

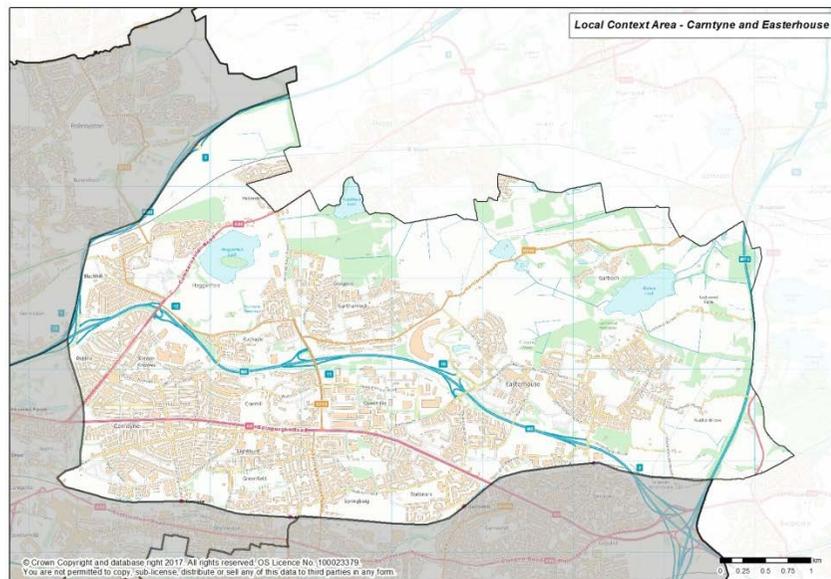
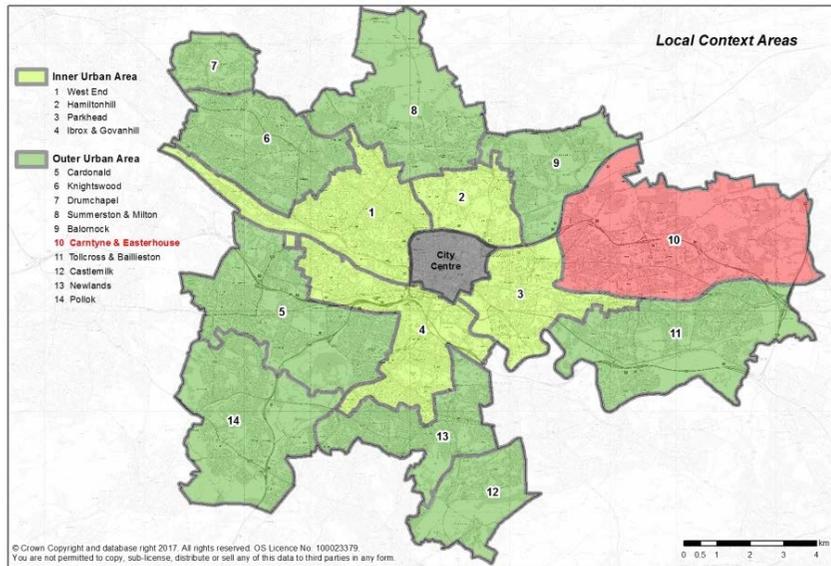
LCA10: CARNTYNE & EASTERHOUSE, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Carntyne & Easterhouse 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 Carntyne & Easterhouse 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.

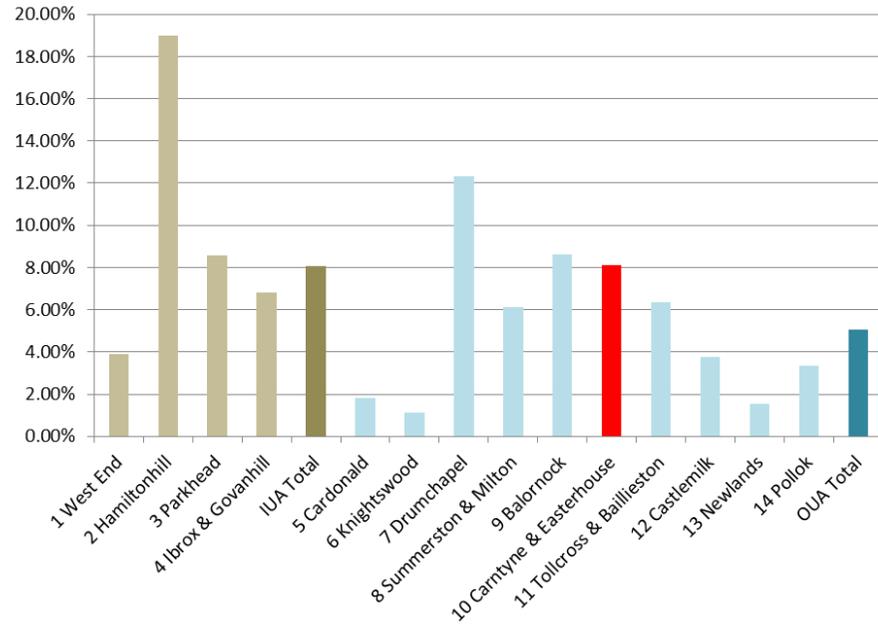
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

2.1 This area comprises of the communities of Easterhouse, Garthamlock, Barlanark, Cranhill, Riddrie and Carntyne. It also includes the Queenslie Industrial Estate and the Glasgow Business Park.

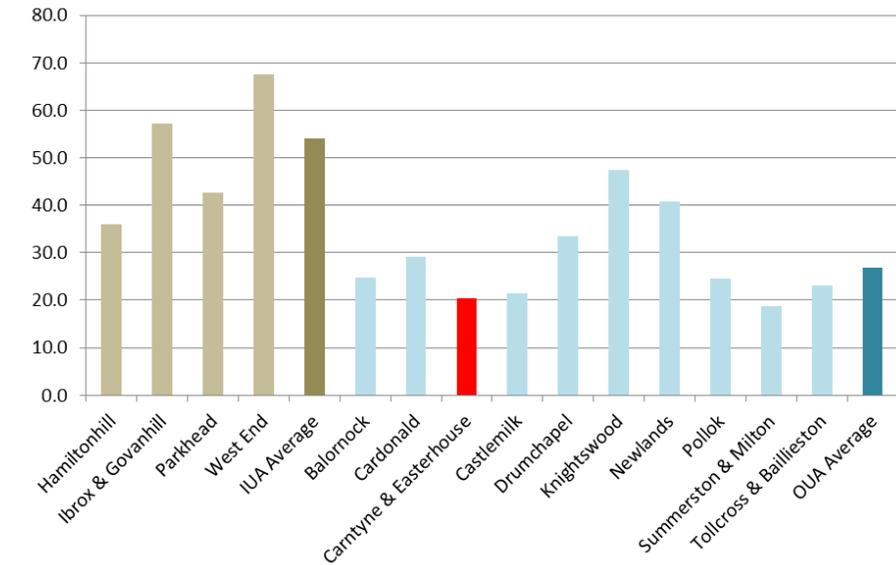
Figure 2: Vacant/Derelict Land as %age of Total LCA Land Area



2.2 The communities were developed out from the central city, starting in the inter-war period with Carntyne and progressing through to 1960's development at Easterhouse. Most development was initially local authority led, however, high levels of right to buy, extensive social housing refurbishment and new build programmes and the introduction of new private housing

development means that the area now has a wide range of range of residential development types and tenures. As a result of continued urban renewal, there are significant areas of derelict and vacant land across the area (Fig 2) with the largest concentrations being in Easterhouse and Cranhill (Map 8/Annex 6).

Figure 3: Population Density – People per Hectare



2.3 There are a wide range of facilities including schools, nurseries, health centres, community buildings, churches and retail provision spread across the area. Easterhouse acts as a local hub hosting the Bridge (swimming pool, library, theatre and community hub), sports centre, an extensive retail offer at the Glasgow Fort and local shopping at the Shandwick Shopping Centre. The population density is lower than the average for the OUA, at 20 people per hectare (Fig 3). Public transport

accessibility is mainly by bus, with the exception of the south of the area, where there are rail stations at Carntyne, Shettleston, Garrowhill and Easterhouse.

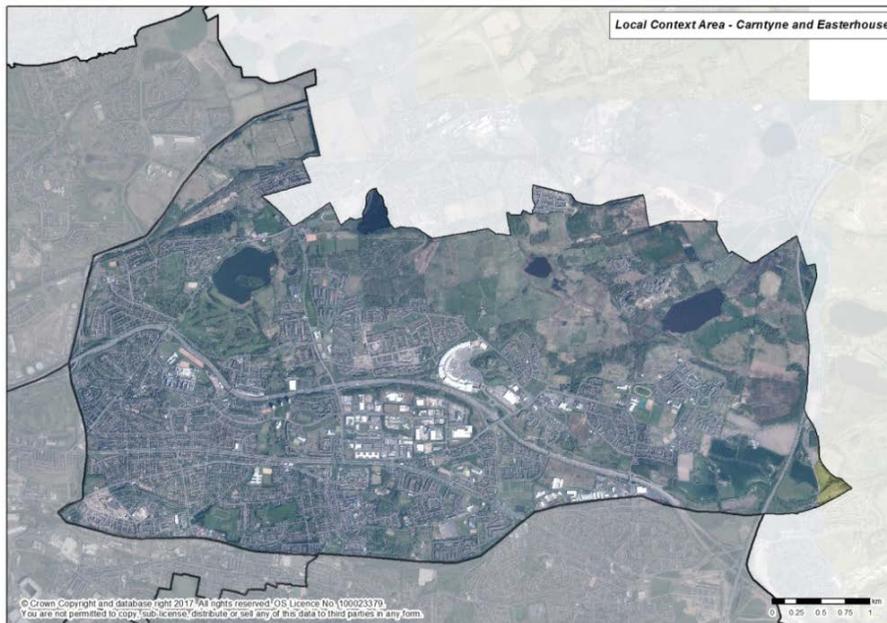
- 2.4 The area has a wide range of formal and informal open spaces of varying size and distribution. The area's flagship park is Hogganfield Park which, together with Provan Hall/ Auchinlea Park, provides a gateway to the new Seven Lochs Wetland Park which seeks to capitalise upon one of Glasgow's least known open space resources at Bishop Loch which sits at the edge of Easterhouse (see para 2.8). The area is also home to an internationally significant population of water voles who are uniquely living away from water around Cranhill.
- 2.5 The LCA area is bounded by several roads, the M80 to the west, the M73 to the east, the M8 cutting through the centre east to west and the Edinburgh Road again cutting through to the south of the M8 east to west. The Glasgow/Bathgate/Edinburgh railway line forms the southern boundary of the area. All can act as barriers to movement and both physical and perceptual constraints on how people can access open space in the area.
- 2.6 Parts of the Green Belt to the east of Easterhouse are subject to proposals for new house building as part of the Easterhouse/Gartcosh/Gartloch Community Growth Area. The [City Development Plan](#) identifies three locations in which further masterplanning work will identify exactly which sites should be released for housing and which shouldn't. This will take account of the environmental designations that are in place across much of the Green belt at this location.
- 2.7 The Greater Easterhouse area is one of 6 priority areas in the City identified for the preparation of a Strategic Development

Framework (SDF) in the City Development Plan. Spatial Supplementary Guidance is to be prepared for the area that will provide further guidance on how the area should be developed and how issues such as open space, access, water management and biodiversity should be addressed. This Stage 1 LCA, and the ensuing Stage 2 process, will help inform the preparation of the SDF.

- 2.8 The Carntyne & Easterhouse LCA contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). The City's newest flagship open space is located here, at [Seven Lochs Wetland Park](#), a cross boundary project between Glasgow City Council, North Lanarkshire Council and others, supported by a grant of £4.5million from the Heritage Lottery Fund. It encompasses seven lochs, five local nature reserves, a country park and one of Glasgow's oldest buildings at Provan Hall, in addition to walking and cycling routes.
- 2.9 **Hogganfield Park** is the area's largest public park and is located in the north-western part of the Carntyne/Easterhouse. Whilst it includes children's play facilities and amenity grassland it is, to a significant extent, a park that is managed for its wildlife interest – it is both a Local Nature Reserve and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. The main feature of the park is Hogganfield Loch, a large loch with an island, and beaches (including picnicking facilities) around its edge. The park also includes areas of woodland, marsh and grassland.
- 2.10 To the south of Hogganfield Park is **Lethamhill Golf Course**, a well- used public course designated a Site of Special Landscape Importance and including an area of Woodland designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.

2.11 Hogganfield park site at the centre of a wider network of open spaces. These include play **Strathclyde University's playing fields** at Stepps (to the north east) and the **St Aloysius College Sports Ground** to the north. Both have restricted public access. Further to the north, between the urban area and the M80, lies the Millerston Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. To the east of Hogganfield lies the Seven Lochs.

Map 1: LCA Area



2.12 To the west of Hogganfield lies **Riddrie Park Cemetery** and, to its west and south, **Riddrie Park**. Riddrie Park includes informal open space and limited woodland and is of relatively poor quality in comparison to other parkland in the area. To its west lies **Molendinar Park**, through which the Molendinar Burn runs. It is in two parts, a lower park including the burn, amenity grassland

and limited children's play facilities and an upper park with amenity grassland, landscaping and seating, and play facilities for older children, including basketball hoops.

2.13 Running south from Hogganfield is a string of public parks. **Croftcroighn Park** is in Ruchazie and site on the north side of the M8 motorway. It consists mainly of amenity grassland, a path network and tree cover. To its south, across the motorway, lies **Cranhill Park**. Similar to Croftcroighn Park, it consists mainly of paths, trees and amenity grassland. Children's play facilities and a multi-use games area (MUGA) can be found on the eastern edge of the park, and new children's play facilities also to be found in the adjacent community centre. Croftcroighn and Cranhill Parks are two of the open spaces that will see investment under the Scottish Government's Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention for Greater Easterhouse, part of the 2014 – 2020 European Regional Development Fund programme. The project will focus on two areas, and in Cranhill/Ruchazie will deliver better green infrastructure connections between these open spaces, Hogganfield Park and the Seven Lochs Wetland Park. It will provide habitat improvements for biodiversity (including for fossorial water voles) and will address water management issues in the area.

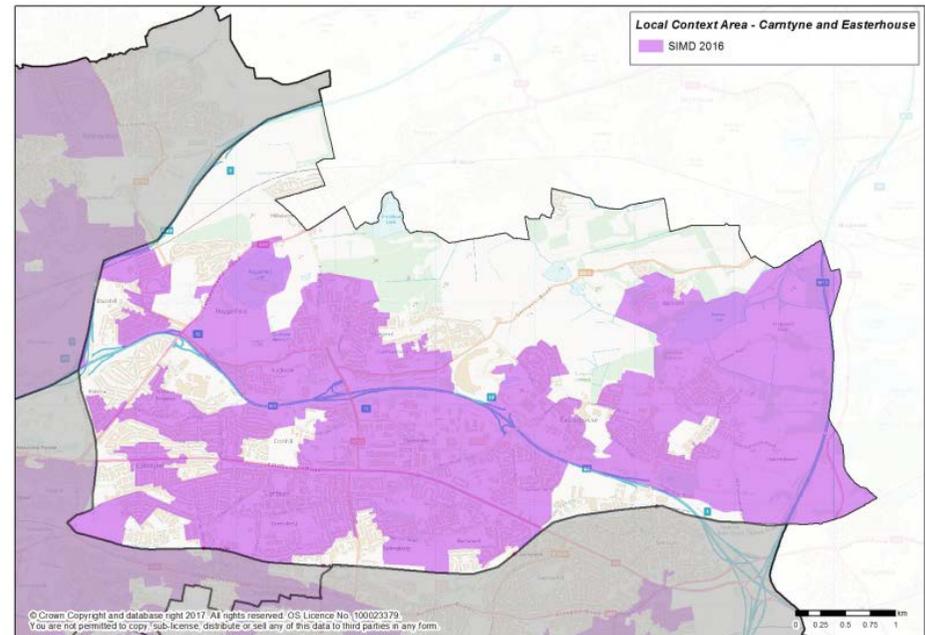
2.14 The other project is at Blairtummock in Easterhouse, and will see investment in the underused **Blairtummock playing pitches** to deliver a high quality green/blue space, linking Easterhouse Train Station to the Town Centre and the new 7 Lochs visitor centre. It will also providing habitat enhancements (including for water voles) for biodiversity (including the burrowing water voles). By addressing flooding and other water management issues, it will help unlock the development potential of brownfield sites in the area.

- 2.15 In the south west of the area, in Carntyne, **Greenfield Park** provides amenity grassland, paths, children’s play facilities and trees. To its west lies the **Greenfield playing fields**, a council owned facility. Further large open spaces in this western part of the area include the space at **Riddrie Knowes** (amenity grassland and scrub woodland), the amenity open space at **Lethamhill Road** (also amenity grassland and scrub woodland) and the eastern part of **Hogarth Park** in Carntyne.
- 2.16 In Shettleston, **Budhill Park** includes a MUGA, amenity grassland, children’s play and sports pitch and **Budhill Square**, to its west, a more formal urban pocket park with amenity grassland, tree planting and benches. **Barlanark Park** includes undulating grassland and tree planting as well as children’s play facilities and a MUGA. **Sandymount Cemetery** lies to its south and is adjoined by further open spaces, including allotments at Budhill and natural/semi-natural greenspace at **Earlybraes Drive**. Further to the east again are the **Glasgow Hebrew Burial Ground** and the **Hallhill** amenity open space in Barlanark, a large area of relatively flat grassland including children’s play facilities and a MUGA.
- 2.17 In Greater Easterhouse there are further large public open spaces, including at **Balado Park** (an undulating area of amenity grassland and scrub woodland) and **Stepford Road** playing pitches in Queenslie, **Blairtummock Park** and **Auchinlea Park**, which includes the historic Provan Hall House, play areas, paths, seating and woodland planting as well as a pond. There are a number of other open spaces in the area, including sports pitches, green corridors and natural open spaces - particularly around the northern and eastern peripheries of the area and into the Seven Lochs Wetland 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.

Map 2 – SIMD 15% most deprived datazones



- 3.2 Map 2 illustrates those parts of the LCA that the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation has ranked as being amongst the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. Much of the area is covered by datazones with the highest levels of multiple deprivation. 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.

Thriving Places

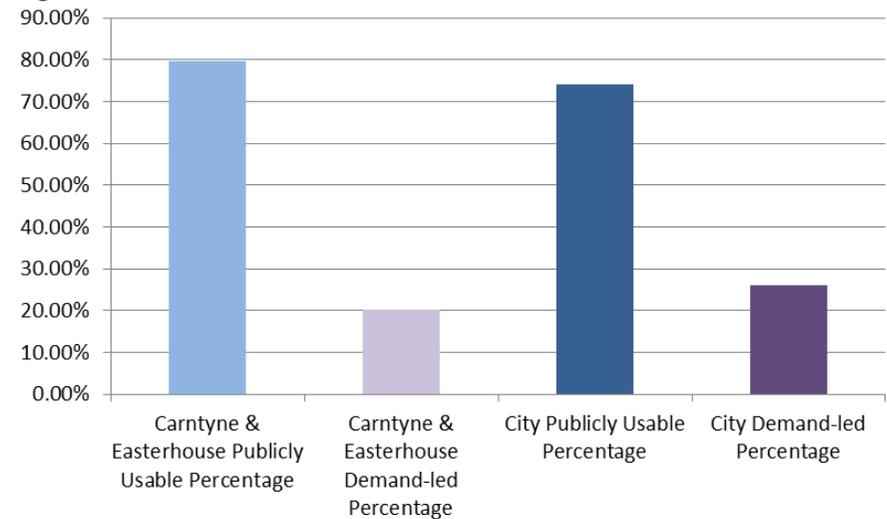
- 3.3 [Thriving Places](#) is Glasgow Community Planning Partnership’s neighbourhood approach which targets specific areas of the city with a view to making better use of existing assets and resources and creating more effective working across partners.
- 3.4 Thriving Places are neighbourhoods and communities 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. There are two of these areas in the Ibrox/Govanhill LCA area – Springboig/Barlanark and Easterhouse. Locality Plans for these areas have been produced.
- 3.5 The Locality Plans for Springboig/Barlanark and Easterhouse set out how community groups, organisations and local services can work together to make a difference to the area. Amongst other things, the Locality Plan for [Springboig/Barlanark](#) highlighted a need for improvements to outdoor play space.
- 3.6 The Locality Plan for Easterhouse recognised that most people considered local parks somewhere to be a safe place for physical activity and attractive place and a good place for children to play. However, improvements in the form of cafés, toilets and organized events would make visits more enjoyable. Other suggested improvements included: more general waste bins,

more dog waste bins, more litter collections and patrols, improved paths and cycleways, gritting paths in winter and more benches.

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.

Figure 4



- 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.

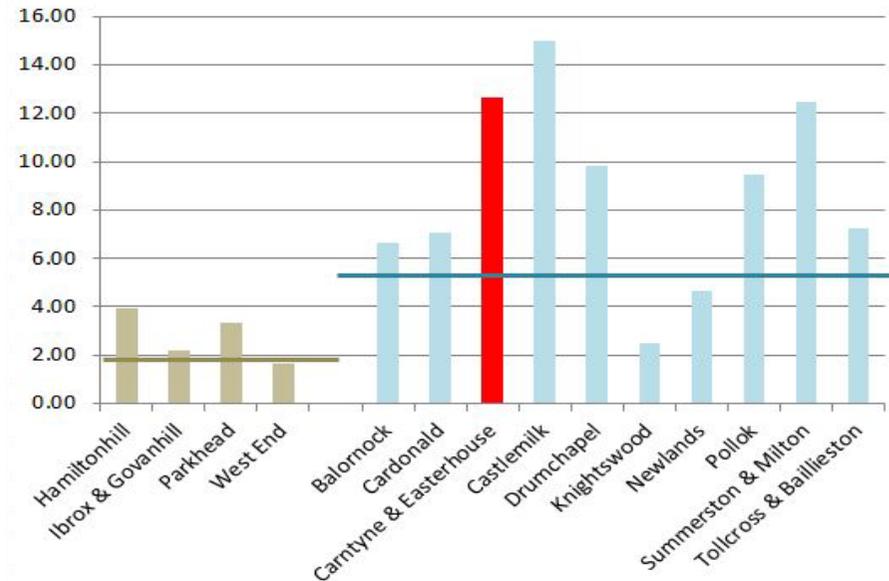
3.9 Using this distinction, the draft OSS aims to ensure that:

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

3.10 The area has a lower than average proportion of demand-led open space than the City as a whole (Fig 4 and see [open space map](#)). With the large number of playing pitches, cemeteries and Lethamhill Golf Course, it is likely that this is a reflection of the fact that there is a lot of publicly usable open space in the area (the second highest in the City - Fig 4), rather than there being relatively little demand-led space compared to elsewhere. The Council is undertaking a city-wide assessment of the supply of, and demand for, the most popular types of outdoor sports provision (including pitch sports, bowls and tennis) in conjunction with Glasgow Life and Sportscotland. This will inform a sports pitch strategy that will consider how best to meet any unmet demand in terms of quantity or quality across the City, help inform decisions on planning applications and ensure a better understanding of the area’s need for outdoor sports provision.

3.11 A similar assessment of demand/supply in relation to growing space is being undertaken as part of the Council’s food-growing Strategy. It will inform how any unmet demand for food-growing can be accommodated in the area.

Figure 5: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People



3.12 Levels of publicly usable open space (12.6 ha per 1000 people) are substantially above the OUA quantity standard (Annex 10) of 5.5 ha per 1000 people set out in the draft OSS (Fig 5). Carntyne & Easterhouse LCA has one of the lowest population densities across the City with 20 people per hectare (Fig 3). Even though the output from the housing land supply is expected to see the area’s population grow by almost 5000 over the coming years, it is expected that the Quantity Standard would still be comfortably exceeded. In addition, the [Green Belt Review](#), undertaken for the Local Development Plan, highlighted that there was little scope for the release of more Green Belt land for development.

3.13 Given the environmental roles of many of the existing spaces, particularly in the Green Belt, it will be important to protect the vast majority of these spaces in the future. However, the degree

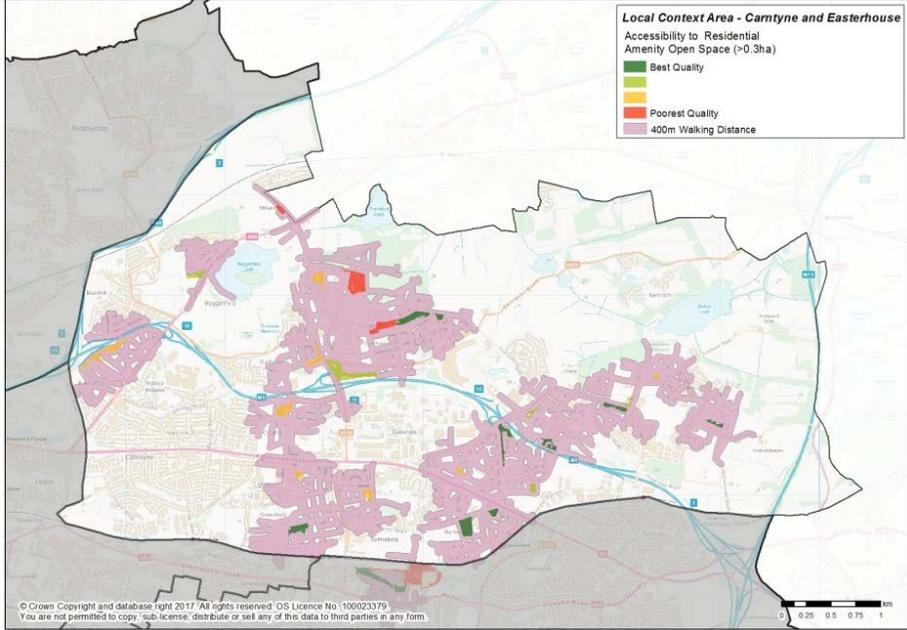
to which the Quantity Standard is exceeded suggests it may be possible to use some open space in the area for other purposes, with a view to freeing up maintenance resources and reinvesting any compensation for the loss of the open space back into the remaining open space resource. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider this in more detail.

Quality and Accessibility

3.14 The draft OSS 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 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 (Annex 10).

3.15 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.

Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space



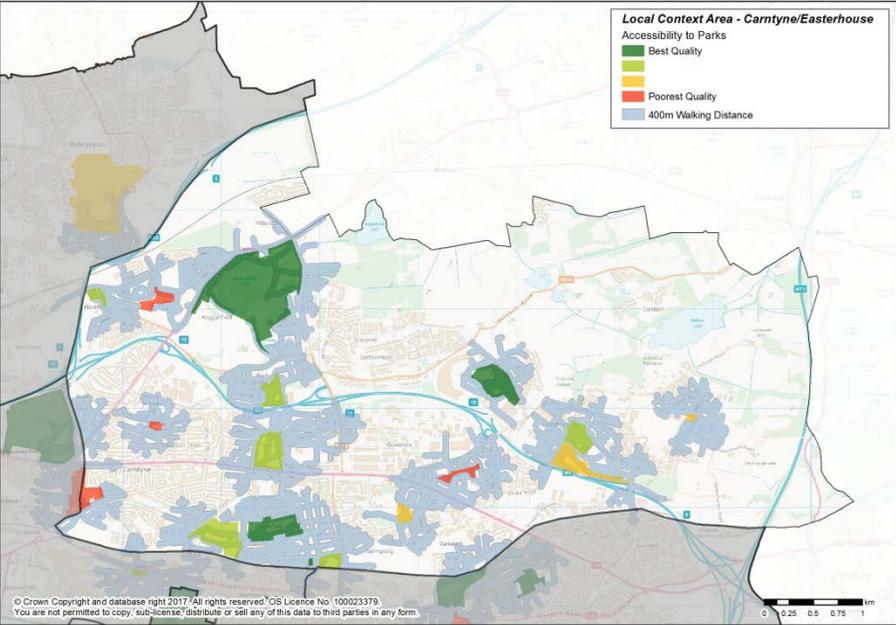
3.16 Map 3/Annex 1 shows the amenity open spaces over 0.3ha in size and their relative quality. It also shows how accessible they are from the surrounding communities, by using a network analyst tool to mark out those areas within a 400m walk, using footpaths and other pedestrian routes, of a point of entry to the space. The spaces vary in quality with a relatively even split between higher quality spaces (which tend to be in the eastern part of the area) and poorer quality spaces (generally in the west/north-west). The spaces at the bottom end of the quality range are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard.

3.17 In addition, many of the spaces appear to be of awkward configurations in terms of their shape and size – this may affect

their ability to meet the quality standard. This will require further analysis and the Council intends to undertake this work with a view to producing a map of the open spaces that are considered capable of meeting the quality standard.

3.18 Map 3 indicates that access to amenity open space over 0.3ha appears to be best in the eastern parts of the area, with a significant gap in the south west. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4/ Annex 2.

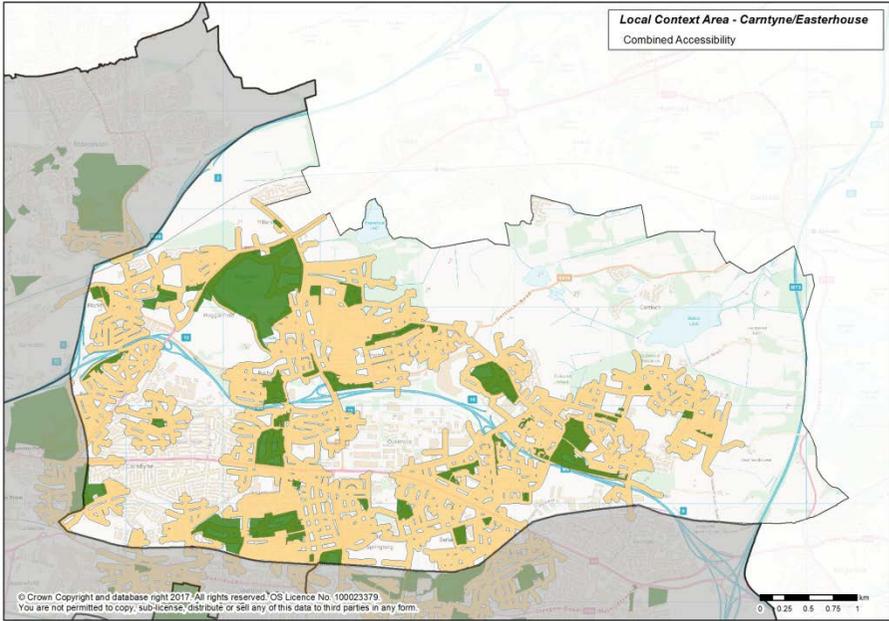
Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland



3.19 Map 4/ Annex 2 illustrates those parts of the area 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

mixed with the largest, most strategic of the parks generally being of best quality. Quality appears to be poorest in the spaces in the west of the area and in the south east. Opportunities to improve quality, where necessary to meet draft OSS standards, and accessibility, will be considered through the Stage 2 LCA process.

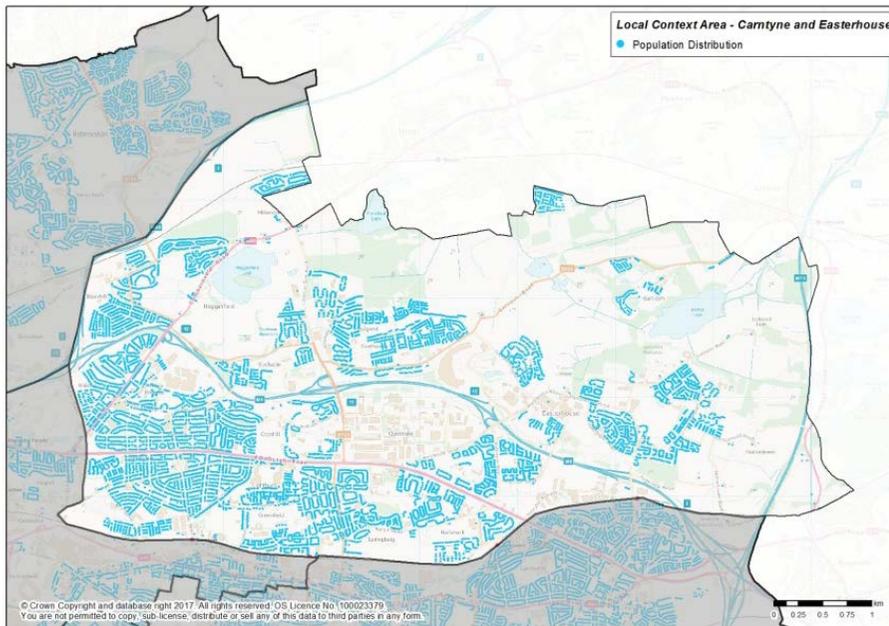
Map 5: Accessibility to potentially multifunctional open space > 0.3 ha



3.20 Map 5/Annex 3 combines both maps and shows those parts of the LCA area which currently meet the accessibility standard by falling within a 400m walk of a publicly usable, and potentially multifunctional open space of an appropriate size (over 0.3 ha) in one of these two key open space categories. 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 the draft OSS (Annex 10). Maps 6/7 and Annexes 4/5 illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively.

Map 6: Population Distribution

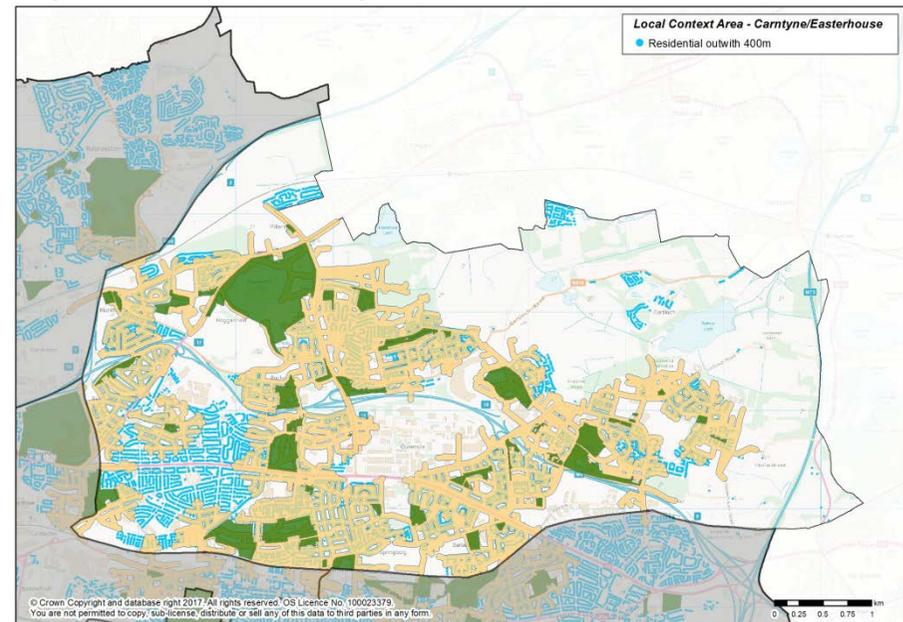


3.21 Map 7/Annex 5 illustrates that there are a few potential gaps in access to the two key categories of publicly usable open space considered to have the greatest potential to meet the Quality Standard set out in the draft OSS. The most significant of these gaps appear to be in:

- Carntyne – by some distance the largest of the potential gaps and also where the poorest quality of the public open spaces examine can be found;

- the northern part of Millerston;
- in and around the redeveloped Gartloch Hospital;
- south eastern Easterhouse;
- Garthamlock; and
- eastern Cardowan.

Map 7: Potential Accessibility Standard Deficiencies



3.22 Some of the smaller, outlying gaps lie adjacent to the Seven Lochs Wetland Park, however, it is not clear whether the park will provide the full range of functions to enable it to meet the Quality Standard at these locations. The Stage 2 LCA process should look for solutions to address these potential gaps in accessibility to publicly usable open space.

3.23 There is no significant correlation with the most deprived areas of the LCA and accessibility to open space, other than in Carntyne where the majority of the community do have access to a suitable open space.

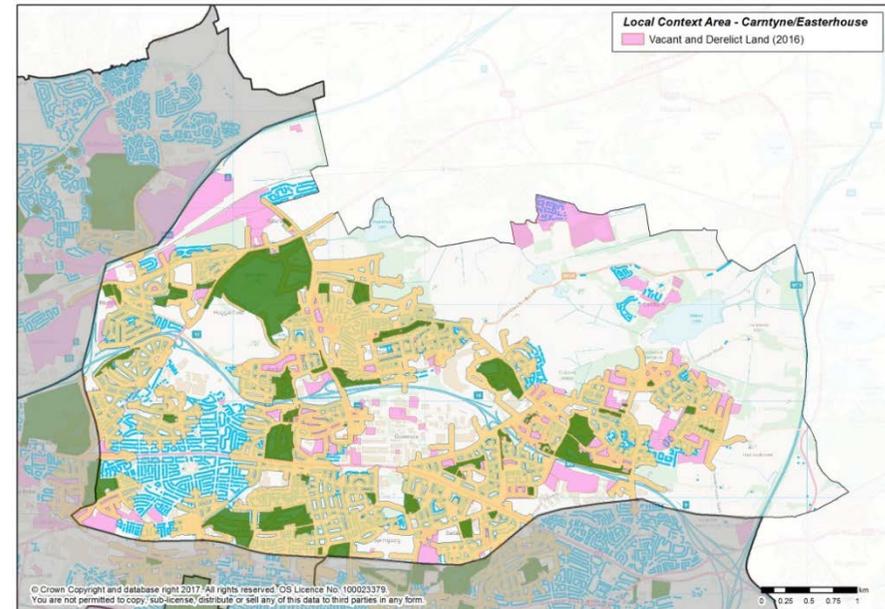
3.24 Further work has been undertaken to highlight some of the possibilities for addressing these deficiencies in accessibility. Opportunities exist in a number of forms, including:

- making use of other types of open space (ie not public parks and gardens or amenity residential) that have the potential to meet the Quality Standard;
- enhancing means of access to existing open spaces, eg shortening actual walking distances through infrastructure interventions or by creating new points of access;
- utilising open spaces that currently function separately but could meet the size and multi-functionality required by the quality standard if combined; and
- making use of the potential offered for delivering new spaces on vacant and/or derelict land or as an integral part of new housing developments to help address deficiencies – especially in this area where regeneration is proposed on a significant scale.

3.25 Map 8 shows vacant/derelict land (also on Annex 6) and key housing sites (Annex 7) together with the accessibility analysis set out above. It illustrates that there may be opportunities to use the vacant/derelict and housing land supplies to help address access deficiencies in some of these areas, including the southern part of Carntyne, Easterhouse, Garthamlock, Gartloch, Cardowan and Millerston. Whether it is possible to do so will rely on the status of these sites, including whether planning permission has already been granted for their redevelopment. There may also

be options for “swapping” poorer quality/poorer located open spaces for development with housing land, for use of open space, where this would deliver a better distribution of open space and greater accessibility. These issues require further careful consideration through the Stage 2 process.

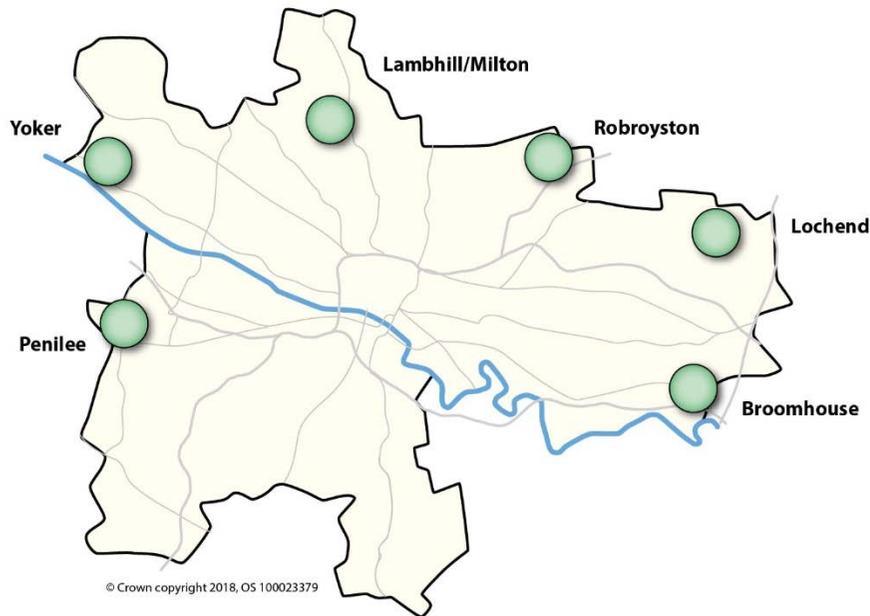
Map 8: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



3.26 Further analysis of accessibility to larger open spaces has been undertaken for the Open Space Strategy. Whilst it is recognised that access to a multifunctional, publicly usable space of 0.3 ha or more might meet “everyday” requirements, access to larger multifunctional open spaces will be desired on occasion. As such, an additional measure of accessibility to the City Parks (e.g. Kelvingrove) and District Parks (e.g. Tollcross) that serve a strategic function, and to the Local Parks that serve more discrete

localities (e.g. Rosshall Park or Maxwell Park) has been developed. It reflects the distances people might be expected to travel to access both the larger City/District Parks (1500m or a 15-20 minute walk) and the smaller Local Parks, over 1 ha in size (800m or a 10 minute walk).

Map 9: Access to Larger Open Spaces



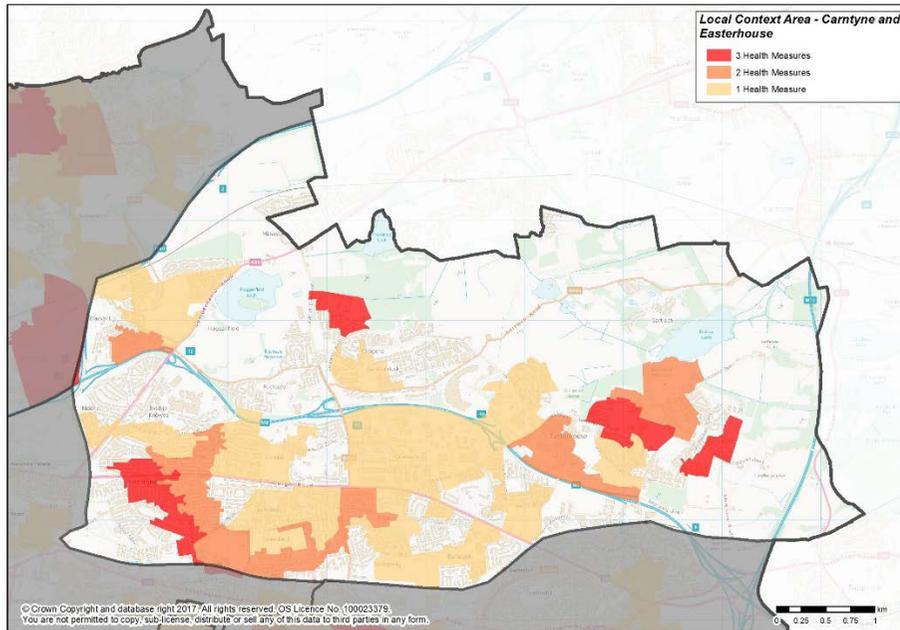
3.27 Map 9/Annex 8 illustrates that most of the LCA falls within these distance thresholds, with the exception of the eastern part of Easterhouse/Lochend. There are opportunities to remedy this shortfall through the development of the Seven Lochs Wetland Park as a strategic open space destination, providing for enhanced public access, walking and cycling routes and enhanced biodiversity.

3.28 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 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 10: Glasgow-wide Highest Incidences of Stroke, Heart Disease and Anxiety/Psychosis/Depression

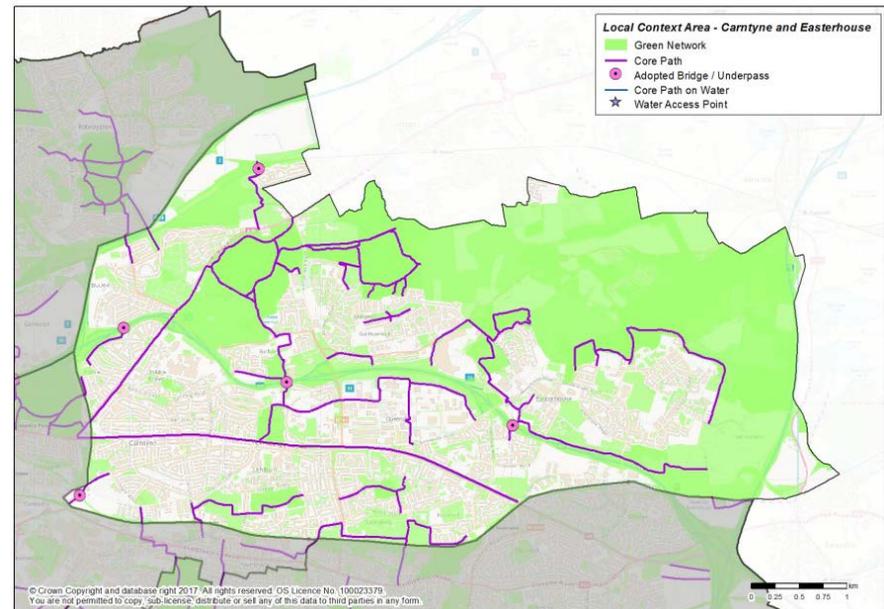


4.4 Significant parts of the LCA are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health measures, with parts of Carntyne, Shettleston, Craighend and Easterhouse having particular concentrations of hospital stays. Carntyne, in particular, is deficient in access to good quality publicly usable open space. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider how best to address this as a priority.

Walking and Cycling

4.5 There is great potential to improve walking and cycling opportunities both for leisure and active travel across Carntyne and Easterhouse.

Map 11: Green Network and Core Paths



4.6 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 LCA has a good number of core paths along main routes particularly on an east-west alignment, however, north-south connectivity is not so good and that there may be opportunities to provide enhanced connectivity through the Green Belt through the Seven Lochs Wetland Park and the Community Growth Area proposals. The quality of these core

paths and the existing grey network, along with gaps in the network will be considered as part of the Stage 2 LCA process to ensure better linkages across communities to open spaces and key community destinations, including destinations out with the City boundary.

Figure 6: SPC Network Aspirations (from SPC)



4.7 The [Strategic Plan for Cycling \(SPC\)](#) sets out a diagrammatic representation of Glasgow’s aspirations to improve cycling infrastructure in this part of the City (Fig 6). It illustrates an aspiration for future network development in much of the area, possibly reflecting the fact that existing connections in the area are variable. Improved movement within communities and

enhanced strategic connections should be considered further in the Stage 2 LCA process together with opportunities they offer for delivering associated environmental and placemaking improvements.

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

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

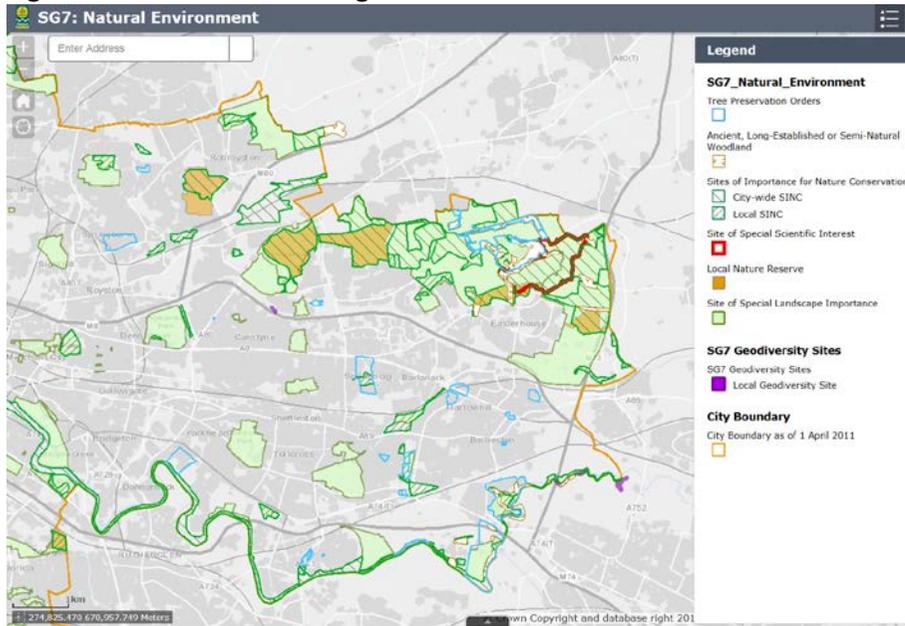
5 A Resilient Glasgow

5.1 People, nature and infrastructure can all be vulnerable to a changing climate. More of the City will be exposed to flood risk associated with an increased intensity of rainfall, people can be vulnerable to heat waves and flood events and changes in warmth and precipitation can have significant impacts on habitats and the species they sustain. An increase in heat, rainfall and winds can impact on building fabric, ground conditions, road surfaces and rail lines, with implications for the transport network and other utilities. City Centre temperatures could increase as the built fabric absorbs and retain more of the sun’s heat. Our open spaces provide opportunities to help the City adapt to inevitable climate change.

Natural Environment

- 5.2 There are a wide range of open spaces within the area which are covered by [environmental designations](#) (Fig 7), most, but not all, of which fall within the Green Belt.

Figure 7: Environmental Designations



- 5.3 Bishop Loch, north of Easterhouse, is designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest, a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and forms part of a wider Site of Special Landscape Importance that covers much of the Green Belt in the LCA area. Its southern edge also forms part of the Bishop Loch Local Nature Reserve (LNR). Further LNRs exist at Hogganfield Loch, Cardowan Moss Woodland and Commonhead Moss. There is good public access around parts of the Loch via paths. The Bishop Loch

woodlands are currently managed under lease by Forestry Commission Scotland.

- 5.4 Additional SINCs cover much of the Green Belt, but also stretch into the urban area, including, but not limited to: Millerston; Hogganfield; Lethamhill; Riddrie Park; Cardowan Moss; Frankfield Loch; Blackfaulds Farm; Gartloch Pools; Gartloch Woodlands (also Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland); Craigend Moss; Lochwood; Commonhead Moss; and Barlanark Vacant Ground.
- 5.5 Some parts of some of these areas may be lost to development through the Community Growth Area proposals and developments with planning permission as part of the wider ambition to create the Seven Lochs Park and deliver enhancements for access, biodiversity and water management in the area.
- 5.6 This part of the City is also home to a large population of water voles, legally protected via inclusion on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. This population lives away from water in long grassland in parks, road verges, gardens and derelict land. These terrestrial water voles are termed fossorial (mole-like) and their behaviour in an urban environment is unique. The population is, therefore, of national significance. Careful account has to be taken of their presence when considering how the area's Green Network can be enhanced and improved.

Green Network

- 5.7 Map 10 (above) shows the key elements of the Green Network in the Carntyne & Easterhouse LCA. It shows that whilst the eastern, northern and western parts of the area appear relatively

well-served by the Green Network, southern, and particularly south-western, parts of the area are more sparsely served.

- 5.8 The eastern edge of the LCA is Green Belt, parts of which will be developed through the Community Growth Area proposals. It is critical to embed the green network within the masterplans for this area to ensure enhanced green network connectivity between Seven Lochs through the remaining Green Belt down to the new Greenoakhill Forest Park in the adjoining LCA at Broomhouse. The Stage 2 LCA process will investigate opportunities to extend and enhance the Green Network at this location.

Surface Water Management

- 5.9 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.

- 5.10 SEPA has [modelled](#) the extent of potential flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. This illustrates that substantial areas of the Green Belt, around Gartloch Hospital, are potentially susceptible to flooding from river sources and that other parts of the area are potentially susceptible to surface water flooding in the area.

- 5.11 As part of the strategic planning for Greater Easterhouse, a Greater Easterhouse Integrated Green Infrastructure (IGI) Strategy was completed in March 2016 on behalf of the Council and the Glasgow Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership. The programme of works envisages enhancement of green-blue corridor connections to Seven Lochs, including a Cranhill to Hogganfield Loch link and a link through part of Blairtummock Park to the Wetlands. Specific measures include:

- utilising the existing Barlanark Recreation Ground as a sacrificial flood storage area, and includes daylighting the Camlachie Burn culvert;
- Cranhill Park – where the proposed design involves: providing storage through the creation of a pond; wetland planting; the daylighting of a section of the Light Burn; natural play features; wildflower meadow habitat; tree planting; and paths;
- Croftcroighn Park – a SuDS pond; path enhancements; tree planting and a wildflower meadow;
- green infrastructure enhancements to links from Cranhill Park to the M8 Crossing - including tree planting and wildflower meadow creation.
- green infrastructure enhancements on the vacant site between Drumloch Road and Gartloch Road, Ruchazie, including an access link to form a north-south connection between Croftcroighn Park and Hogganfield Loch;
- Blairtummock Park - a regional SuDS pond, incorporating native wetland planting and the daylighting of parts of the Whamflet Burn

- 5.12 The creation of the Seven Lochs Wetland Park is, itself, a response to the potential flooding issues in the Green Belt.

- 5.13 As with other water management interventions, opportunities should be taken to build on this investment to deliver Green Network and placemaking improvements wherever possible. These should be considered further in the Stage 2 LCA.
- 5.14 Other considerations that the draft Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's **Resilience** include consideration of:
- how to improve habitat connectivity;
 - the city's blue spaces; and
 - how open space can be used to help mitigate climate change, eg by capturing and removing CO2 from the atmosphere.

6 Open Space Priorities

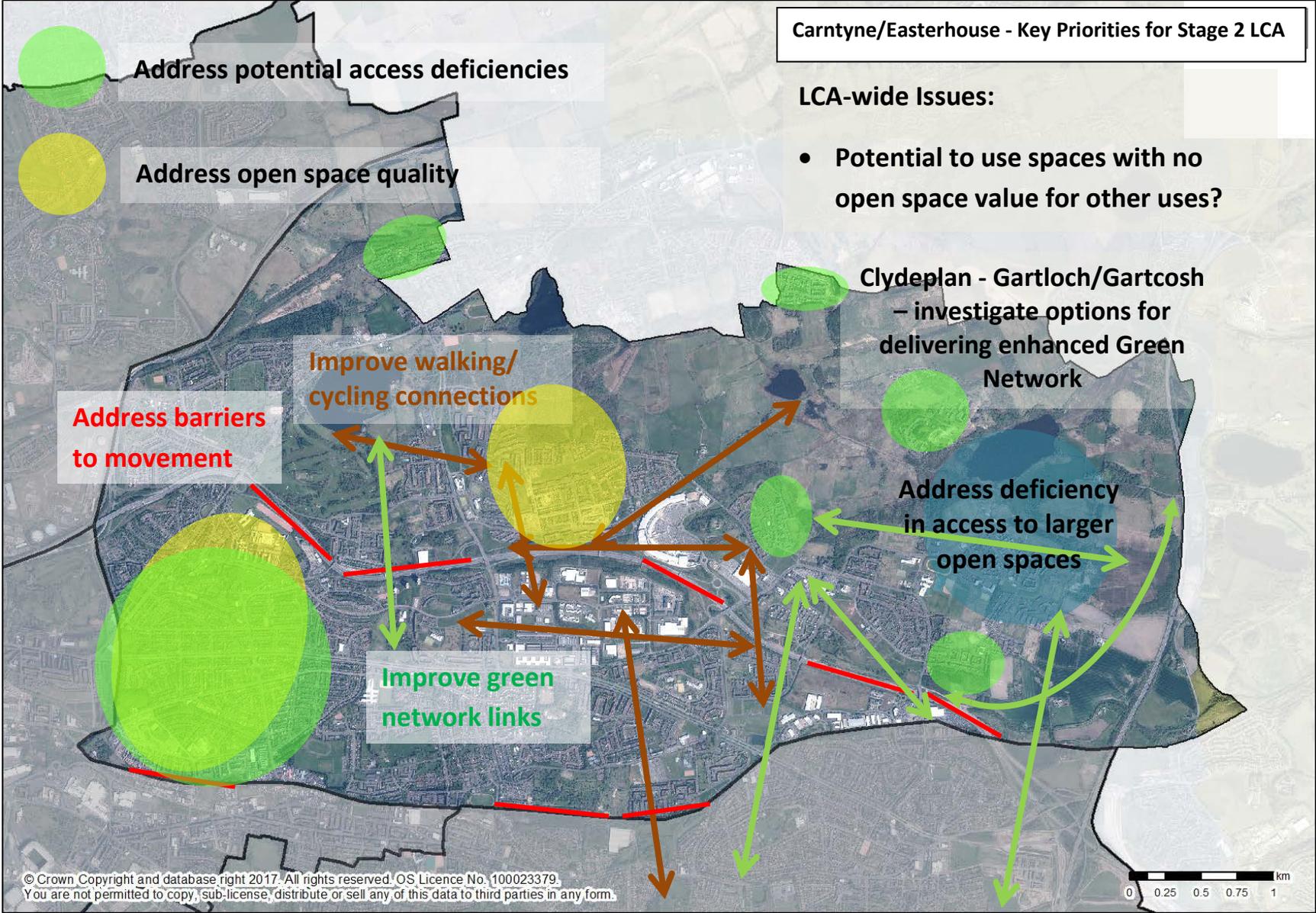
- 6.1 The Stage 2 LCA process will require to consider how best to address the deficiencies in accessibility, quality and quantity identified above. The Council will attempt to address these matters through a placemaking approach – one that delivers multiple benefits for the people of the area, for flood water management and for nature and the green network. In this way, the Council and its partners will aim to maximise the benefit of investment undertaken to deliver multifunctional solutions, helping address issues such as access, connectivity, water management and biodiversity wherever possible.
- 6.2 The 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). **Gartloch/ Gartcosh** 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 **Gartloch/ Gartcosh (Lochend)** area can help address all four green network priorities (set out in para 6.3). The Stage 2 process will need to build on this work as a priority.
- 6.5 Other priorities to be addressed in the Stage 2 LCA process will include:
1. **How to increase the quality of publicly usable open space in the LCA area, particularly in the west and north, with a view to increasing compliance with the quality standard;**
 2. **how best to introduce publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility;**
 3. **the approach to be taken if it's not possible to meet the accessibility standard –the [Place Standard Tool](#) could be used to assist in identifying opportunities to improve place as a counter to lack of open space in, eg, Carntyne;**

4. how to enhance connectivity in walking and cycling routes, across the area, building on investment in green infrastructure, the City Cycle Network and delivering environmental and placemaking improvements wherever possible;
5. building on the above, the opportunities to better link open spaces as part of a wider network of open space and active travel routes – eg routes into, and out of, Seven Lochs Wetland Park to existing communities, to North Lanarkshire and south towards Baillieston, Broomhouse and the Greenoakhill Forest Park;
6. how to address the priority that Clydeplan accords to Gartloch/Gartcosh in terms of enhancing the green network and its associated benefits;
7. opportunities offered by the Seven Lochs Wetland Park to help deliver improvements in access to strategic open spaces;
8. whether there is scope to use some spaces for other, non-open space uses given the degree to which the quantity standard is exceeded;
9. how to break down barriers posed by motorway, main roads and the railway, particularly where these are constraining access to key open spaces;
10. where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;
11. the scope offered by investment in water management solutions to deliver better places and environmental improvements and address open space deficiencies; and
12. the scope offered by the Easterhouse/Gartcosh/Gartloch Community Growth Area to address open space issues in and around Easterhouse

Carntyne/Easterhouse - Key Priorities for Stage 2 LCA



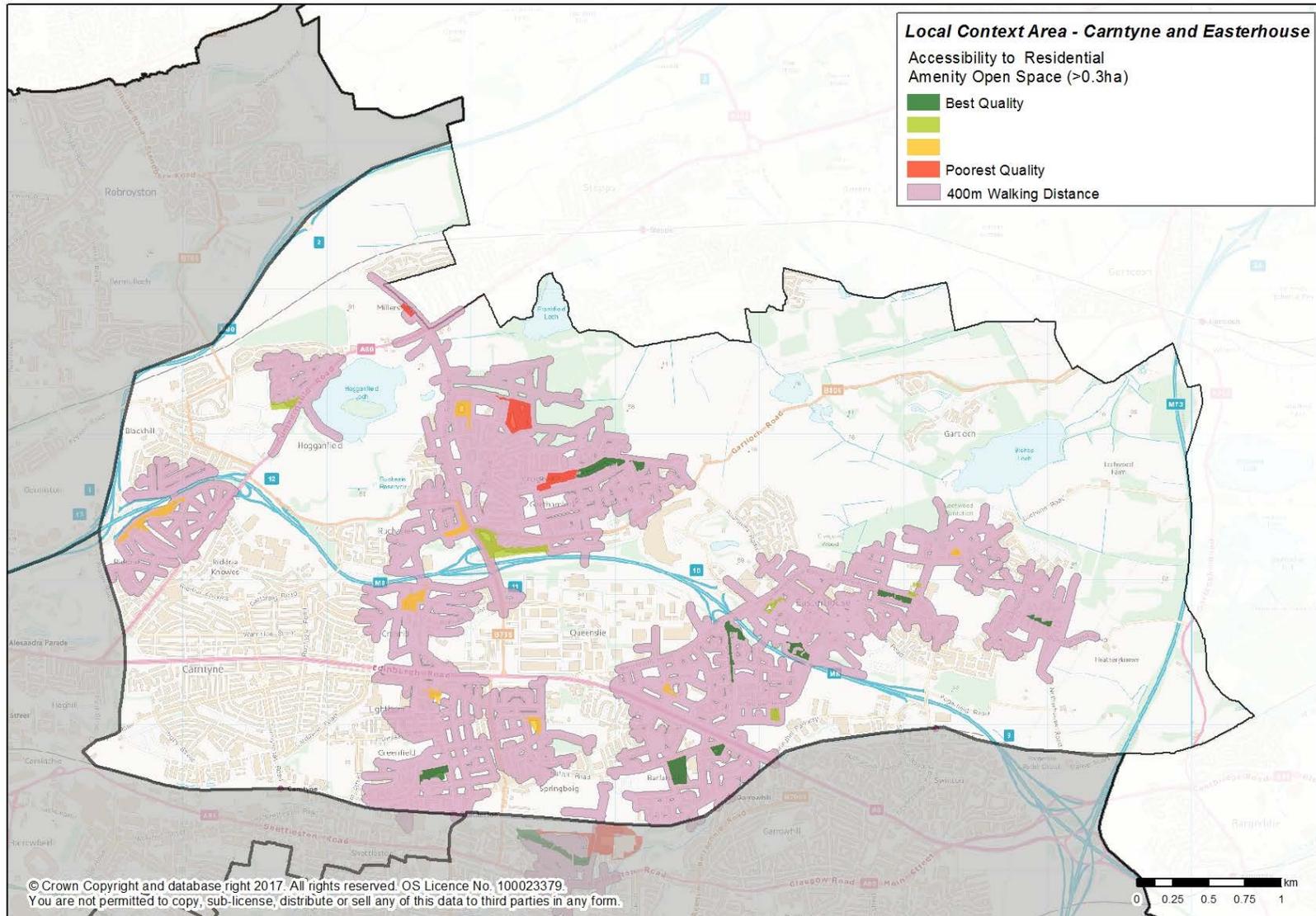
LCA-wide Issues:

- Potential to use spaces with no open space value for other uses?

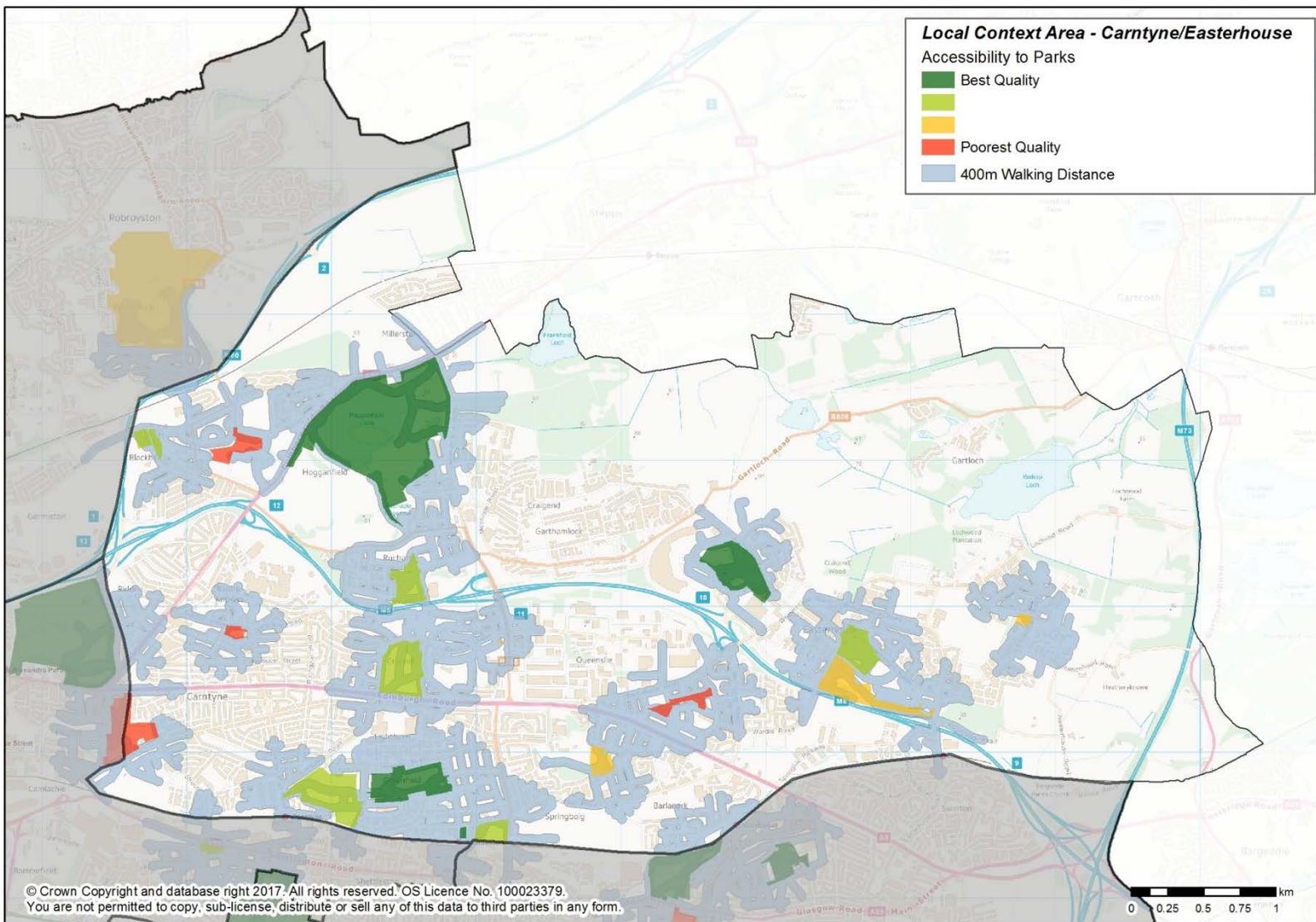
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	50,191
b	Land Area	2,462 has
c	Population Density	20 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	634 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	200 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	2184 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	4761 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	22 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	12.6 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	11.5 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	8.1%

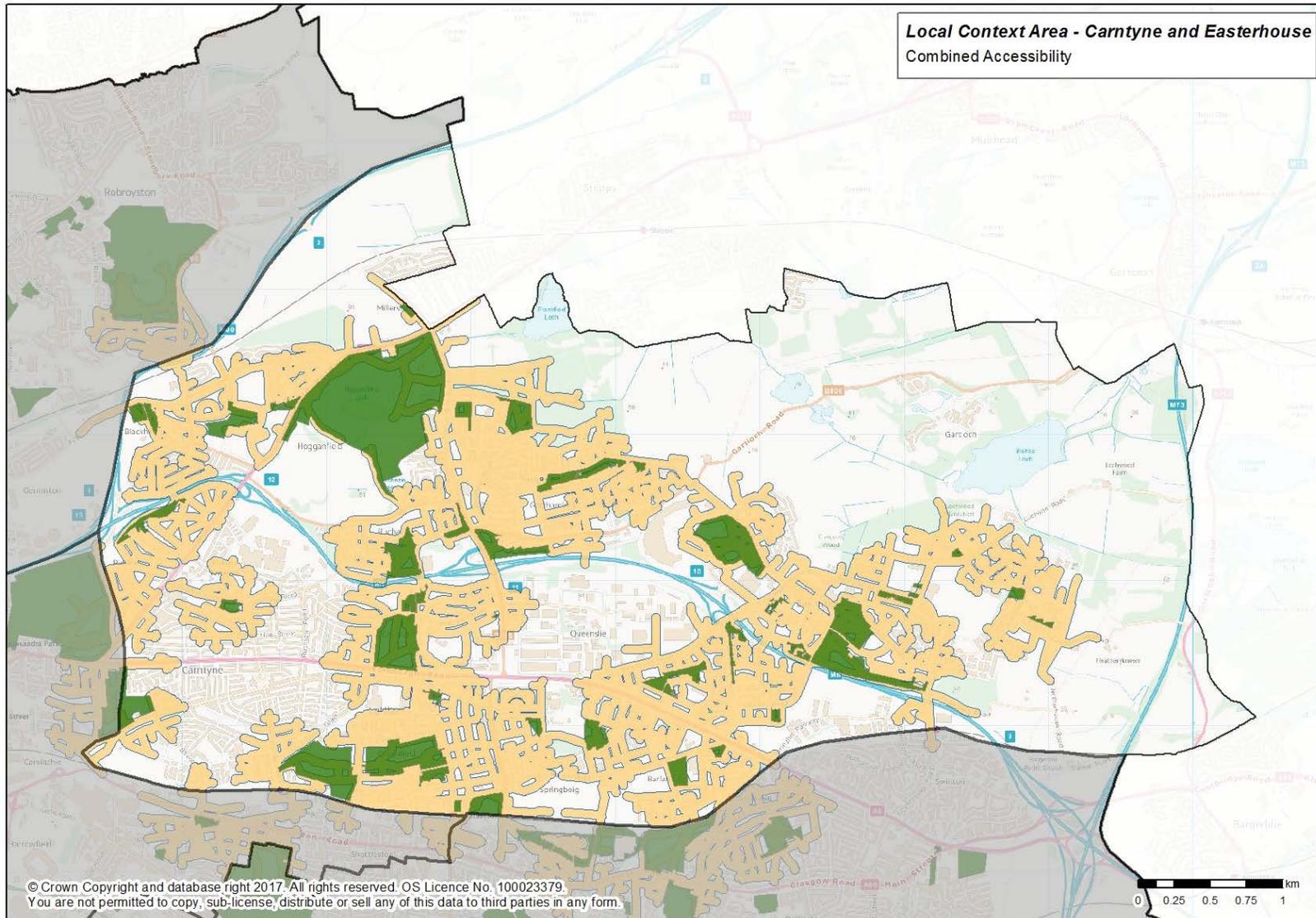
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



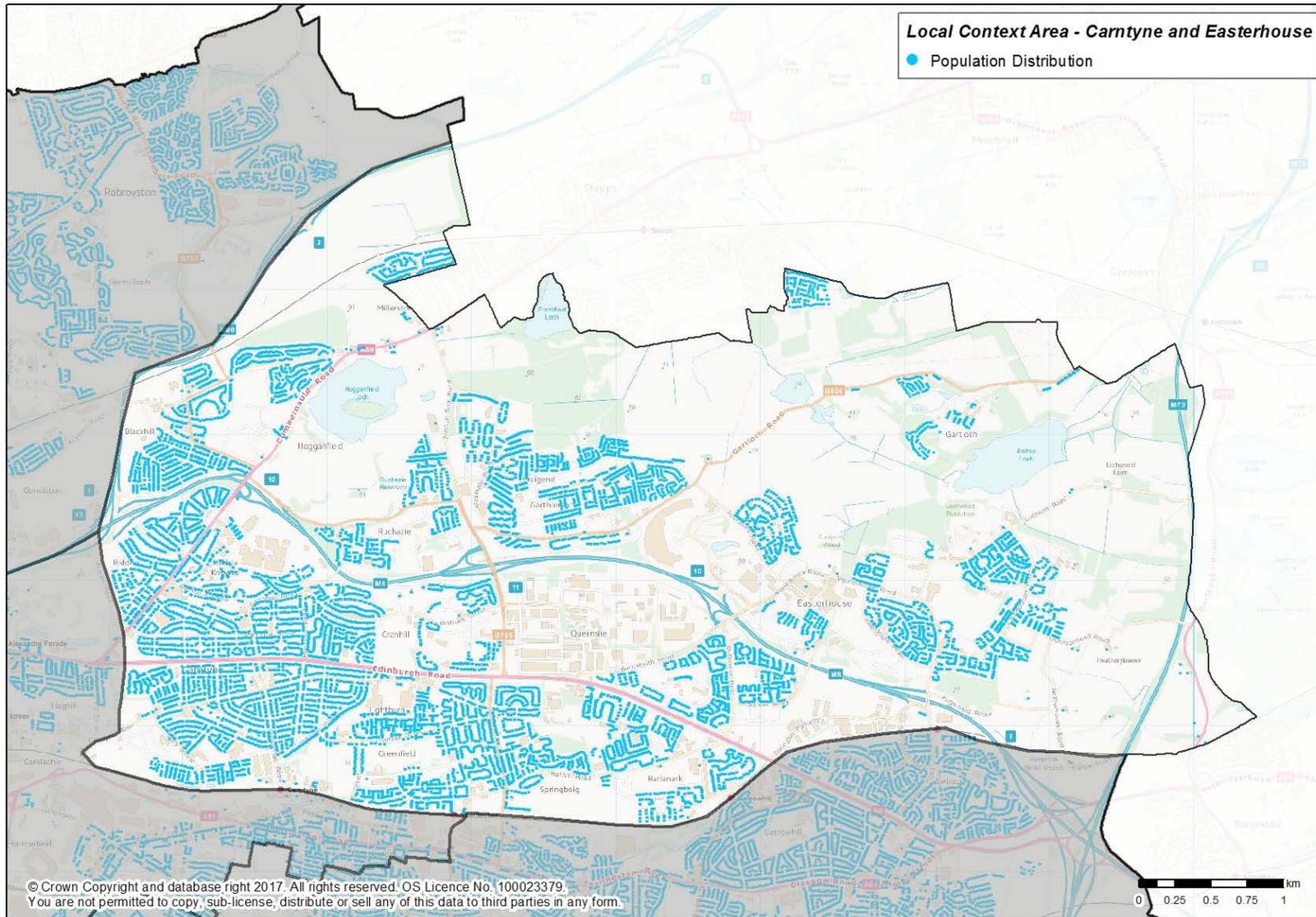
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



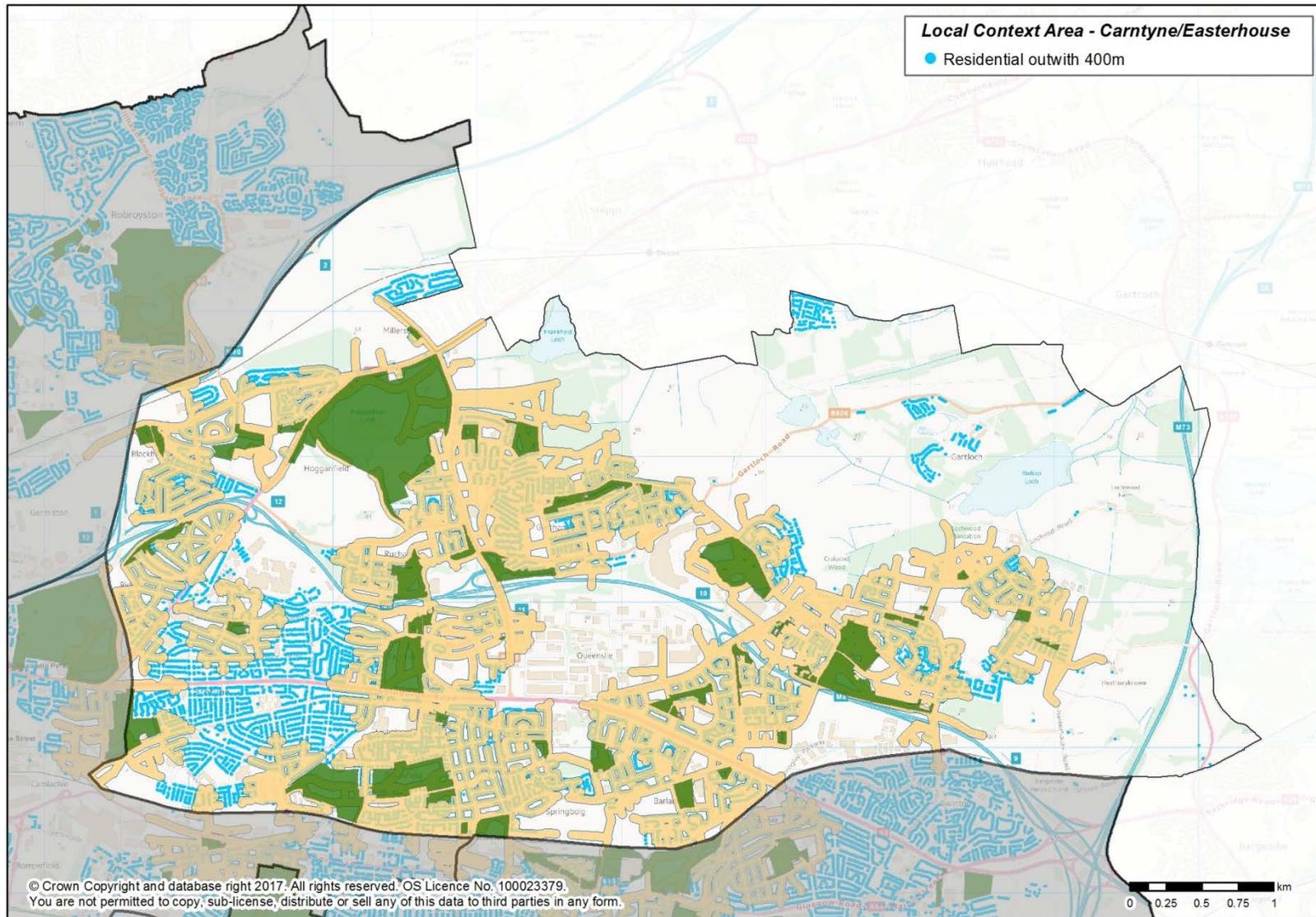
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



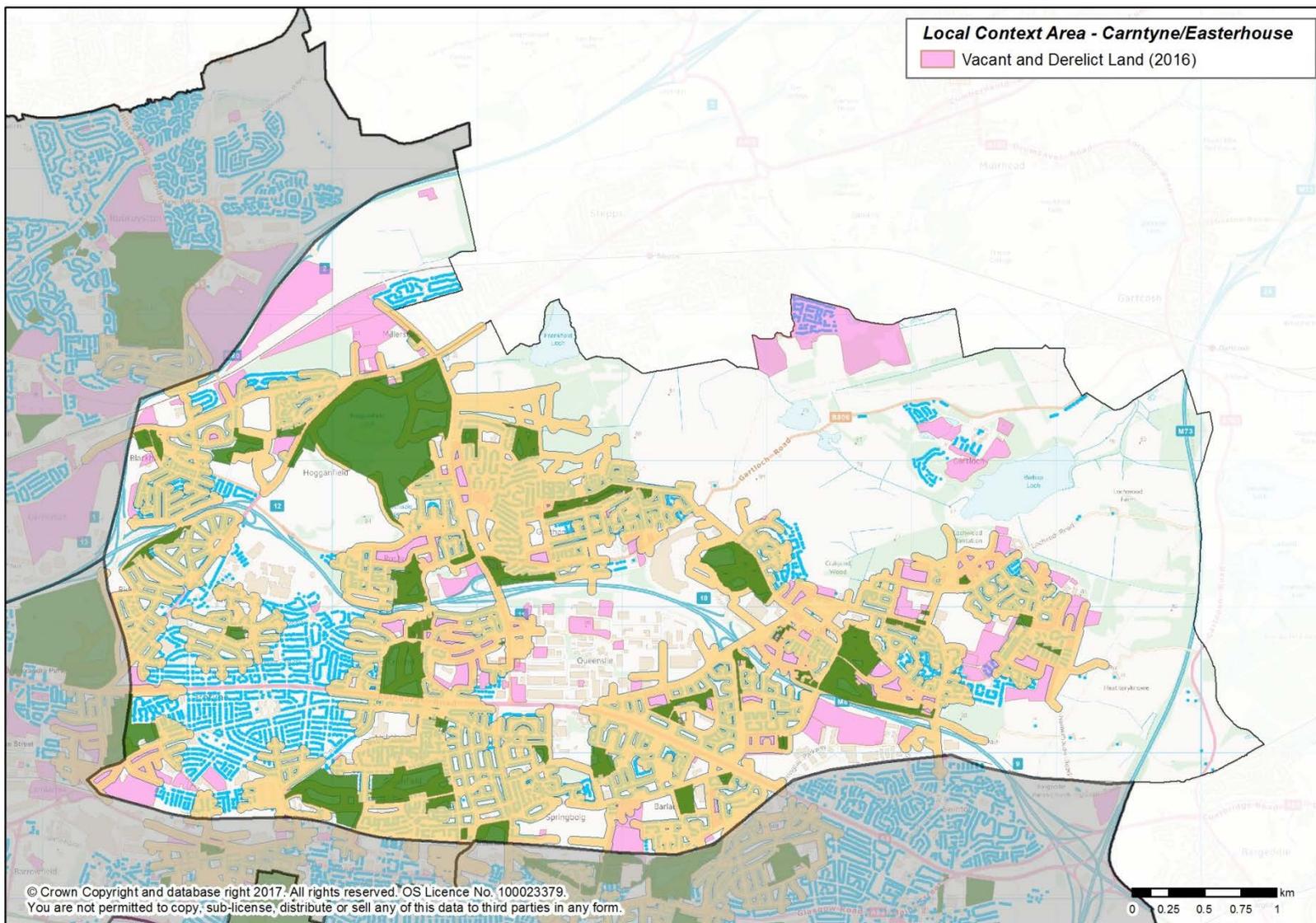
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



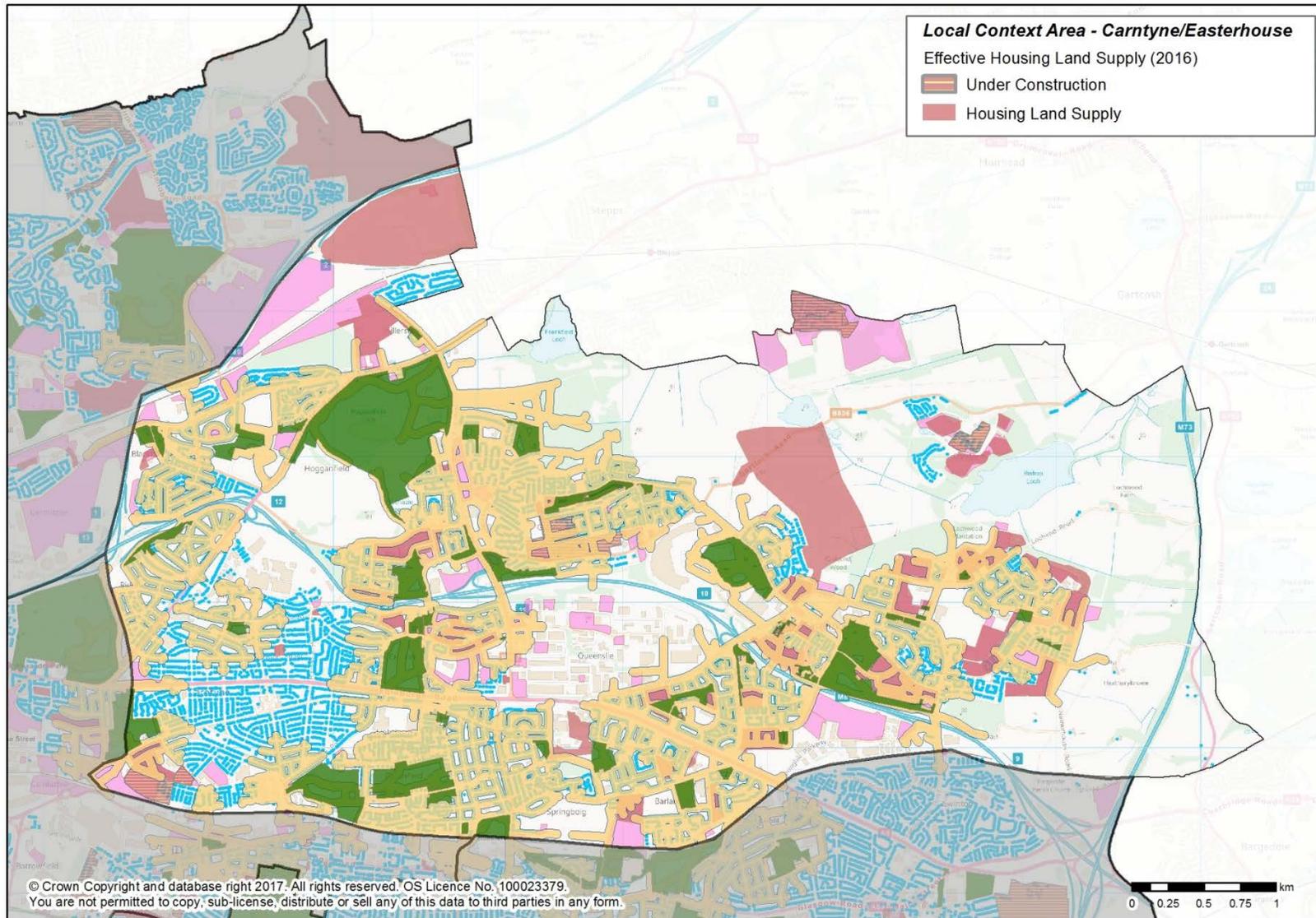
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



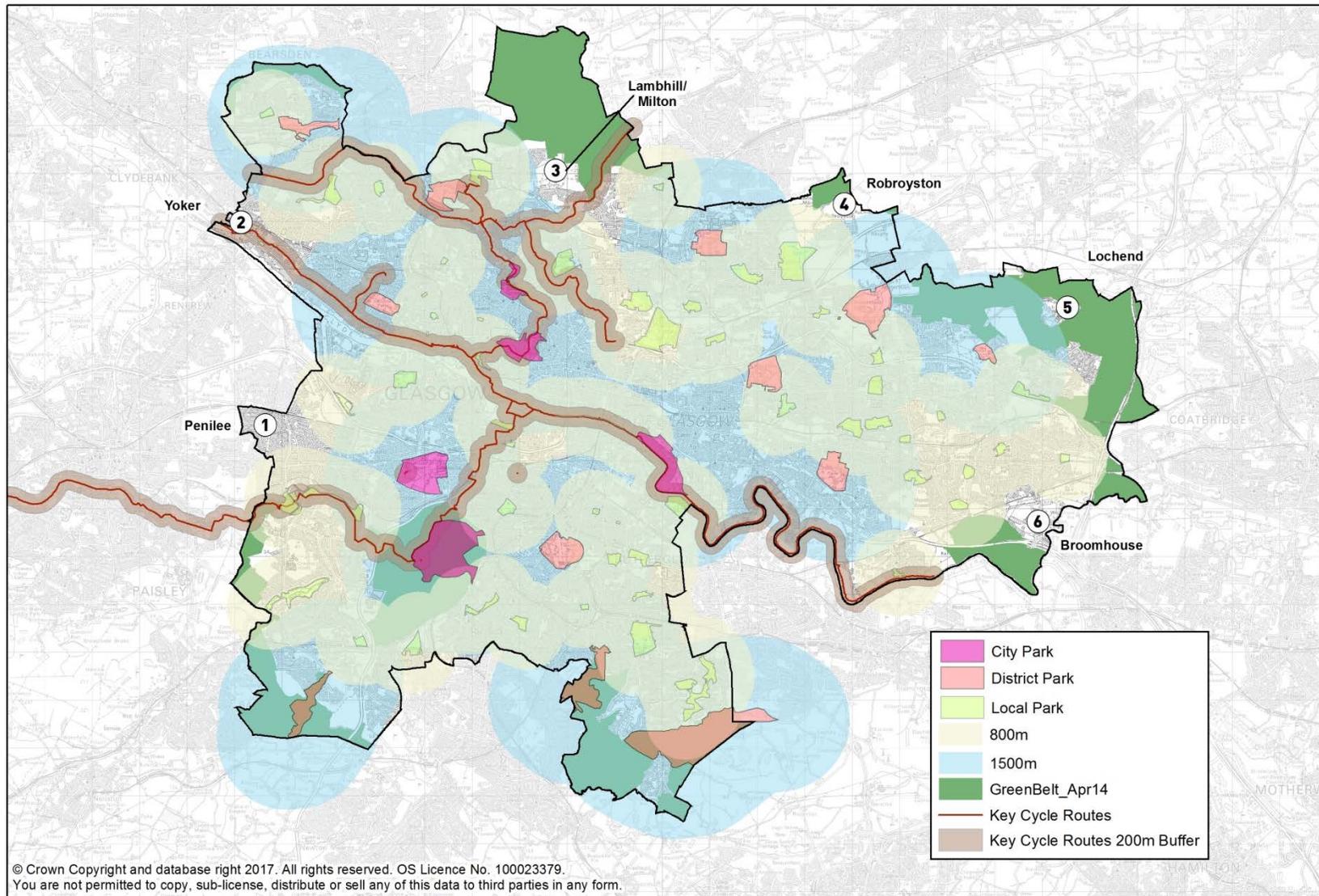
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



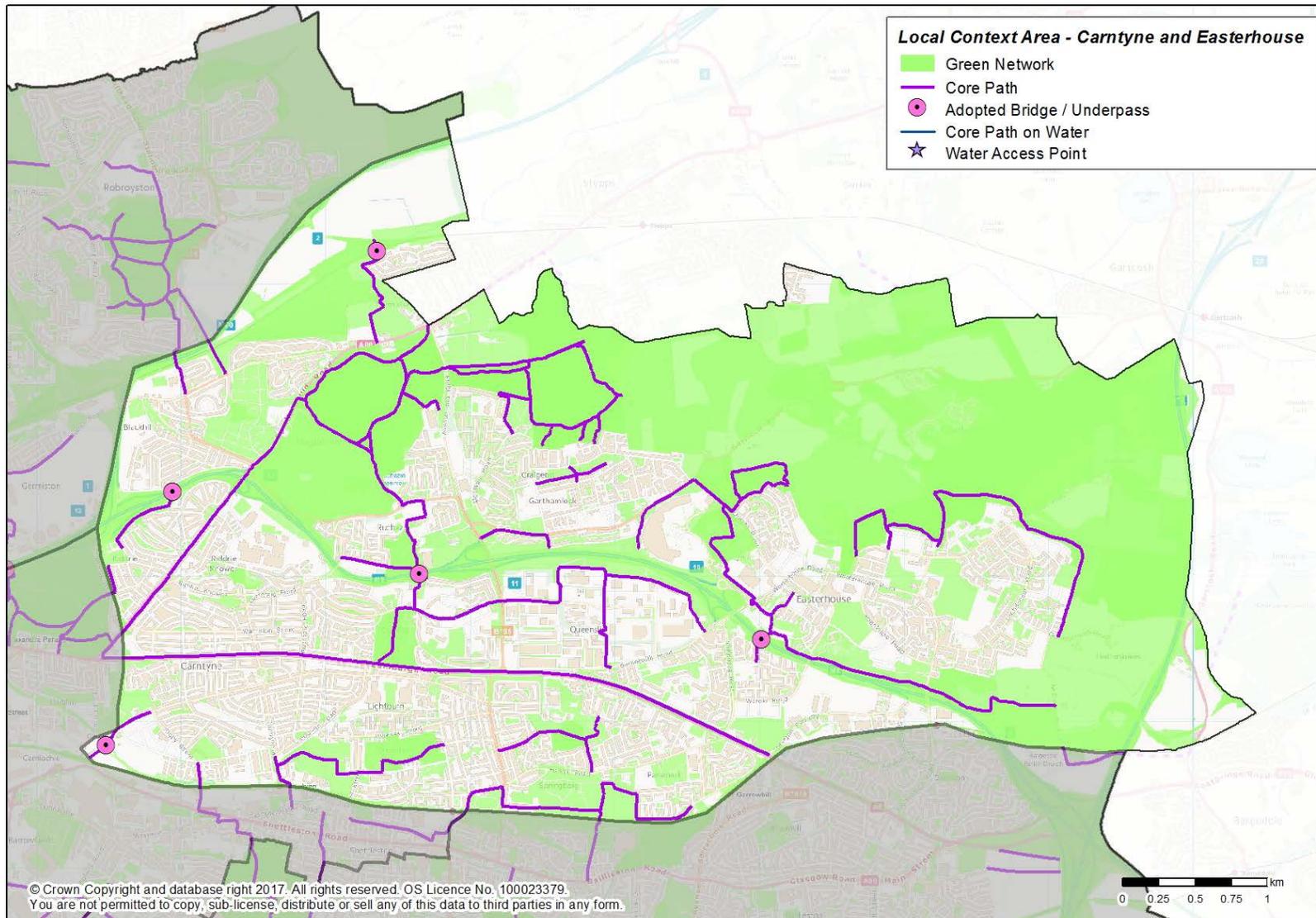
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.