CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
Background Paper 6

Green Belt and Green Network

Background Paper 6 - Green Belt and Green Network

Executive Summary

Green Belt

0.1   Glasgow's Green Belt has been a feature of planning policy in the west of Scotland for many years, helping protect countryside and encourage urban regeneration. More recently, the role of the Green Belt in protecting floodplain capacity and biodiversity is being recognised and the importance of Green Belts continues to be documented in national and regional planning policy. However, there is continuing pressure for the release of Green Belt land to meet housing needs. To meet the requirements of the Strategic Development Plan, a comprehensive review of the Green Belt has been undertaken to inform the LDP and provide a strategic context for assessing the capacity of the Green Belt to accommodate additional development.

0.2   When the LDP Main Issues Report was published, it was considered that the private housing supply was more than sufficient to meet demand up to 2025 and that there was no requirement for additional sites for private housing development. On this basis, the MIR's preference was for no further release of land from the Green Belt for private housebuilding. Since then, however, housing completions in Glasgow are significantly down on expected levels and the effective housing land supply is also diminished. Scottish Planning Policy indicates that the planning system should allocate a generous supply of land to meet identified housing requirements. In these circumstances, the review of Green Belt boundaries has assessed the potential for identifying additional Green Belt land for housing.

0.3   Over and above the Community Growth Areas and previously consented housing sites, the Review identified three relatively small areas of land at Cathkin Road Carmunnock, Auchinairn Road Robroyston and Corselet Road Darnley, which offer limited scope for development and a larger site north of Summerston (west of Balmore Road) where the potential for development needs to be determined in relation to environmental, hydrological and infrastructure issues. The Review identified two additional sites, in Castlemilk, which have been incorporated into the Green Belt. The LDP reflects these considerations.

Green Network

0.4   The role which Green Networks can play in addressing environmental, and other, requirements, such as recreation, sustainable travel and local amenity, is recognised by international, national and regional policy. Green Networks link together natural, semi-natural and man-made open space to create an interconnected network. A well designed, connected green network can help address a multitude of objectives, including opportunities for physical activity and recreation; increased accessibility; enhanced biodiversity; surface water management; place setting; and amenity.

0.5   The policies of the LDP (the Placemaking, Water Environment, Natural Environment and Sustainable Transport policies and related Supplementary Guidance are also relevant) have been drafted to complement each other to help deliver a multifunctional green network which enhances Glasgow's places. The Glasgow Open Space Strategy will set the framework for identifying how the multifunctional Green Network will develop at the local level, with this detail being brought forward through Supplementary Guidance to the LDP.

Background Paper 6
Green Belt and Green Network

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This paper provides background information in support of City Development Plan policy CDP 6: Green Belt and Green Network, examining, in greater detail, the contextual basis for the Policy.

2.0 Background

2.1 Glasgow's Green Belt has been a feature of planning policy in the west of Scotland for many years, being formally designated in the 1979 Strathclyde Structure Plan. It has been a key component of regional and local planning policy in the area, helping to protect countryside adjacent to the urban area (including better quality agricultural land) and encourage urban regeneration (through managing pressure for urban expansion). Whilst these historical justifications for the Green Belt remain very relevant, a more explicitly environmental agenda has provided a new rationale for its protection, reflecting its role in, for example, protecting floodplain capacity, carbon sequestration and biodiversity. Nevertheless, pressures for the release of Green Belt land remain, particularly in relation to meeting housing needs. To meet the requirements of the Strategic Development Plan, a comprehensive review of the Green Belt has been undertaken to inform the LDP and provide a strategic context for assessing the capacity of the Green Belt to accommodate additional development.

2.2 The role which Green Networks can play in addressing environmental, and other, requirements, such as recreation, sustainable travel and local amenity, is also recognised by national and regional policy. City Plan 2 defines Green Networks as "the linking together of natural, semi-natural and man-made open space (which may include leisure and recreational facilities) to create an interconnected network that provides opportunities for physical activity, increases accessibility within settlements and to the surrounding countryside while enhancing biodiversity and the quality of the external environment". Since City Plan 2 was prepared, the role of green networks in providing for surface water management has been increasingly recognised – Green Networks (or Green Infrastructure), therefore, include green elements (e.g. natural open space), blue elements (water bodies) and grey elements (e.g. hard landscaping which can be an important link to, and between, the other elements). The Green Belt is a key element in the green network, linking the elements within the urban area to the wider countryside beyond.

2.3. Enrichment and expansion of the Green Network offers the potential to deliver many benefits for the City, including: climate change adaptation and mitigation; improved physical and mental health; place setting and amenity; biodiversity; active travel opportunities; recreation; and flood management. New development should enhance, wherever possible, the functionality, quality, connectivity and accessibility of the green network, and its role as green infrastructure.

3.0 National and International planning context

Green Infrastructure - Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital

3.1 In May 2013, the European Commission published a new strategy for encouraging the use of green infrastructure. The Communication "Green Infrastructure - Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital" indicates that Green Infrastructure is a successfully tested tool for providing ecological, economic and social benefits through natural solutions, stating that it helps avoid relying on infrastructure that is expensive to build and which nature can often provide cheaper. It goes on to indicate that Green Infrastructure is based on the principle that protecting and enhancing nature and natural processes, and the many benefits human society gets from nature, are consciously integrated into spatial planning and territorial development. It envisages that the benefits of green infrastructure will be significantly augmented by

coordinating national, regional and local initiatives across the EU and that a clear commitment by the EU institutions to green infrastructure will enable planners, decision makers and project promoters to step up investments in Green Infrastructure projects.

National Planning Framework 2

3.2   National Planning Framework 2 (NPF2) indicates that a strong commitment is required to "protecting and enhancing the natural, built and cultural environments, which are essential components of our quality of life and unique economic assets. The planning system has an important role to play in improving the environment, for example by strengthening green infrastructure …". It goes on to identify the Central Scotland Green Network as a national priority, which will offers the opportunity to deliver a step change in environmental quality, woodland cover and recreational opportunities. This will make Central Scotland "a more attractive place to live in, do business and visit; help to absorb CO_2; enhance biodiversity; and promote active travel and healthier life styles".

3.3   It also recognises that Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) provide an opportunity to develop extensive green networks connecting inner urban areas with surrounding rural environments, providing a wide range of social, health and environmental benefits in addition to economic opportunities. The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network (GCVGN) Partnership (see para 4.5) is pursuing a programme of co-ordinated greenspace enhancement in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley SDP area. and the NPF2 aims to build on such local initiatives through the identification of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) as a national development. The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Scheme, also identified as a national priority in NPF2, recognises that the substantial improvements in drainage infrastructure and water catchment management required to reduce flood risk demand a strategic approach which needs to be co-ordinated with the development of the GCVGN.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

3.4   The SPP identifies the purpose of green belt designation in the development plan as directing planned growth to the most appropriate locations (as part of the settlement strategy); supporting regeneration; protecting and enhancing the quality, character, landscape setting and identity of towns and cities; and protecting, and giving access to, open space within and around towns and cities. The SPP also indicates that green belt designation should be used to direct development to suitable locations, not to prevent development from happening and that, where considered necessary, the proposed release of land previously designated as green belt should be identified as part of the settlement strategy set out in the development plan.

3.5   The SPP indicates that, in city regions, the strategic development plan should establish the need for a green belt, identify its broad area and set the policy for future development within it. Local Development Plans should establish the detailed boundaries of the green belt and identify types of development which are appropriate within the green belt. Where it is considered necessary, the proposed release of land previously designated as green belt should be identified as part of the settlement strategy set out in the development plan. Inner boundaries should not be drawn too tightly around the urban edge but, where appropriate, should create an area suitable for planned development between the existing settlement edge and green belt boundary.

3.6   The SPP recognises that linking greenspaces in and around settlements through green networks can deliver benefits for people and nature. By encouraging connectivity between habitats, green networks can improve the viability of species and the health and viability of previously isolated habitats and ecosystems, supporting adaptation to climate change. Development plans should identify and promote green networks where this will add value to the provision, protection, enhancement and connectivity of open space and habitats in the city regions and in and around other towns and cities. Lochs, ponds, watercourses and wetlands also form valuable landscape features, recreational resources and wildlife habitats and should be protected and enhanced wherever possible both as part of developments and green networks. Green networks which provide opportunities for physical activity and access to the

outdoors, and increase accessibility within settlements and to the surrounding countryside, should be promoted and safeguarded through the development plan

3.7   SPP also indicates that planning authorities should take a strategic and long term approach to managing the open space in their area and that this should be done by assessing both current and future needs and protecting all spaces which can help to meet them. It states that planning authorities should undertake an audit of the open space resource in their area and, on this basis, prepare an open space strategy which sets out the vision for new and improved open space and addresses any deficiencies identified. Open space audits and strategies should be reviewed regularly, linked to development plan preparation. More information on open space audits and strategies and on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing open spaces is provided in PAN 65 Planning and Open Space.

3.8   Open spaces which are identified in the open space audit and strategy as valued and functional, or which are capable of being brought into functional use to meet a need identified in the open space strategy, should be identified and protected in the development plan. There is a presumption against development of these open spaces. Local development plans or supplementary guidance should set out specific requirements for the provision of open space as part of new development and make clear how much, of what type and quality and what the accessibility requirements are. Wherever possible, planning authorities and developers should identify opportunities to create and enhance networks between open spaces and avoid fragmentation. Planning authorities and developers should work together to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the long term management of any proposed open space, landscaping and other common facilities.

Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and Open Space (PAN 65)
3.9   PAN 65 Planning and Open Space states that some of the best open spaces are part of networks. It suggests that local authorities should aim to maintain or form networks of green and civic spaces which, amongst other things, "maintain and enhance environmental qualities; provide a range of opportunities for recreation and leisure; link and create wildlife habitats; and encourage walking and cycling". PAN 65 also highlights the role which green spaces play in creating long-lasting, beautiful places, indicating that, to achieve this, green and civic spaces must be fit for purpose and have a relationship with the surrounding buildings and uses, and the movements through them. The proper provision, management and maintenance of open space are key aspects of good design.

3.10   PAN 65 sets out further detail on the preparation of Open Space Strategies indicating that different types of open space require to be considered separately. This can be thought of as 'supply-led', 'demand-led' and 'standards-based' approaches:

- Spaces most suited to a **supply-led** approach are, for example, urban parks and gardens, civic spaces, woodlands and other natural greenspaces. This should assess the existing size and distribution of spaces against their current and future role and allow for the formulation of a strategy that protects and enhances these spaces, extending and linking them where feasible.
- A **demand-led** approach is suited to those spaces for which a quantifiable demand can be identified, for example, sports facilities and functional spaces such as cemeteries and allotments.
- Where the need for a type of space is broadly the same everywhere, it may be appropriate to use a **standards-based** approach. Standards should be carefully tailored to the circumstances of the area and different standards are likely to be required for different functions.

3.11   Standards should contain three elements:

- **quality** – a benchmark against which quality can be measured;
- **quantity** – an amount of space per house unit or head of population; and

- **accessibility** – distance thresholds for particular types of open space.

Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking

3.12 This document highlights the multiple benefits of incorporating green infrastructure into new developments, stating that "improving the quality of our urban and rural environments is vital if we are to deliver on our ambition to make Scotland a greener, wealthier and fairer, smarter, healthier and stronger, country. Green infrastructure is a way to support all of these strands". It states that Development Plans and Supplementary Guidance should set the context upfront to support green infrastructure thinking at the design and masterplan level. Green infrastructure can deliver on a range of good policy outcomes, for placemaking, health, sustainable transport, landscape, tackling flooding, climate change, sustainable flood management, biodiversity and economic growth. Green Infrastructure can be thought of as a green thread weaving through the tiers of policy and advice, bringing these ideas together in a holistic way. The government expects that Local Development plans:

- will set out the spatial strategy – detailed locations of the green network;
- may set out a hierarchy of spaces in the green network;
- may identify areas where actions could strengthen the green network or enhance links;
- should include policies supporting the incorporation of green infrastructure in the design of new places;
- may set development aspirations; and
- will promote a masterplanning approach.

Scottish Natural Heritage: Green Networks in Development Planning

3.13 Green Networks in Development Planning sets out provides development planning advice on green networks, including on their multi-functionality. It recognises that well-planned and designed green networks can create attractive settings for daily life and distinctive local identities for places. It lists the other benefits of green networks, including enhancing the perceived value of areas, being attractive to both businesses and homebuyers; improving health and well-being; enhancing bio-diversity; helping to mitigate against climate change; providing business and educational opportunities; encouraging tourism and promoting sustainable use of scarce land resources. It states that green networks are not an isolated or solely an environmental concern but can help deliver better, more sustainable places and address the core purposes of development planning: by forming an integral, cross cutting and spatially defined component of economic, social and environmental change in any particular area.

3.14 It recommends that an LDP provides a basis to fulfil the SPP requirements to protect and enhance the green network, through policies and spatial proposals that safeguard and avoid fragmentation of existing green networks and identify opportunities to create or enhance existing green network assets and that indicate new or future green network development in relation to other planning matters (for example housing growth, infrastructure provision, allocation of business land etc).

Central Scotland Green Network

3.15 The Central Scotland Green Network is a national development identified within National Planning Framework 2 with a stated vision that "by 2050, Central Scotland has been transformed into a place where the environment adds value to the economy and where people's lives are enriched by its quality". It identifies 5 themes which will provide direction to the delivery of this vision:

- **a place for growth** - creating an environment for sustainable economic growth;
- **a place in balance** - creating an environment more in balance, one that will support Central Scotland to thrive in a changing climate;
- **a place to feel good** - creating an environment which supports healthy lifestyles and good physical and mental well-being;

- **a place to belong** - creating an environment that people can enjoy and where they choose to live and bring up their families; and
- **a place for nature** - creating an environment where nature can flourish.

3.16   The CSGN recognises the role which the planning system, particularly new development, has to play in delivering this vision, stating that the CSGN will be "improved and, indeed, achieved, in some places by the delivery of well-designed development which protects and improves the local environment and secures key green or blue connections."

4.0   Strategic Context

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)
4.1   The SDP sets out a Spatial Vision which, amongst other things, aspires to a green infrastructure (open space, formal and informal, green corridors and pathways, playing spaces, parks, trees and natural green spaces) which will be a key part of the urban environment and a focus for action to improve the living environment, aid competitiveness, develop new economic and energy developments, enhance biodiversity and provide opportunities for healthy living. It indicates that the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network, linked to and integrated with the Central Scotland Green Network, will provide the framework for a wide range of action addressing such myriad objectives. The SDP recognises the role which the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network plays in providing support for the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Belt.

4.2   The SDP recognises that, in order to provide focus for delivery of the green network, prioritisation of action is required. As a result, it identifies a number of green network spatial priorities, including 7 in Glasgow, considered to represent the most significant opportunities for delivering habitat, access creation, green and open space enhancement through major development. The SDP indicates that the delivery of the green network should be a priority for Local Development Plans. The Glasgow locations are:

- Yoker
- Govan/Ibrox
- Gorbals/Toryglen
- Clyde Gateway
- Castlemilk/Stamperland
- Greater Easterhouse
- Lambhill/Possil

4.3   The SDP recognises that the Green Belt is central to the sustainable planning of the city-region and provides support to the Green Network programme. It states that the Green Belt is an important strategic tool in achieving key environmental objectives by:

- directing planned growth to the most appropriate locations;
- supporting regeneration;
- creating and safeguarding identity through place-setting and protecting the separation between communities;
- protecting open space and sustainable access;
- protecting the natural roles of the environment, whether in terms of floodplain capacity, carbon sequestration or biodiversity;
- protecting the farming economy of the city-region; and
- meeting the sustainability requirements of biomass renewable energy, timber production and natural resource developments.

4.4   The SDP states that the review and designation of the inner and outer boundaries of the Green Belt should be a priority for Local Development Plans, so as to ensure that the above objectives are achieved.

Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership

4.5   The need for an enhanced Green Network was identified in earlier iterations of the Strategic Development Plan (then known as the Structure Plan), with the purpose of the network being threefold:

- to improve the competitive environment of the Metropolitan area as place to work and invest in;
- to promote the Government's Environmental Justice agenda, improve access to open space for the local population and tackle issues like health, quality of life and social inclusion; and
- to provide a framework of green corridors and spaces that will enhance and reinforce the biodiversity of the area by creating a network of linked habitats.

4.6   The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership was established to help deliver these aims, and the aims of the Central Scotland Green Network, in the SDP area. The Partnership's work is targeted at:

- embedding the Green Network into planning
- integrating the Green Network into urban design
- planning for flagship Green Network delivery
- developing and delivering climate change resilience

4.7   The Partnership has developed guidance to help facilitate delivery of the green network, including an Integrated Habitat Network Model, Design Codes for New Developments, and Greenspace Quality Guidance. The Partnership is also involved in a number of projects in Glasgow such as Clyde Waterfront, Clyde Gateway and Seven Lochs Wetland Park.

4.8   The Partnership has undertaken green network opportunity analysis within Glasgow in 2012, utilising GIS to identify habitat creation and access priorities. This approach was originally developed to inform the SDP (see para 4.2 above), with GIS being used to identify where locations coincide with opportunities for delivery, such as new development. The value of applying this approach at a more local scale was recognised and GCVGNP has worked with the eight GCV councils to undertake Opportunities Mapping analysis. Once the Glasgow is finalised it will be used in conjunction with the Glasgow Open Space Strategy analysis to inform priorities for the City.

GCVGNP Planning Guidance Draft

4.9   The GCVGNP has produced draft Planning Guidance which sets out the key principles which require to be borne in mind when planning the green network, including that:

- development should contribute positively to development of the Green Network;
- quality and function are more important than quantity;
- planning for the Green Network must be based on spatial analysis;
- the Green Network should be a starting point, not an afterthought;
- planning should promote the development of multi-functional Green Networks; and
- planning should promote the Green Network as a key contributor to place-making and the enhancement of local distinctiveness.

4.10   It indicates that the network can be though of as comprising three types of elements:

- Green Network Cores/Hubs – large areas of existing or new greenspace which already deliver a wide range of Green Network benefits. The aim should be to protect and expand these areas, to create new cores/hubs, create visual connections and, critically, to develop corridors to link them;
- Green Network Corridors and links – continuous corridors of greenspace along rivers, disused railways, paths and cycleways and existing railways and roads which serve to connect Green Network Cores/Hubs. Many of these corridors are incomplete, or provide a

limited number of functions, so a key aim is to increase the number, continuity, visual interaction and functionality of these corridors;

- Green Network Stepping stones – it may not always be necessary or appropriate to create a continuous corridor of greenspace. The development of Green Network Stepping Stones can provide incomplete corridors linking larger areas of greenspace. This could include the planting of street trees, improved roadside verges, garden improvement or green roofs. Whilst there will always be some isolated greenspaces which are difficult to connect to the wider Green Network, these spaces have potential to provide considerable benefits to local communities.

4.11   It indicates that advice is required at three levels to ensure the delivery of successful green networks:

- Spatial Analysis: how to analyse the interaction between the existing and potential Green Network with indices describing key outcomes (e.g. where there are concentrations of poor health or high unemployment) and the relationship with current or potential development and regeneration areas;
- Using Local Development Plans: the Green Network should ideally be a core objective of the plan, and should run through the whole Local Development Plan rather than being relegated to a single chapter.
- Developing Supplementary Guidance: to supplement local development plan policies with more detailed and specific guidance on the Green Network.

5.0   Local Context

Glasgow City Council Strategic Plan 2012 – 2017
5.1   The Council's strategic plan was approved in spring 2013. It sets out five priority areas where the Council aims to drive real progress and achievement in Glasgow over the next five years. These are to make sure Glasgow has:

- Economic growth; and is
- A world class city
- A sustainable city
- A city that looks after its vulnerable people
- A learning city.

5.2   The Green Belt and Green Network policy will help deliver on the first 4 of these outcomes in particular, through its contribution to placemaking and the enhancement of the City in a way which makes it attractive for people and businesses, helps future-proof the city by helping it adapt to climate change and provides opportunity for physical recreation and active travel.

Glasgow City Plan 2 – The Local Plan
5.3   City Plan 2 aims to extend the multifunctional benefits of the green network to increase the City's attractiveness, help combat flooding and promote local accessibility and leisure opportunities. In doing so, it aims to:

- promote social renewal by enriching the environment of the City and creating attractive living and working environments, improving quality of life;
- promote sustainability by protecting and enhancing biodiversity and greenspace and realising the potential of the green network for sustainable drainage systems; and
- improve residents' health through the positive impact which local greenspace, trees and woodlands and enhanced biodiversity can have on mental health and by providing for local access to the green network.

5.4   It recognises that inequalities exist in the distribution, quality and quantity of greenspace and that, where opportunities present themselves, the Plan seeks to redress this imbalance. It also highlights the importance of appropriate management and maintenance of the green

network to ensure that it continues to provide a safe, accessible and valuable resource for the City as a whole.

5.5   City Plan 2 aims to protect and enhance the character and landscape setting of the City and provide access to open spaces around Glasgow, as part of the wider Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network, and to help support regeneration and planned growth in the most appropriate locations. It sets out a general presumption against development that would adversely affect the function and integrity of the Green Belt, but indicates that development may be acceptable in certain circumstances and where a number of criteria can be met.

Green Network Projects

5.6   As intimated in para 4.7, the Council is a partner in a number of strategic green network projects:

- **Seven Lochs Wetland Park** – With the potential to become Scotland's largest urban wildlife site, the Seven Lochs Wetland Park is an exemplar of Green Network planning and delivery. Straddling the Glasgow / North Lanarkshire boundary at Gartloch Gartcosh the Wetland Park sits at the heart of a Spatial Priority for Green Network delivery. It will demonstrate how new green infrastructure can be integrated into development and regeneration to protect and enhance the Green Network and support the creation of a major new visitor attraction.
- **Integrated Green Infrastructure** – The GCV Green Network Partnership has worked with Scottish Government, SEPA, Scottish Water, SNH, Architecture and Design Scotland, the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership and several local authorities, including Glasgow, to complete Design Studies based on the "IGI Approach" for 6 urban areas across the city region, including Nitshill, Pollokshaws and Cowlairs in Glasgow.
- **Green Network Strategies** – Completed for Clyde Waterfront, Clyde Gateway
- **Baillieston-Shettleston Green Network Development Framework** – provides a framework for the development & long term sustainable management of high quality, multi functional open space with connections to the River Clyde and nearby South Lanarkshire
- **CWG 2014 legacy project** – Clyde Walkway Pilot project (includes River Kelvin between Riverside Museum and Kelvingrove)

Glasgow Open Space Strategy

5.7   Shortly after publication of the MIR, the Council published a draft Glasgow Open Space Strategy (GOSS) for a 6 week period of public consultation. Scottish Planning Policy requires local authorities to prepare an open space strategy for their area, to be based on an audit that examines both the quantity and quality of the open space resource. The consultation highlighted that the draft Strategy required further work in relation to a number of key themes emerged, including:

- concerns that the strategy was based mainly on a quantitative audit of open space, with little account taken of quality or accessibility;
- the lack of a robust set of open space standards which can be used to inform the development plan and which address quantity, quality and accessibility; and
- that the objectives of the draft strategy hadn't been translated into an action plan which would set out how the Council, and its partners, intend to deliver the strategy.

5.8   Since publication of the draft GOSS, further work has taken place to address these concerns. A qualitative assessment of the key categories of usable public open space has been undertaken. This is being used in conjunction with information collected on points of access to each of the surveyed open spaces. Together, this will enable the identification of, for example, which homes are within a reasonable walking distance of good quality open space and where enhanced access/enhanced open spaces are required. Further analysis will help inform where Integrated Green Infrastructure (which would, for example, help address water management issues) and enhanced ecological connectivity could be delivered. This will help inform the delivery of enhancements to biodiversity/ecosystem services and the delivery of

SUDS and flood management infrastructure in line with policies CDP 7, CDP 8 and CDP 11. The GOSS will set the framework for identifying how the multifunctional Green Network will develop at the local level, with this detail being brought forward through Supplementary Guidance to the Plan.

5.9 The work will also inform the development of standards for the provision of publicly usable open space in the City. These standards will be used, in conjunction with policy CDP 6, to enhance and extend the Green Network. The Council will expect new development to meet the standards, in line with the approach set out in the GOSS, which may be to deliver new space on site, where there would be a local deficiency, or to provide an enhancement to existing open space or access to such space. The standards are being developed in conjunction with Greenspace Scotland.

6.0 Glasgow City Development Plan - The Local development Plan

Monitoring Statement

6.1 The Monitoring Statement prepared in support of Glasgow Main Issues Report analysed the progress that had been made to date on the delivery of the Green Network. There were no specific issues identified which required to be addressed in the LDP.

Main Issues Report

6.2 The Main Issues Report (MIR) was published for consultation in October 2011. Issue 5.3 addresses Green Network Priorities and considers whether, and how best, to identify priorities for the delivery of green network enhancements in the City. The preferred option is to draw on the Glasgow Open Space Strategy and work with the GCVGNP to interpret the priorities identifies in the SDP at the more local level. This would help identify those parts of the City where enhancements could be targeted to deliver multiple benefits and maximum returns. Consultation on the MIR identified general support for this approach, although commentators did indicate that this should not mean other parts of the green network are devalued and also that there was a need to ensure that all city residents have access to good quality green-space. A need for longer term maintenance was also identified as a priority.

6.3 Reflecting these concerns, policy CDP 6 includes protection for all the key categories of open space identified on the PAN 65 map, together with the Green Belt and those spaces protected through Policy CDP 7: Natural Environment, as the core elements and links in the green network. Within this context, the Glasgow Open Space may provide for the use of some of these open spaces for other (in many instances, open space) purposes provided that there is appropriate and satisfactory compensation in the form of better functioning open space in a more appropriate location nearby. Supplementary Guidance will draw on the GOSS to identify the sorts of circumstances in which such an approach would be appropriate. It is recognised that one of the key means of ensuring the longer term maintenance of open spaces is to ensure that they are planned, and delivered, as part of a placemaking approach to the design of new developments. This should ensure that open space forms an integral, functioning part of that development and that the users of the development have a vested interest in its maintenance and functionality. It should also be multifunctional and policy CDP 6 has, therefore, been drafted as one of a series of complementary and interconnected policies which also deal with the Water Environment, the Natural Environment and Sustainable Transport. Each emphasises the need for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure, providing for flood management, sustainable drainage, access and biodiversity.

6.4 MIR Issue 1.1 is also relevant, and considered whether there was a need to release further land from the Green Belt for private housebuilding. The MIR was published and indicated that "*based on the housing demand outcomes from the SDP's planning scenario, and the scale of the projected housing stock ... the SDP Proposed Plan concludes that the private housing supply across the SDP area is more than sufficient to meet demand in the private sector up to 2025. As a result, there is no requirement to identify further sites for private housing development over and above those which are currently identified*". On this basis, the MIR's

preferred option had been for no further release of land from the greenbelt for private housebuilding.

6.5   Since publication of the MIR, it has become apparent that housing completions in Glasgow are significantly down on what was expected when the SDP position was being formulated, and that the effective land supply is also diminished. As a result of these changes in the market, there is a shortfall in supply compared to the requirement set out in the SDP. SPP indicates that the planning system should allocate a generous supply of land to meet identified housing requirements. In these circumstances, the Council has undertaken the SDP review of Green Belt boundaries (see para 4.4) with one of the objectives being to assess the potential for identifying additional land for housing in the City.

6.6   The Green Belt Review examined all of the City's inner Green Belt boundary, based on identified an assessment of environmental constraints to development. It considered all of the sites submitted to the Council prior, and in response, to the Main Issues Report, took into account the plans for Community Growth Area development and considered additional sites which emerged from the assessment of environmental constraints. Over and above the Community Growth Areas and previously consented housing sites, the LDP identifies two relatively small areas of land at Cathkin Road Carmunnock and Corselet Road Darnley, which offer limited scope for development and a larger site north of Summerston (west of Balmore Road) where the potential for development needs to be determined in relation to environmental, hydrological and infrastructure issues. Policy CDP 10 provides further detail. It is considered that, with the exception of these sites, there remains no further scope for Green Belt release in the City of Glasgow. The Review identified two additional sites, in Castlemilk, which have been incorporated into the Green Belt.

6.7   All the sites in question have been subject to public consultation at either the Main Issues Report (2011), Potential Additional Sites (2012) or Potential Locations for Development (2013) stages. The findings of the Green Belt review (see Technical Paper XX) have been reflected, where appropriate, as LDP proposals and/or associated boundary amendments.

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