

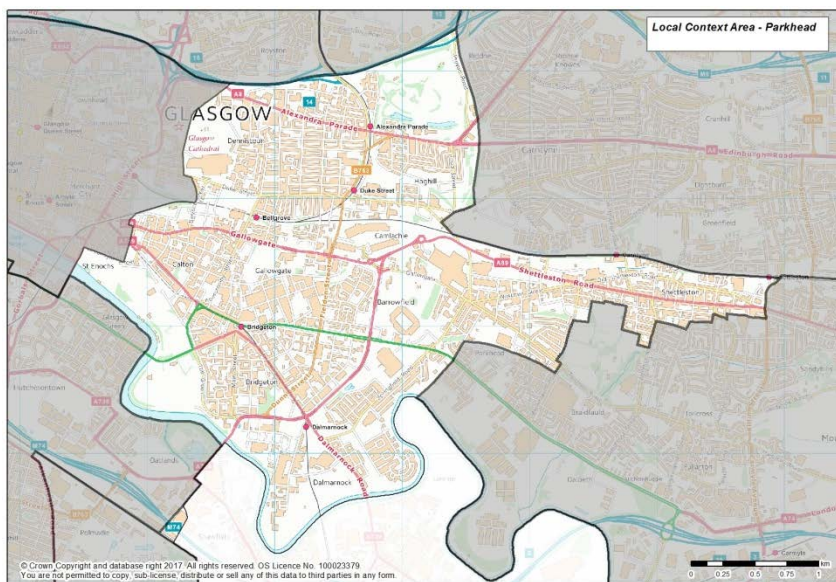
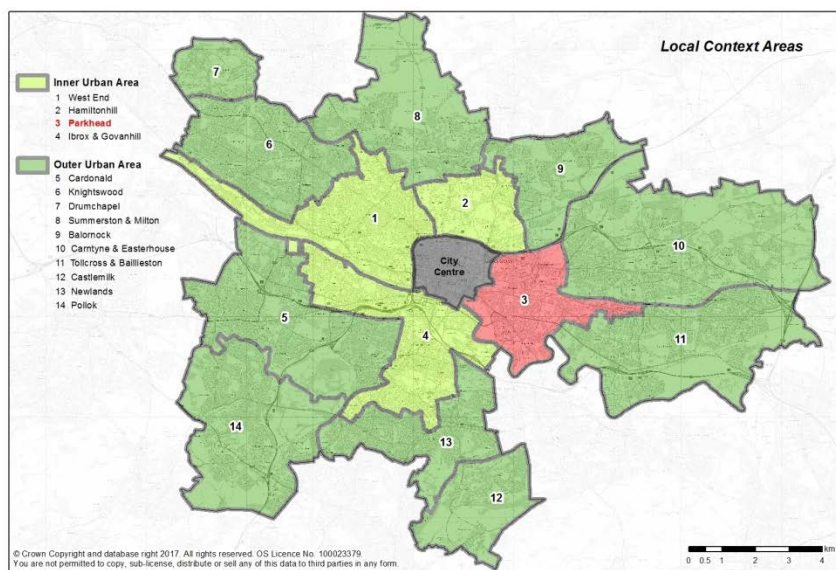
LCA3: PARKHEAD, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Parkhead 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 Parkhead 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:

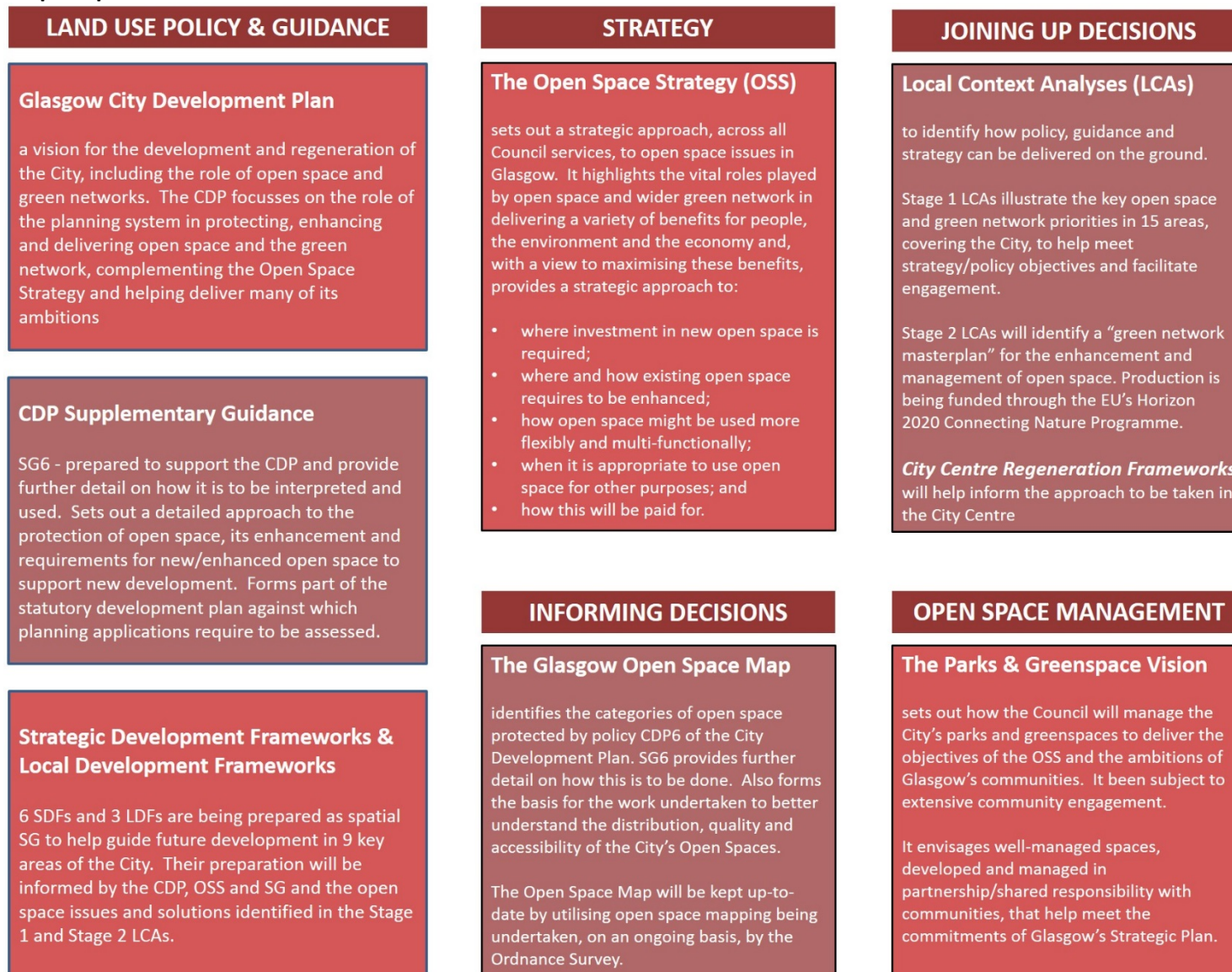
By 2050, there will be network of good quality, well-distributed, multi-functional open spaces, and connecting infrastructure, that contributes positively to:

- the City’s **LIVEABILITY**, increasing its attractiveness as a place in which to live, work, study and invest;
- the **HEALTH AND WELLBEING** of the City’s human population and of its flora and fauna; and
- 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 addressing 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

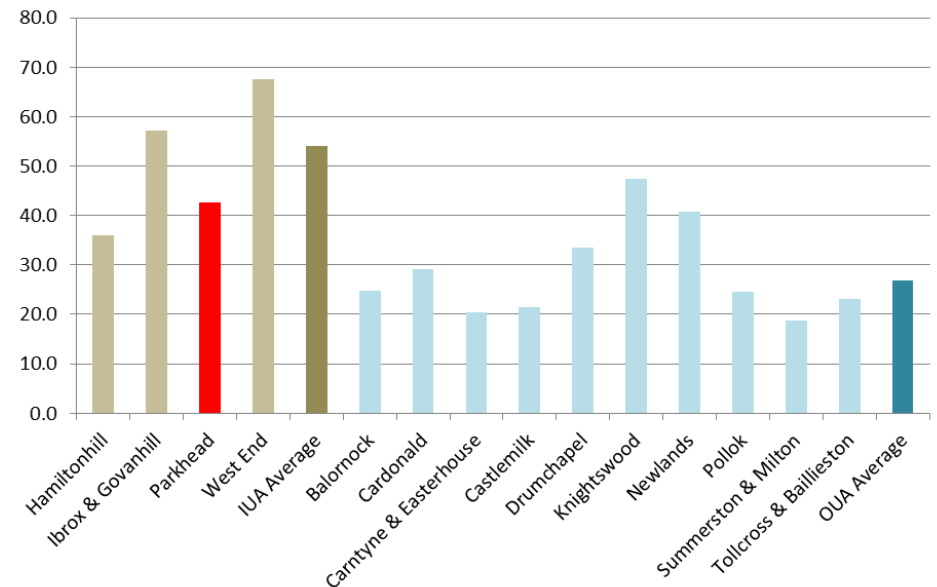
- 2.1 This area comprises of the communities of Parkhead, Dennistoun, Calton, Gallowgate, Haghill, Camlachie, Barrowfield, Dalmarnock, Bridgeton and parts of Tollcross, Shettleston and Greenfield.
- 2.2 The Glasgow East Area Renewal (GEAR) project of the late 1970 and early 1980s was an attempt to address the legacy of industrial dereliction, environmental issues and poor housing conditions in the LCA area. Whilst it, and successor projects, had some success, the area still faces considerable environmental, social and economic issues.
- 2.3 There are a number of Conservation Areas, at: Bridgeton Cross; Parkhead Cross; Dennistoun; and parts of the Central Conservation Area. There are a wide range of housing types and tenures in the area ranging from Victorian era sandstone tenements through to new build social and private housing.

Facilities

- 2.4 The area is served by a range of community facilities such as schools, nurseries, health centres and libraries. There is a range of local retail provision within many of the communities and the area is also served by the Forge Shopping Centre & Retail Park. The area is well served by sports facilities, notably the Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome & Emirates Arena (including a Glasgow Club facility), Crownpoint Sports Centre & Athletics and Celtic Park.
- 2.5 With a population density of 43 people to the hectare (Fig 2), it is below the Inner Urban Area average. This is attributable, in part, to the relatively large proportion of the area (8.6%) that is vacant and/or derelict land (Fig 3). Some of this vacant land lies in the

area of the [Gallowgate Transformational Regeneration Area \(TRA\)](#). The TRA aims to provide sustainable, mixed tenure communities on land previously occupied by difficult to let social housing stock. It offers opportunities to address open space issues in this part of the area.

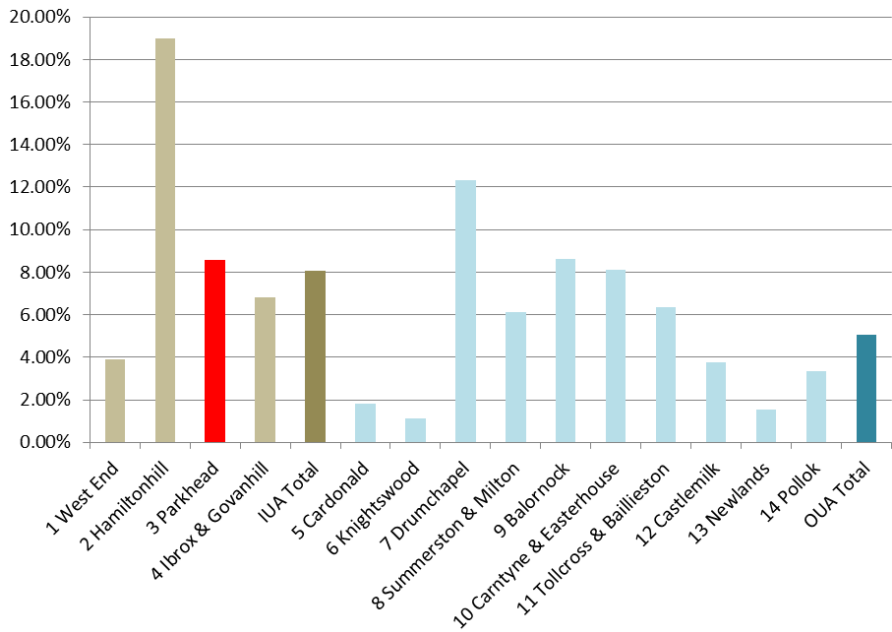
Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare



- 2.6 The area is bounded to the north by the M8 and there are several main roads (including London Road, Gallowgate, Shettleston Road, Dalmarnock Road), none of which pose significant difficulties for cross-LCA movement on foot. On the eastern edge of the area a new road is also proposed, the final phases of the East End Regeneration Route (EERR) that will complete the link between J1A of the M74 and the M8/M80 at Provan. The final, northern phases of the road are proposed along a former rail

formation, partly in Hogarth Park which forms the eastern boundary of the area. Earlier phases of the road delivered new cycling provision from Rutherglen Bridge to the Forge Retail Park. The area also contains a number of railway lines but, to a significant degree, they are either subterranean or in cutting below street level, meaning they pose little impediment to movement.

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



2.7 The River Clyde, which forms the southern boundary of the area, is bridged at a number of locations along its route, including a new bridge to the Cuningar Woodland Park from the Athlete's Village at Dalmarnock. The north bank of the river provides a

continuous off-road walking and cycling route through the area, along National Cycle Network route 75 to Edinburgh.

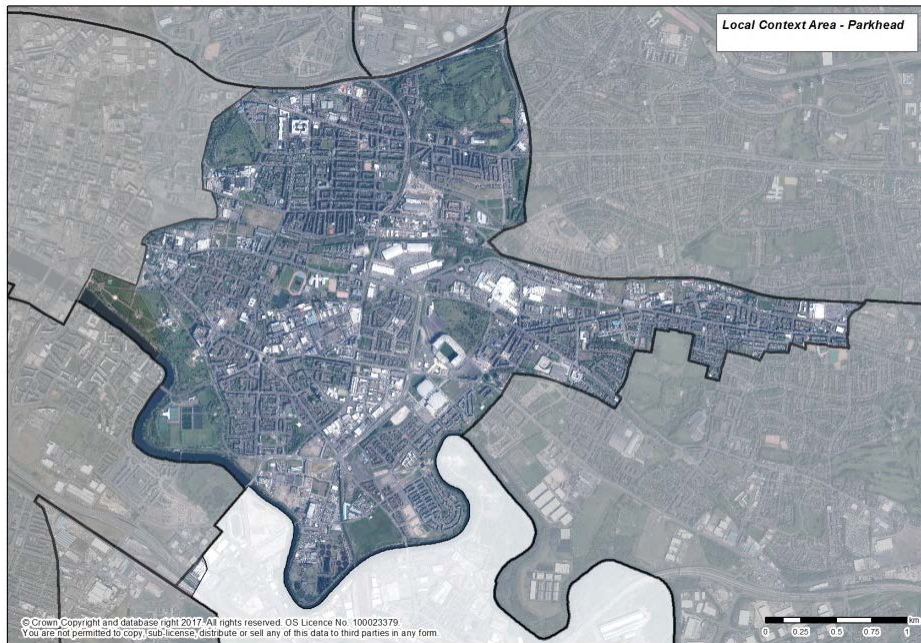
2.8 The Parkhead LCA contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). **Glasgow Green** is considered to be the oldest "public park" in Britain. It's historical past is well represented in the Park, with many buildings, bridges and monuments that are either grade 'A' or 'B' listed. The park contains amenity grassland, tree-lined avenues, children's play facilities and, south of King's Drive, playing fields. It also includes the People's Palace and Winter Gardens, important visitor attractions in their own right. Glasgow Green is located to the east of the city centre and attracts over 2 million visitors each year.

2.9 **Alexandra Park**, situated in the north west corner of the LCA in Dennistoun, is a significant space. The highest point of the Park gives views North to Ben Lomond and South to the Tinto Hills. The main pedestrian entrance into the park is through the ornamental gates leading from Alexandra Parade into a seasonal bedding display and small formal rose garden. The park contains a wide variety of facilities suitable for a range of age groups, including: a golf course, bowling green, two ponds and children's play facilities in addition to open amenity grassland and woodland.

2.10 **Beardmore Park** was constructed on a 1 hectare derelict wasteland site in 2005. It was developed on land which had no function within the local community and is now a vibrant, multi-functional play and greenspace area. The park's main features include, children's play area, music & bandstand, events space and a football area.

2.11 **Hogarth Park** is a local community park located next to Edinburgh Road, Haghill, straddling the boundary of the LCA area. The park's main features include a flood lit kick about facility. There are several walkways which connect to the neighbouring woodland area. The Park is likely to undergo change as a result of proposals to bring forward a Phase 3 of the East End Regeneration Route, to run up its western side.

Map 1: LCA Area



2.12 **Claythorn Park** is an area of undulating amenity open space interspersed with tree planting and a path network. It is located north of London Road, close to the Barras.

2.13 **Barrowfield Community Park** is a new park, created on a former bus parking area, on the north side of Barrowfield Street, to the west of Celtic Park. Around a hectare in size, it provides amenity grassland, children's play facilities, water management features, seating and provision for biodiversity. The project is a partnership between the City Council, West of Scotland Housing Association, Forestry Commission Scotland and the local community. It should be noted that it is not currently on the open space map.

2.14 **Cuningar Loop** is a new woodland park on the South Lanarkshire side of the River Clyde, now readily accessible from Glasgow via the new Cuningar footbridge. Over 15 hectares of derelict land have been transformed into a park that includes an extensive path network, adventure play facilities, a bouldering park and amenity grassland.

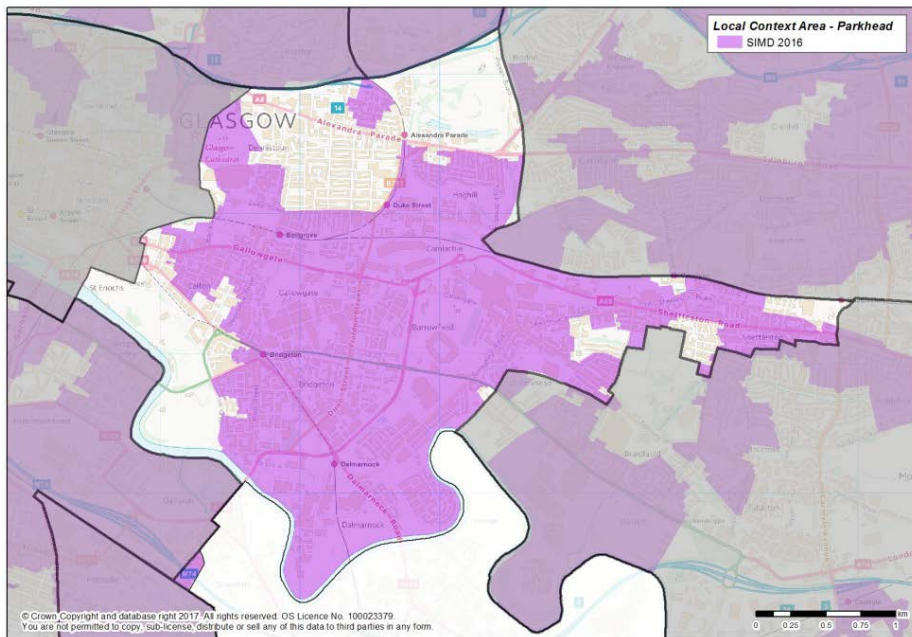
2.15 There are two large cemeteries in the area, at the **Necropolis** (east of Glasgow Cathedral) and the **Eastern Necropolis** (north of Celtic Park). Smaller burial grounds exist at Orr Street and Abercromby Street. Sports pitches are concentrated at Glasgow Green and Crownpoint.

2.16 Other, smaller open spaces can be found throughout the area and can contribute positively to the area. In Calton, there are examples at Bain Street, around St Lukes, Elcho Gardens and at the Tobago Street amenity open space.

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.

Map 2: SIMD 15% most deprived datazones



- 3.2 Almost all of Parkhead (with the exception of Dennistoun) lies within an area that the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation has ranked as being amongst the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. The [Understanding Glasgow](#) website provides further details of multiple deprivation in Parkhead, indicating that in

much of the LCA, levels of child poverty are significantly higher than the Glasgow average. All parts of the area have a lower life expectancy than the Glasgow average. Most parts of the LCA (excluding Dennistoun) 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 proportion of people in the LCA walk, cycle or use public transport to get to their place of work or study.

- 3.3 In Calton 98% of people are living within 500m of derelict/vacant land. In Parkhead and Dalmarnock, the figure is 100%.

Thriving Places

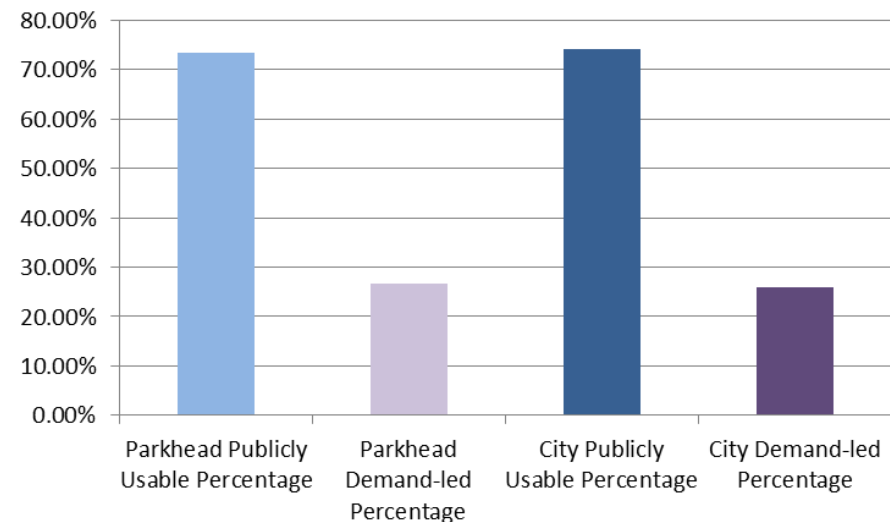
- 3.4 [Thriving Places](#) is Glasgow Community Planning Partnerships' neighbourhood approach which targets specific areas of the city with a view to making better use of existing assets and resources and creating more effective working across partners.
- 3.5 Thriving Places are neighbourhoods and communities 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. Parkhead, Dalmarnock and Camlachie is one of these areas.
- 3.6 A [Locality Plan](#) for Parkhead, Dalmarnock and Camlachie has been produced and sets out how community groups, organisations and local services can work together to make a difference to the area. It highlights local people's desire for more greenspace and improvements to the local environment.

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, helping improve both physical and mental health.
- 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 or cemeteries.
- 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 Parkhead has around the city average for the amount of demand-led/publicly usable open space as a proportion of total open space (Fig 4). 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

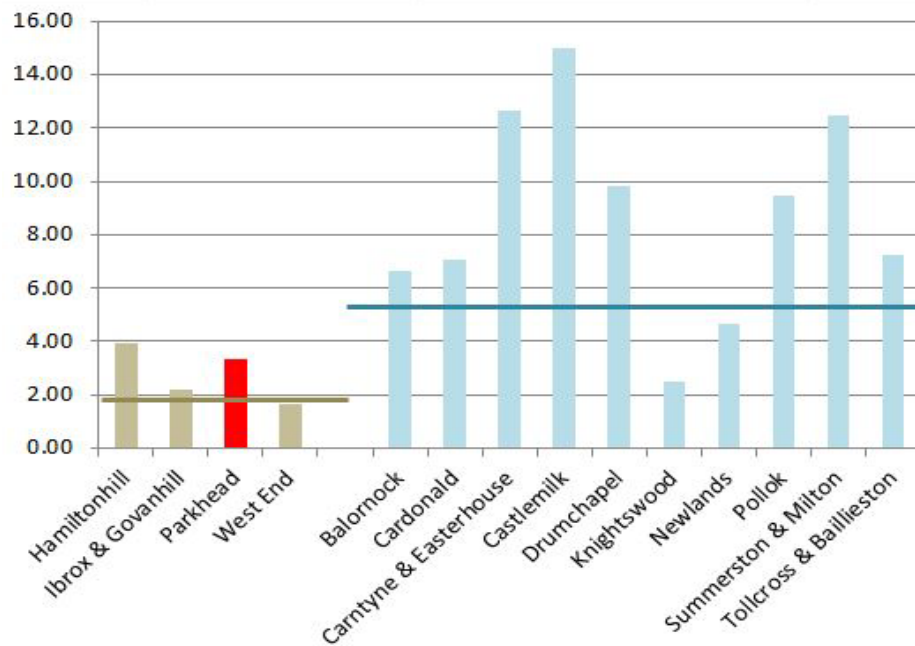
meet any unmet demand in terms of quantity or quality across the City, help inform decisions on planning applications and ensure a better understanding of the area's need for outdoor sports provision. A similar assessment of demand/supply in relation to growing space is being undertaken as part of the Council's food-growing Strategy. It will inform how any unmet demand for food-growing can be accommodated in the area.

Figure 4: Open Space Breakdown by Type



- 3.11 The amount of functionally useful, publicly usable open space (see [Open Space Map](#)) in Parkhead, at 3.3 ha per 1000 people, exceeds the Quantity Standard (Fig 5) for the Inner Urban Area (as set out in the draft Open Space Strategy– see Annex 10). The presence of two large public parks at Glasgow Green and Alexandra Park, will be a contributing factor, as will the relatively low population density (Fig 2), which is a function, to a significant extent, of the large amounts of vacant and derelict land in the area.

Figure 5: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People



- 3.12 The potential growth in population that would result from planned residential development in the area means that this figure is estimated to decline to 3.0 has per 1000 people over time. This would still be considerably above the Quantity Standard. The potential impact of new development, and the opportunities it may present, should be assessed further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

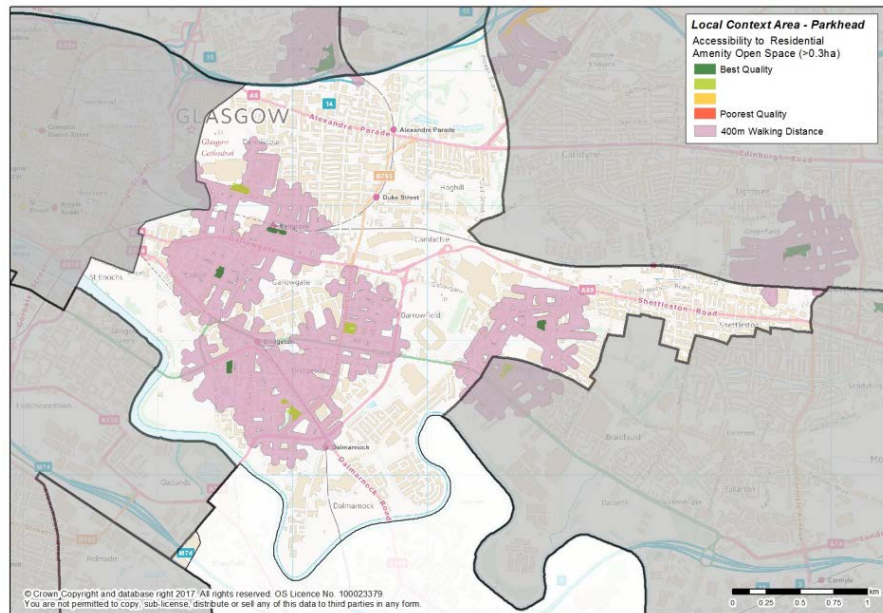
Quality and Accessibility

- 3.13 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.

- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 Of the 5 parks and gardens surveyed, 2 were of poorer quality: Hogarth Park & Claythorn Park. These parks are important to help meet the Accessibility Standard and the Stage 2 LCA process should consider further how they could be improved to meet the new Quality Standard, taking into account the effects of the proposed new East End Regeneration Route Phase 3 on Hogarth Park.

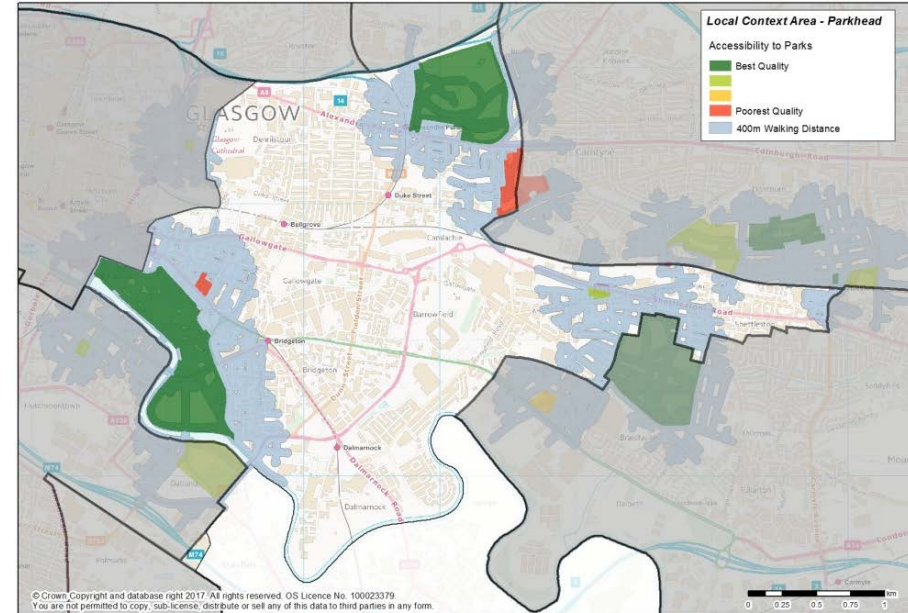
Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space



3.16 Map 3/Annex 1 shows the accessibility of residential amenity open spaces over 0.3ha in size and their relative quality. It shows how accessible they are to the surrounding communities, using a network analyst tool which marks out those areas within a 400m walk, using footpaths and other pedestrian routes, of a point of entry to the space. Most of the residential amenity open spaces are in the upper end of the quality scale. Those which are not will require to be examined through the Stage 2 process to see how best to improve their quality and amenity.

3.17 As can be seen, access to amenity open space appears to be lacking in key residential areas of the LCA, including: Dennistoun, Haghill, Shettleston, Dalmarnock and Gallowgate. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4.

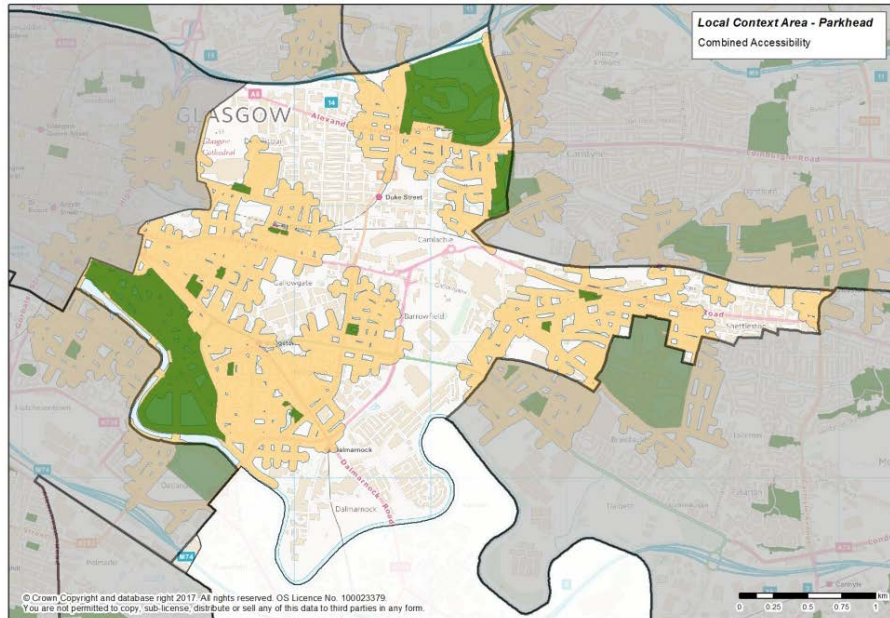
Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland



3.18 Map 4/Annex 2 illustrates those parts of the LCA 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. It highlights that the quality of these spaces is generally good with the exception of Claythorn Park and Hogarth Park.

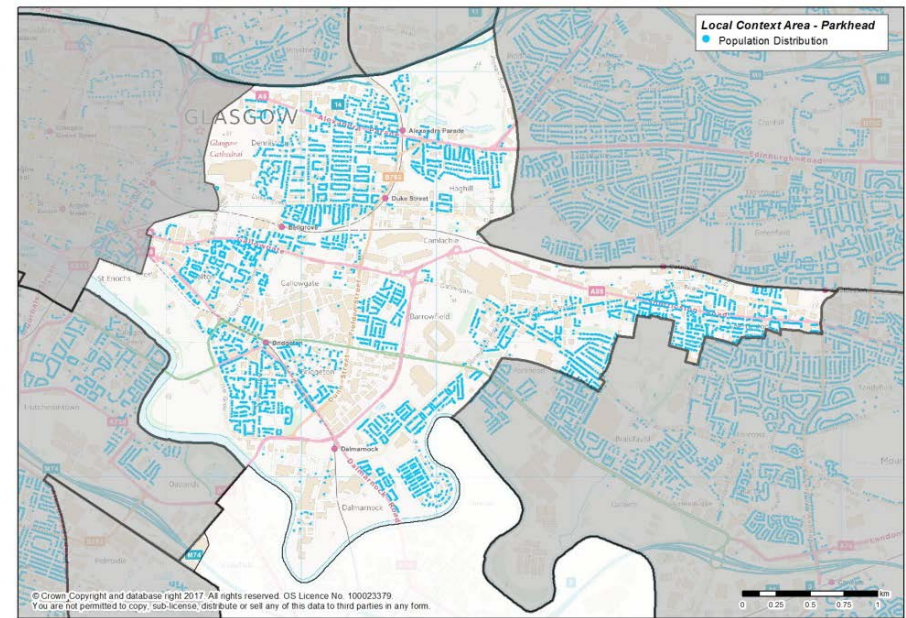
3.19 Map 5/Annex 3 combines both maps and shows those parts of the LCA area which currently meet the accessibility standard by falling within a 400m walk of a publicly usable, and potentially multifunctional open space of an appropriate size (over 0.3 ha) in one of these two key open space categories. The mapping shows that large parts of Dennistoun and Dalmarnock are likely to lack access to the most usable categories of open space.

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



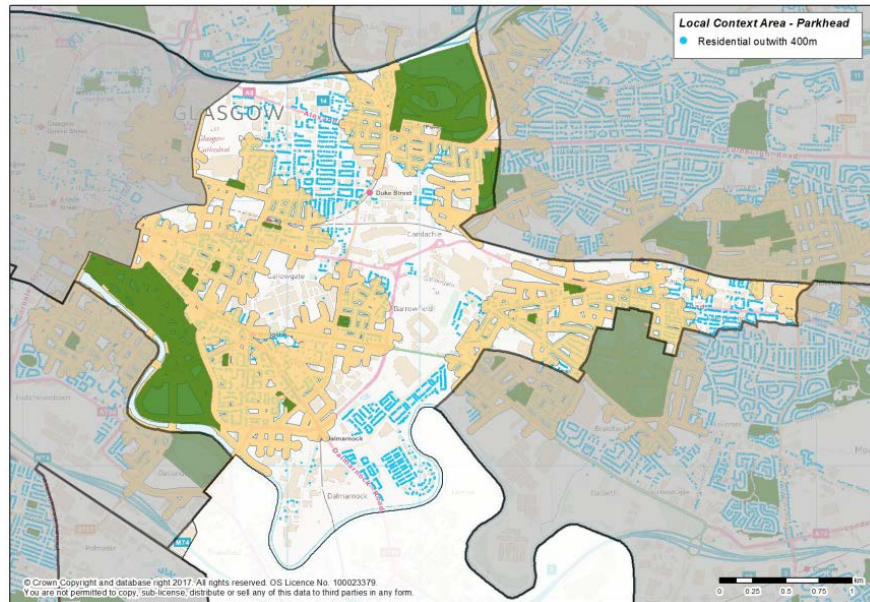
3.20 These indicative deficiencies in access can be combined with a map of population distribution to identify the major gaps in accessibility from people's homes, and where the priorities might be in terms of addressing the accessibility standard set out in SG6. Maps 6/7 and Annexes 4/5 illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively.

Map 6: Population Distribution



3.21 This mapping indicates that residents of Dalmarnock, Dennistoun and parts of Shettleston are likely to be without access to publicly usable open space within a 5 minute/400m walk of their homes. In Dennistoun, there are several private pleasure gardens associated with some of the traditional sandstone properties which were not assessed as part of the study but which perform an amenity function for those residents. In Dalmarnock, the cross boundary link to Cuningar Loop has not been taken into account in the mapping. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider, as a priority, how to provide enhanced access to multifunctional and publicly usable open space from these residential areas.

Map 7: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies

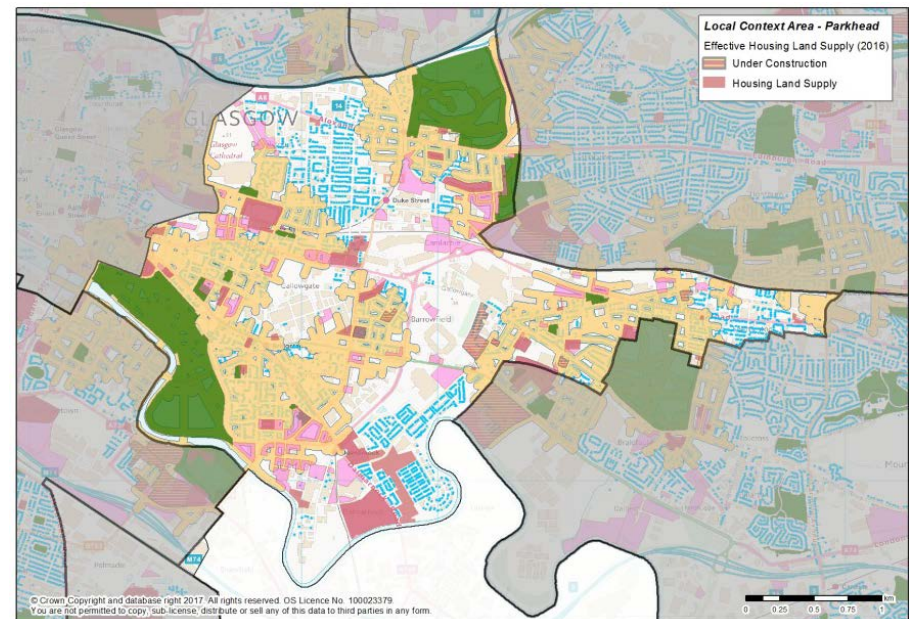


3.22 Further work has been undertaken to highlight some of the possibilities for addressing these deficiencies in accessibility. Opportunities exist in a number of forms, including:

- 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.

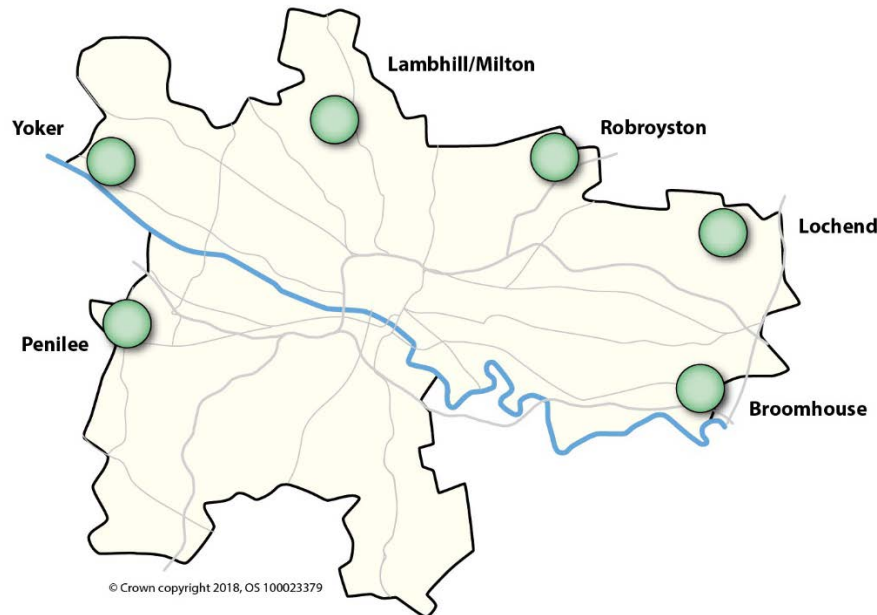
Map 8: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



3.23 Mapping has been undertaken to look at the extent of derelict and vacant land across the area and housing land supply (Map 8/Annexes 6 and 7). It illustrates that there may be opportunities to use the vacant/derelict and housing land supplies in and around Dennistoun and Dalmarnock, in particular, to help address access deficiencies. It should be noted that the open space mapping has yet to be updated to reflect the open spaces created in and around the Athlete's village and at Barrowfield

Community Park. These are likely to reduce the extent of residential areas that appear to be deficient in access to publicly usable open space. These issues should be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Map 9: Priorities for Access to Larger Open Spaces



- 3.24 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 (eg Kelvingrove) and District Parks (eg Tollcross) that serve a strategic function, and to the Local Parks that serve more discrete localities

(eg 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).

- 3.25 Map 9/Annex 8 illustrates that the LCA area falls within the distance thresholds for access to larger open spaces.
- 3.26 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.

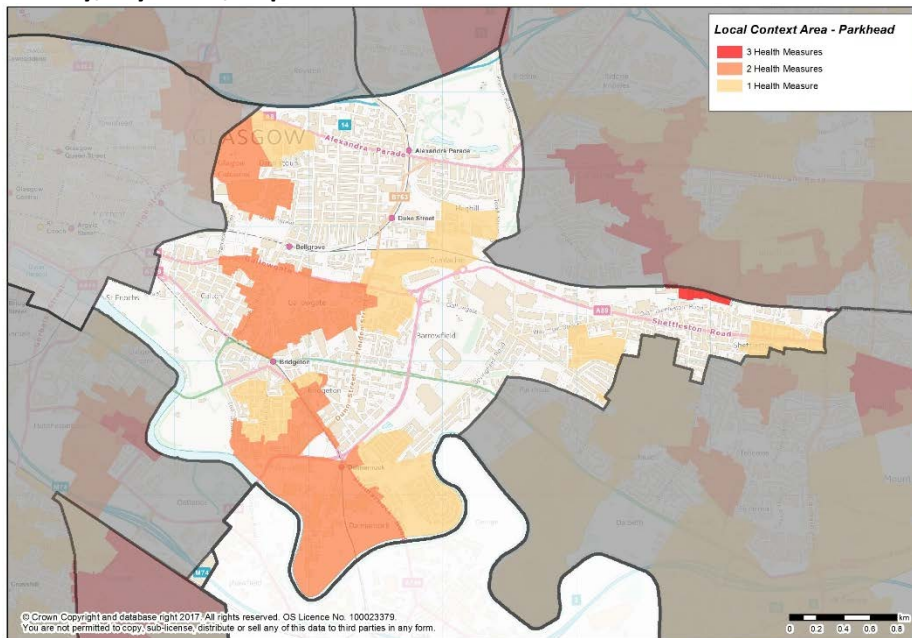
4 A Healthy Glasgow

- 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 Significant parts of the area are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health

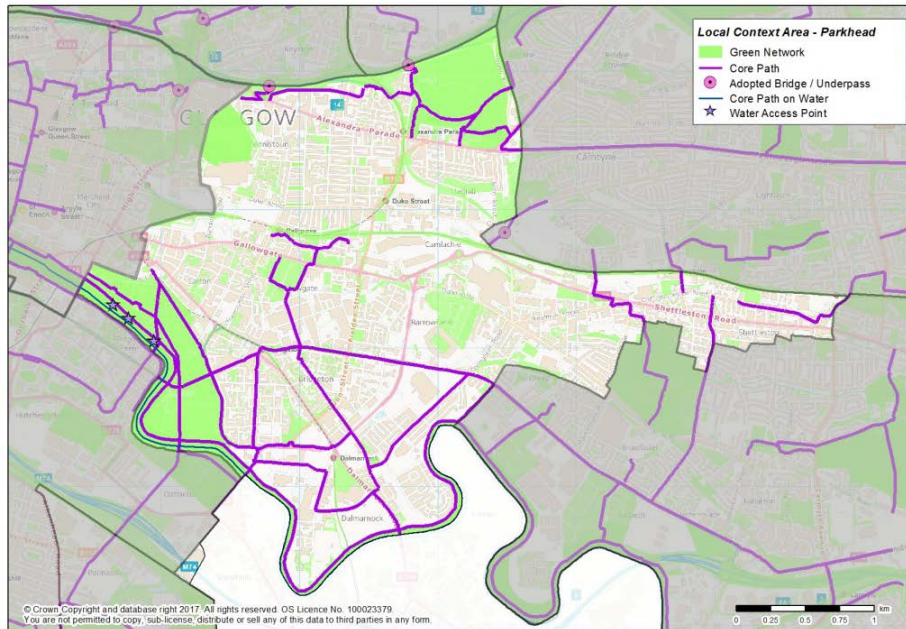
measures. Dalmarnock, Calton and western Dennistoun are in the top 15% of two of these measures coinciding with gaps in accessibility to publicly usable open space in both Dalmarnock and Dennistoun. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider how this matter could be addressed further.

Walking and Cycling

- 4.5 The area benefits from good access to National Cycle Network route (NCN 75) along the Clyde Walkway. This route provides for connections to NCN routes 7 (south to Paisley, Ayrshire and Dumfries and north to Loch Lomond and Inverness), 74 (to Gretna) and 756 (south to East Kilbride and north to the Forth and Clyde Canal at Maryhill). Improved access to the riverside path from neighbouring communities is desirable, including better access to the new Cuningar footbridge from the walkway itself. There are links from the riverside route to the shared surface route along the East End Regeneration Route, although these could be improved.
- 4.6 A number of other on-road routes and routes on shared pavements were delivered as part of Glasgow 2014. However, there are issues relating to continuity of route infrastructure and route legibility with many of these routes. Other on-road routes in the area are in the form of shared bus lanes.
- 4.7 Map 11 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 southern part of the LCA is relatively well served by core paths, but that north-south connectivity is not so good and more needs to be done to address connections in the northern part of the LCA in general. The significant amount of vacant and derelict land in the area may

offer opportunities to address some of these deficiencies and this should be investigated through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Map 11: Green Network and Core Paths



4.8 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 shows aspirational route connections between the City Centre and Carntyne via Dennistoun and between Glasgow Green, Bridgeton and Carntyne. The Stage 2 LCA process should examine how this investment can be used to help deliver other Green Network and placemaking benefits.

Figure 6: SPC Network Aspirations (from SPC)



4.9 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

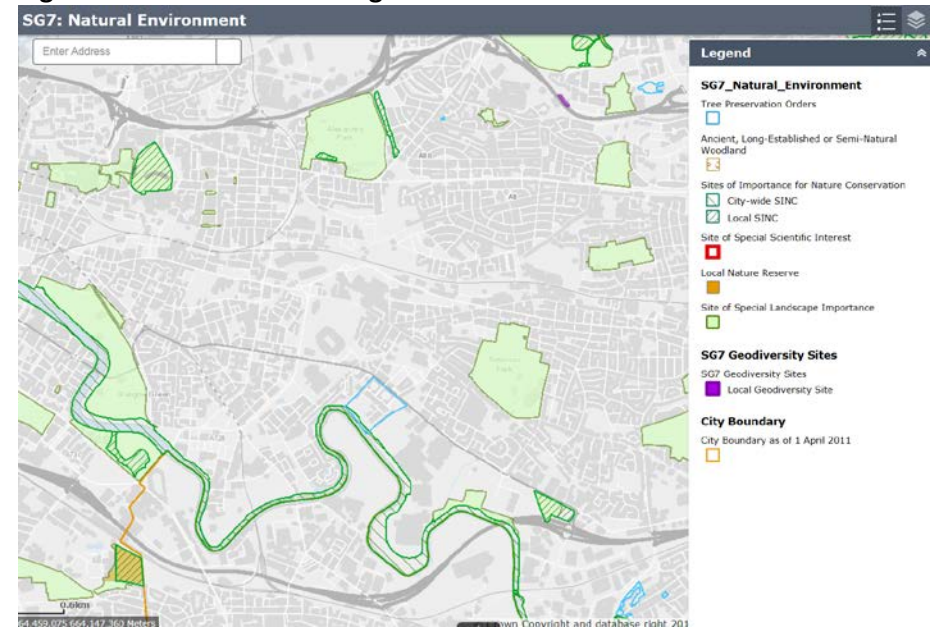
- 5.1 People, nature and infrastructure can all be vulnerable to a changing climate. More of the City will be exposed to flood risk associated with an increased intensity of rainfall, people can be vulnerable to heat waves and flood events and changes in warmth and precipitation can have significant 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 The Parkhead LCA is relatively built up, containing a large amount of tenemental housing. Linkages between the key nodes in the Green Network are quite limited in the centre of the area. The River Clyde provides the greatest connectivity, with the rail lines (and M8) providing some connectivity and green network functionality where they are above ground. A former rail formation (infilled in parts) at Haghill provides an opportunity to deliver multi-functional green network connectivity, including access by active travel to Hogarth Park and Carntyne, from the west. Its potential should be considered through the Stage 2 LCA process.
- 5.3 The LCA contains a number of [environmental designations](#) (Fig 7) which tend to be concentrated around the periphery of the area, especially along the river. The River Clyde corridor is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and is one of

Glasgow's most valuable natural assets. Further SINCs exist at the Necropolis and at Alexandra Park Duck Pond. There have been recent improvements to the pond and other park habitats (a bee bank has been created on wildflower meadow and pond naturalisation on duck pond and part of the boating pond) as part of the park regeneration. There is also an orchard project in the Park which is enhanced by wildflower planting.

Figure 7: Environmental Designations



Green Network

- 5.4 Map 10 (above) shows the key elements of the Green Network (as defined in SG6) in the LCA. This includes open spaces, green infrastructure and linking paths and corridors. It shows that in general, the area has a reasonable distribution of green network

sites across the area, but there is much scope to better connect sites and extend provision. The Stage 2 LCA process will investigate where there may be opportunities to extend and enhance the green network at this location.

Surface Water Management

5.5 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.

5.6 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. This illustrates that parts of much of Parkhead, around the River Clyde, may be susceptible to flooding and that there is also potential for surface water flooding in the area.

5.8 Works to address some of these issues have already been undertaken in the area, including:

- the [Carstairs Street SuDS](#) scheme – a linear water feature/swale and highway raingardens to attenuate surface water runoff and direct it to the River Clyde, rather than the combined sewer system. It has delivered traffic management and other environmental improvements as part of the regeneration of the area; and
- the [South Dalmarnock Regional SuDS pond](#) - designed to remove surface water from the combined sewer and reduce capacity constraints to enable development; and

5.9 The Camlachie Burn Improvements Project, that will help open up the burn and remove restrictions to flows, is now underway at Biggar Street and Shettleston Road. It will help reduce flood risk and facilitate regeneration in the area. Work to develop a Surface Water Management Plan is also underway in the east of the area, at Fullarton Avenue. There may be opportunities to build on investment in the SWMP to deliver environmental and Green Network improvements in the area. These should be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

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:

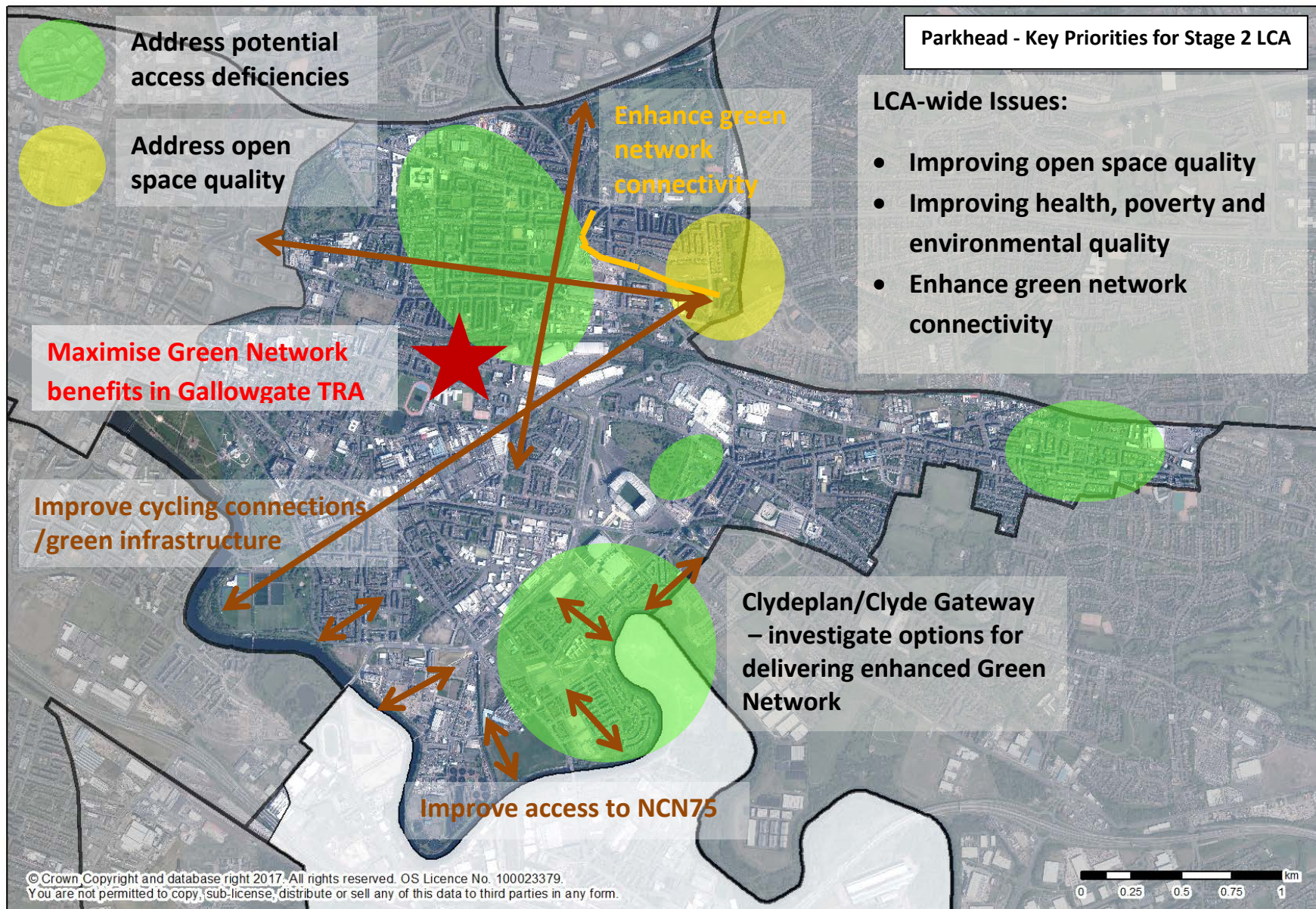
- how to improve habitat connectivity;
- the city's blue spaces; and
- how open space can be used to help mitigate climate change, eg by capturing and removing CO2 from the atmosphere.

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 The high-level analysis set out in the previous sections is intended to highlight the key issues that the Stage 2 LCA process will need to address as a priority. The analysis is consistent with that undertaken to support the production of [Clydeplan](#), the Strategic Development Plan for Glasgow and the surrounding area. Amongst other things, Clydeplan aims to maximise Green Network Benefits through Integrated Green Infrastructure and it notes that, given the scale of opportunity for the development of the green network across the city region, prioritisation of delivery is key.
- 6.3 As a result, Clydeplan identifies 16 regionally important “Strategic Delivery Areas”, locations where the opportunity exists to address matters relevant to four green network priorities (health; climate change adaptation; poor access to greenspace; and habitat creation). Clyde Gateway is one of the SDAs identified, based on GIS analysis of a range of Green Network related data. [Clydeplan Background Report 11](#) provides further detail.

- 6.4 Background Report 11 identifies that action in Clyde Gateway can help address all 4 green network priorities of health, access, climate change and habitats. The Stage 2 LCA process will need to build on this analysis as a priority.
- 6.5 Other priorities to be addressed through the Stage 2 process will include:
1. **how best to introduce publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility;**
 2. **how to address the poor quality of some open spaces that will be relied upon to meet the accessibility standard;**
 3. **opportunities to use open space to improve health, poverty and environmental quality;**
 4. **the approach should be taken if it's not possible to meet accessibility standards;**
 5. **how to improve access to the National Cycle Network route along the Clyde;**
 6. **how to enhance connectivity in walking and cycling routes, across the area and deliver environmental and placemaking improvements wherever possible;**
 7. **whether, and how, the former rail formation at Haghill can be used to deliver multi-functional green network connectivity;**
 8. **how the Gallowgate TRA can be developed to help address open space issues;**
 9. **Where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;**
 10. **the scope offered by investment in water management solutions to deliver better places and environmental improvements and address open space deficiencies; and**

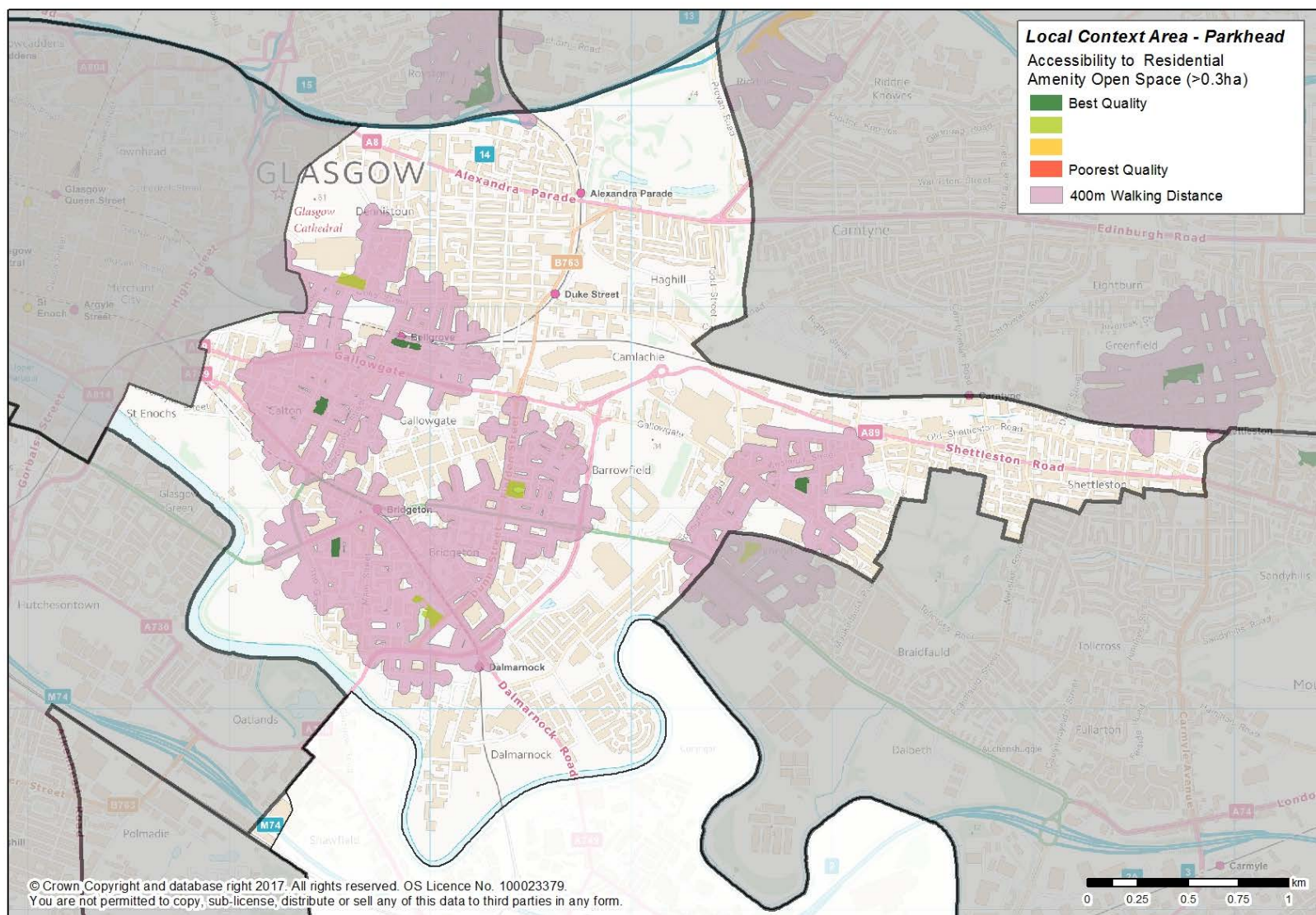
11. How to work with other agencies and communities to overcome the blight of derelict and vacant land, poor public health and poverty to bring beneficial open spaces which meet the quality standard to communities.



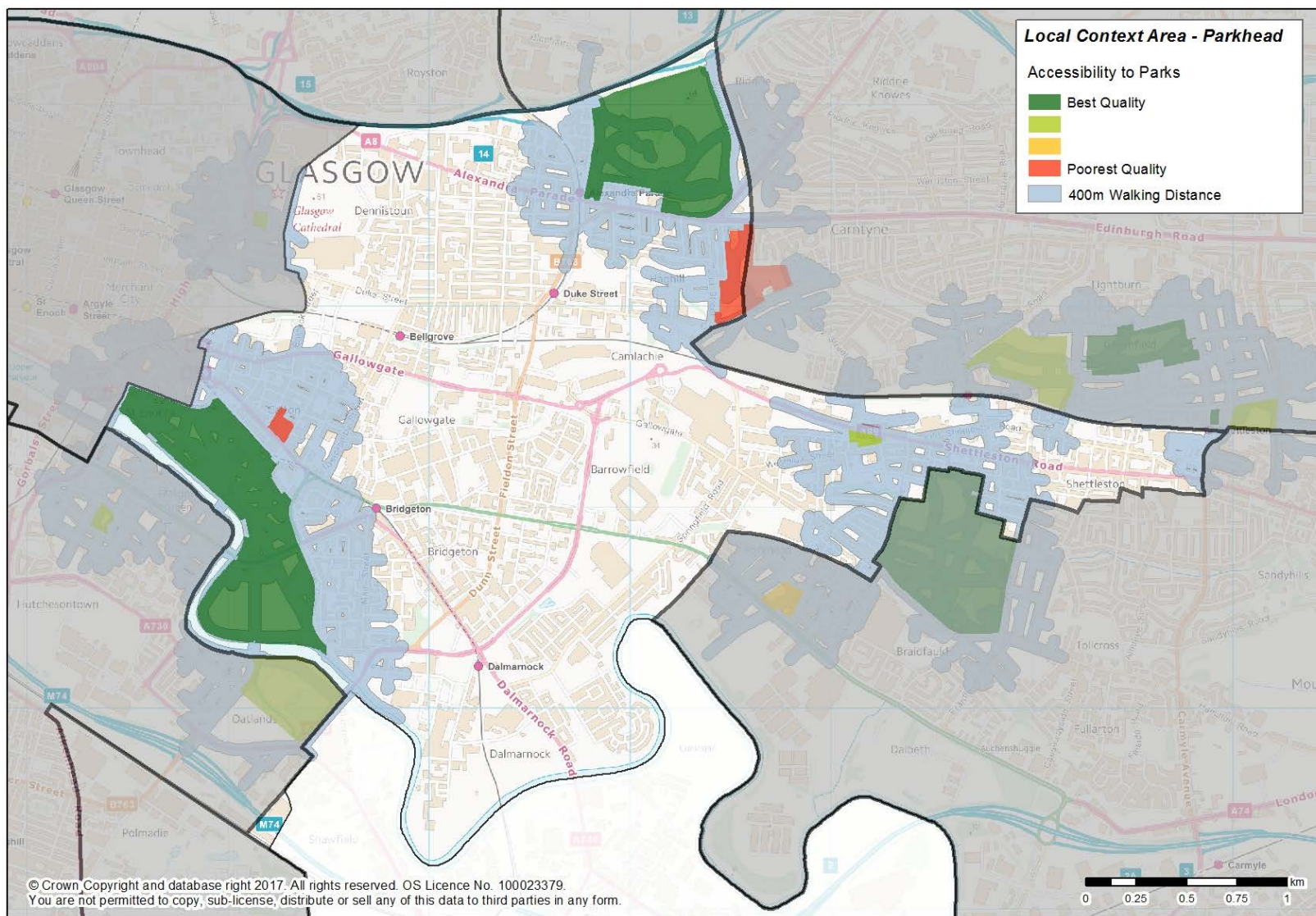
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	38,591
b	Land Area	906 has
c	Population Density	43 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	128 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	78 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	2649 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	4821 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	48 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	3.3 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	3.0 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	8.6%

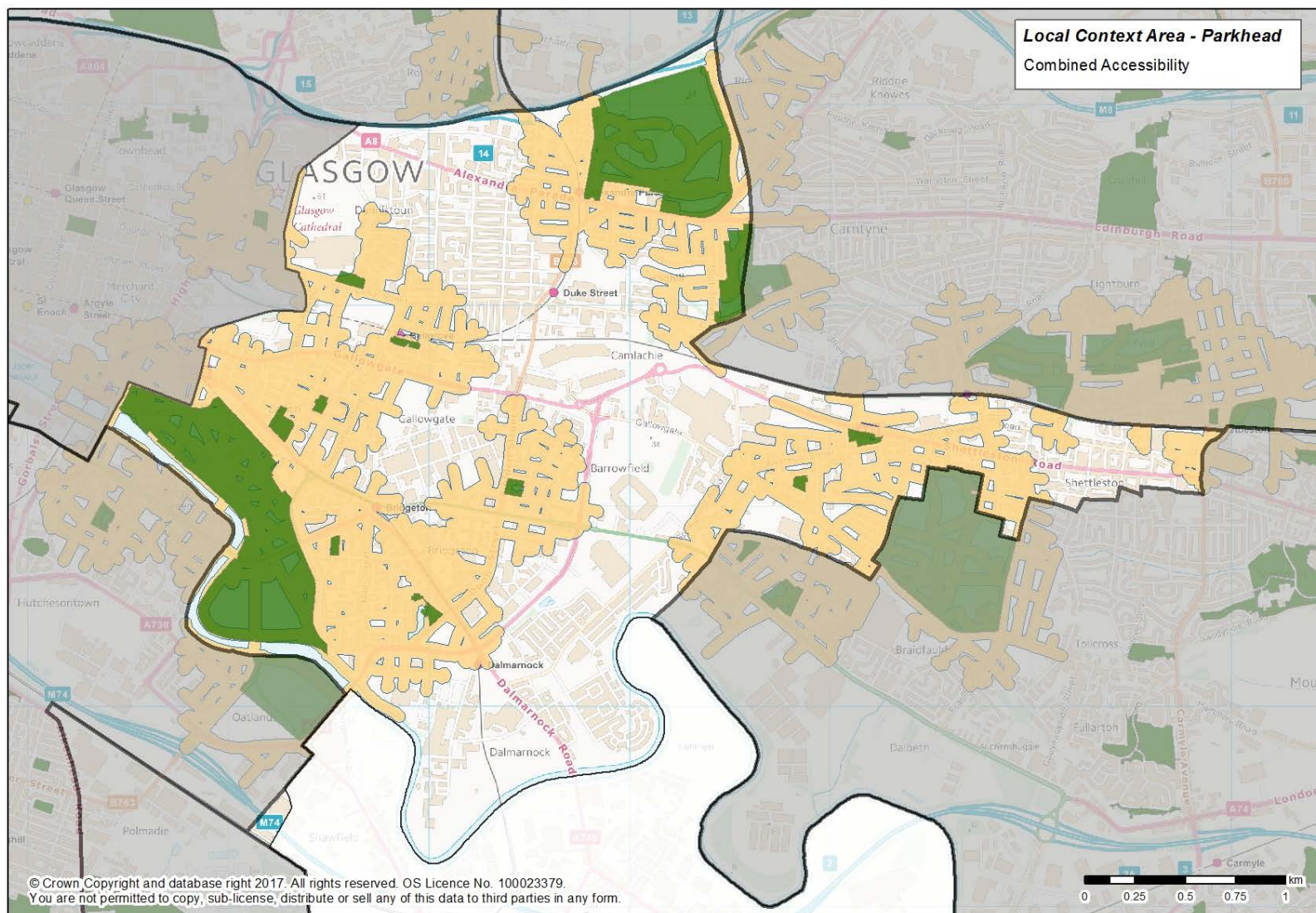
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



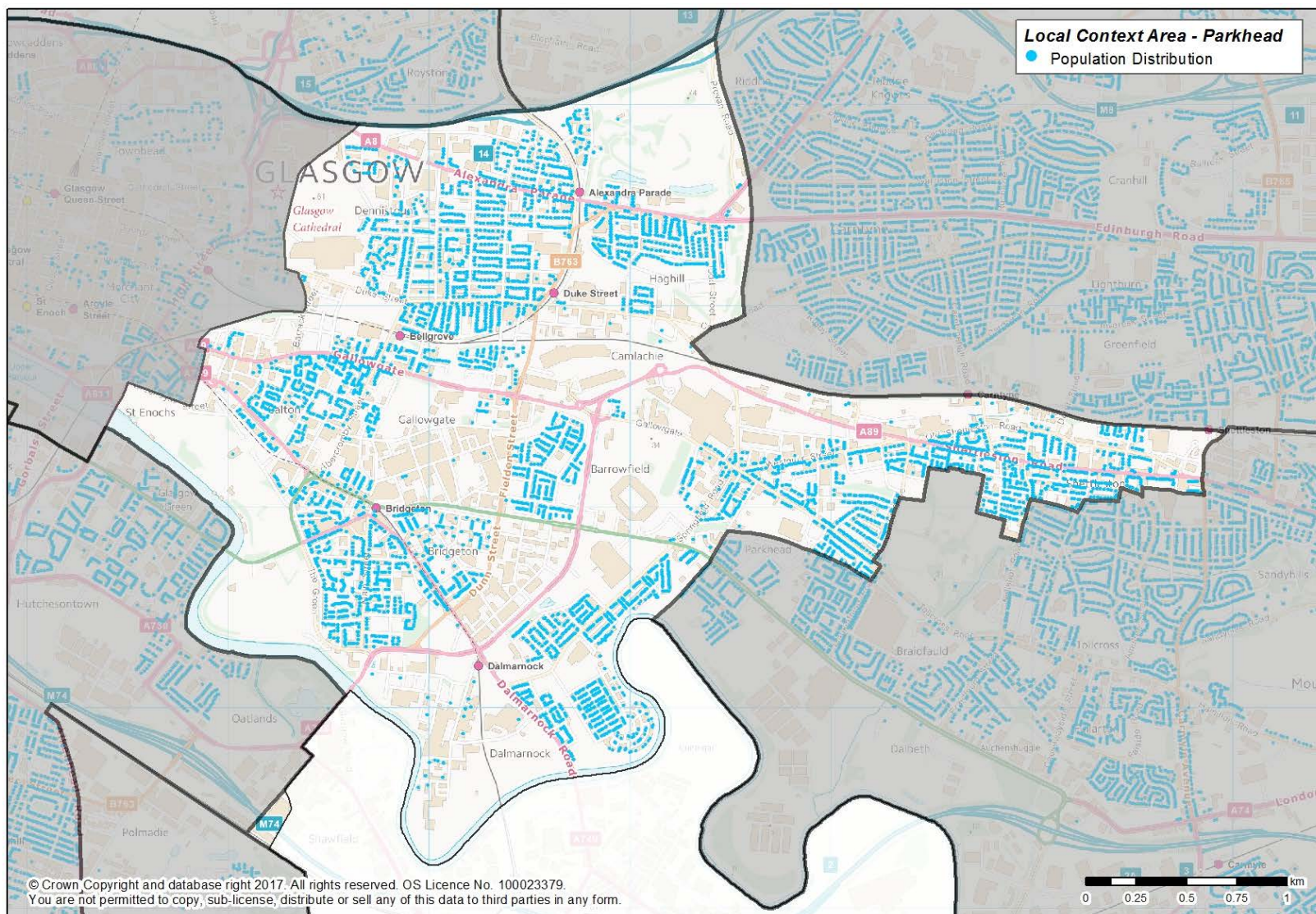
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



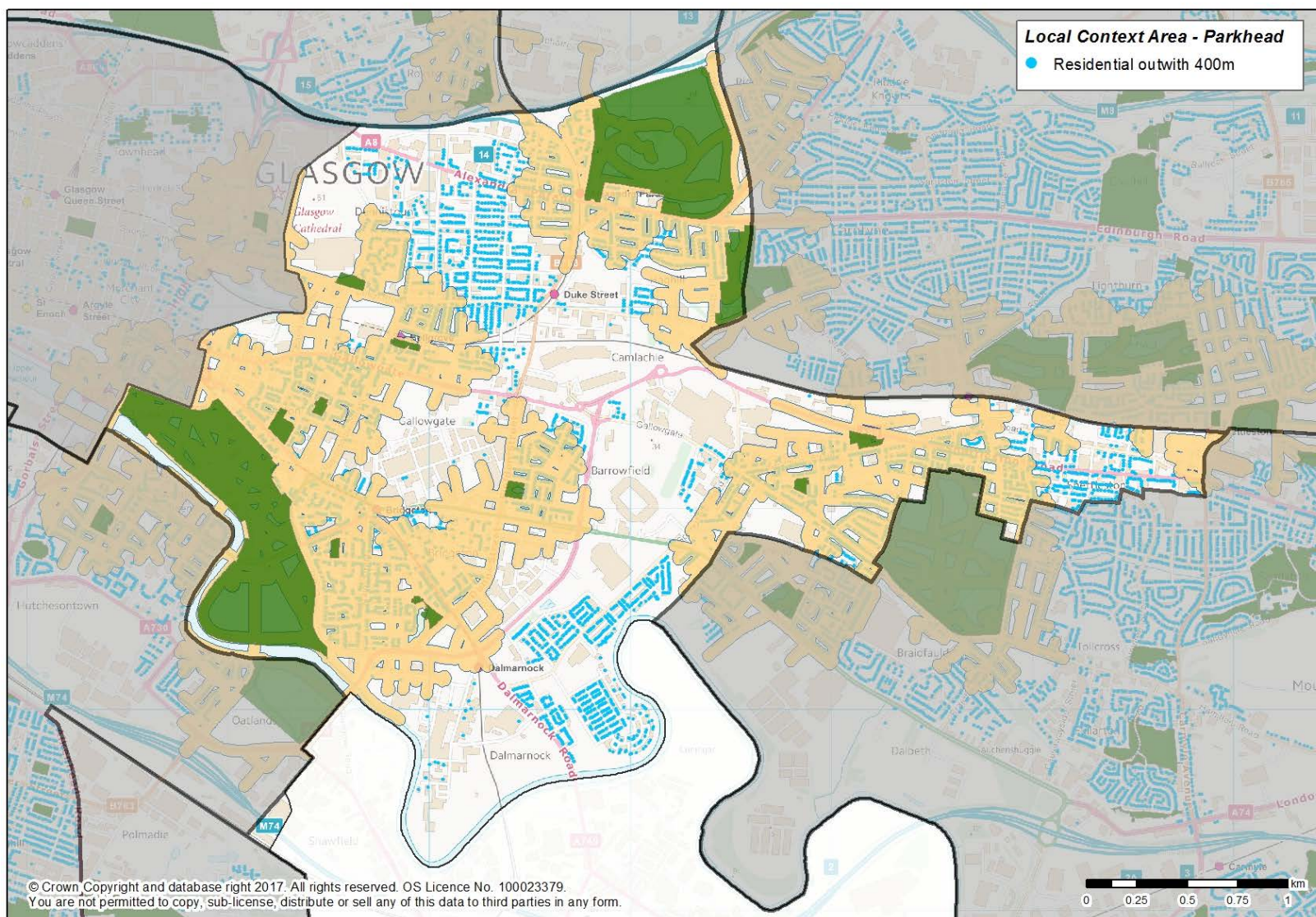
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



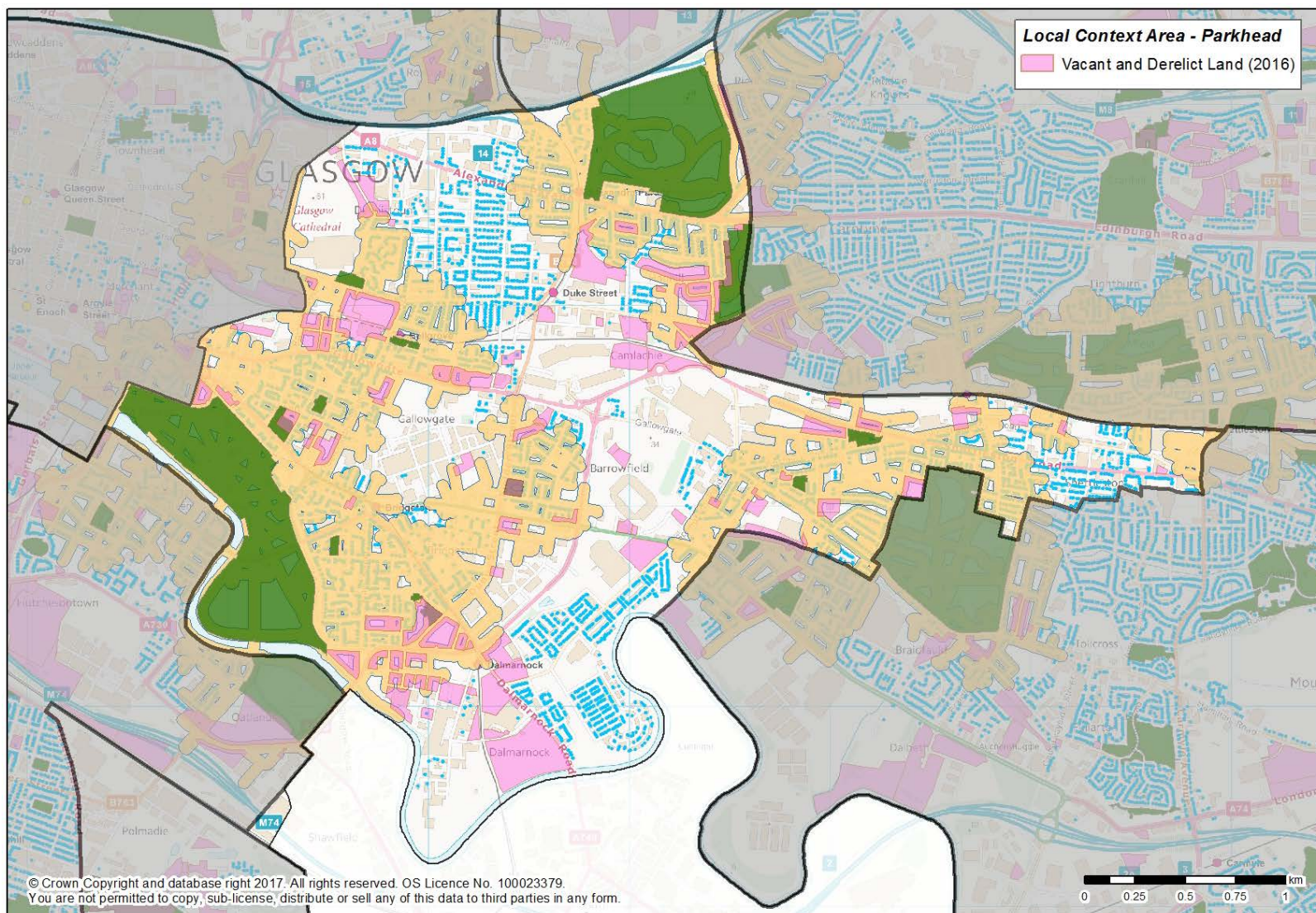
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



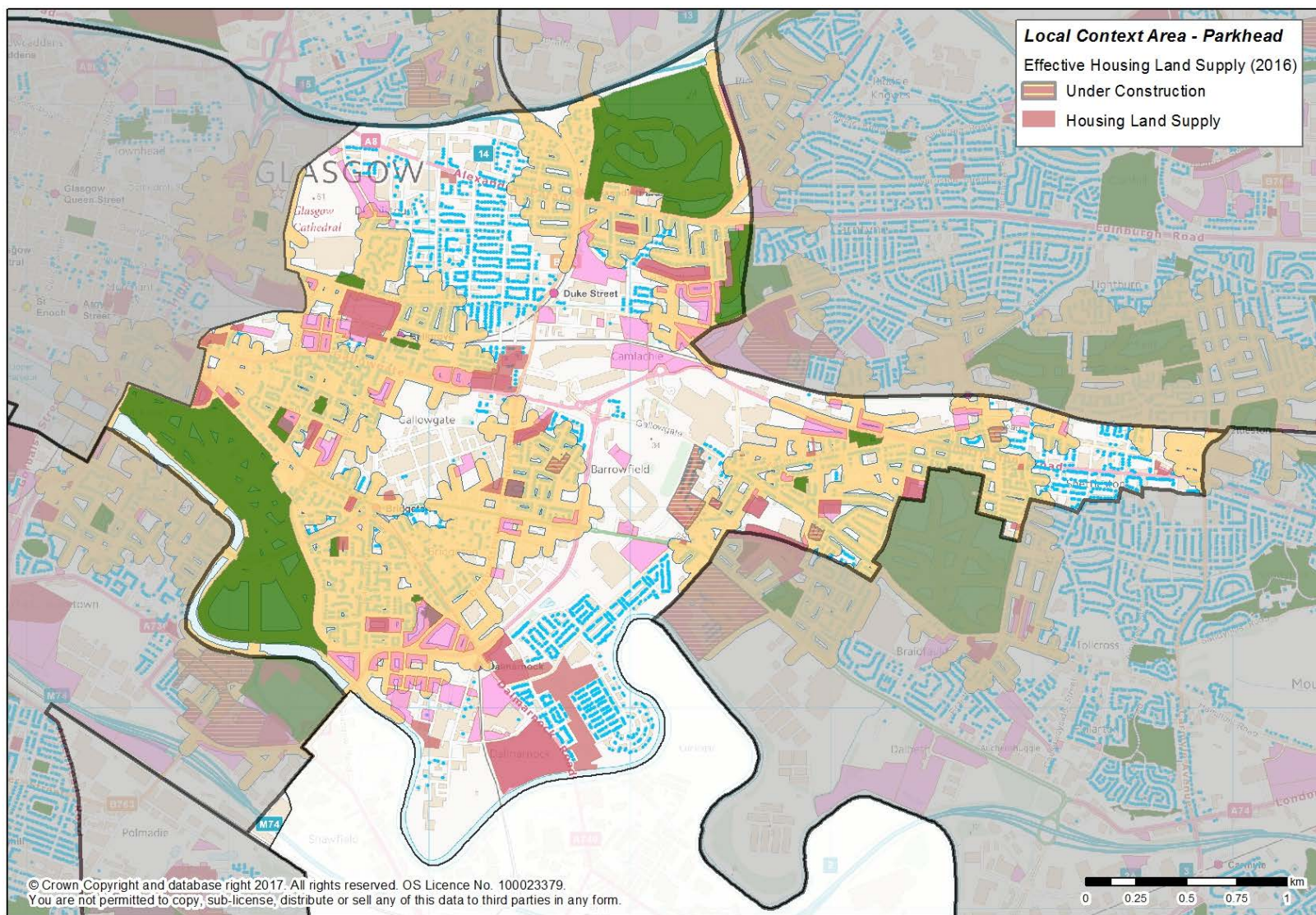
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



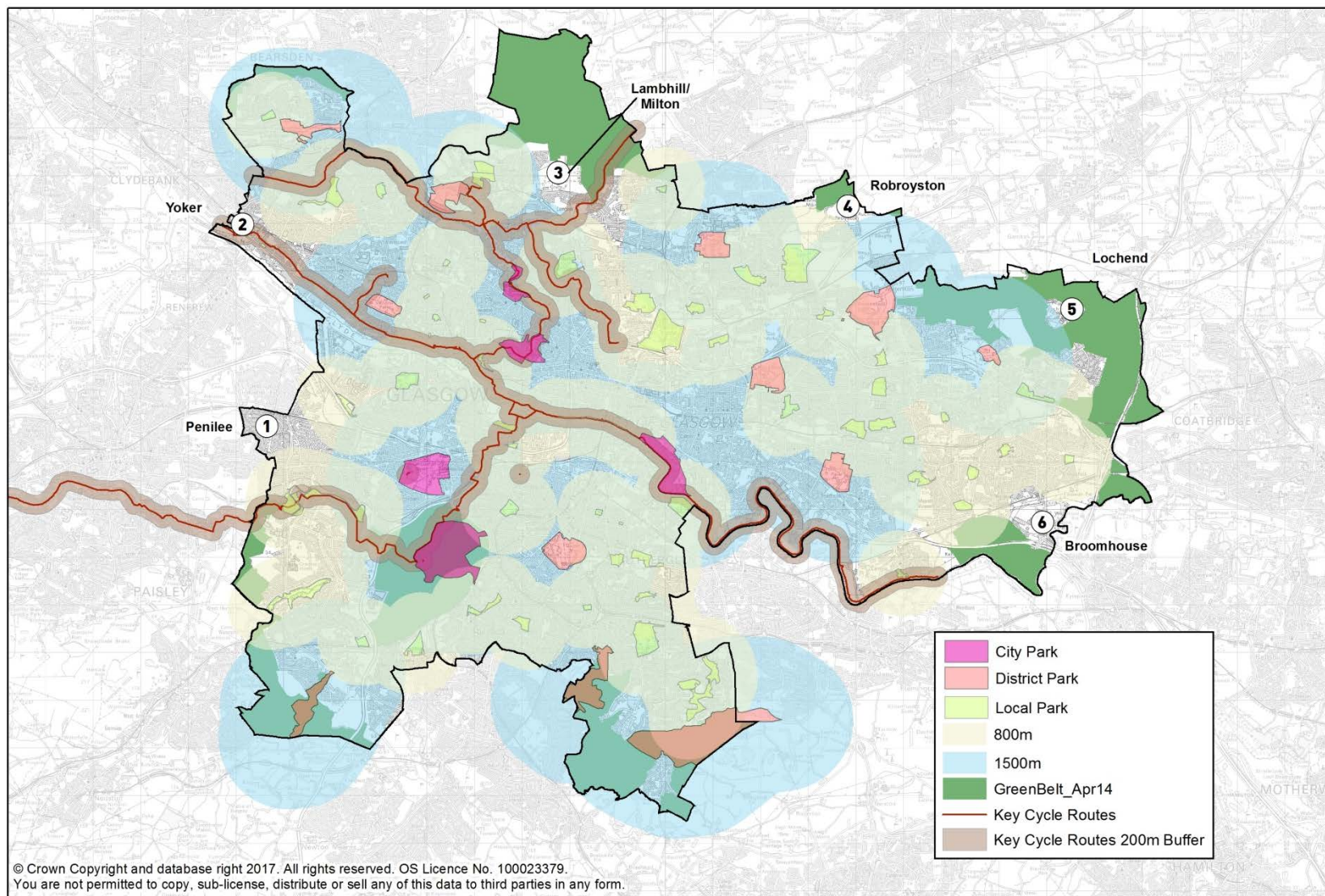
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



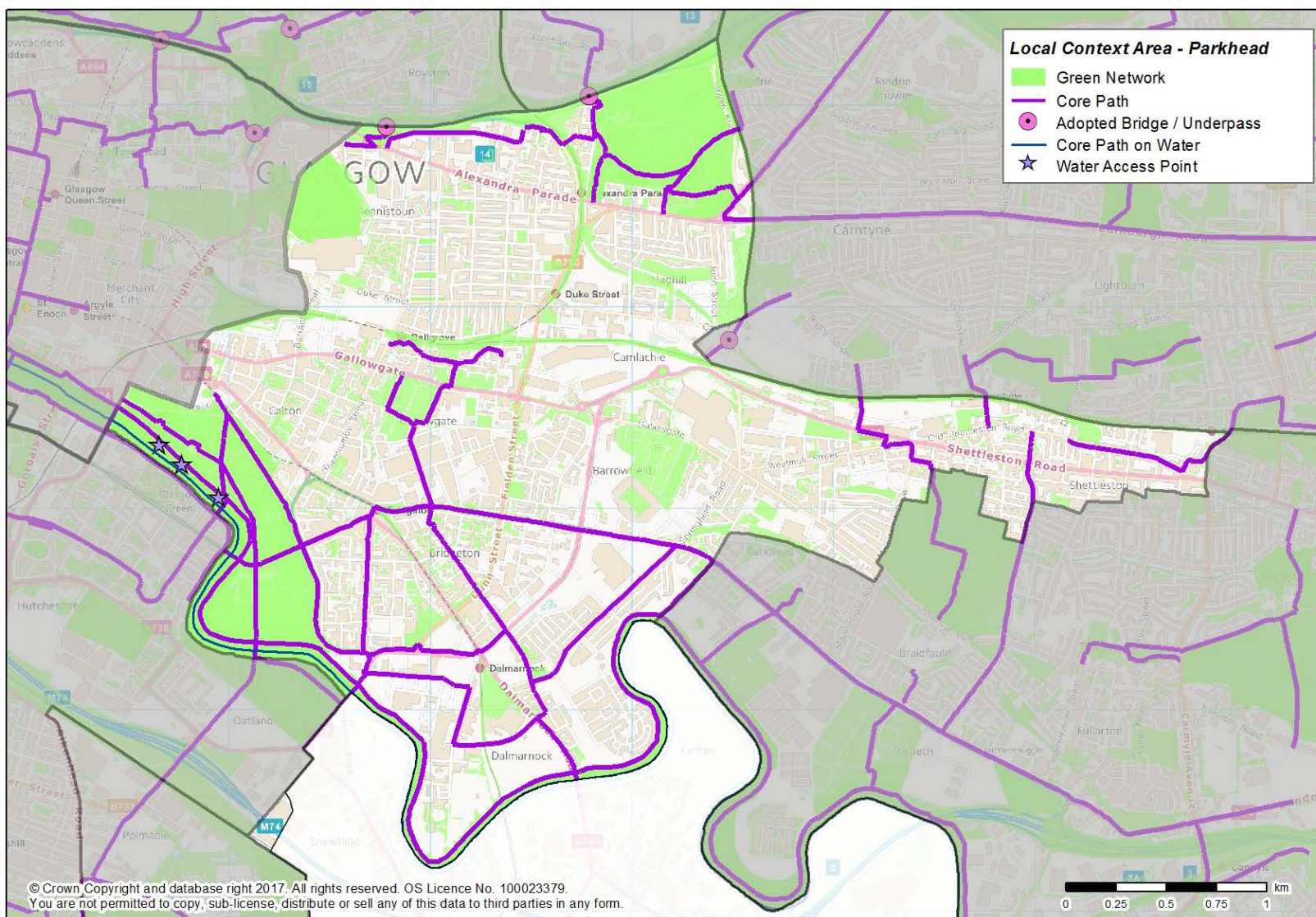
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.