

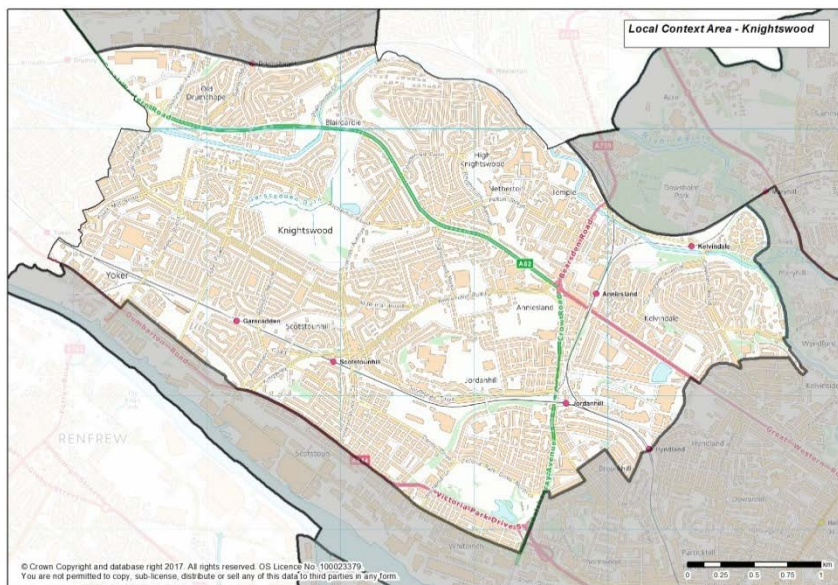
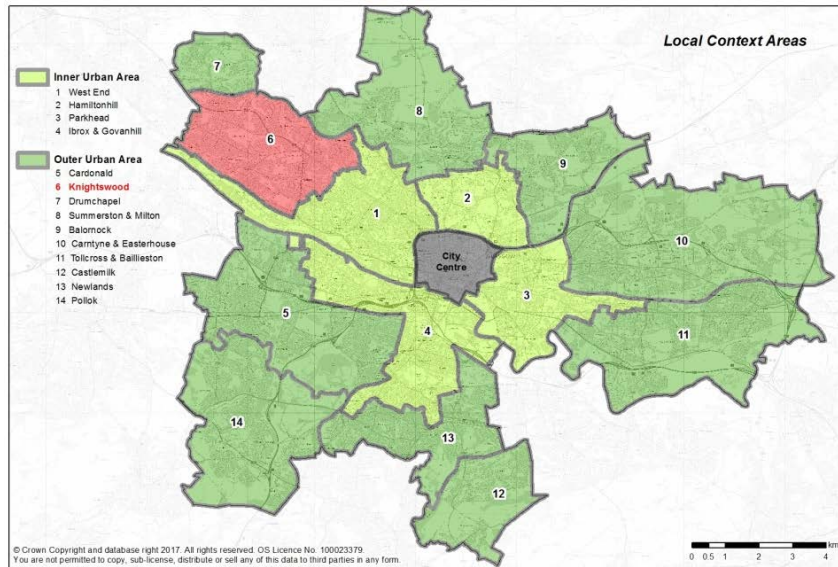
LCA6: KNIGHTSWOOD, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Knightswood 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 Knighthood 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.

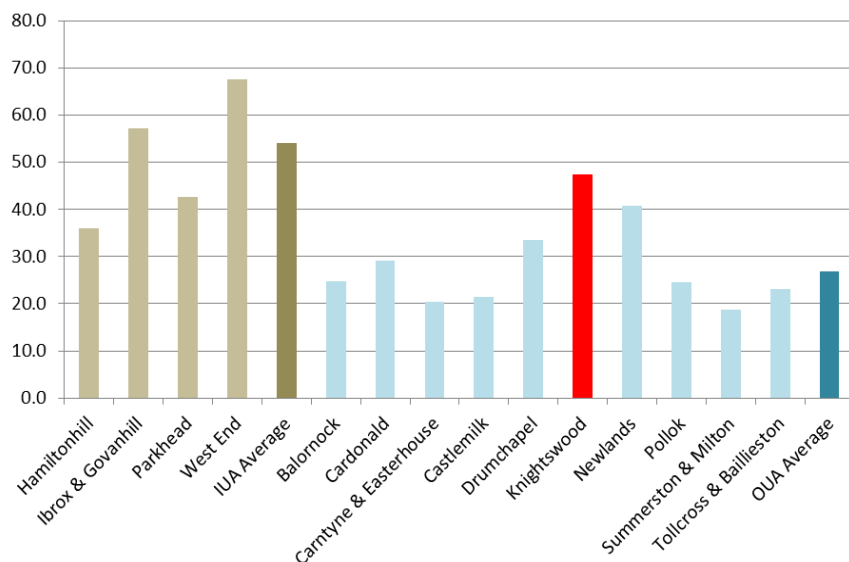
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

2.1 The LCA comprises of the communities of Old Drumchapel, Knightswood, Jordanhill, Anniesland, Kelvindale and Scotstounhill, together with parts of Yoker, Scotstoun and Whiteinch. There are 2 conservation areas at Scotstoun (designated 1987) and Victoria Park (1983). It contains a range of housing types and tenures, including council and former council stock, tenements, villas and high flats. Much of this is inter-war and post-war, though there are also Victorian era properties as well as more recent developments. With a population density of 47.5 people to the hectare (see Figure 2), it is the most densely populated of the Outer Urban Area LCAs. This is attributable, in large part, to the relative lack of vacant and derelict land in the area and the established urban form.

Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare



2.2 Knightswood contains several roads (eg Great Western Road and Crow Road), railway lines and the Forth and Clyde Canal which can act as barriers to movement and both physical and perceptual constraints on how people can access open space in the area. At the same time, some of these linear features, particularly the Canal and the former rail line that forms much of the Glasgow to Loch Lomond National Cycle Network route (NCN7, to the south of the LCA area), form valuable linear open spaces in their own right, and a safe and easy means of travelling through the area on foot or by bike. These routes can help provide access to important open spaces in adjoining LCA areas, such as Dawsholm Park to the north east.

2.3 The Knightswood LCA area contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). **Victoria Park**, situated in the south east corner of the area, between Jordanhill and Whiteinch, is a significant attraction and draws visitors from much of the LCA area as well as the neighbouring West End LCA area. The park contains a wide variety of facilities suitable for a range of age groups, including: the Fossil Grove Museum; two ponds; children's play facilities; bowling greens; and provision for tennis/basketball in addition to open amenity grassland and woodland. Access to the park is constrained, to some degree, by the approach roads to the Clyde Tunnel, although a well-managed underpass and an overpass overcome this to a significant degree. It is ranked in the top quartile of the City's Parks in terms of its quality (see Map 3). The Victoria Park Nature Walk, to the west of the Park itself, is more informal and provides a valuable walking and cycling link between Jordanhill, Scotstoun and NCN 7.

2.4 **Knightswood Park** is situated further to the north and west. Whilst it has a more localised catchment, it is well maintained and

contains a good range of facilities, including a pond, bowling greens, tennis courts, children's play facilities and amenity grassland. It is also ranked in the top quartile of the City's Parks in terms of its quality (see Map 3).

- 2.5 Knightswood Park forms part of a much larger open space at the heart of LCA area. This space also includes **Knightswood Golf Course**, parkland along the **Garscadden Burn**, former playing fields at **Lincoln Avenue** (now proposed for a BMX track) and amenity space between the Lincoln Avenue high flats and Pikeman Road.
- 2.6 Further to the east, there is another large cluster of open spaces, centred around, and to the north of, Jordanhill School. This includes open space associated with the former teacher training college and a significant number of private sports grounds used by, amongst others, the **High School of Glasgow, Glasgow Academy** and **Jordanhill School**, as well as tennis and bowling clubs. Many of these spaces are not readily accessible by the wider public, with the exception of the grounds of the former college.
- 2.7 To the north west of the LCA, the Forth and Clyde Canal links a number of larger open spaces along its length, including the playing pitches at **Blairdardie** and at **Peterson Park**.

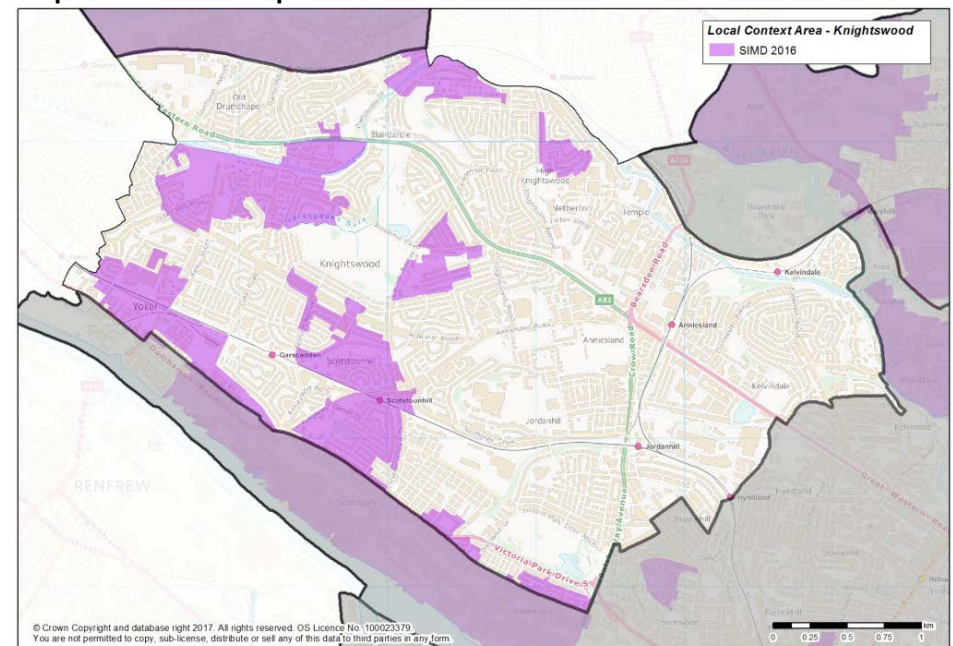
3 A Liveable Glasgow

- 3.1 Good quality, well-designed and well located open space can make the City a more attractive and pleasant place for people who currently live, work or invest in Glasgow and for people from

elsewhere who are considering doing so, generating economic, environmental and societal benefits.

- 3.2 Map 1 illustrates those parts of Knightswood 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 concentrated mainly in the western half of the LCA area, mirroring, to a significant degree, deficiencies in access to the larger publicly usable open spaces (see Map 5). 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.

Map 1 – 15% most deprived datazones

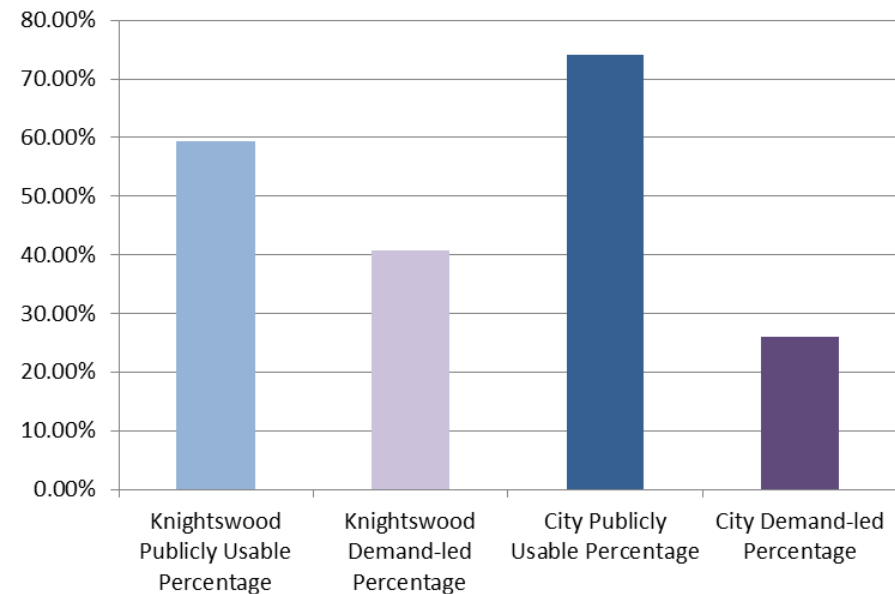


Publicly Usable and Demand-led Open Space

- 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.
- 3.5 Using this distinction, the OSS and SG6 aim 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 A relatively high percentage (the highest in the City) of the open space in the Knightswood area is of the demand-led categories (see [open space map](#)), in comparison to the City as a whole (Fig 3). However, some of these spaces are in private ownership and use (eg sports pitches associated with fee-paying schools) and may not be readily usable/accessible by the general population.

- 3.7 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 3: Open Space Breakdown by Type



3.8 Whilst Knightswood has a relatively high level of demand-led open space, it has less publicly usable open space per head of population (2.5 ha per 1000 people) than any other Outer Glasgow LCA, and substantially below the Outer Urban Area Quantity Standard (Annex 10) of 5.5 ha per 1000 people (Fig 4). A key factor here is the low amount of vacant/derelict land in the Knightswood area – at 13.4 hectares and 1.3% of the LCA land area, it is the lowest in the City (Fig 5). This means that the population density is relatively high – at 47.5 people per hectare (Fig 2), it is the highest in the Outer Urban Area.

Figure 4: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People

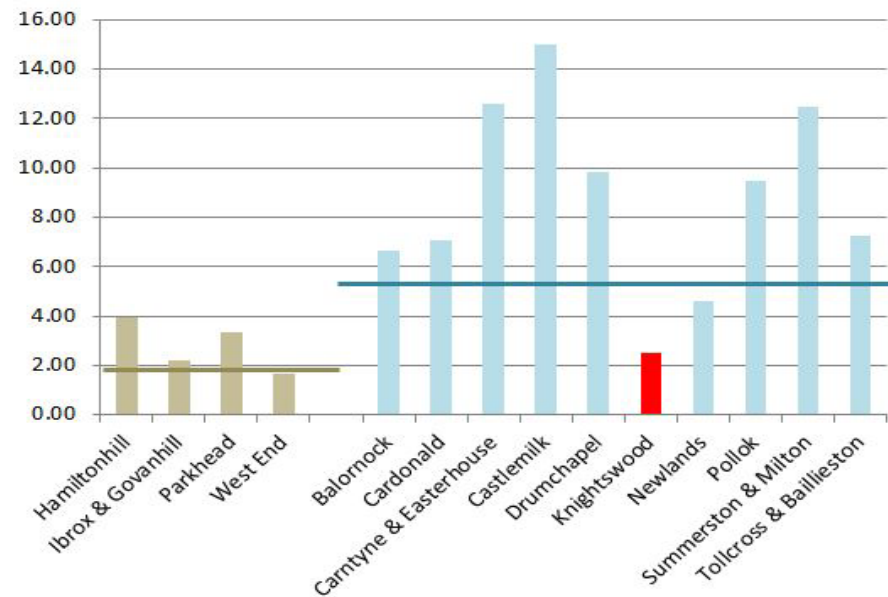
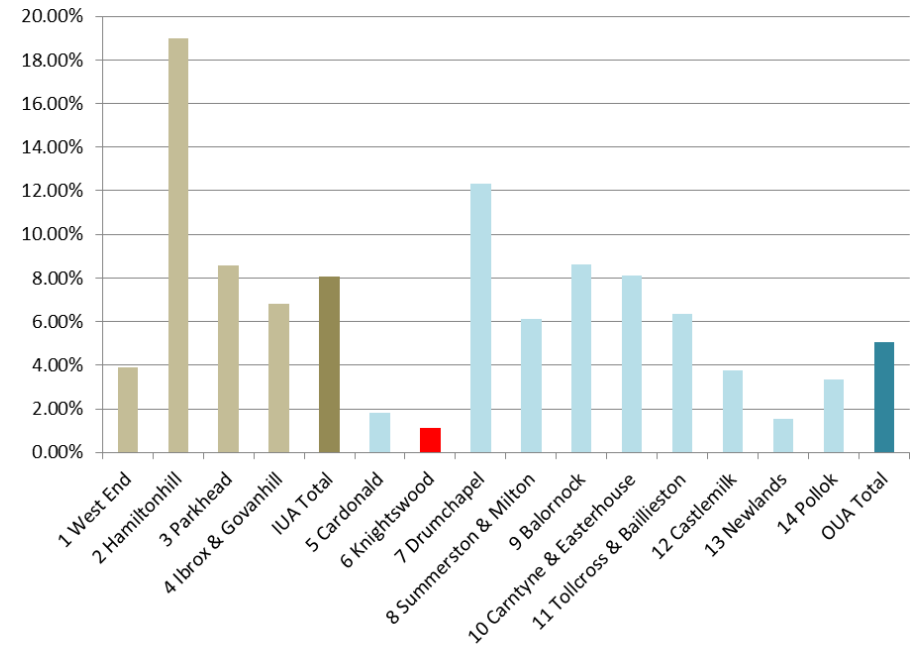


Figure 5: Vacant/Derelict Land as %age of Total LCA Land Area



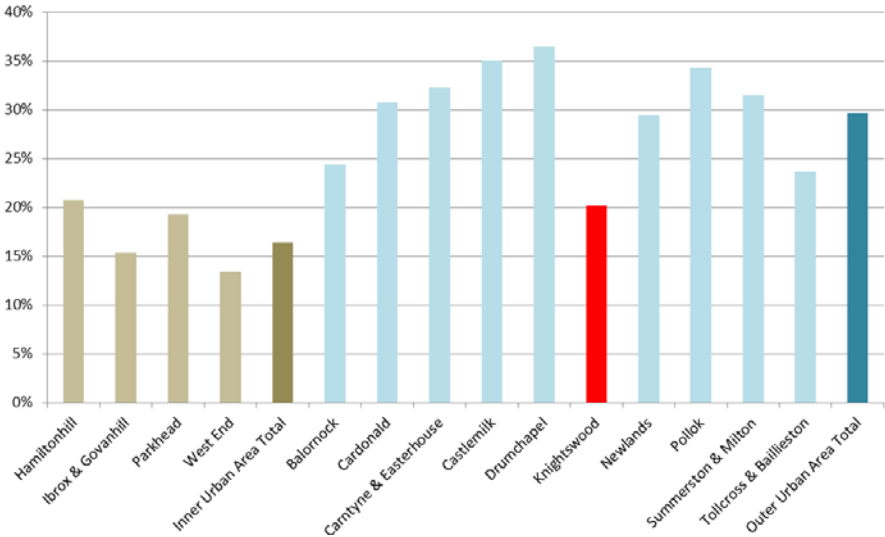
3.9 Together, the functionally useful, usable open spaces (see Glossary), both demand-led and publicly usable, form a lower percentage of the LCA total land area than any other Outer Urban Area LCA – 20% of the land area as compared to a OUA average of 30% (Fig 6). Despite this, Knightswood “feels” very green. This may be attributable to a number of factors, including the well-established housing environment, the number of well-maintained gardens and the existence of street trees through much of the area.

3.10 Nevertheless, it is apparent that there is a shortfall in the amount of publicly usable open space in the Knightswood Area. The Stage 2 LCA process will need to consider options for increasing the

amount of publicly usable open space in the area, including examining whether use of some of the existing demand-led spaces can be used in a more multi-functional manner. This will be informed by the assessment of supply and demand for outdoor sports provision. The Stage 2 LCA process should also examine opportunities for delivering new open spaces on existing Council-owned vacant/derelict land.

3.11 However, it is possible that there are just not enough opportunities to meet the Quantity Standard in Knightswood. Should this be the case, the Stage 2 LCA process should consider what “compensatory” measures can be employed to ensure the area feels green and pleasant and can cope with current and future demands on open space, including for public use, water management and expansion of habitat networks.

Figure 6: Functionally Useful Open Space as a Percentage of Total Land Area



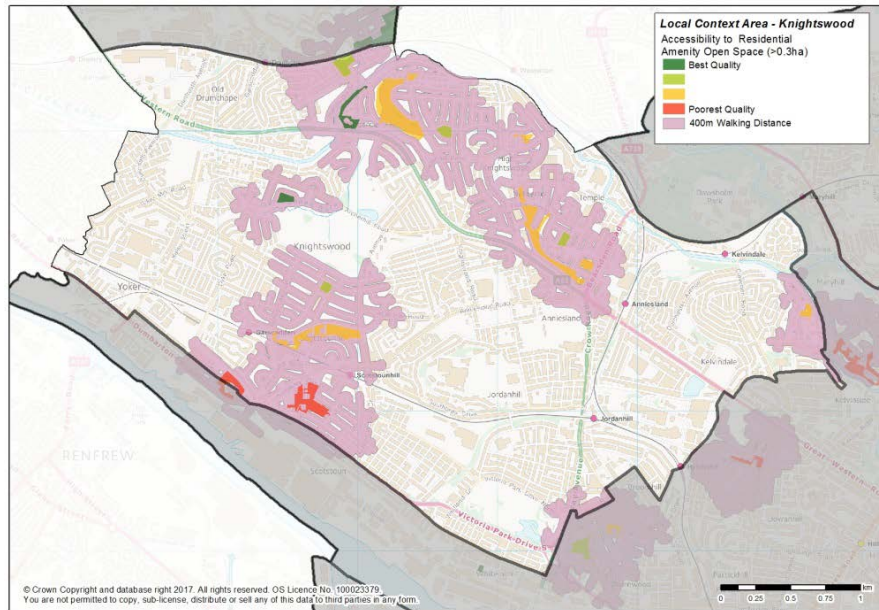
Quality and Accessibility

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

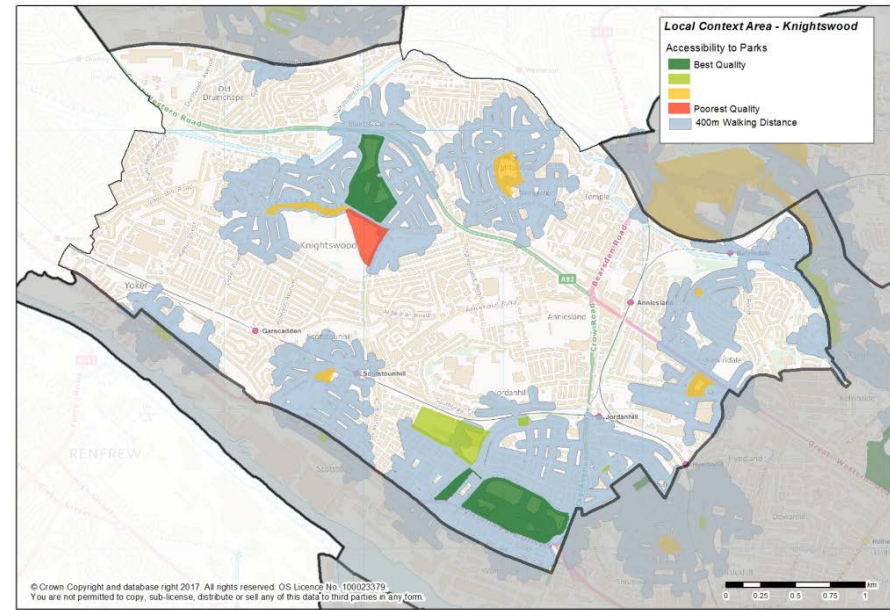
3.14 Map 2/Annex 1 shows the amenity open spaces over 0.3ha in size and their relative quality. It also shows how accessible they are from the surrounding communities, by using a network analyst tool to mark out those areas within a 400m walk, using footpaths and other pedestrian routes, of a point of entry to the space.

Map 2 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



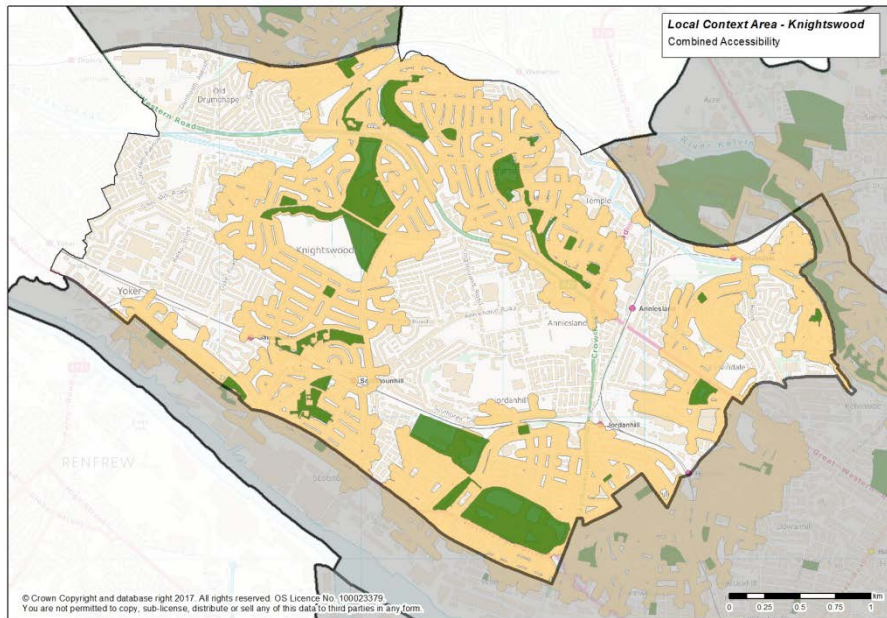
3.15 As can be seen, access to residential amenity open space of 0.3 ha and above is best in the central parts of the area. Some of the spaces, particularly in the central and southern parts of the area, would appear to be at the bottom end of the quality range and are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard. In addition, some of the spaces appear to be of a configuration that may mean their ability to meet the quality standard would be compromised. 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 Parkland



3.16 Map 3/Annex 2 illustrates those parts of Knightswood 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. It highlights that the quality of these spaces is generally high, with the obvious exception of the former playing fields at Lincoln Avenue, which score poorly in terms of their offering as a park - these have recently been redeveloped as a BMX track for the 2018 European Championships.

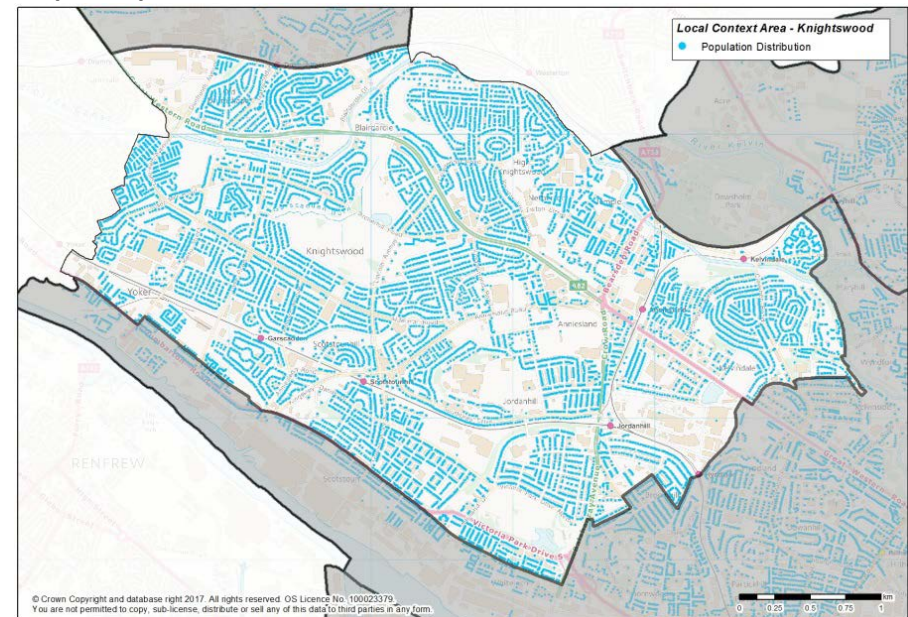
Map 4: Access to potentially multifunctional open space > 0.3 ha



- 3.17 Some of the other open spaces that have been assessed as parkland offer fewer opportunities to provide the full multifunctionality required by the Quality Standard – eg Bingham's Pond on Great Western Road and, to a lesser degree, Scotstoun Leisure Centre campus. Other parts of the area appear to be reliant on long, linear parkland for access, eg around Garscadden Burn Park. The potential of these spaces will be examined through the Stage 2 LCA process.
- 3.18 Map 4/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 which don't. 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 5/6 and Annexes 4/5 illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively.

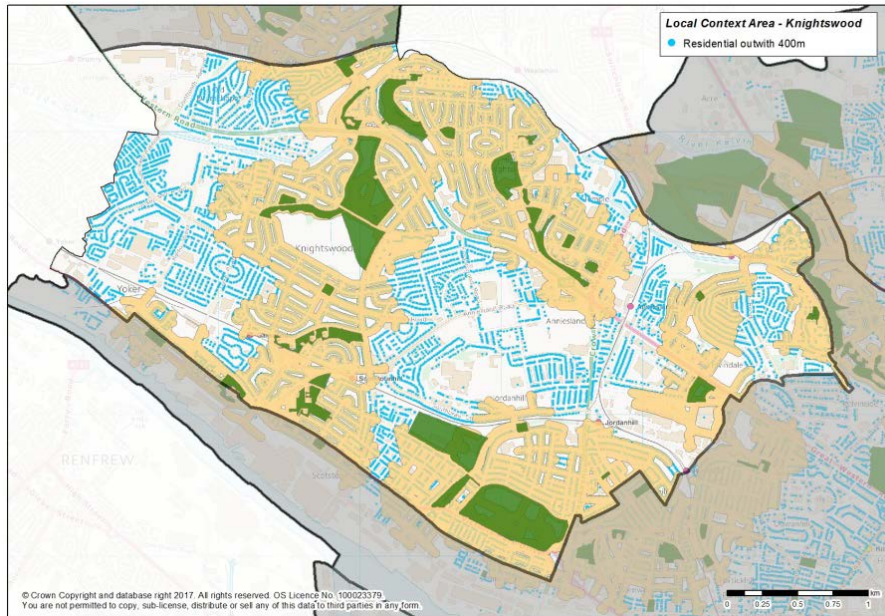
Map 5: Population Distribution



- 3.19 Map 7/Annex 5 illustrates that there are 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, principally in the central and western parts of the LCA area, but with other notable gaps in western and eastern Kelvindale. In the west of the LCA area there is a considerable overlap with the highest concentrations of multiple deprivation. 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.

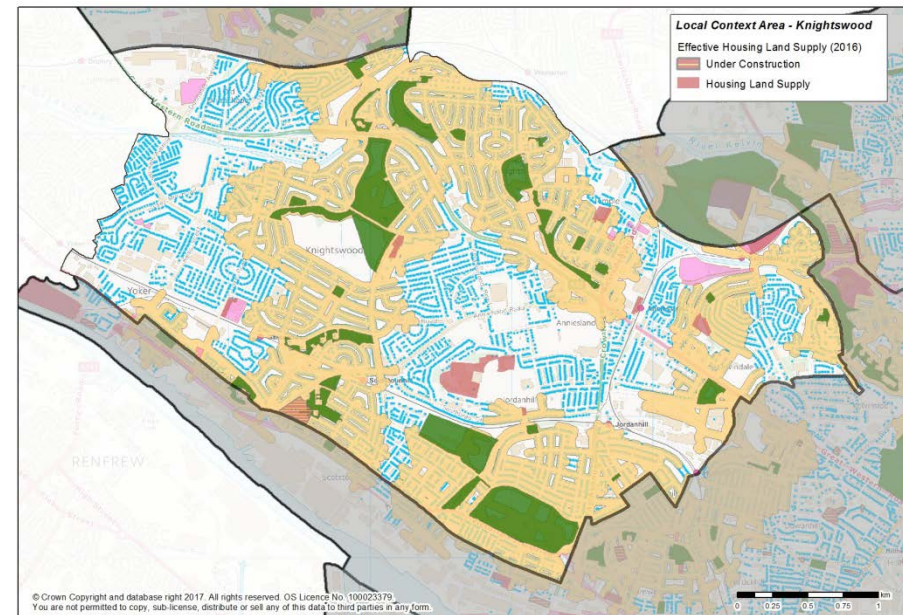
Map 6: Potential Accessibility Standard Deficiencies



- 3.20 Further work has been undertaken to highlight some of the possibilities for addressing these deficiencies in accessibility. Opportunities exist in a number of forms, including:
- making use of other types of open space (ie not public parks and gardens or amenity residential) that have the potential to meet the Quality Standard;
 - enhancing means of access to existing open spaces, eg shortening actual walking distances through infrastructure interventions or by creating new points of access;

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

Map 7: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



- 3.21 Map 7 shows the relatively limited amount of vacant/derelict land in the area (also Annex 6) and the key housing sites (Annex 7), together with the accessibility analysis set out above. It illustrates that, despite the relative lack of vacant/derelict land in

the area, there may be opportunities to use it to help address accessibility deficiencies, including the sites:

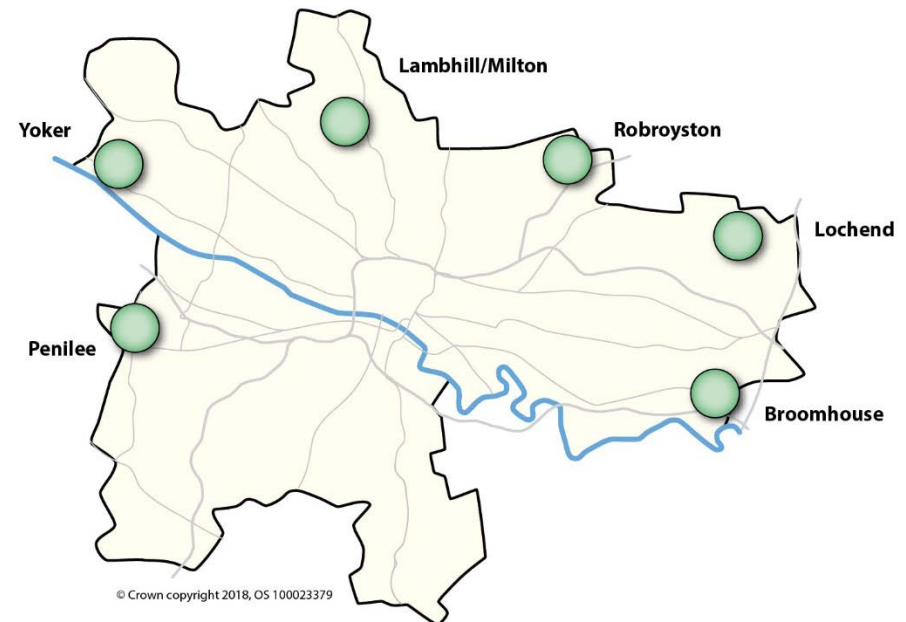
- south of Greenlaw Court, in the neighbouring West End LCA to help address access deficiencies in Yoker;
- to the west of Duntreath Avenue to address deficiencies in the southwestern part of Drumchapel;
- of the former Blawarthill Hospital at the junction of Dyke Road and Holehouse Drive to address deficiencies in western Knightswood;
- at Jordanhill College, to address deficiencies in the central part of the area; and
- at the Temple Gasometers, to help address deficiencies in Kelvindale.

3.22 Elsewhere, and where these opportunities can't be realised, the best means of meeting the Accessibility Standard may come through using existing spaces in a more multifunctional way, eg the 1.2ha space at the corner of Kelso Street and Yoker Mill Road, currently categorised as playing fields on the [Open Space Map](#).

3.23 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).

Map 8: Priorities for Access to Larger Open Spaces



3.24 Map 8/Annex 8 illustrates that much of Yoker falls outwith these distance thresholds. The Glasgow to Loch Lomond Cycle route provides runs through this area and may be a basis for addressing this deficit, particularly if the, currently disused, rail formation between Ardsloy Place and Yoker Ferry Road could be incorporated to provide a linear park loop. This would be dependent on the rail formation not being required for road infrastructure. . Further consideration requires to be given to this opportunity through the Stage 2 LCA process.

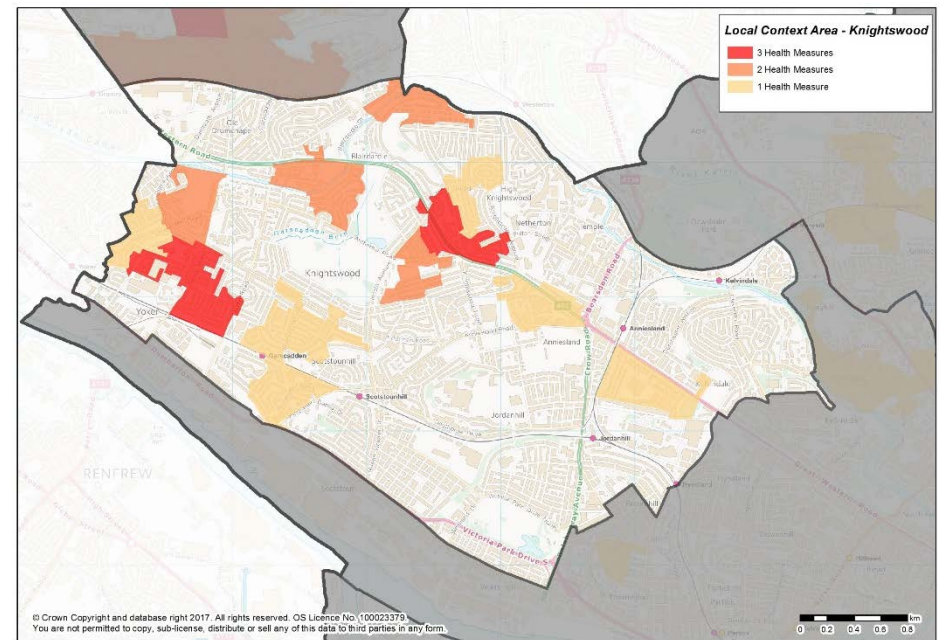
3.25 Other considerations that the Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's **Liveability** include consideration of the setting and amenity it can provide, as part of a placemaking approach, and the views of the public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

4.4 Parts of the western LCA area, in particular, are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health measures. Those in Yoker/Western Knightswood coincide with a deficiency in access to publicly usable open space - the Stage 2 LCA process should consider how best to address this as a priority.

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 9 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.

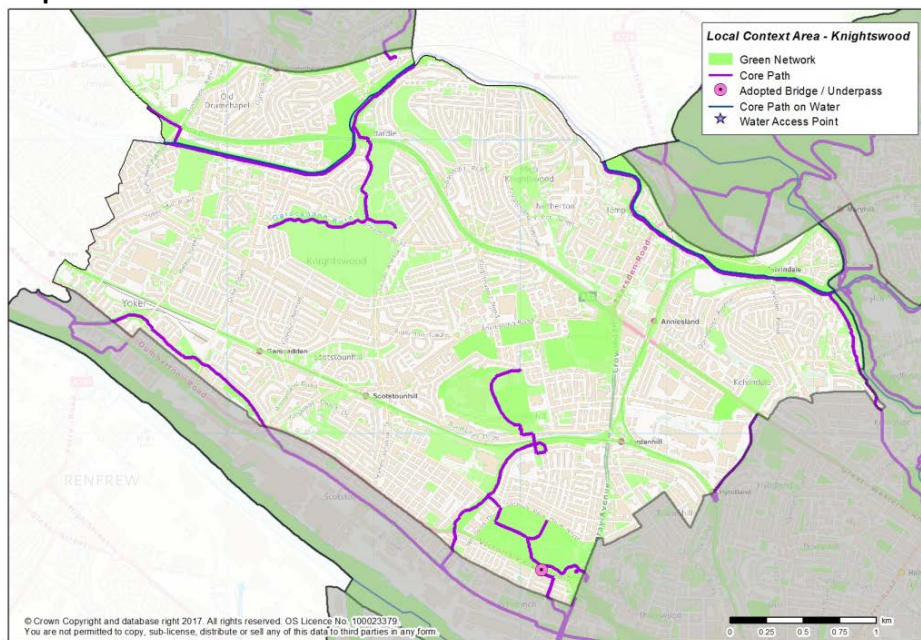
Map 9: Glasgow-wide Highest Incidences of Stroke, Heart Disease and Anxiety/Psychosis/Depression



Walking and Cycling

- 4.5 As set out above, the area benefits from good access to two National Cycle Network routes, that along the Forth and Clyde Canal (NCN 754) and that along the former rail formation that runs parallel to Dumbarton Road and South Street (NCN 7). The Victoria Park Nature Walk provide a valuable feeder route and routes through Victoria and Knightswood Parks are locally useful. An advisory, on-road cycle route runs through Knightswood, on a roughly east-west alignment, along much of Alderman Road.

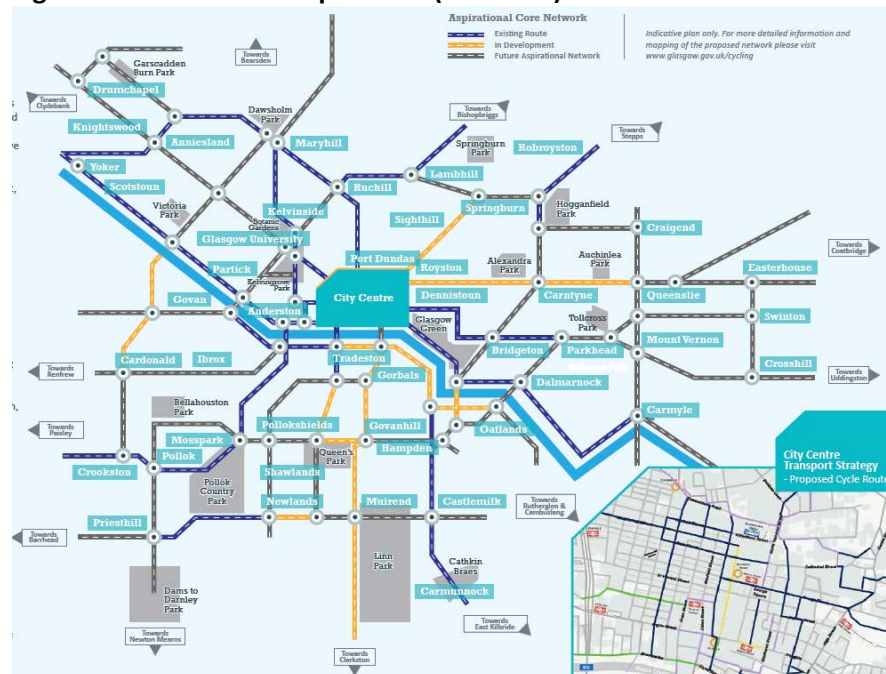
Map 10: Green Network and Core Paths



- 4.6 Map 10 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 is relatively well served by core paths on an east-west alignment, but that north-south connectivity is not so good. Because of the built up nature of the area, there are limited opportunities to retrospectively insert new off-road walking/cycling routes, but there may be scope to improve the connectivity between, and the quality of, the existing Victoria Park Nature Walk/Jordanhill College core path and that through Knightswood Park from the Canal. The eastern edge of Knightswood Golf Course and Alderman Road may offer some opportunities to do so. This should be investigated through the Stage 2 process.

Figure 7: SPC Network Aspirations (from SPC)



4.7 Glasgow's [Strategic Plan for Cycling \(SPC\)](#) sets out a diagrammatic representation (Fig 7) of Glasgow's aspirations to improve cycling infrastructure in this part of the City, mainly east-west but including on a north-south axis to the east of Victoria Park. It also illustrates an aspiration for future network development from Glasgow University, north-west through Anniesland to Drumchapel. Much of Great Western Road, north-west of Anniesland Cross, is wide and with a generous central reservation, and there may be opportunities to re-imagine the road to provide a more attractive route for cyclists, in line with the ambitions of the SPC. This could be investigated further in the Stage 2 LCA process.

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

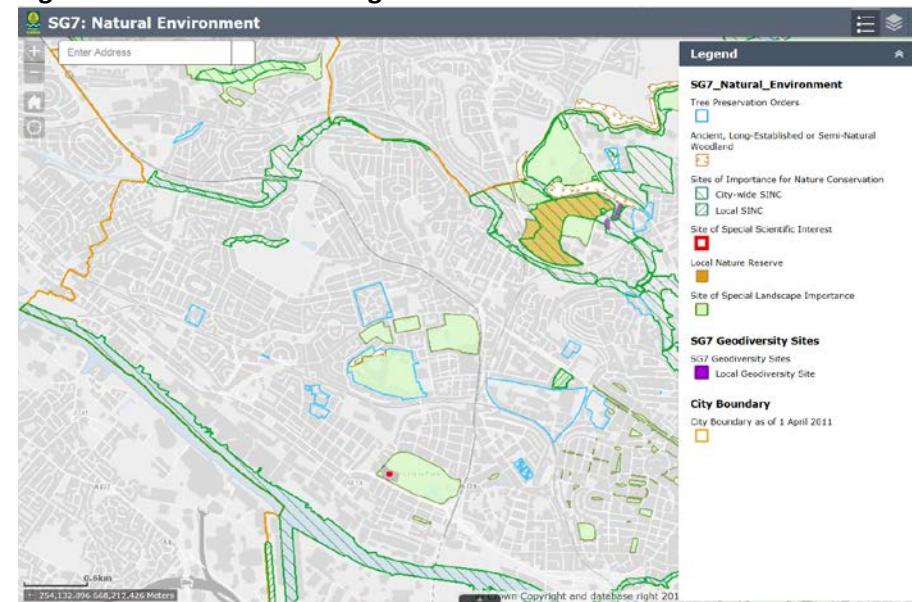
5 A Resilient Glasgow

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

Figure 7: Environmental Designations



5.2 Perhaps due to the built up nature of much of the LCA, there are relatively few [environmental designations](#) in the Knightswood area. Of the few there are, landscape designations predominate,

notably Sites of Special Landscape Importance at Victoria Park and the playing fields in and around Jordanhill. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation also exist in and around the canal (including the playing fields at Blairdardie) and at Knightswood, along Garscadden Burn. Victoria Park contains the Fossil grove Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Green Network

- 5.3 Map 9/Annex 9 show the key elements of the Green Network (as defined in SG6) in the Knightswood Area. It shows that whilst the eastern and northern parts of the area appear relatively well-served by the Green Network, the south-western part is more sparsely served. The Stage 2 LCA process will consider whether this undermines the functionality of the wider Green Network and, if so, where there may be opportunities to extend and enhance the Green Network in this area.
- 5.4 The [Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership](#) 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 much of the western part of the Knightswood LCA as being

potentially susceptible, particularly around the Garscadden and Yoker Burns. 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 identified a number of actions to address potential flooding in these areas, including:

- a study to further investigate the feasibility of a flood protection scheme on the Yoker Burn and Garscadden Burn, including the benefits of direct defences along both banks and the potential for runoff control using natural flood management; and
 - a surface water management plan for the Yokermain Burn to identify actions to reduce flooding;
- 5.6 At the other end of the LCA area, around Temple and Anniesland, there is the potential for flooding from surface water. A Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) is proposed to address these matters in this part of the LCA area and work is currently ongoing to identify potential interventions.
- 5.8 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 **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 In bringing forward the Stage 2 LCA process, consideration will require to be given to 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 previous sections are intended to highlight the key issues that the Stage 2 LCA process will need to address. The analysis is consistent with analysis 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 required.
- 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). Yoker/Whitecrook 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.

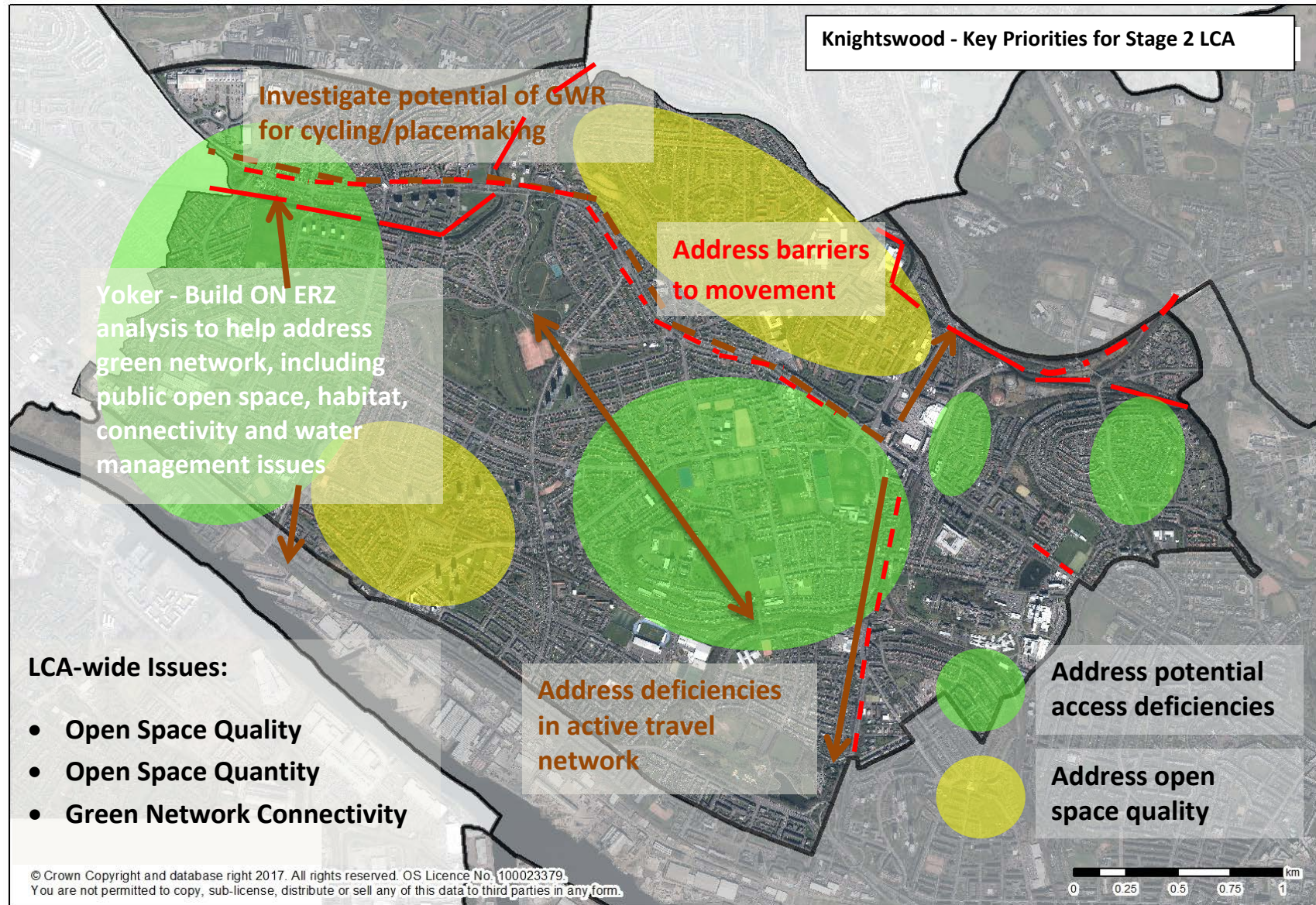
6.4 Background Report 11 identifies that action in the Yoker/Whitecrook area can help address all four green network priorities set out above). ERZ has now been commissioned to carry out more detailed analysis and to pull all this information together into a Spatial Plan and Strategy for the area. The Stage 2 LCA process will need to build on this work as a priority.

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

- 1 how best to provide publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility in Jordanhill/Scotstounhill, Yoker, Western Knightswood; Kelvindale and around Duntreath Avenue;**
- 2 considering opportunities for using Great Western Road, west of Anniesland Cross, for the provision of dedicated cycling infrastructure and associated placemaking/ environmental improvements;**
- 3 how to address the poor quality of open space in some parts of the LCA area;**
- 4 how to increase the quantity of publicly usable open space across the LCA area with a view to increasing compliance with the quantity standard;**
- 5 what approach should be taken if it’s not possible to meet accessibility or quantity standards;**
- 6 how to enhance connectivity in walking and cycling routes, particularly between those existing routes in the north and south of the area;**
- 7 where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;**

- 8** how to break down barriers posed by main roads the canal, and railways, particularly where these are constraining access to key open spaces; and
- 9** how to deliver enhancements to the Green Network in the western part of the LCA and address water management issues.

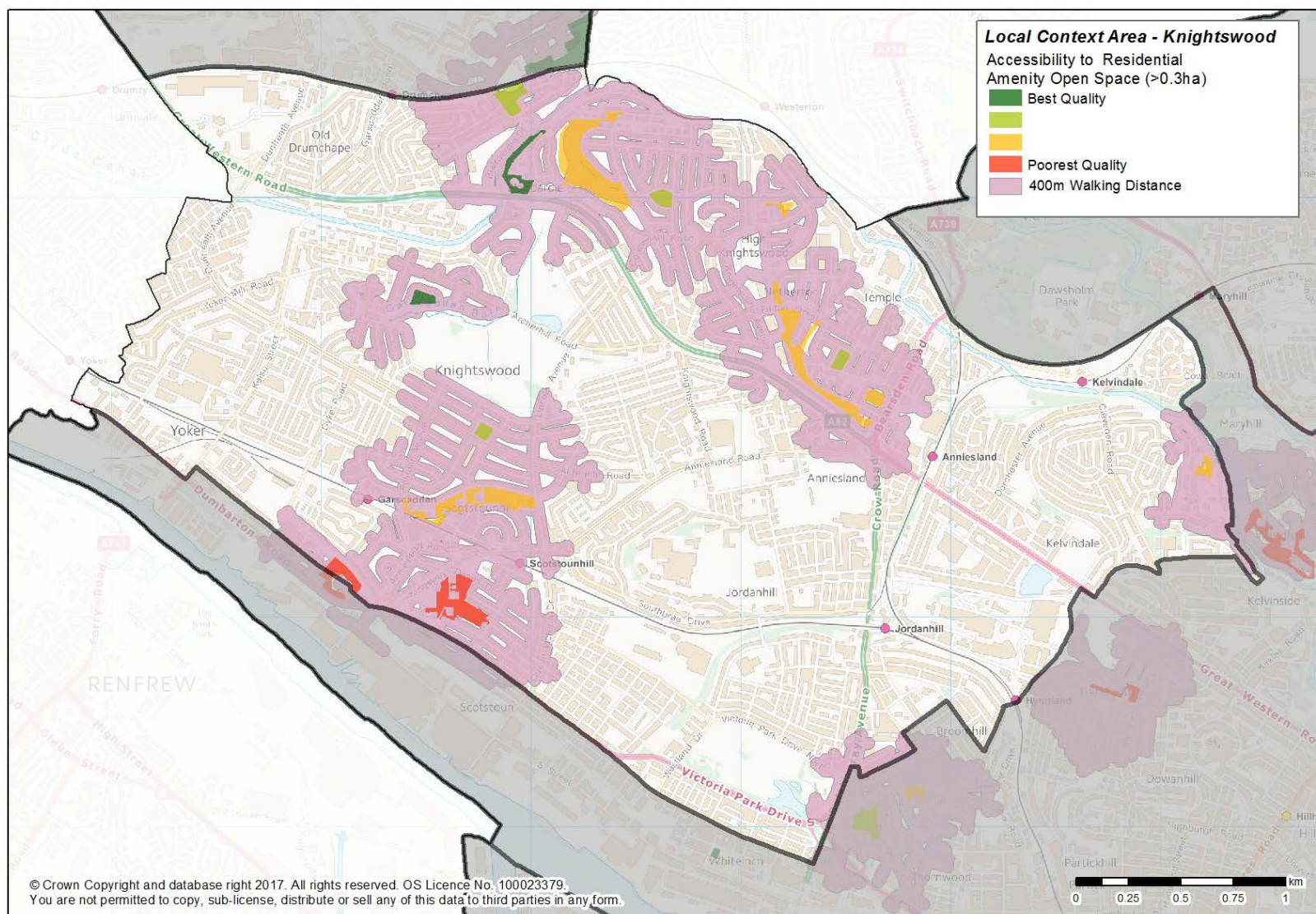
Knightswood - Key Priorities for Stage 2 LCA



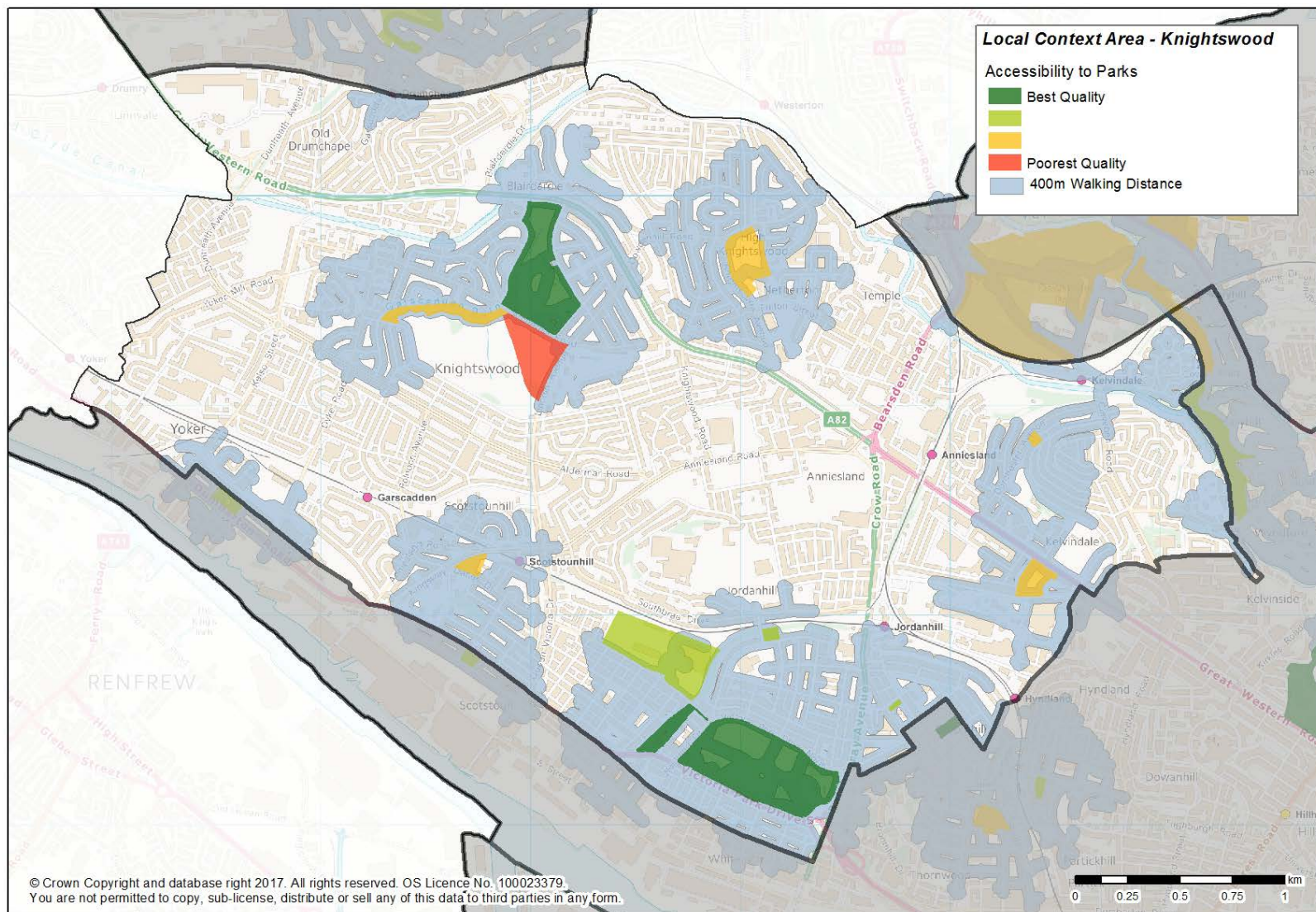
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	56,757
b	Land Area	1,195 has
c	Population Density	48 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	143 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	13.5 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	754 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	1644 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	49 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	2.5 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	2.4 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	1.1%

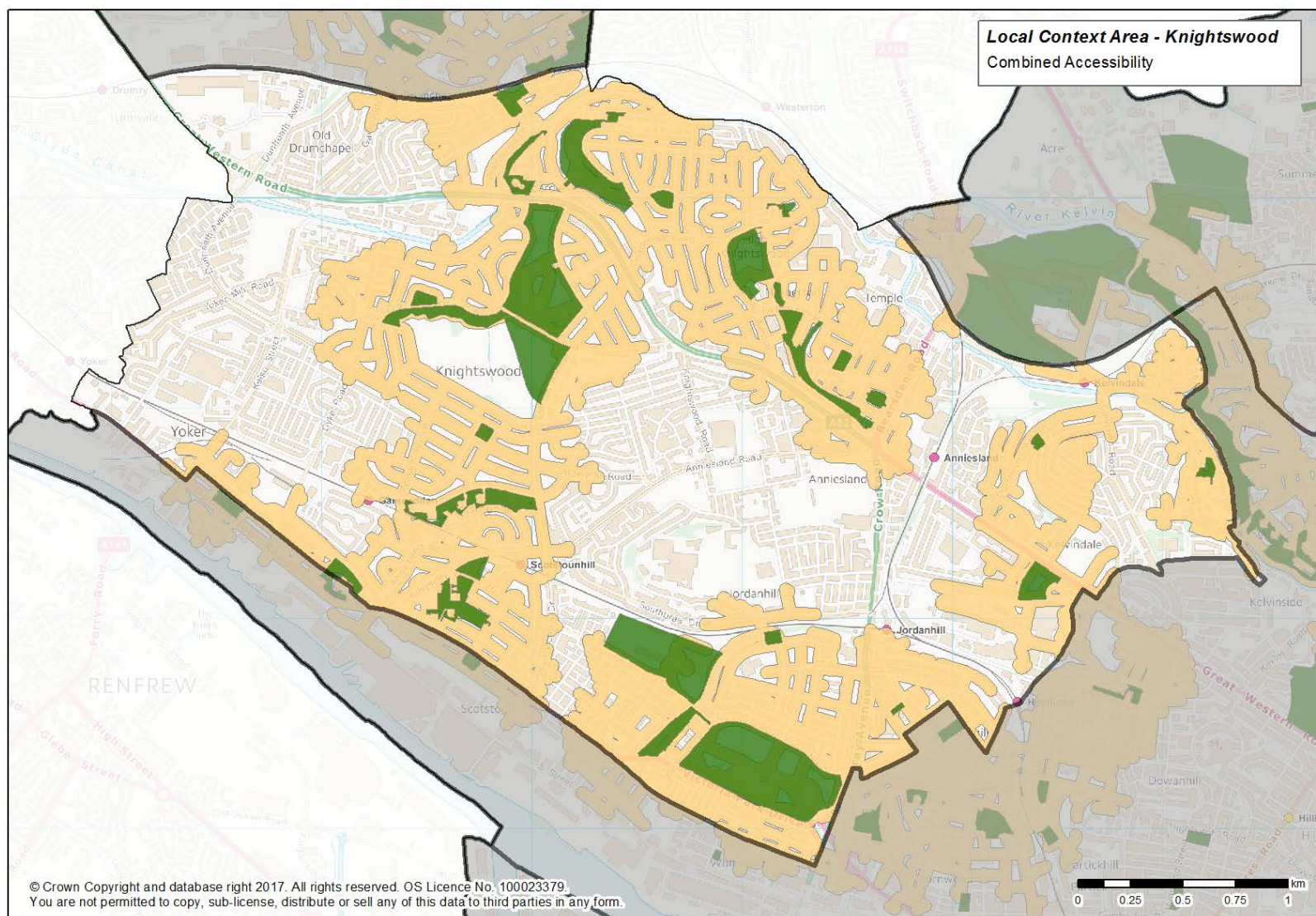
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



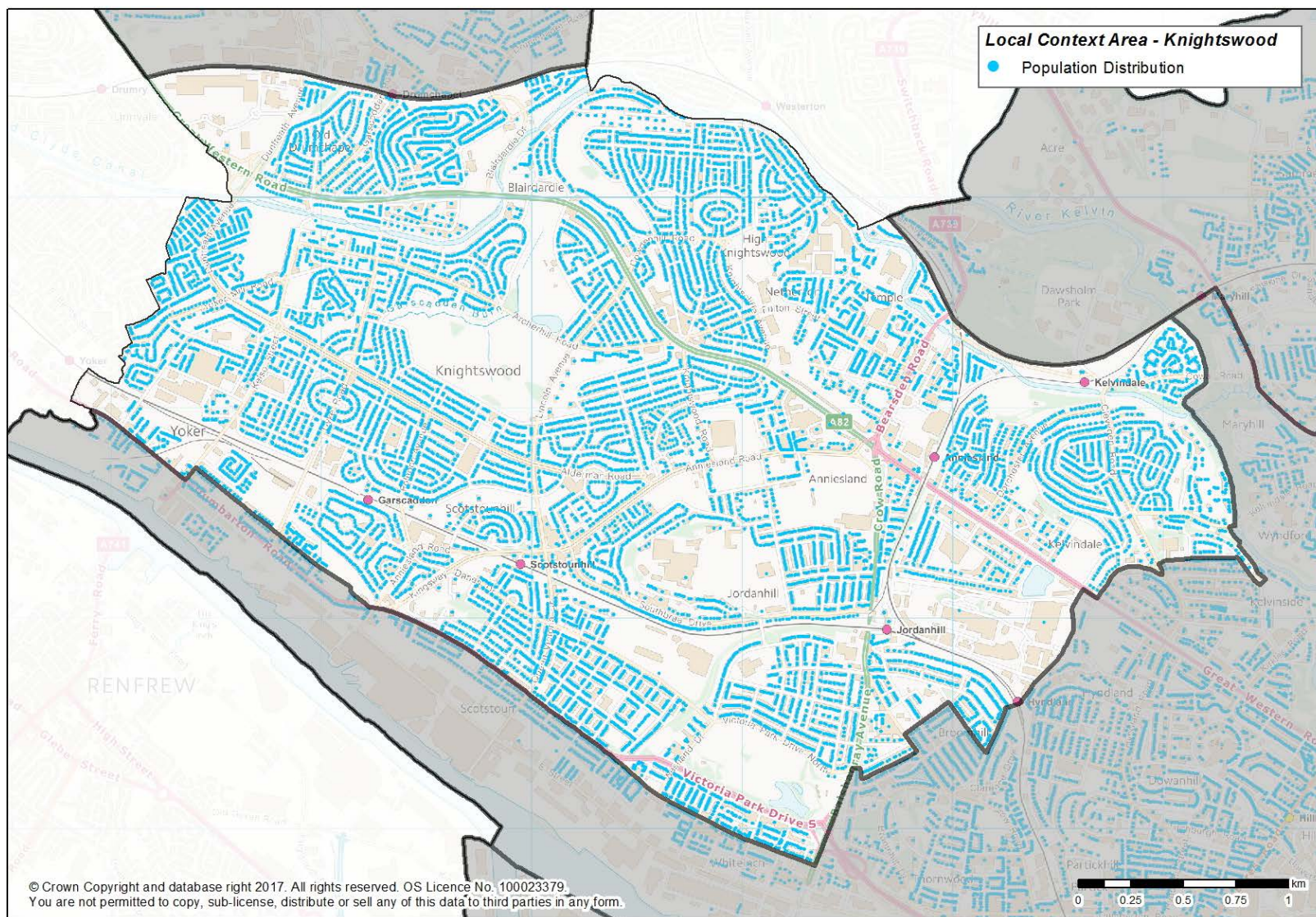
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



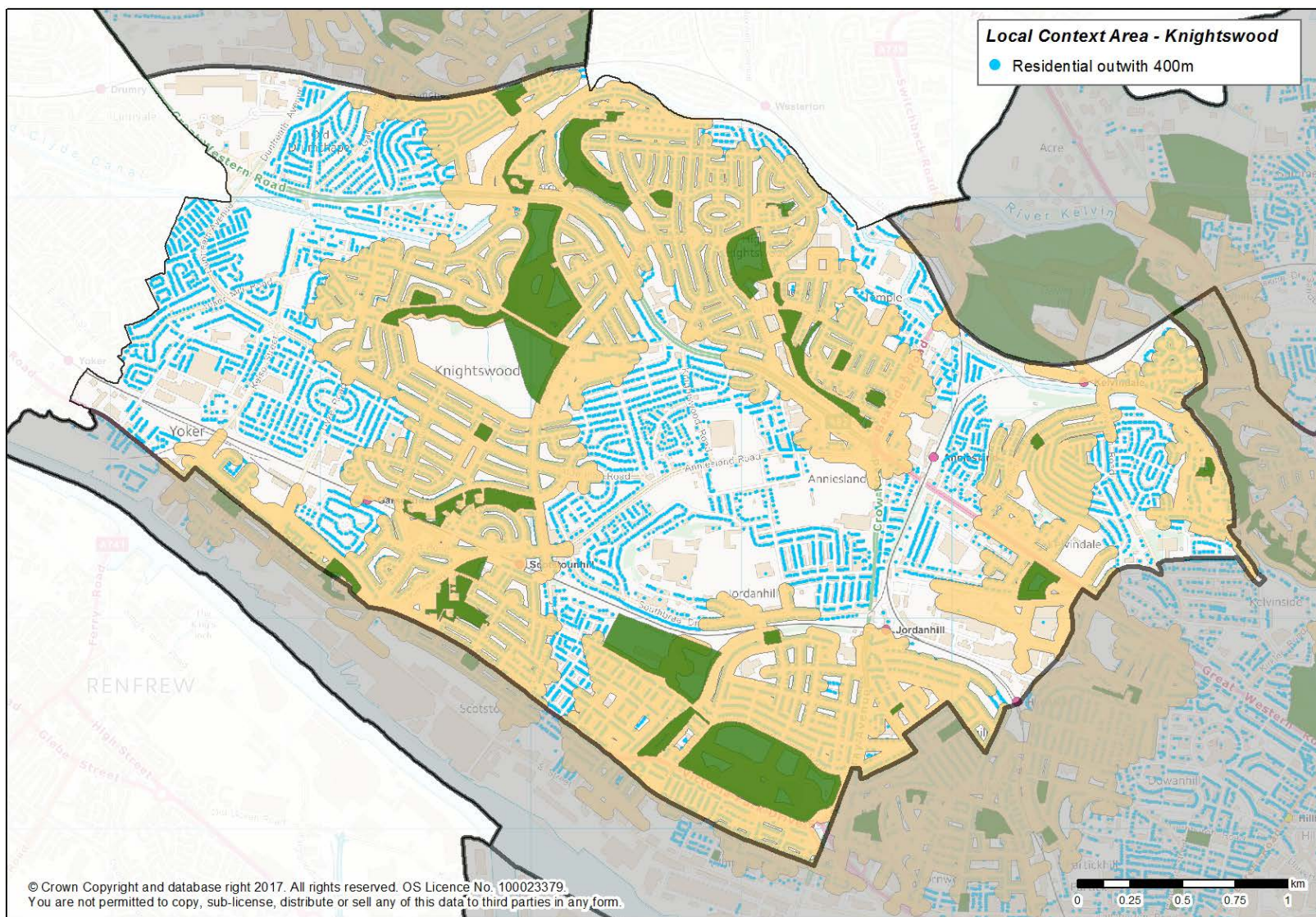
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



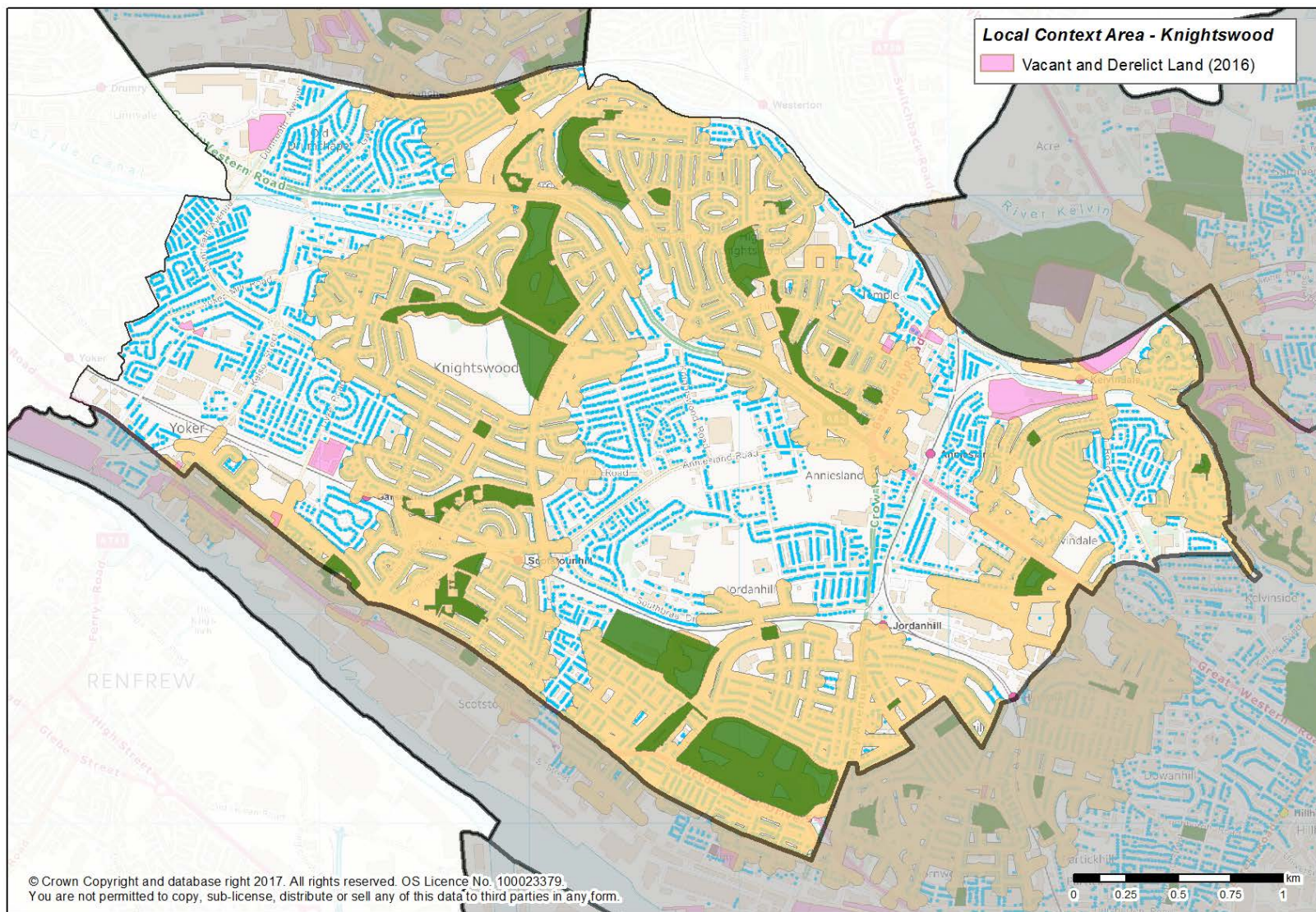
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



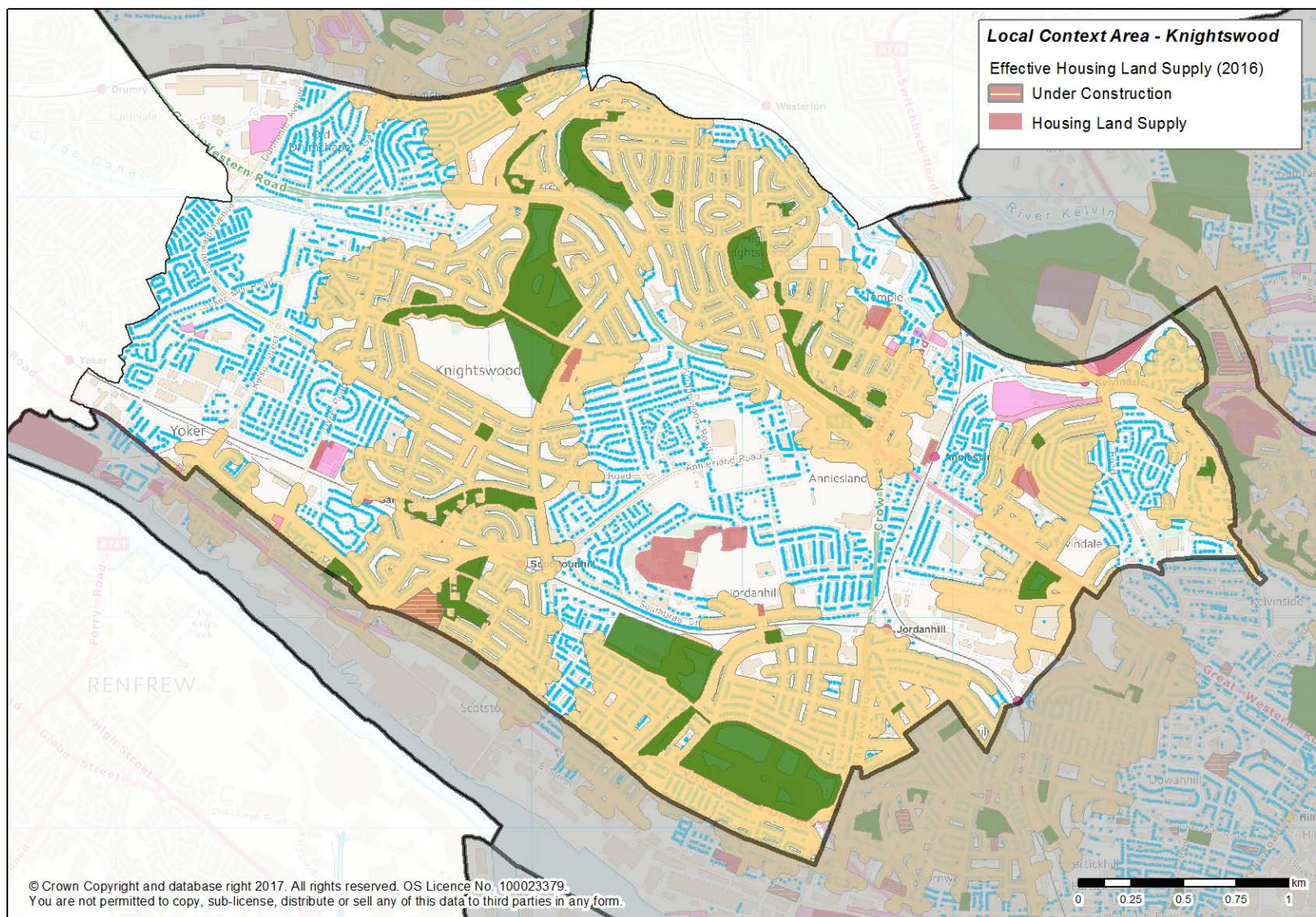
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



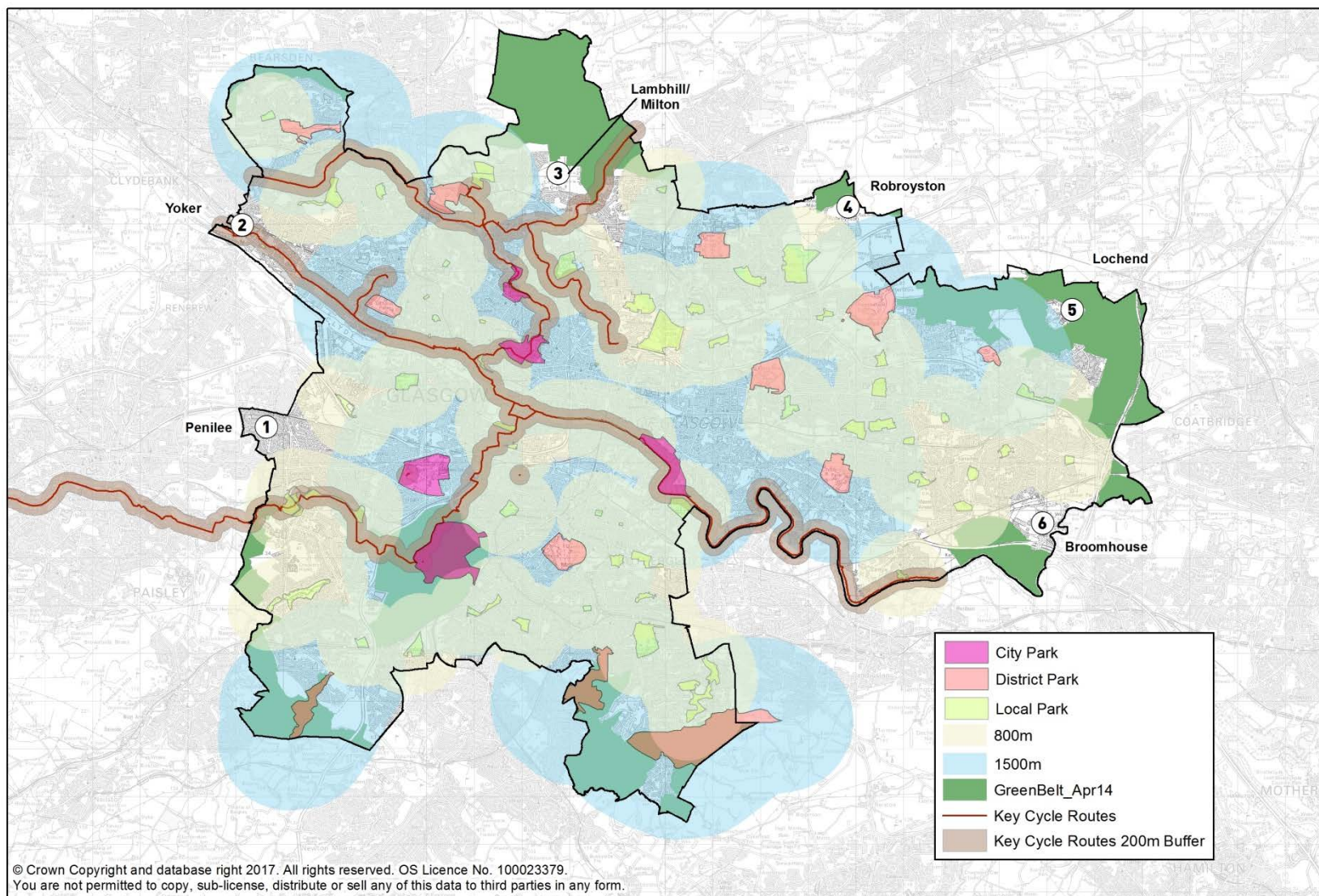
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



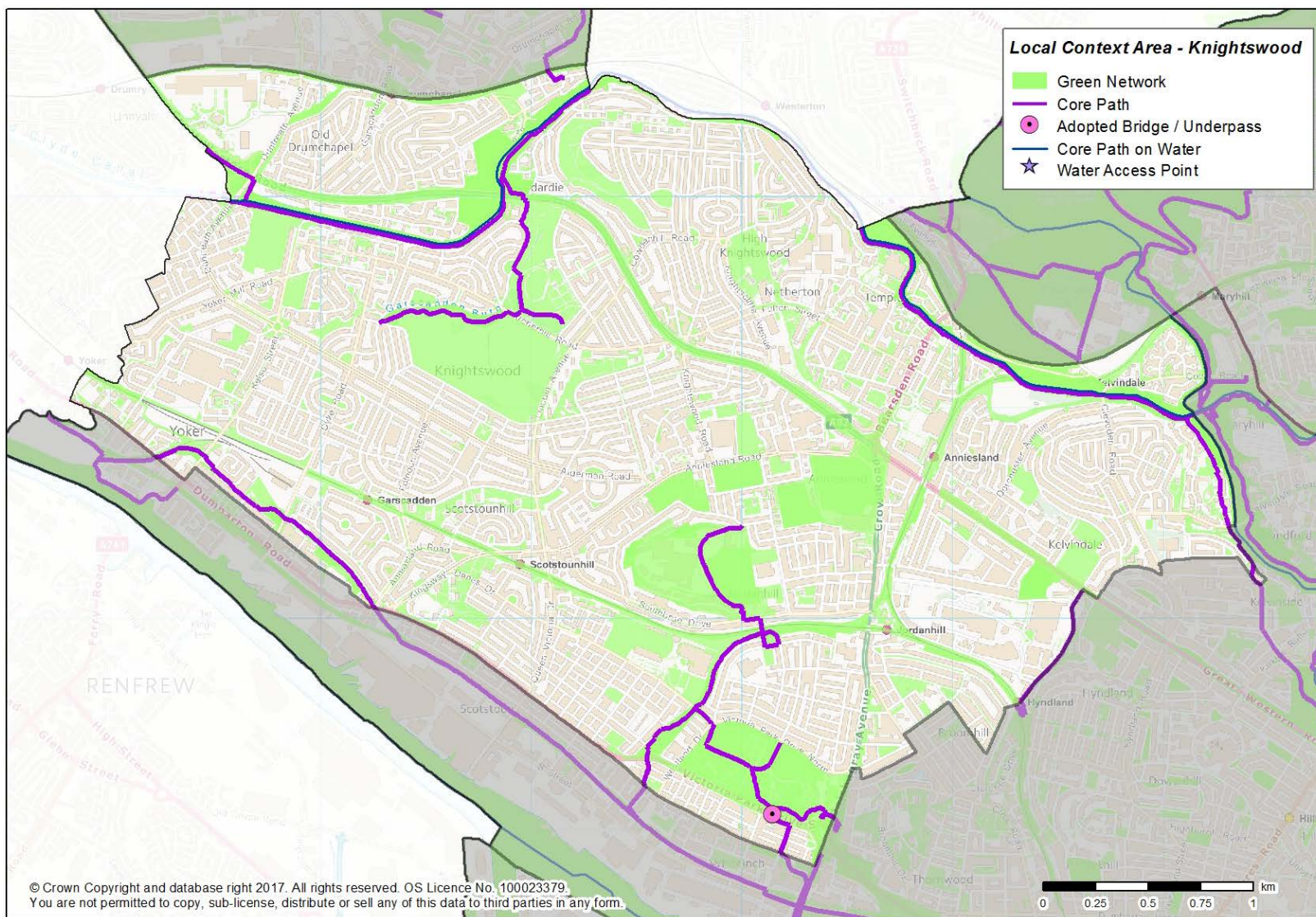
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.