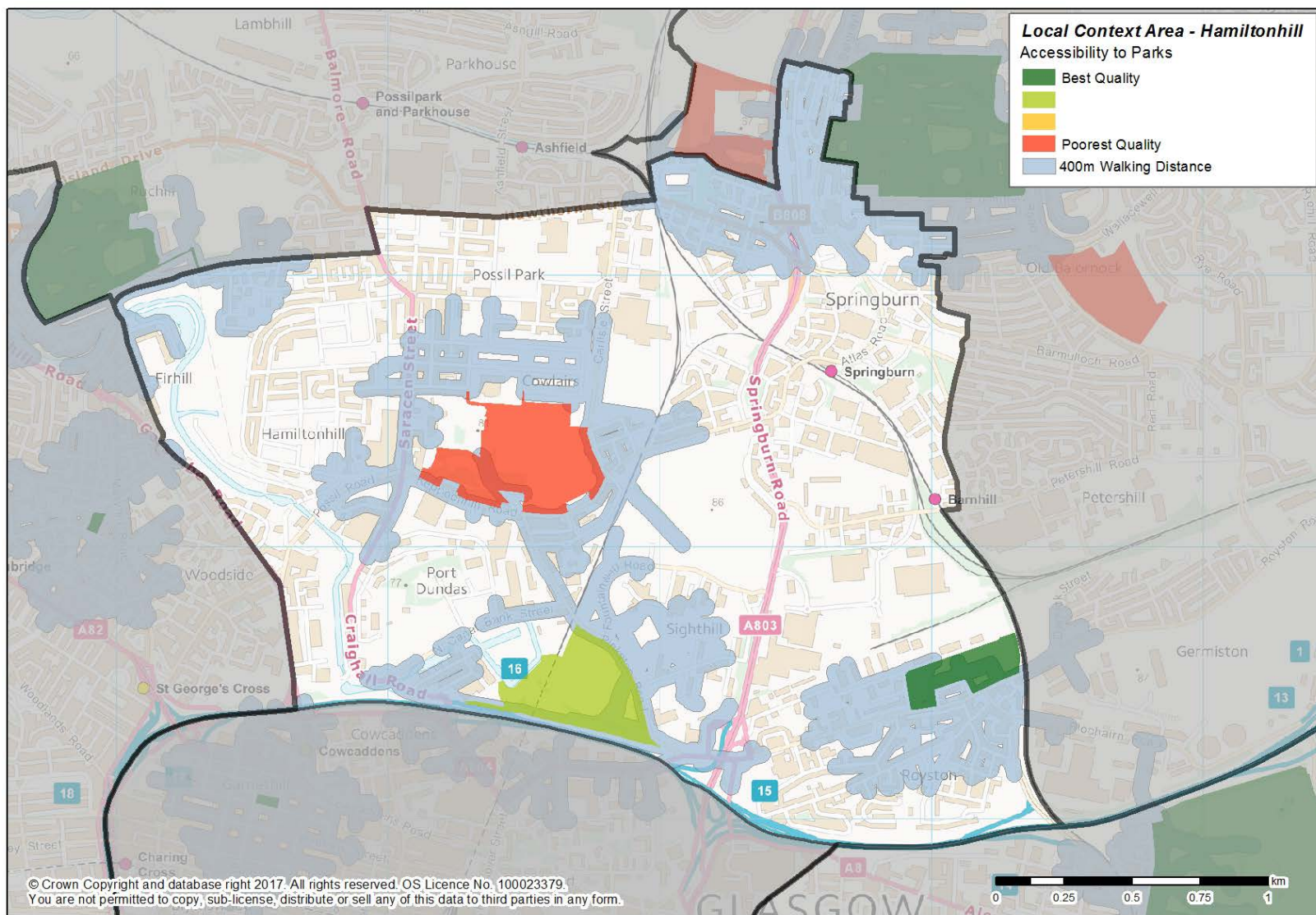
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	21,132
b	Land Area	588 has
c	Population Density	36 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	84 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	112 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	1294 units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	2355 people
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	40 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	4 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	3.6 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	19%

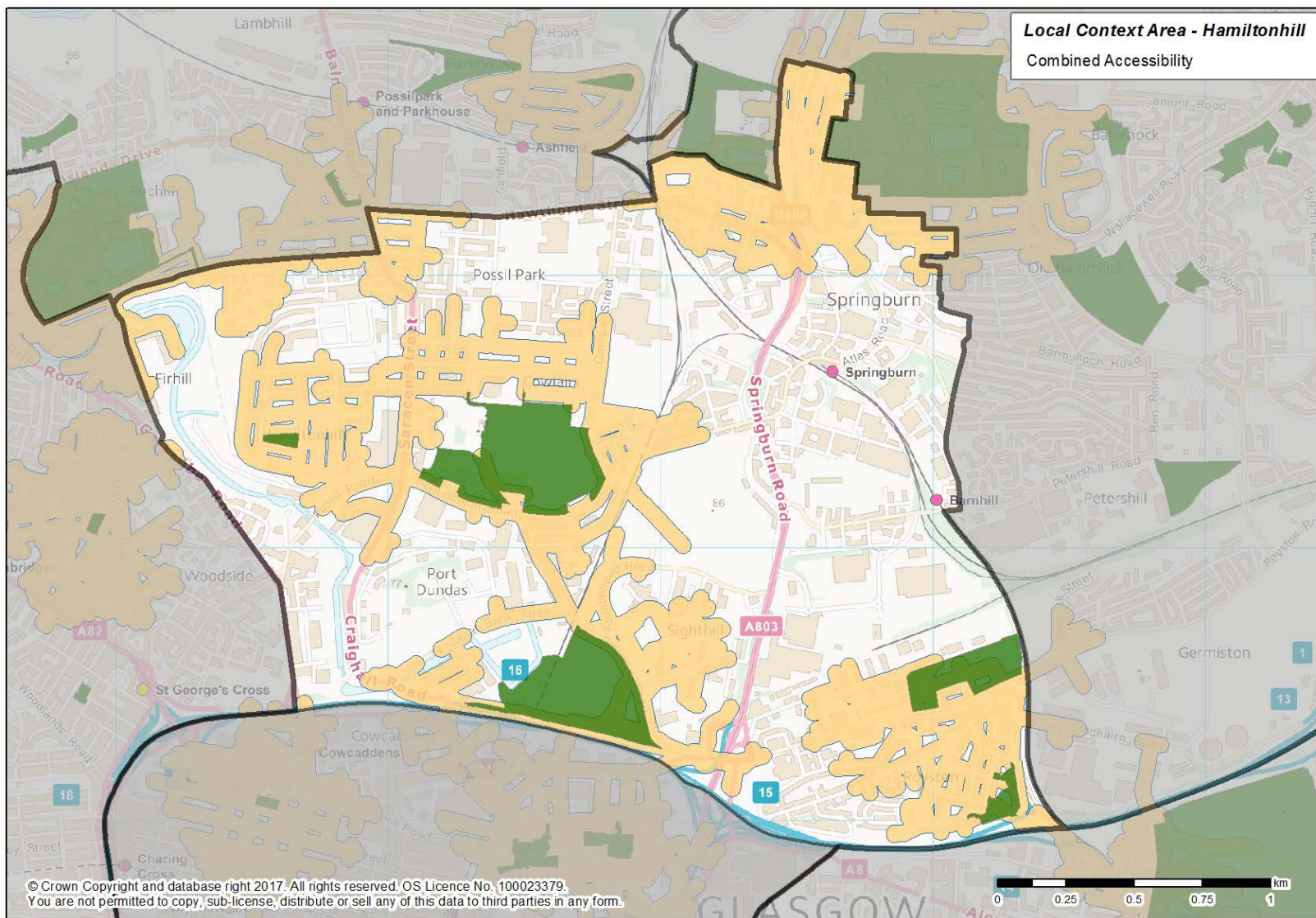
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



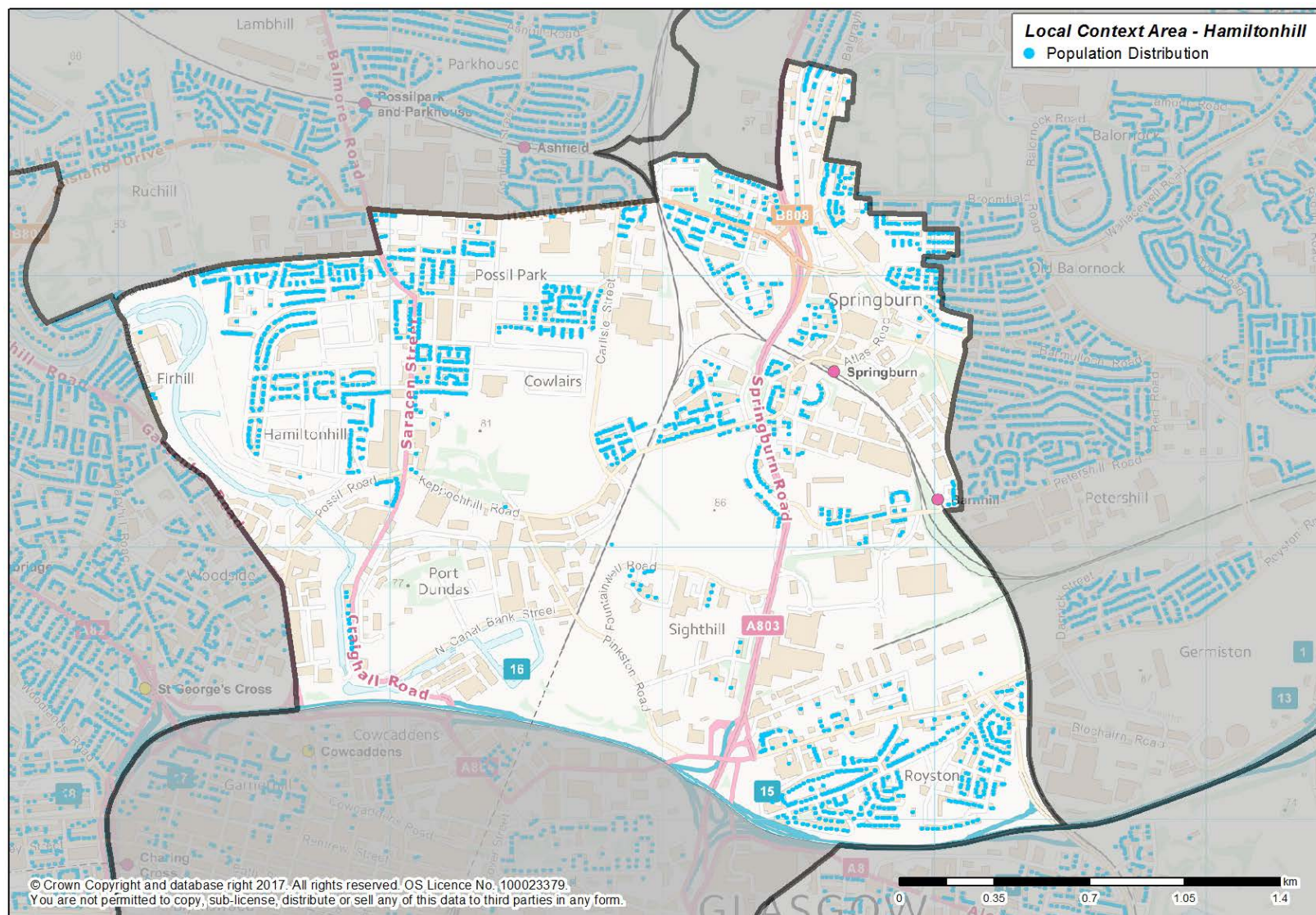
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



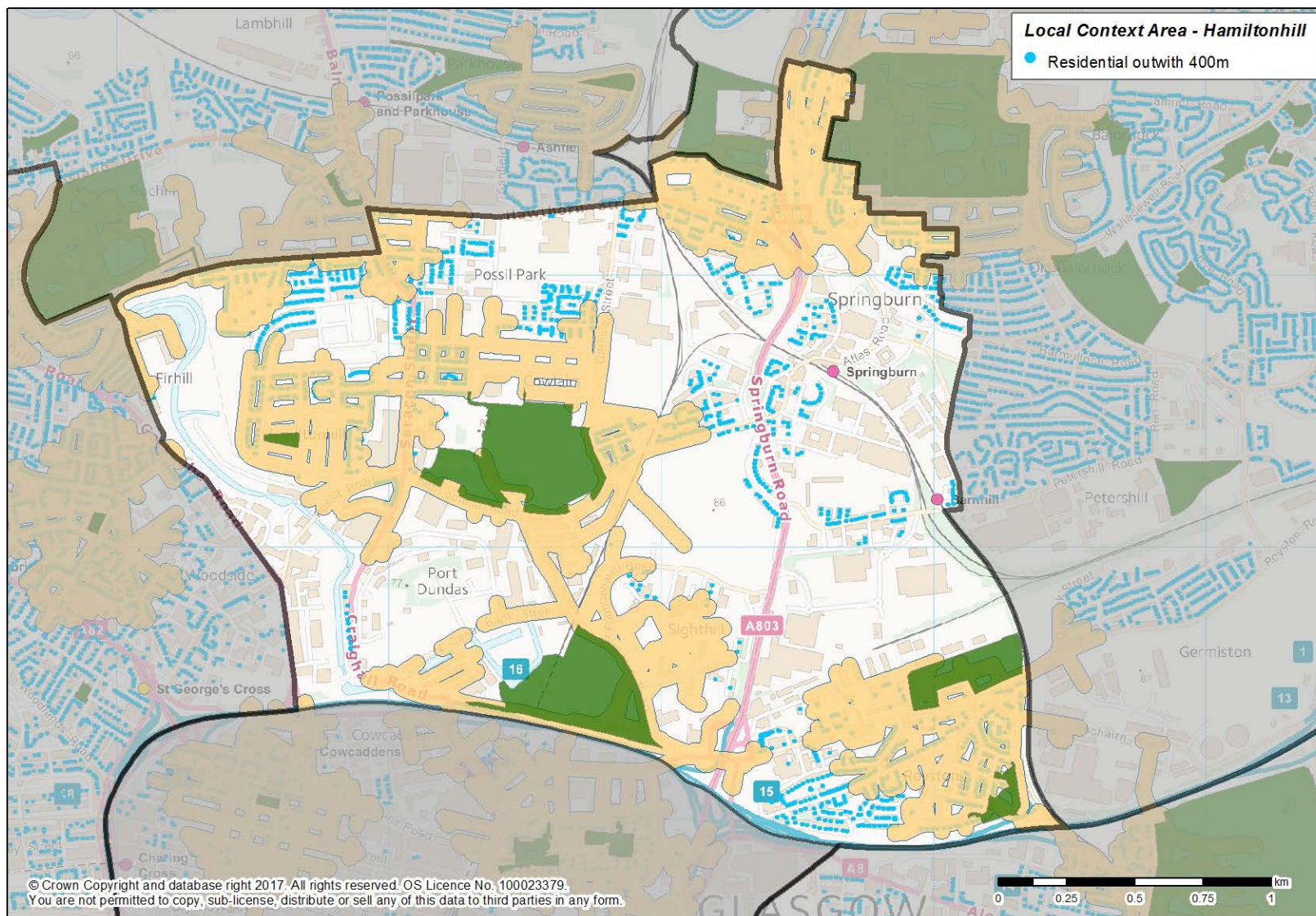
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



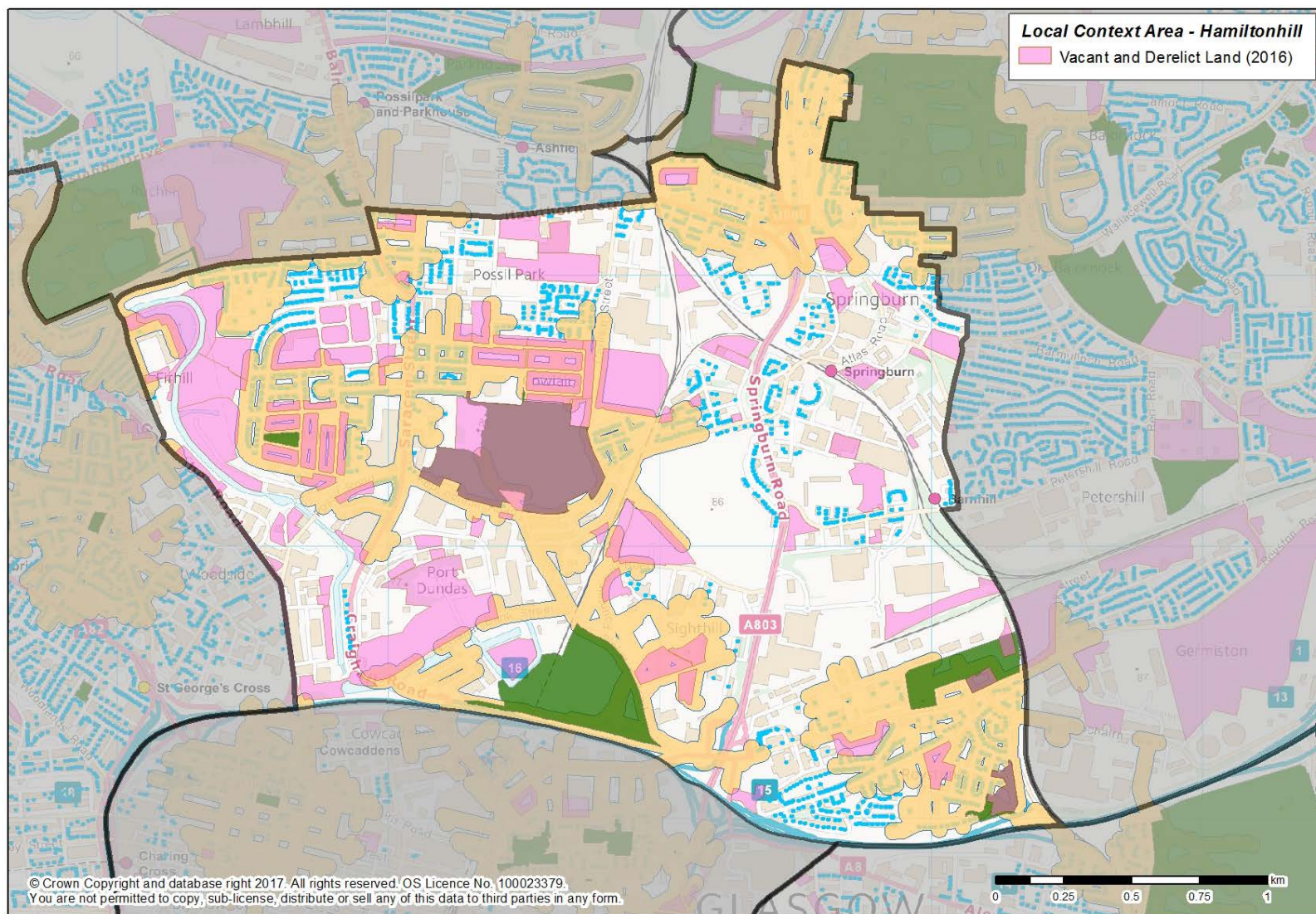
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



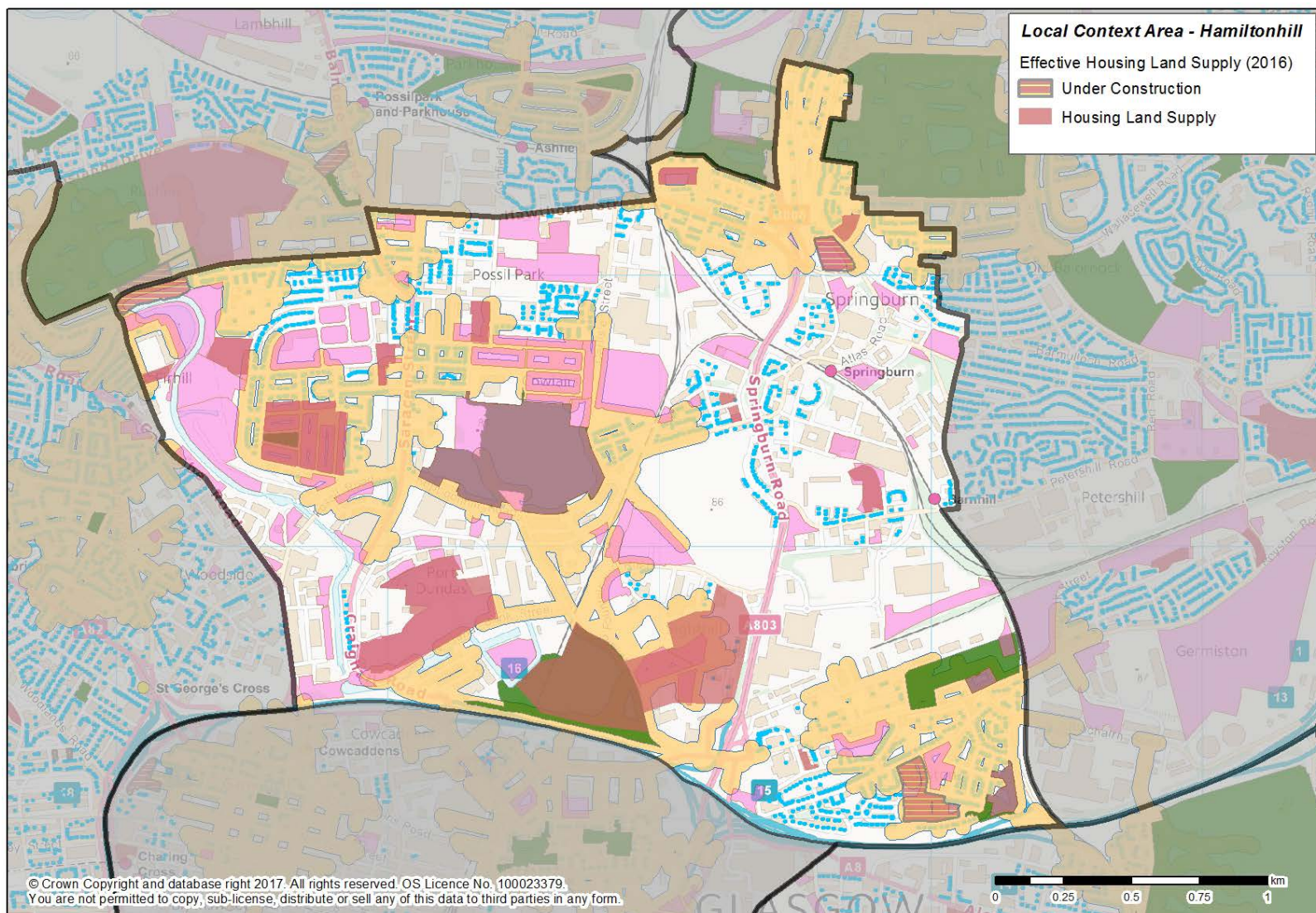
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



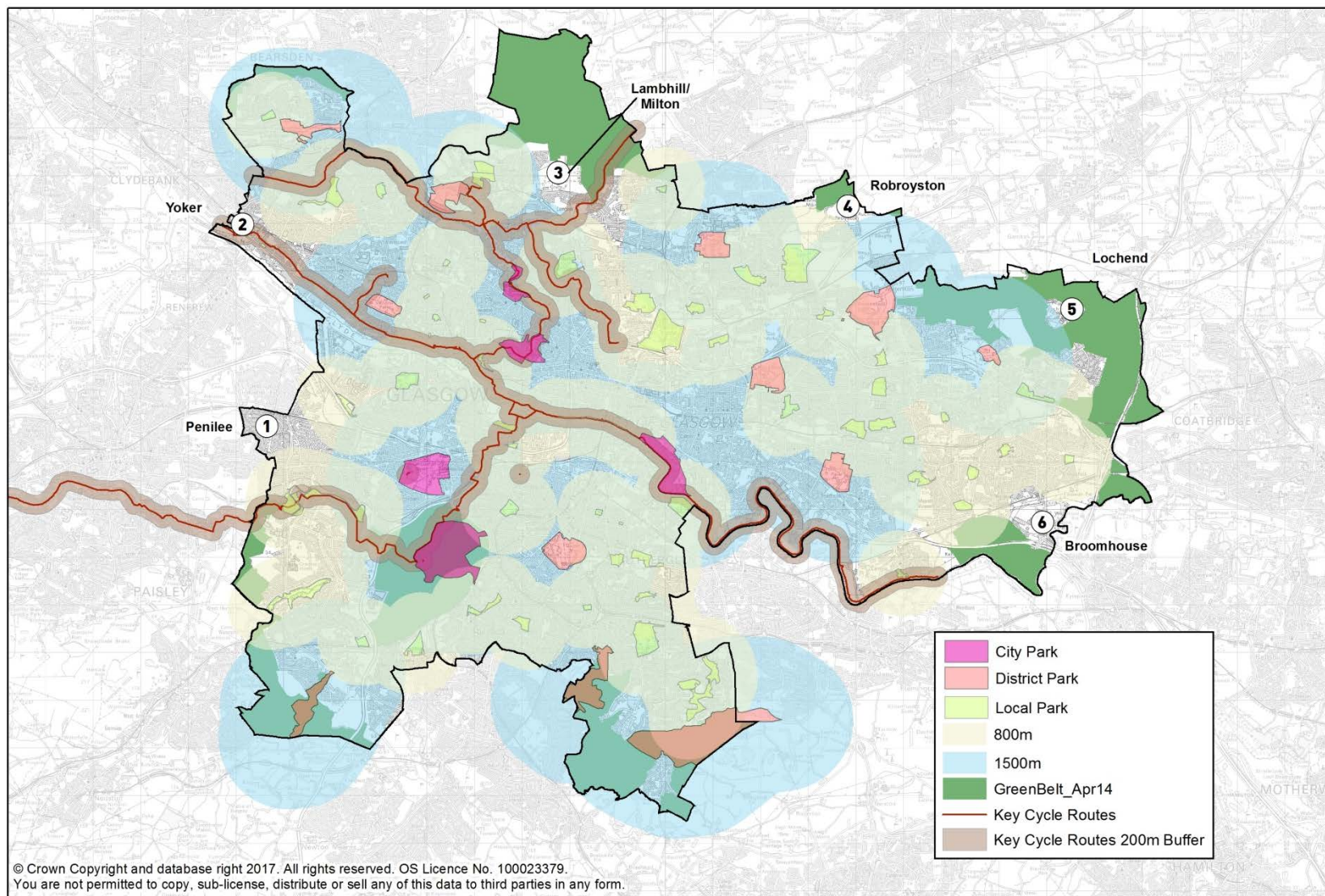
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



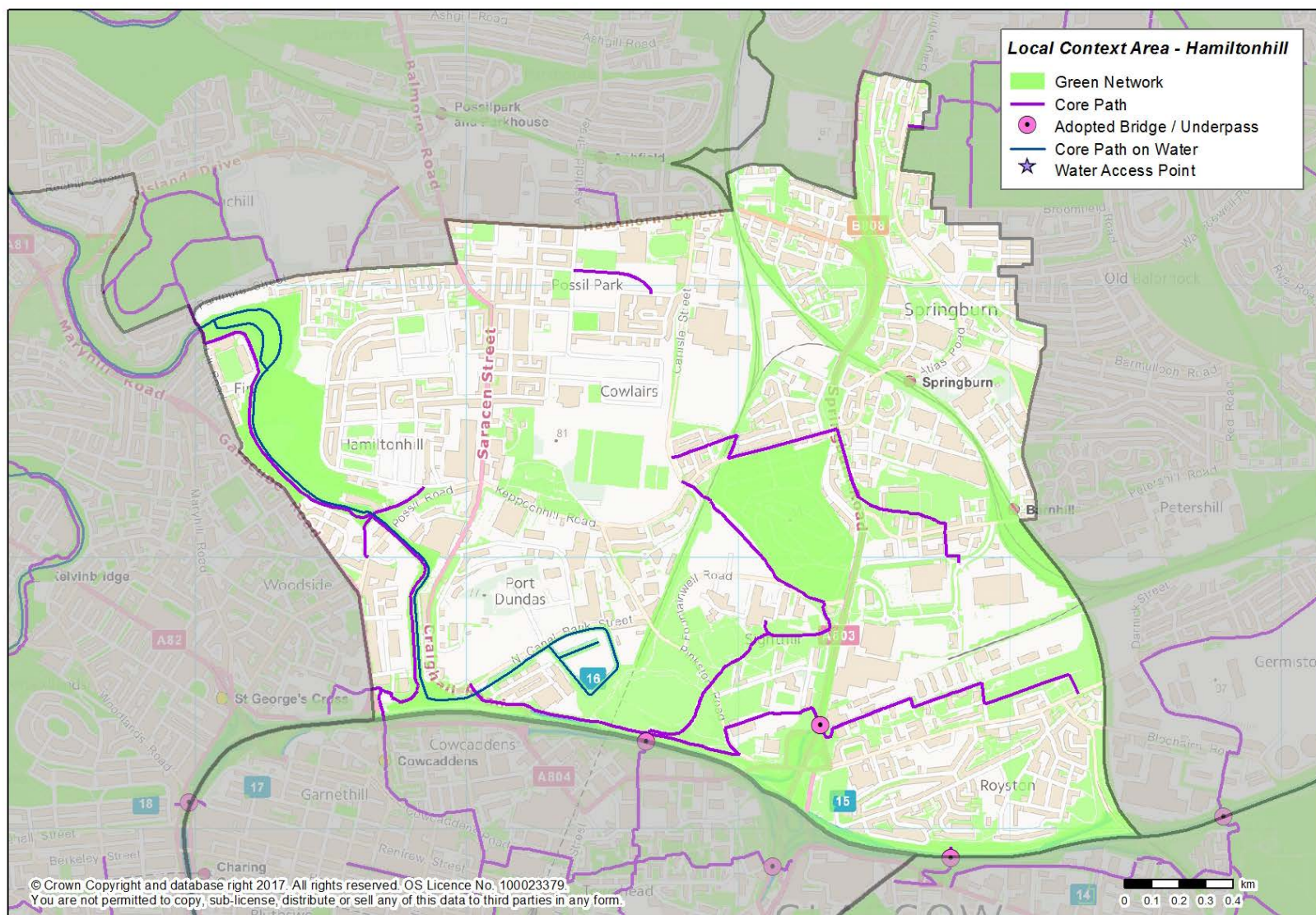
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



ANNEX 8: Access to Larger Open Spaces



ANNEX 9: Green Network and Core Paths



ANNEX 10: Draft Open Space Standards

Accessibility Standard

All homes (including purpose-built student accommodation), outwith the City Centre, should be within a 400m actual walking distance of a good quality, publicly usable open space of 0.3 ha or more [a “Community Space”].

Quality Standard

Community Spaces, whether existing or proposed, should, when considered against the Quality Assessment Matrix, achieve a minimum overall score of 75% of the total possible score of the applicable criteria and the minimum required score specified in the matrix for each of the applicable criteria.

Quantity Standard

There should be 1.9 ha of publicly usable open space per 1000 people in the Inner Urban Area and 5.5 ha of publicly usable open space per 1000 people in the Outer Urban Area.

GLOSSARY

Accessibility Standard: a standard to be used by the Council to deliver access to good quality open space of an appropriate size within a 400m walk of people's homes.

Active Travel: travel by physically active, human-powered modes, most commonly walking and cycling, as opposed to motorised ones, and largely for functional reasons as opposed to recreational ones.

Biodiversity: the variety of living things on Earth, from the smallest insect to the largest mammal and tree.

City Development Plan (or Local Development Plan): the Council's land use plan which sets out a 10 year planning framework for the development of the City and policies to guide its development.

Community Spaces: spaces that the Council identify to provide for access to good quality open space in peoples' immediate environment (meeting the Accessibility Standard) and that provide a multitude of open space needs (meeting the Quality Standard).

Demand-led open space: those types of open space for which a quantifiable demand can be established (eg allotments, sports pitches) and which may have restrictions on access and use.

Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space: Those categories of Publicly Usable Open Space considered to usefully help meet demand for access to open space for the population. Excludes less functionally useful space such as amenity space associated with transport infrastructure or business (eg that would form a car park boundary).

Green Network: connected areas of green infrastructure and open space that together form an integrated and multi-functional network. (Source: SPP 2014).

Green Network Masterplan: a plan for how the green network, and individual spaces within it, should be used, managed and maintained to address all aspects of open space need in the City in a co-ordinated manner.

Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP): a partnership of organisations working to identify and deliver measures needed to ensure that Glasgow's sewerage and drainage networks can cope with a changing climate.

Open Space: space within and on the edge of settlements comprising green space (eg parks, playing fields), grey space (eg civic space, urban realm) and blue space (eg burns, lochs).

Open Space Map: a map illustrating the extent, type and spatial distribution of the Glasgow's protected open spaces.

Open Space Strategy: a means of co-ordinating the policies of the different council departments with responsibilities for open space, and of focusing liaison and partnership working with relevant public, private and community interests. (Source: PAN 65 2008).

Publicly usable open space: those categories of protected open space which are not demand-led spaces and which, in general terms are accessible to the public with relatively few restrictions eg public parks or amenity spaces.

Quality Standard: a standard to be used by the Council to ensure that spaces used to meet the Accessibility Standard are of good quality and provide for a variety of open space needs.

Quantity Standard: a standard to be used by the Council to ensure a sufficient quantity of publicly usable open space within each part of the City.

Supplementary Guidance (SG): a document prepared to support the City Development Plan, setting out further detailed guidance on the matters contained in the CDP.