

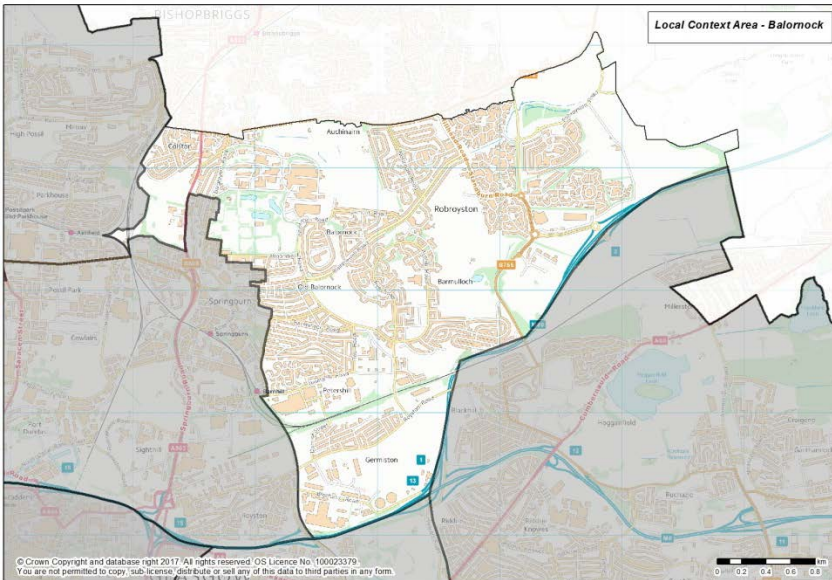
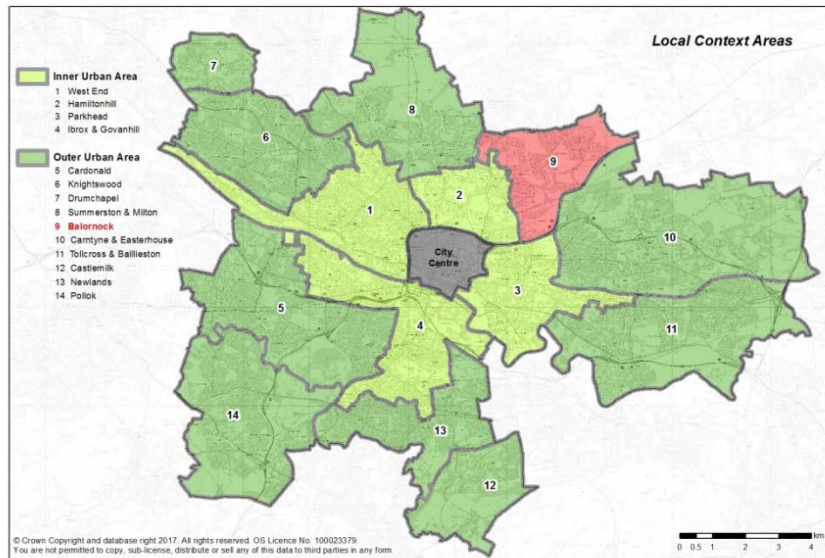
LCA9: BALORNOCK, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Balornock 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 LCAs 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 Balornock 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.

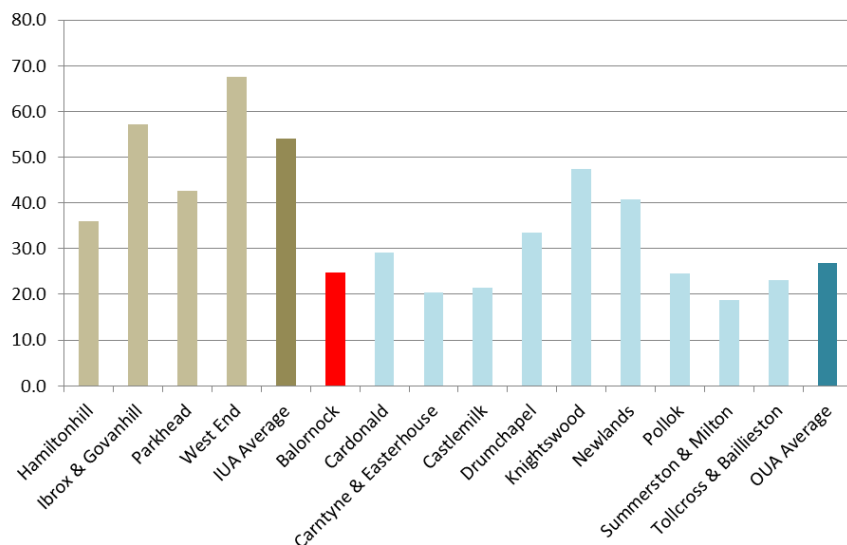
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

2.1 The LCA area comprises of the communities of Balornock, Barmulloch, Germiston, Provanmill, Robroyston, Wallacewell and parts of Springburn and Colston. Much of the housing in the area consists of 20th century former council stock, including cottage flats, higher density flats and terraces. There are also a few sandstone tenements in addition to more modern houses, with Robroyston in particular containing predominantly modern private stock.

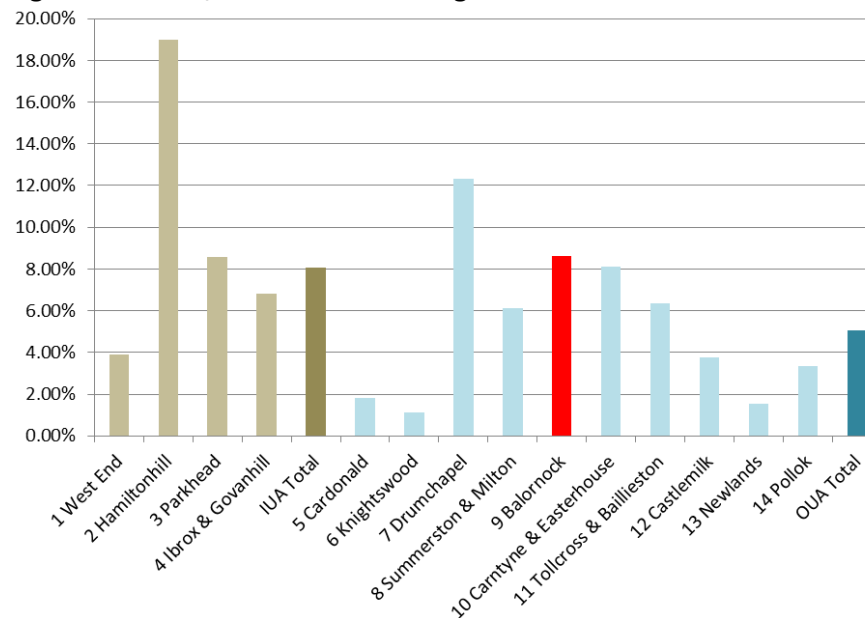
Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare



2.2 With a population density of 25 people to the hectare, it is slightly less densely populated than the Outer Urban Area average (Fig 2). In part, this can be attributed to the relatively high proportion of

the LCA land area that is comprised of vacant and/or derelict land – 8.6%, the third highest in the City (Fig 3). Some of this vacant land lies in the Red Road/Barmulloch Transformational Regeneration Area (TRA). The TRA programme aims to provide new sustainable mixed tenure communities through the provision of new housing, community facilities, green space and where appropriate commercial units. It offers opportunities to address open space issues in this part of the area.

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



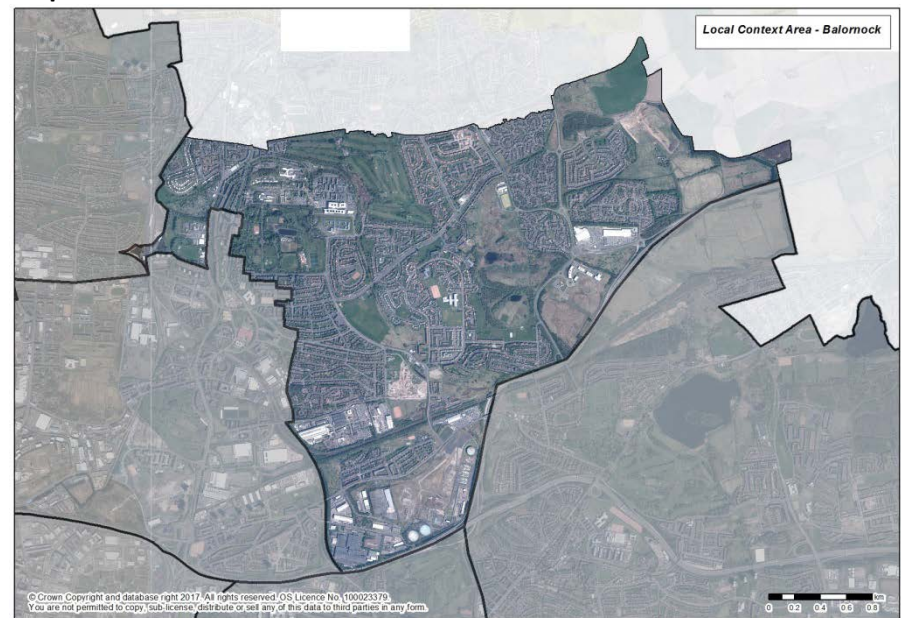
2.3 The LCA area is bordered to the south by the M8 and M80 and the main rail lines into Glasgow Queen Street from outlying suburbs and the North which also constitute a considerable impediment to movement in the southern part of the area.

Whilst there are a number of other important roads in the area, they pose less of a barrier to movement on foot or by bike.

- 2.4 The Balornock LCA area contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). These are dominated by the four major parks in the area.
- 2.5 **Robroyston Park** is a city-wide SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation) and the whole of the park is now a Local Nature Reserve. It has very good public access and path network and is rich in biodiversity – diversity of habitats include woodland, grasslands and wetlands and is home to a wide variety of species such as Roe Deer, Red Fox, Buzzard, Water Vole, Six-spot Burnet Moth, Small Heath butterfly etc. Whilst the north of the park is important for its nature conservation value, the south of the park contains a multi-use games area (MUGA), children’s play facilities and extensive areas of amenity grassland.
- 2.6 **Springburn Park** has a wide variety of facilities such as a synthetic and a gravel football pitch, a multi-purpose games court, bowling greens, a cricket pitch and access to public toilets. There are also three naturalised ponds plus adjacent grasslands and woodland cover, a garden of peace, rockeries and a selection of flower planting. Part of the park is a local SINC.
- 2.7 **Broomfield Park** is located in the centre of the LCA and is a large flat space of amenity grassland with football pitches and children’s play facilities. **Eastfield Park** is a local community park located at the western edge of Springburn. It is mostly accessed from the neighbouring LCA. The park comprises of a large area of amenity grassland containing a flood lit multi-purpose games court, play area and grass football pitch.

- 2.8 The other open spaces in the area tend to be smaller and more limited in their functionality. There are a number of smaller residential amenity open spaces, including at **Wallacewell Road** (north of Ryehill Road), at **Cortmalaw Crescent** in Robroyston, between **Petershill Drive** and the Coatbridge rail line, **Eastburn Road** and to the east of **Hillhead Road** in Robroyston, but nothing approaching the scale of the four parks.

Map 2: LCA Area



- 2.9 The area also contains a number of larger spaces that are more restricted in terms of access/use. **Littlehill Golf Course** is situated in the north of the area, whilst there are sports pitches associated with **All Saints Secondary School** in the centre of the area.

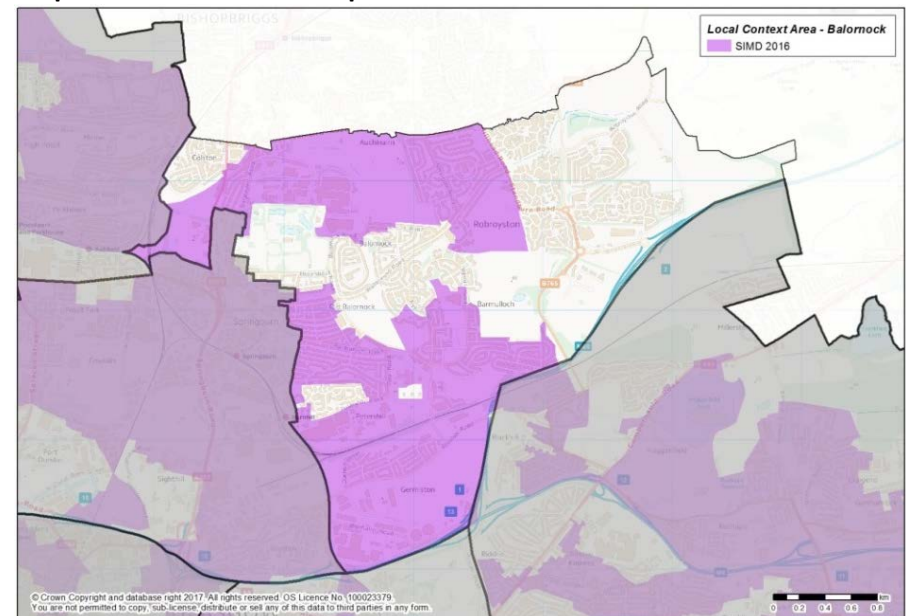
- 2.10 To the east of the area, there are a number of open spaces that are covered by environmental designations, most of which are in the Green Belt. This part of the Green Belt is one of 3 areas in the City that will see significant as a result of being identified as a Community Growth Area (CGA). The Robroyston/ Millerston CGA is subject to a masterplan that is expected to deliver around 1600 new homes and associated community facilities, including new/enhanced open spaces.
- 2.11 Some of these natural open spaces are particularly useful and accessible. **Auchinleck Glen** is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and lies immediately east of the urban area of Robroyston. It includes a path and play area but its long and narrow character, together with the nature conservation interest, means it is likely to have limited scope for enhanced functionality. A large, linear open space along a **former rail formation**, wraps itself round the north and eastern flanks of Stobhill Hospital and runs as far south as Broomfield Park. It provides opportunities for enhanced connectivity between elements of the Green Network, including active travel.

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 1 illustrates those parts of the Balornock LCA area that the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation has ranked as being amongst the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. The

datazones with the highest levels of multiple deprivation are mainly concentrated around the older, more established neighbourhoods. 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. The Glasgow Centre for Population Health's [Understanding Glasgow](#) resource shows that in Balornock and Barmulloch, nine out of ten people live within 500 metres of vacant or derelict land.

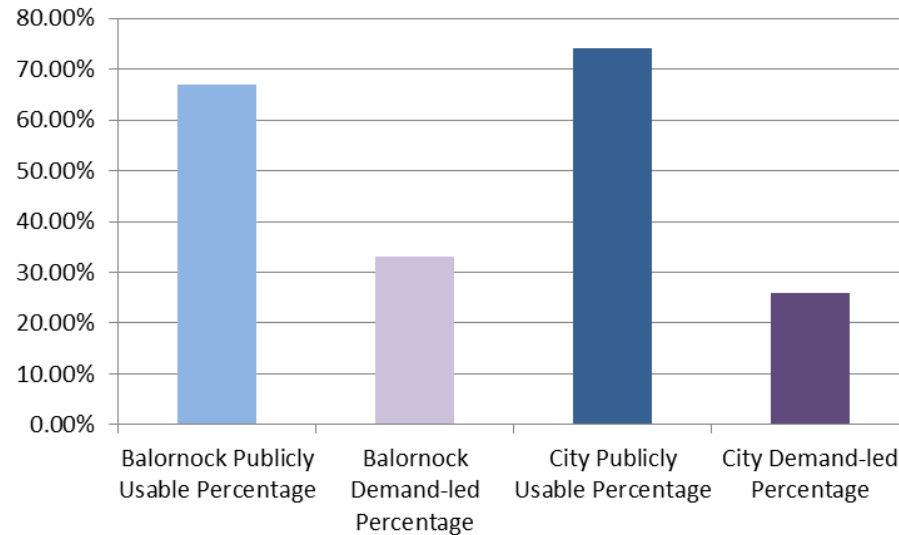
Map 1 – SIMD 15% most deprived datazones



Publicly Usable and Demand-led Open Space

- 3.3 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, helping improve both physical and mental health.
- 3.4 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 or cemeteries.

Figure 4: Open Space Breakdown by Type



3.5 Using this distinction, the draft OSS aims to ensure that:

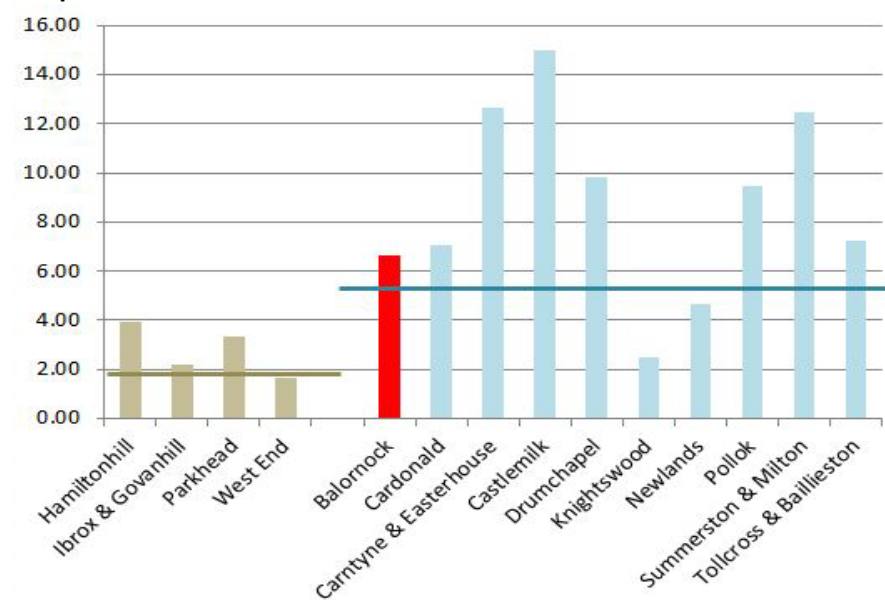
- there is enough good quality open space across the City to satisfy **demand** for formal sport and for growing, in particular; and
- all homes in the City have access to a good quality **publicly usable** space of a size that can meet the needs of the residential population, particularly in relation to play, informal sport and recreation and general relaxation.

3.6 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. 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.

3.7 A relatively high percentage of the open space in the Balornock LCA is of the demand-led categories (see [open space map](#)), in comparison to the City as a whole (Fig 4). Littlehill Golf Course will be a key contributory factor. With 6.6 ha per 1000 people, Balornock has above the OUA quantity standard for publicly usable open space of 5.5 ha per 1000 people set out in SG6 (and shown in Figure 5) but, compared to other parts of the City, this appears to be relatively poorly distributed and concentrated in the three large parks.

- 3.8 The potential growth in population that would result from planned residential development in the area means that this figure is estimated to decline to 6.0 has per 1000 people over time. Whilst the amount of functionally useful publicly usable open space per 100 people would still exceed the Quantity Standard, it would not be by much. The potential impact of new development, and the potential issues (and opportunities) it may present, should be assessed further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Figure 5: Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People

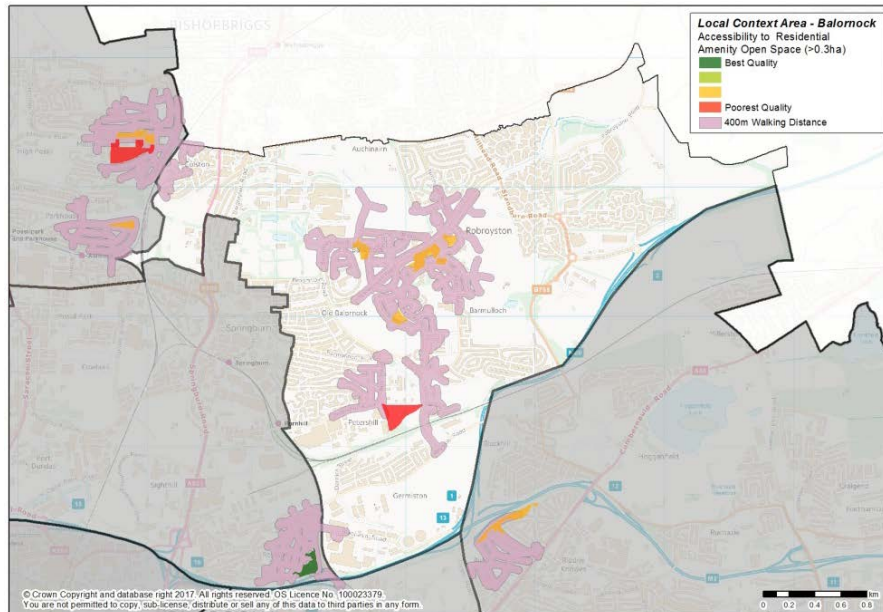


Quality and Accessibility

- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 Map 3/Annex 1 shows the 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. The

residential amenity open spaces appear to be of relatively poor quality and are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard. This will require further analysis and the Council intends to undertake this work with a view to producing a map of the open spaces that are considered capable of meeting the quality standard.

Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space

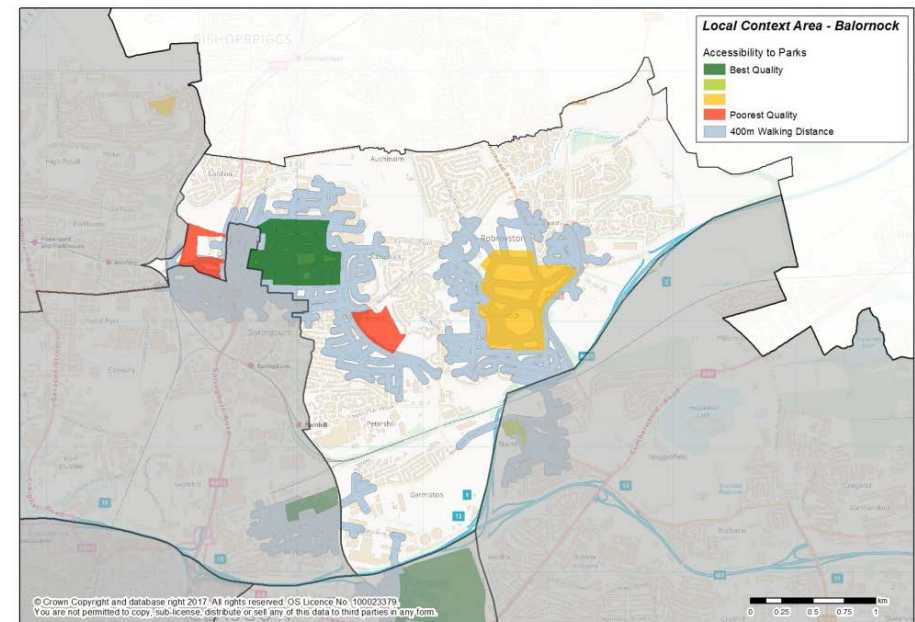


- 3.12 It should be noted that the accessibility analysis doesn't take account of access to the amenity open space at Cortmalaw Crescent in Robroyston. This space doesn't meet the Quality Standard (though is of a shape and size to do so) but is not owned by the Council. There are difficulties associated with the Council investing to upgrade a space when it doesn't have ultimate control over the use of that space. The Stage 2 LCA process will

have to consider whether, and if so, how, such issues can be resolved for this space and similar spaces to meet the Accessibility and Quality Standards, across the City.

- 3.13 As can be seen, access to amenity open space over 0.3ha is generally best in the central parts of the LCA. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4/Annex 2.

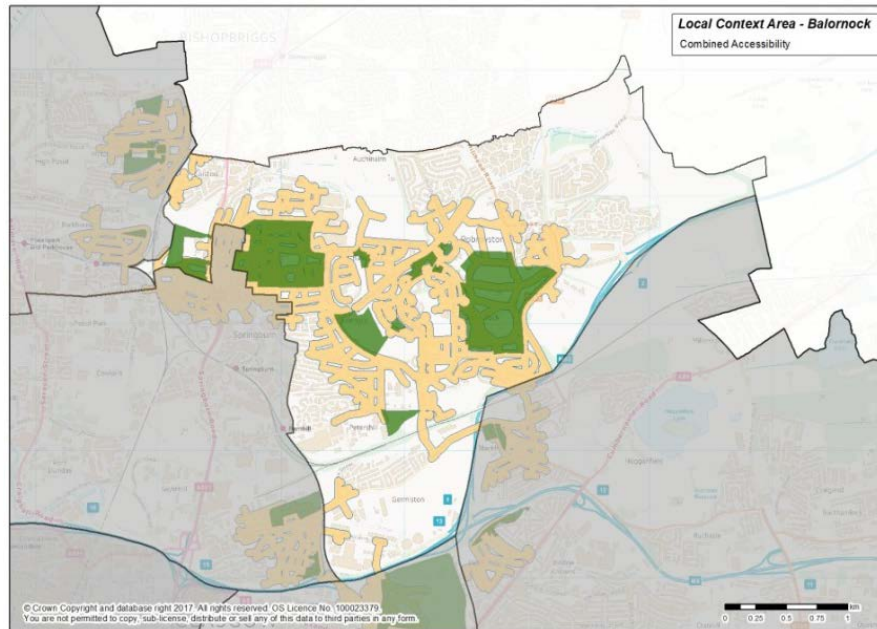
Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland



- 3.14 Map 4/Annex 2 illustrates those parts of the LCA that are within a 400m walk of open spaces that are identified as public parks and gardens on the Open Space Map, or are maintained as such by the Council. There are four public parks in the area which vary in quality and mapping suggests that access to the public parks is

limited on some sides. Opportunities to improve quality, where necessary to meet the Quality Standard, will be considered through the Stage 2 process.

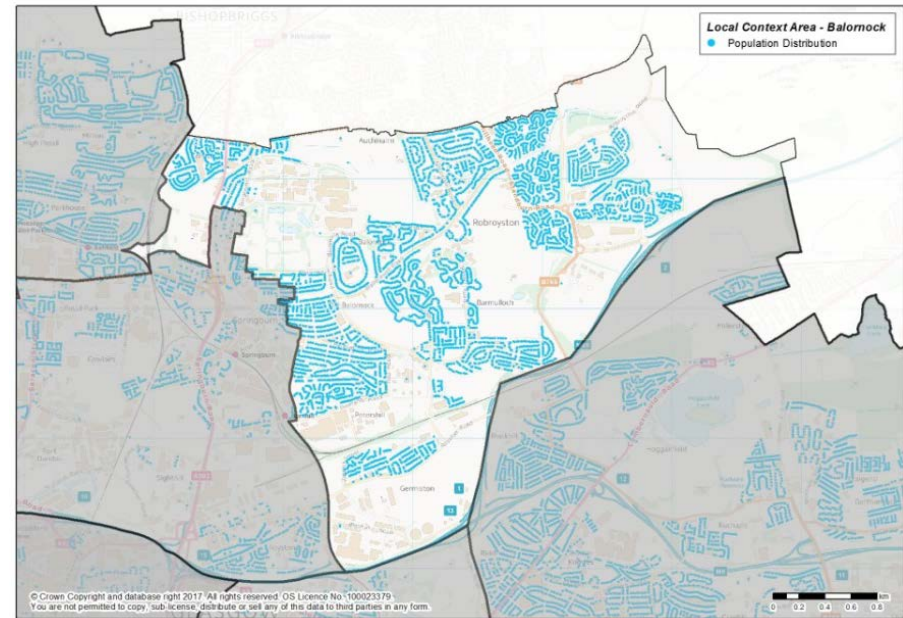
Map 5: Access to potentially multifunctional open space > 0.3 ha



3.15 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 publicly usable, and potentially multifunctional open space of an appropriate size (over 0.3 ha), and those which don't. These indicative deficiencies in access can be verified when combined with a map 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 SG6. Maps 6/7 and Annexes 4/5

illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively.

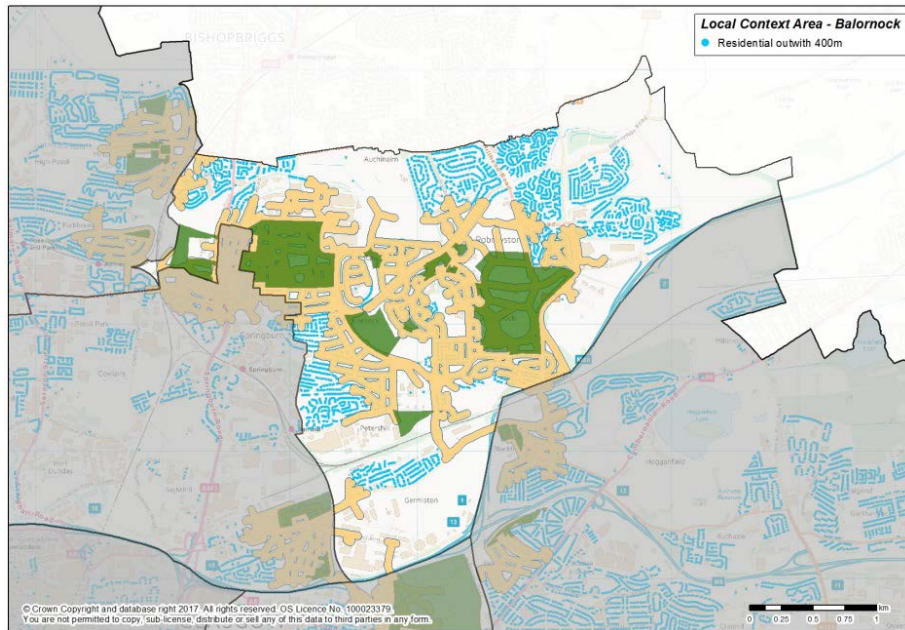
Map 6: Population Distribution



3.16 Map 7/Annex 5 illustrates that there are a few potential gaps in access to the two key categories of publicly usable open space considered to have the greatest potential to meet the Quality Standard. The biggest gaps in accessibility appear to be in:

- Robroyston;
- Auchinairn;
- Colston;
- Germiston; and
- parts of Springburn

Map 7: Potential Accessibility Standard Deficiencies



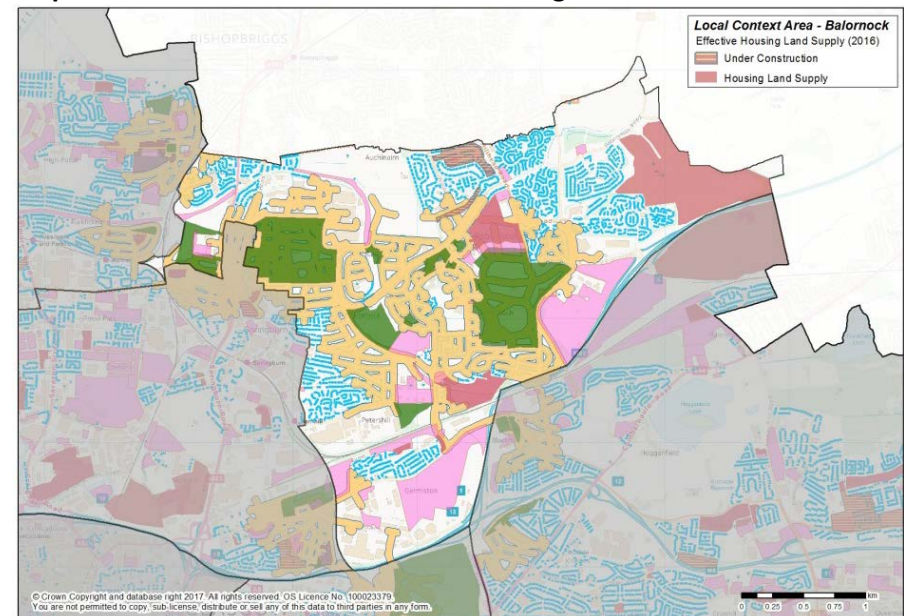
3.17 Much of the area falls under SIMD 15% and some of the most deprived areas in the LCA would appear to be deficient in access to publicly usable open space over 0.3ha, notably Germiston, Auchinairn and parts of Springburn.

3.18 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.

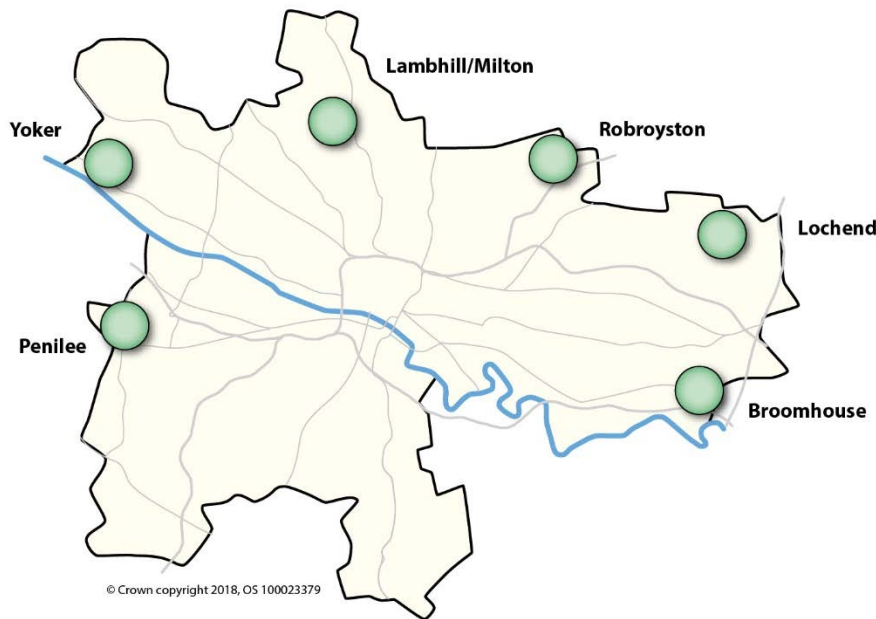
Map 8: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



3.19 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, particularly in the south of the area, to help address access deficiencies. There seem to be fewer options for addressing the significant gap in accessibility that the mapping would suggest exists in Robroyston and eastern Springburn in particular. These issues require further careful consideration through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Map 9: Access to Larger Open Spaces



- 3.20 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,

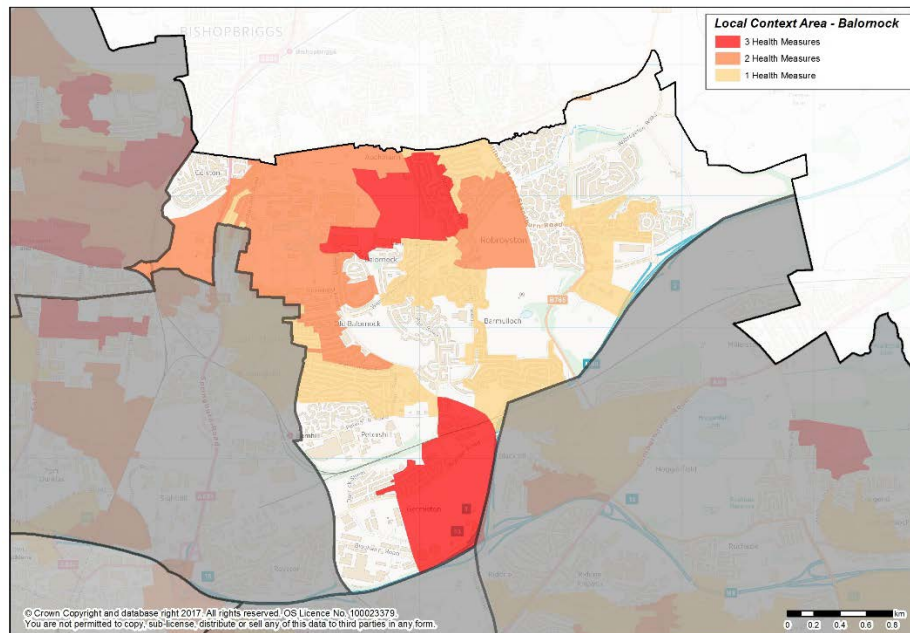
an additional measure of accessibility to the City Parks (e.g. Kelvingrove) and District Parks (e.g. Tollcross) that serve a strategic function, and to the Local Parks that serve more discrete localities (e.g. Rosshall Park or Maxwell Park) has been developed. It reflects the distances people might be 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).

- 3.21 Map 9/ Annex 8 illustrates that much of the LCA falls within these distance thresholds, except Robroyston. The Robroyston/Millerston CGA masterplan proposes the creation of new open space in this area and opportunities should be taken to ensure they provide enhanced multi-functionality and good accessibility from the surrounding area.
- 3.22 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.

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



- 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

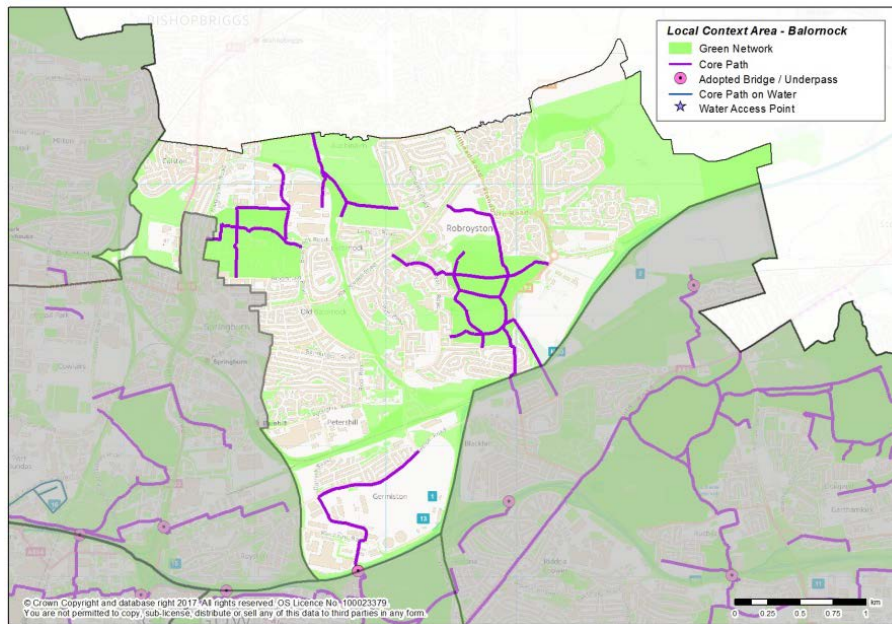
two indicators is shown in orange and one in all three is shown in red.

- 4.4 Significant parts of the LCA area are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health measures. There are particular concentrations in the south of the area and in the north west, though there doesn't appear to be a direct correlation with access to open space or the quality of that open space. Nevertheless, this would benefit from further consideration through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Walking and Cycling

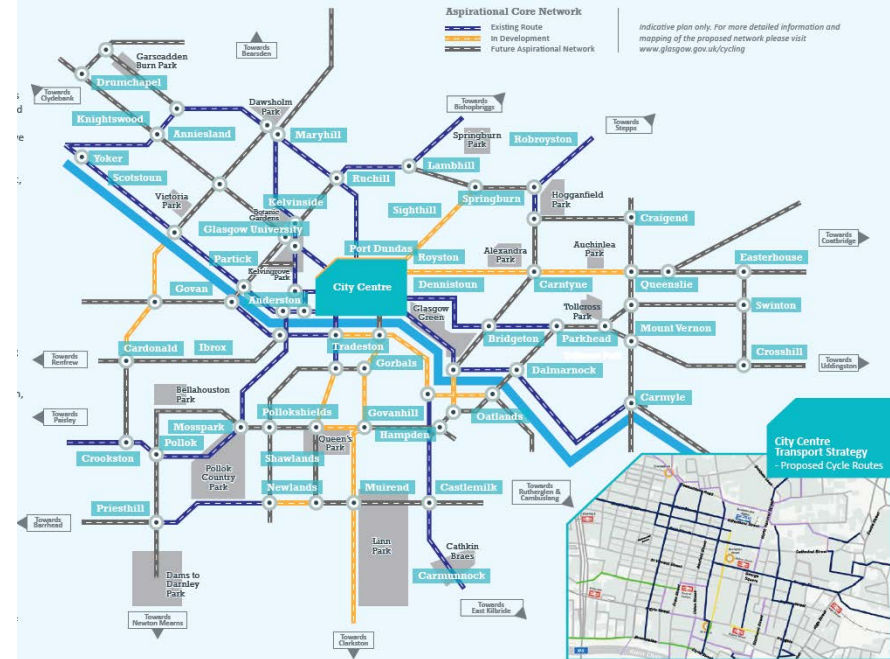
- 4.5 The area has little in the way of cycle provision outside of its parks, with one long stretch of on road signed provision running through the entire area and a couple of other disconnected small routes.
- 4.6 Map 11/Annex 9 illustrates the [core path](#) network together in the context of the wider green network (shown at an enhanced scale in Annex 9). It illustrates that the LCA has good core path coverage in and around the major parks and golf course as well as one core path in the south, but that the rest of the area is very lacking. Connecting these paths to each other would significantly improve the network, however this could be challenging given the built up nature of the area. Extending the core path network out to the green belt past Robroyston could also be beneficial. This should be investigated through the Stage 2 Local Context.

Map 11: Green Network and Core Paths



4.7 Glasgow's [Strategic Plan for Cycling](#) sets out a diagrammatic representation (Fig 6) of Glasgow's aspirations to improve cycling infrastructure in this part of the City. It identifies an aspiration to deliver a route from Springburn to Hogganfield Park and then, via existing provision, to Robroyston. Consultation has taken place on the [Glasgow North East Active Travel Routes](#), from the North East of the City to Sighthill, including links to Red Road, Wallacewell Road and Stobhill Hospital.

Figure 6: SPC Network Aspirations (from SPC)



4.8 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

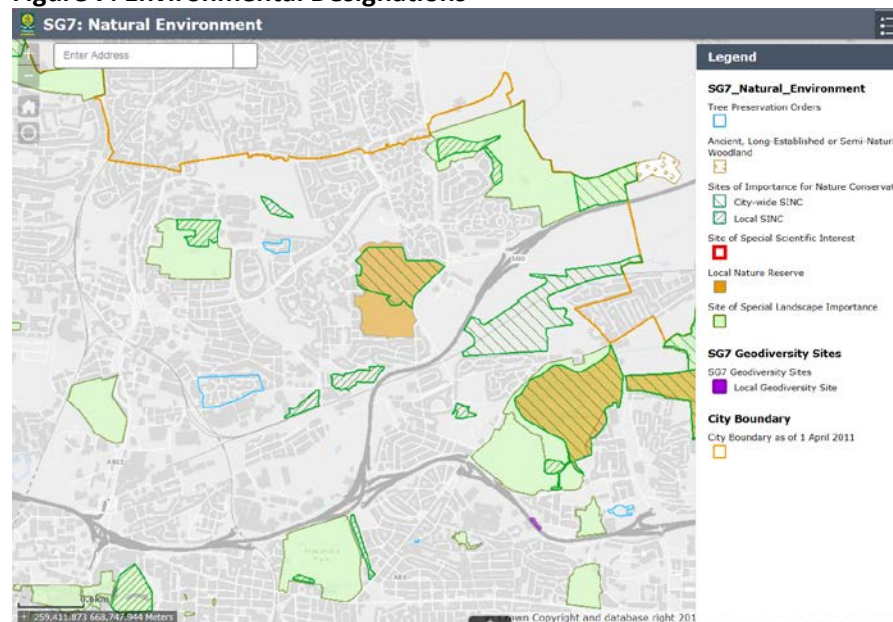
5 A Resilient Glasgow

- 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 There are a limited number of [environmental designations](#) (Fig 7) in the Balornock area, concentrated, to a significant degree, in the large public parks and in the Green Belt. There are several Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs - including in Springburn and Robroyston Parks), two large Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLIs – Springburn Park and the Robroyston Green Belt) and a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) at Robroyston Park. It should be noted that the Community Growth Area proposals in the Robroyston Green Belt will result in the development of a substantial area of the SSLI.

Figure 7: Environmental Designations



Green Network

- 5.3 Map 11 (above) shows the key elements of the Green Network (as defined in SG6) in the LCA. The area is fairly well served by the Green Network, particularly in the form of the four parks and golf course, as well as the large area of green belt in the east. The railway lines and motorway also provide green corridors and connectivity. Germiston in the south is fairly isolated and could thus benefit from an expansion of the network there specifically. Similarly to the core paths, increased green network connectivity between the major spaces would also be beneficial.

Surface Water Management

5.4 The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership ([MGSDP](#)) 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.

5.5 SEPA has [modelled](#) the extent of potential flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The modelling indicates that parts of the Balornock LCA are potentially susceptible to surface water flooding.

5.6 As required by The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, the Council has published the [Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District](#) (LPD). The Plan identifies the need for a surface water management plan (SWMP) in East Springburn to manage surface water flood risk and reduce economic damage and risk to people.

5.7 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

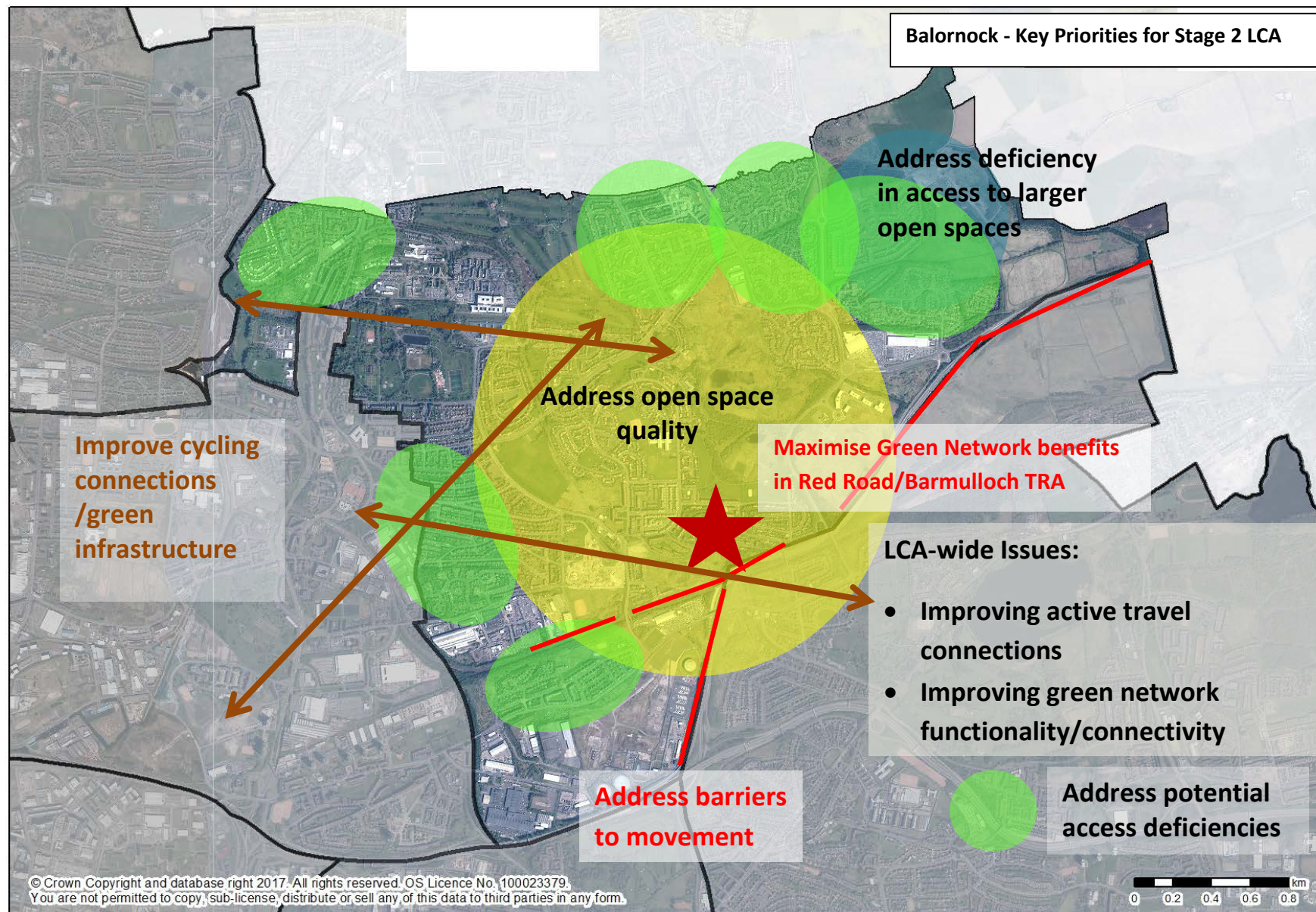
6.1 The Stage 2 LCA process will require to consider how best to address the deficiencies in accessibility, quality and quantity identified above. The Council will attempt to address these matters through a placemaking approach – one that delivers multiple benefits for the people of the area, for flood 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 The analysis set out above is intended to highlight the key issues that the Stage 2 LCA process will need to address as a priority. Other priorities to be addressed in the Stage 2 process will include:

- 1. how to overcome key infrastructure barriers such as the M8, M80 and railway lines to improve accessibility and connectivity;**
- 2. how to address the poor quality of open space provision that exists throughout much of the LCA area, including some of the public parks;**
- 3. how to address the significant deficiencies in accessibility to publicly usable open space from Robroyston, Auchinairn, Colston, Germiston and parts of Springburn;**

4. how to improve walking and cycling connections and the connectivity of the core paths network throughout the area;
5. how the Red Road/Barmulloch 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. options for delivering enhanced green network connectivity through the area; and
8. how to address strategic deficiencies in access to open space in Robroyston and whether there is any potential, at this stage, for the Robroyton/ Millerston CGA to do so.

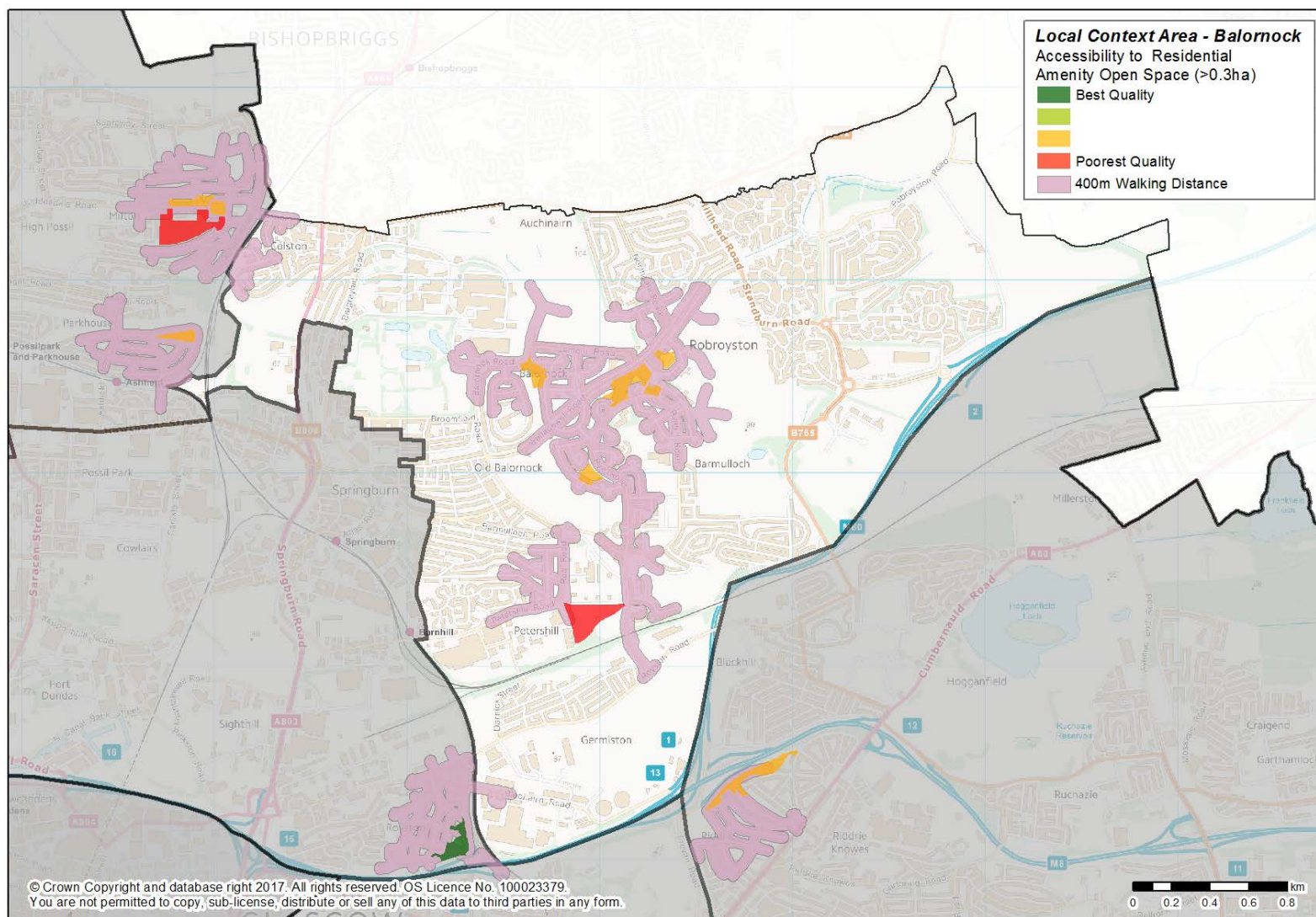
Balornock - Key Priorities for Stage 2 LCA



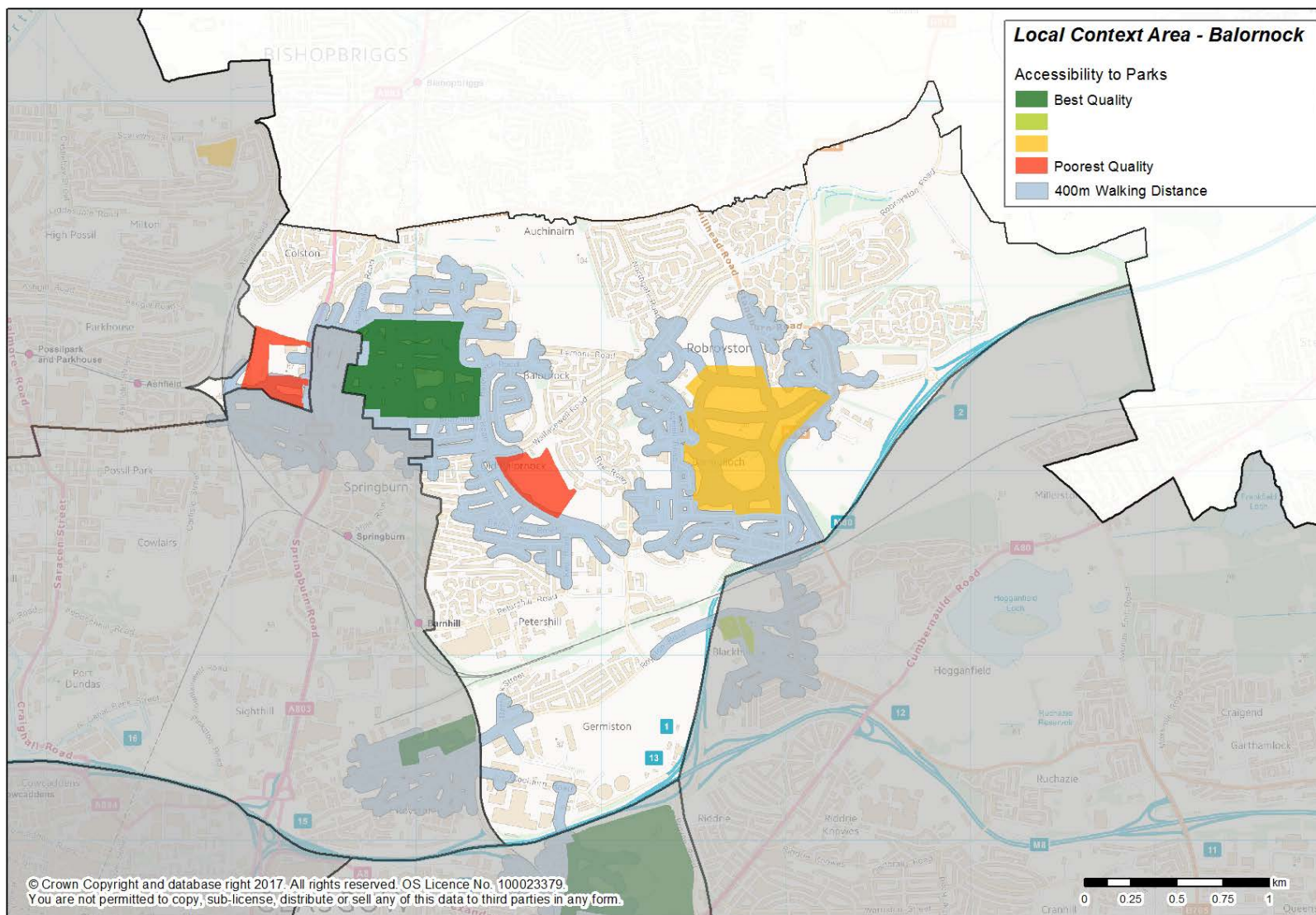
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	21,000
b	Land Area	851 has
c	Population Density	25 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	139 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	73 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	1003 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	2187 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	27 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	6.6 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	6.0 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	8.6%

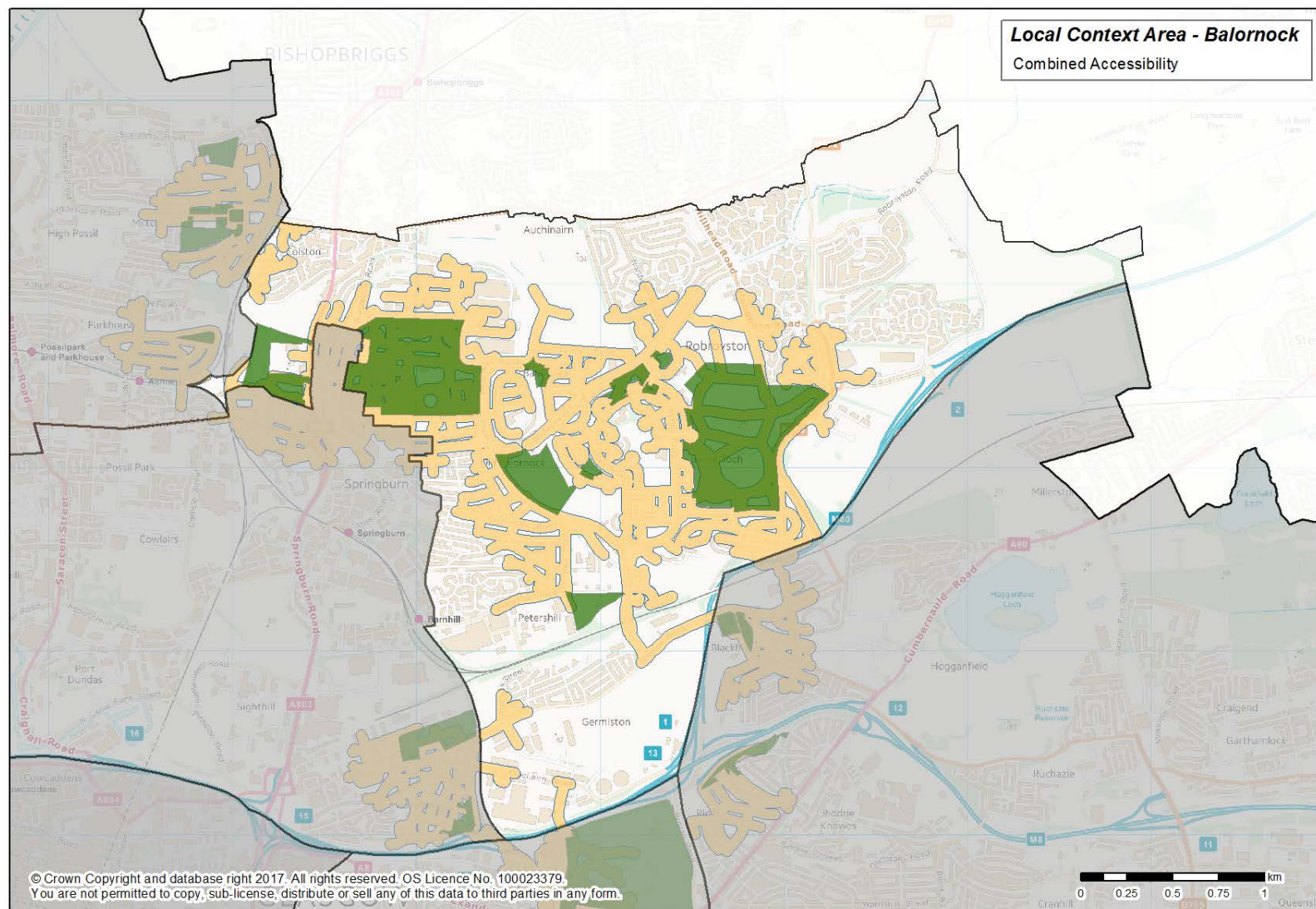
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



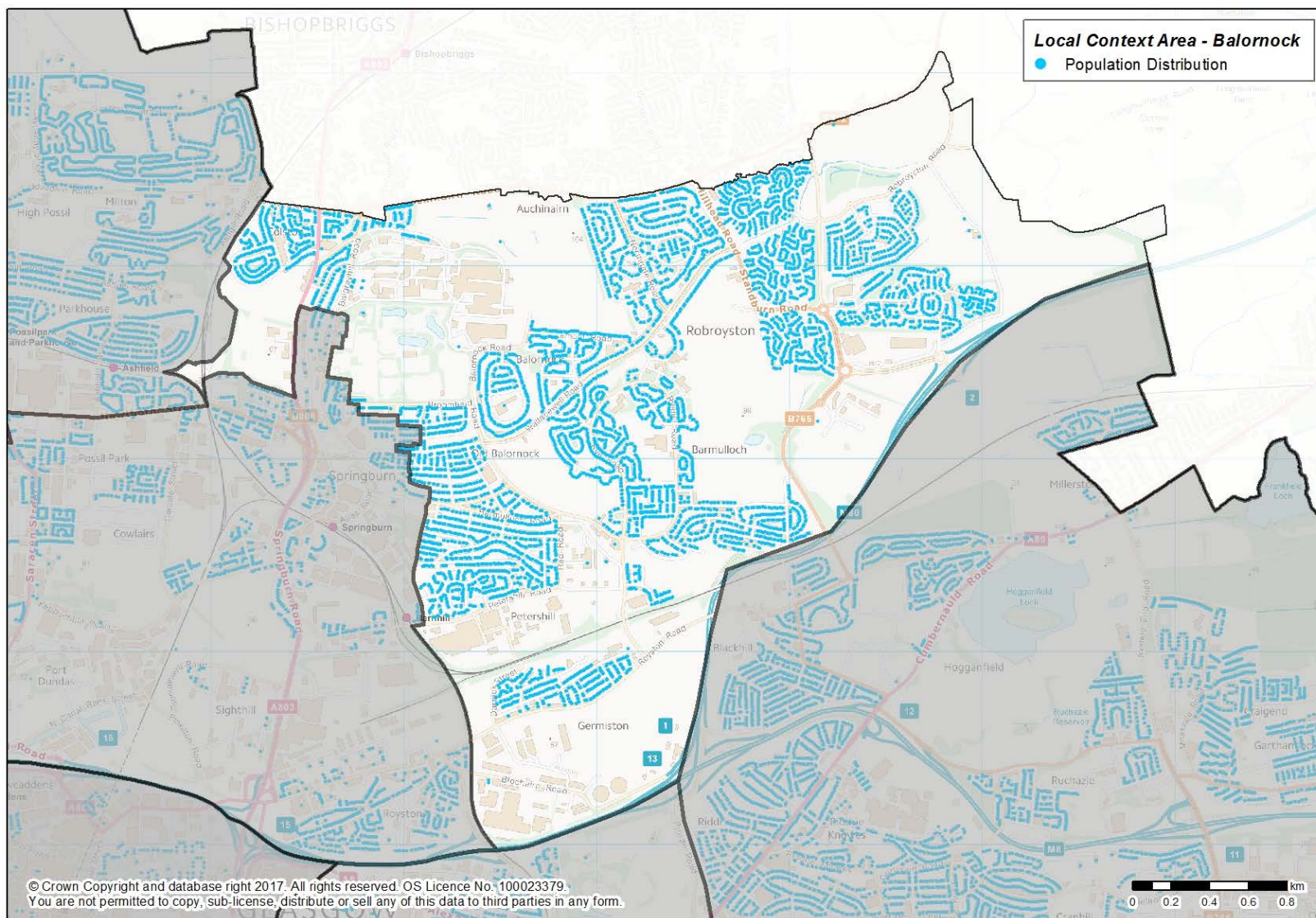
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



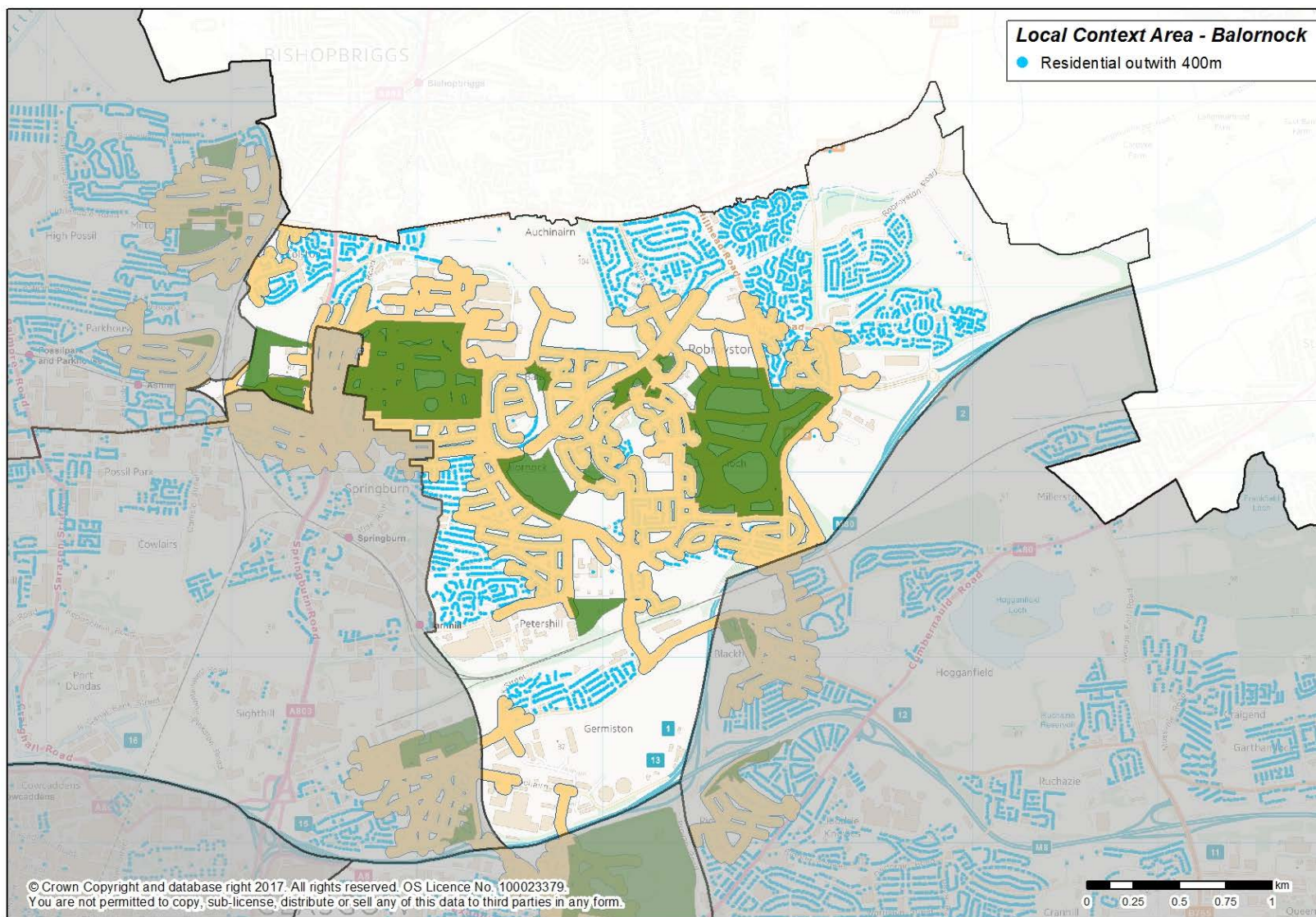
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



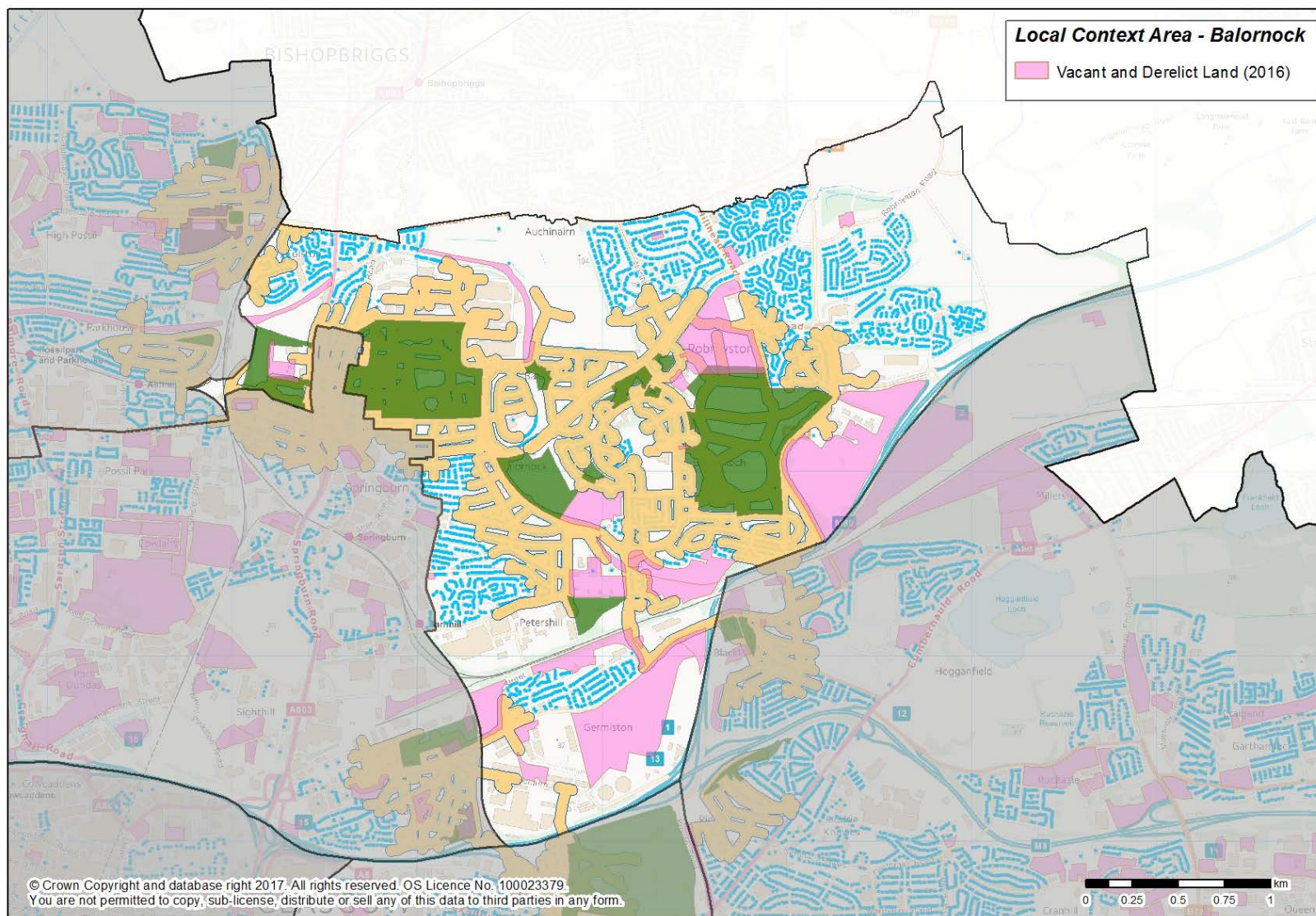
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



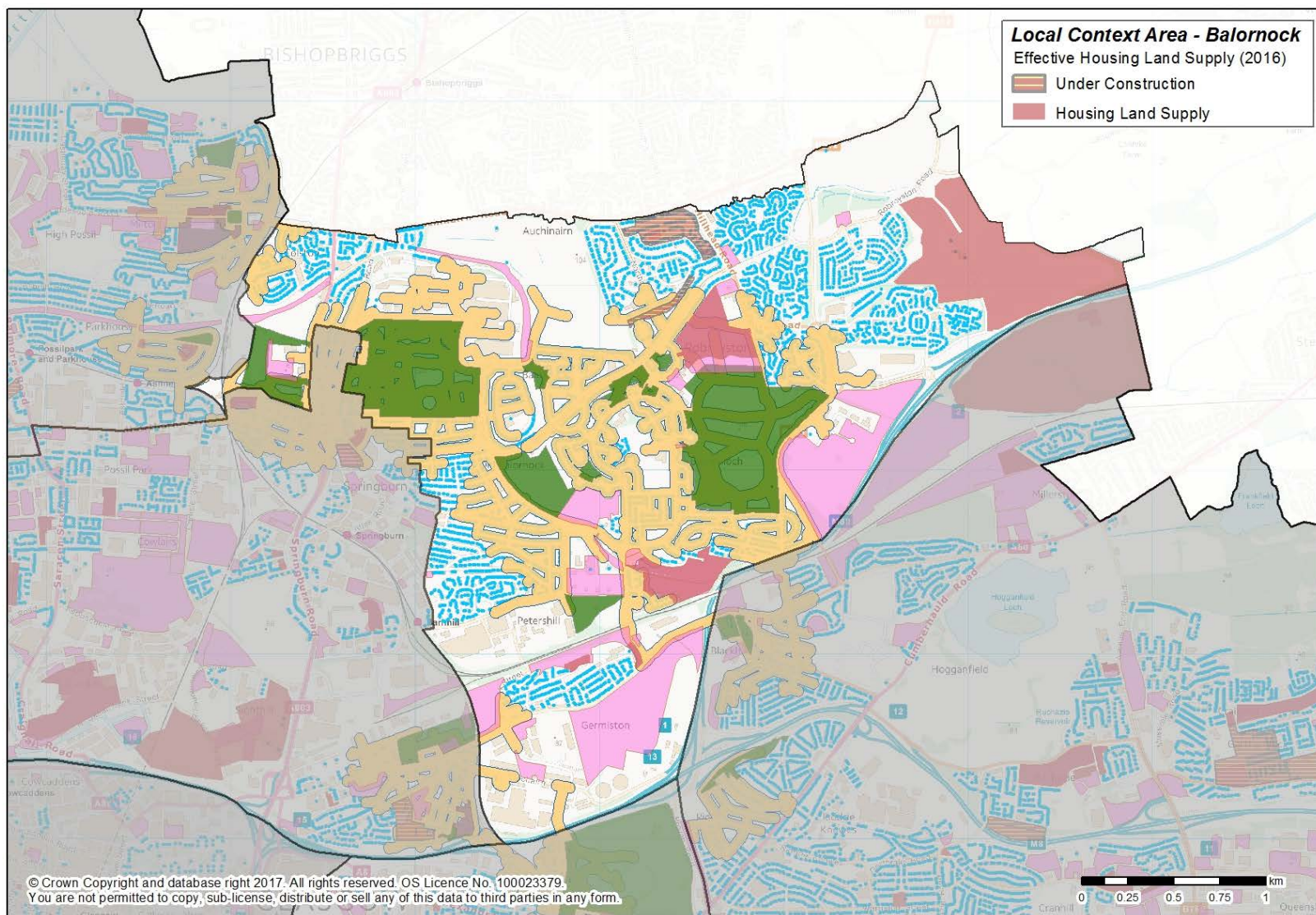
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



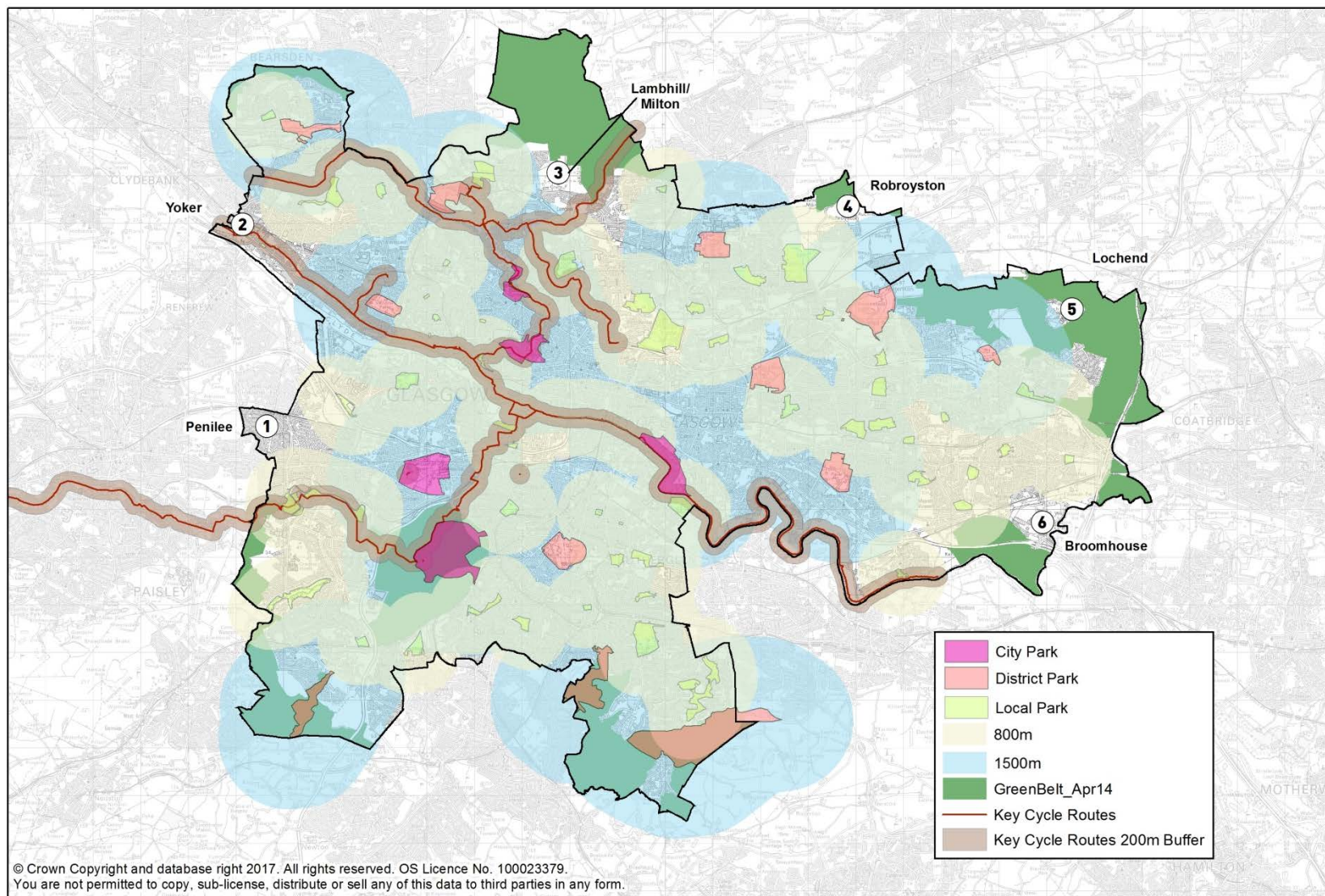
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



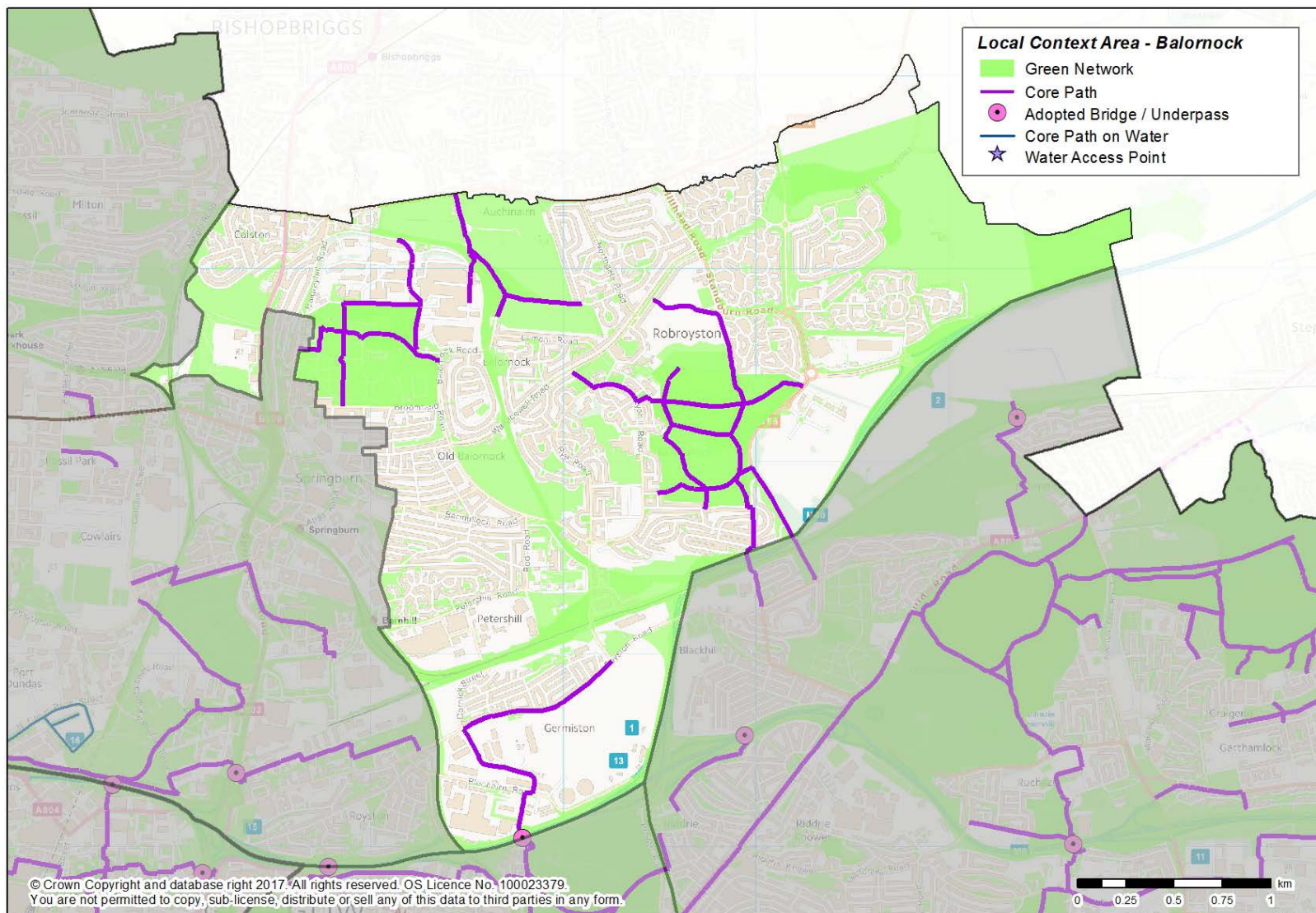
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.