

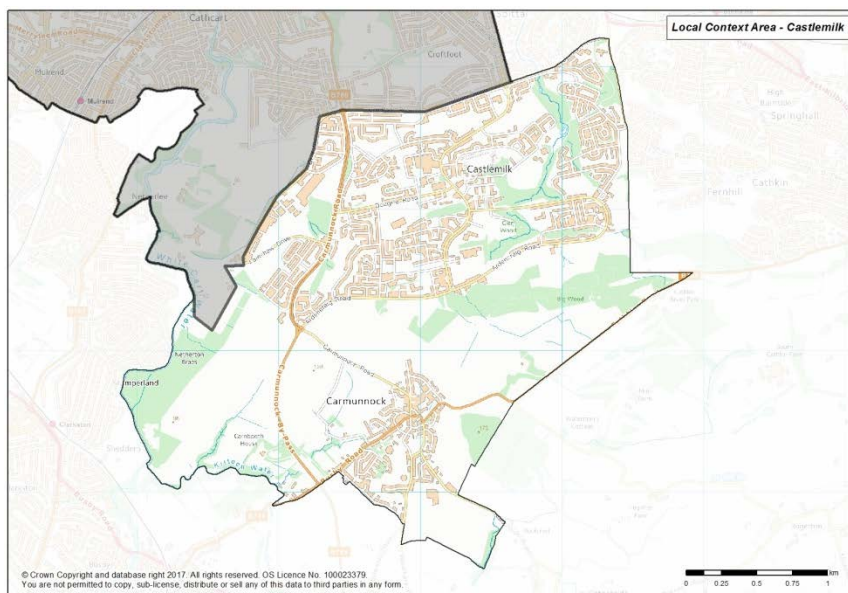
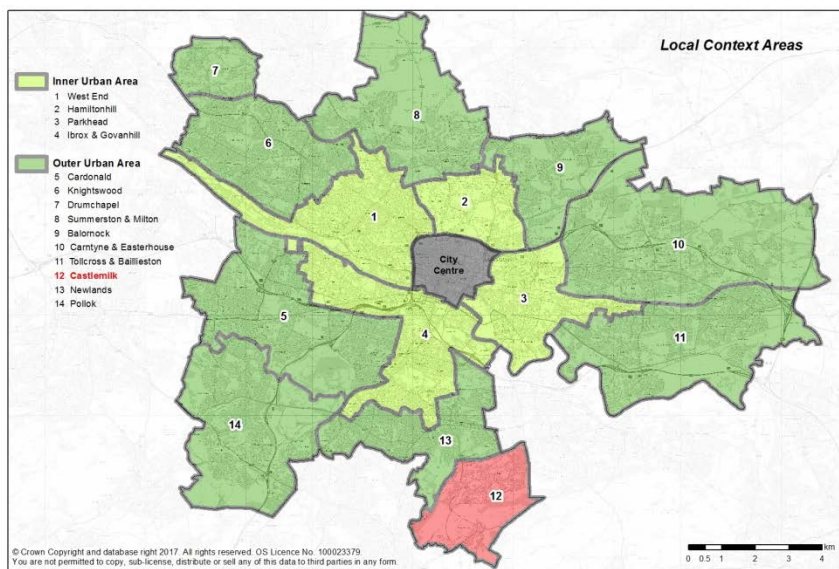
LCA12: CASTLEMILK, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
2	The LCA Area	6
3	A Liveable Glasgow.....	9
	Publicly Usable and Demand-led Open Space	10
	Quality and Accessibility	12
4	A Healthy Glasgow	16
	Walking and Cycling	17
5	A Resilient Glasgow	18
	Natural Environment.....	18
	Green Network.....	19
	Surface Water Management.....	19
6	Open Space Priorities	20
7	Key Statistics.....	22
	ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha.....	23
	ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens	24
	ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha.....	25
	ANNEX 4: Population Distribution	26
	ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies.....	27
	ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land	28
	ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply.....	29
	ANNEX 8: Access to Larger Open Spaces	30
	ANNEX 9: Green Network and Core Paths.....	31
	ANNEX 10: Draft Open Space Standards.....	32
	GLOSSARY.....	33



1 Introduction

1.1 Castlemilk 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 Castlemilk 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.

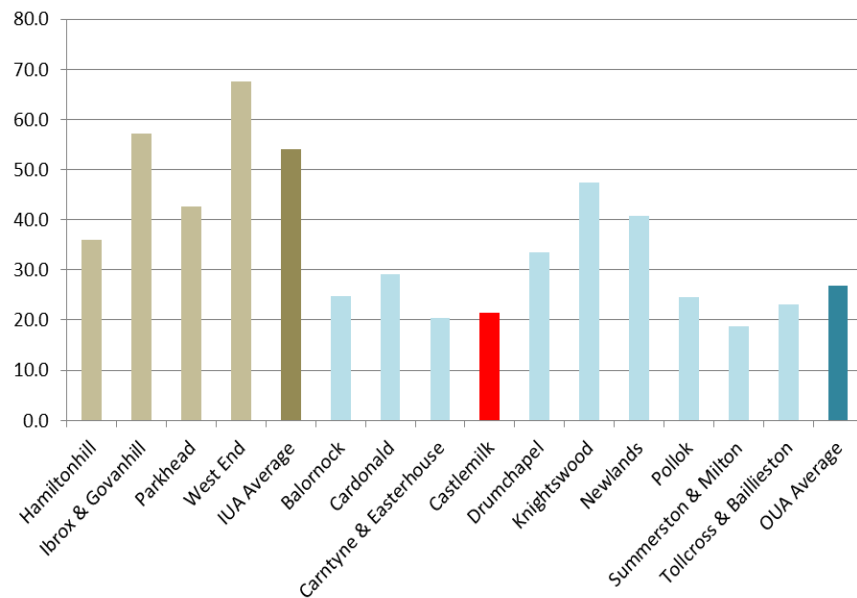
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

2.1 The area is comprised of the communities of Castlemilk and Carmunnock, separated by a stretch of Glasgow's green belt. As one of Glasgow's peripheral housing schemes developed in the 1950s and 60s for people rehoused during slum clearance works in inner Glasgow, much of Castlemilk's housing stock was in the form of post-war council tenements and high flats.

Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare

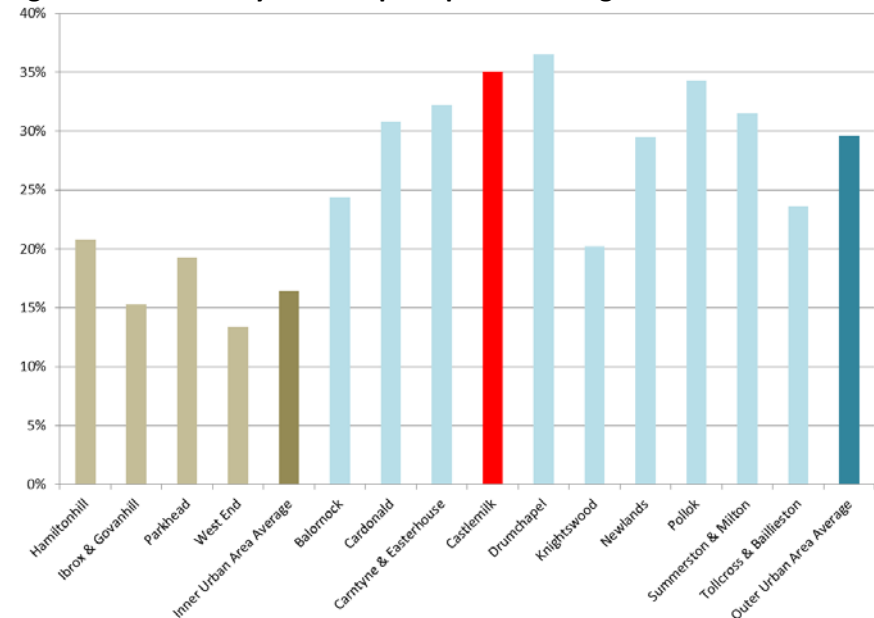


2.2 Population decline resulted in a regeneration programme commencing in the 1980s which has seen demolition and reconstruction of the housing stock and provision of new amenities including a swimming pool and sports centre. This has seen a

diversification in tenure, to include owner occupation in addition to social rented, and a general reduction in building height and population density, as lower rise houses have been constructed.

2.3 Carmunnock is a separate settlement, often described as Glasgow's only village. It is relatively low-rise in character and much of the central part of the village is a conservation area, designated in 1986. It is separated from Castlemilk by Cathkin Braes Country Park.

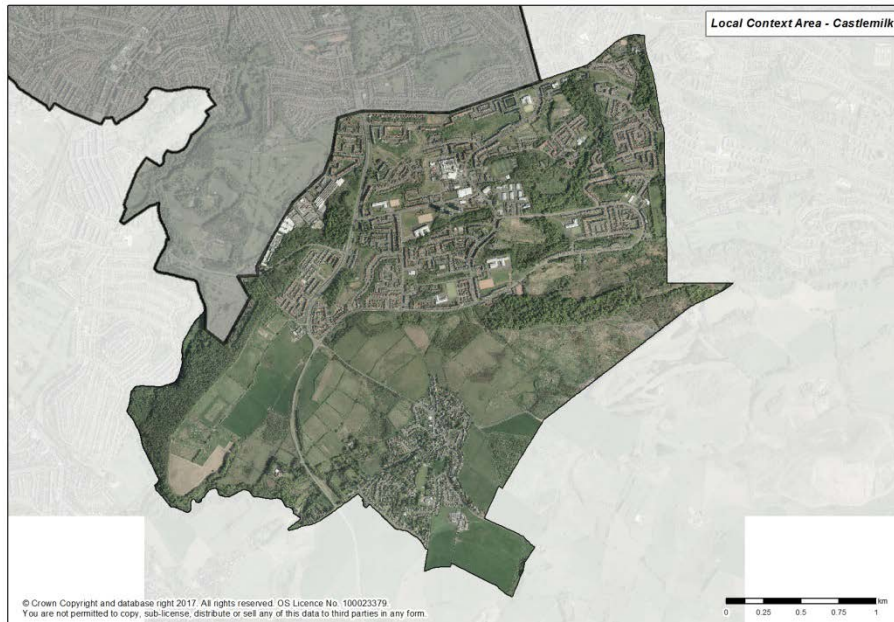
Figure 3: Functionally Useful Open Space as a %age of Total Land Area



2.4 With a population density of 22 people to the hectare, the area is relatively sparsely populated, one of the least densely populated in the City (Fig 2). In addition to the housing type, this can be attributed to the large quantities of open space in the area (the

second highest in the City as a proportion of land area - Fig 3), as well as the large areas of green belt within its boundaries.

Map 1: LCA Area



- 2.5 There are no major roads or rail lines in the area that pose serious impediments to movement in the area. The B766 Carmunnock Road runs up the western edge of Castlemilk and through the countryside between Carmunnock and the Stamperland and Busby areas of East Renfrewshire. Despite being dual carriageway over much of its northern, urban part, traffic is generally relatively light and with signalled pedestrian crossing points, albeit these are relatively few and far between. The fact that much of the recent house building has been built in the form of culs-de-sac means that access, and perceptions of access, to open space can be problematic in some parts of the area.

- 2.6 There are some important linear open space running through, and around, the area that can help provide good access to open space and linked habitat networks. These include:

- Cathkin Braes Country Park, between Catslemilk and Carmunnock;
- Castlemilk Glen – an area of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland running roughly north south through eastern Castlemilk;
- A number of open spaces that run on an east west alignment, often reflecting the topography of the area; and
- A finger of green belt that extends into the urban area to the west of Castlemilk, at Lainshaw Drive.

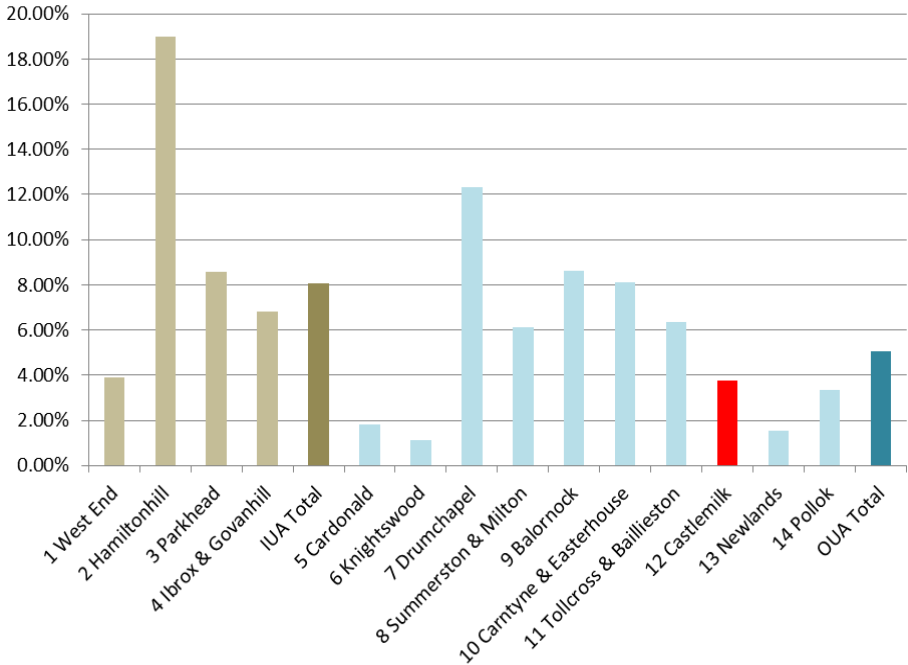
- 2.7 A number of waterways run through the area. The Kittoch Water forms the City boundary in the south western part of the LCA area, and merges with the White Cart which runs north into Linn Park. In the east, Castlemilk (or Cityford) Burn runs through Castlemilk Glen.

- 2.8 In comparison to other LC Areas, Castlemilk has relatively little vacant and/or derelict land, being below both the average for the City and for the Outer Urban Area (Fig 4). This is, in part at least, attributable to the longstanding regeneration programme in the area.

- 2.9 The Castlemilk LCA contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). **Castlemilk Park**, situated in the east of the area, is a large woodland park that follows Castlemilk Glen from Arden Craig Road to Croftfoot Road in the north. The park was part of the designed landscape of Castlemilk House, demolished in 1969, and retains historical significance. It consists mainly of woodland but also includes the House's

ornamental pond and small areas of amenity grassland and is crossed by an extensive formal and informal path network. Children’s play facilities can be found in its north eastern corner. It is home to a diverse selection of plant and animal life. Castlemilk Park was a focus of the 2014 Multifunctional Greenspace Project which focused on habitat and water management issues in three areas of the City. The Castlemilk Park project examined how the park could be reconfigured to improve water storage in the burn and ponds, addressing localised flooding and creating new wetland habitat, benefiting biodiversity.

Figure 4: Vacant/Derelict Land as %age of Total LCA Land Area



2.10 Castlemilk Park is linked, both ecologically and physically, via short, linear stretches of open space at **Tormusk Drive** and **Croftfoot Drive**, to **Castlemilk Woodlands**, a large stretch of open space running down the eastern edge of urban Castlemilk and marking the boundary between Glasgow and South Lanarkshire. Like Castlemilk Park, it is mainly wooded, including an area of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland at Bowhouse Wood. The amenity grassland at its southern end forms part of the **Cathkin Braes Country Park**, which includes the whole of the Green Belt between Castlemilk and Carmunnock as far west as the Carmunnock Bypass. The Country Park has panoramic views over the city and includes a network of formal and informal paths, ancient woodland at Big Wood, grassland, heath and scrub. It also includes mountain bike trails delivered as part of the 2014 Commonwealth Games. The trails cater for a range of abilities. There are plans to convert the redundant, Category B listed, St Martin’s Church on Ardenrcraig Road into a visitor centre for users of the park and the bike trails.

2.11 Castlemilk Park can be viewed as a central spine of open space in eastern Castlemilk from which other, often linear, open spaces radiate. At its northern end, open spaces stretch westward to the north of **Machrie Road** and to the north of **Castlemilk Drive/Glenacre Road**. They are mainly in the form of rough grassland and are crossed by a network of paths. To their south, there is a large wooded area south of **Barlia Drive** and which includes playing pitches at Barlia Sports Complex. An area of sloping amenity grassland lies to the west of the sports pitches and a path networks crosses the area, providing a link between Castlemilk Park and Castlemilk Drive. To the south, a further wooded area, including ancient woodland, provides a link between the southerly part of the Park and the Green Belt at **Ardenrcraig Road**. Footpaths cross its western end.

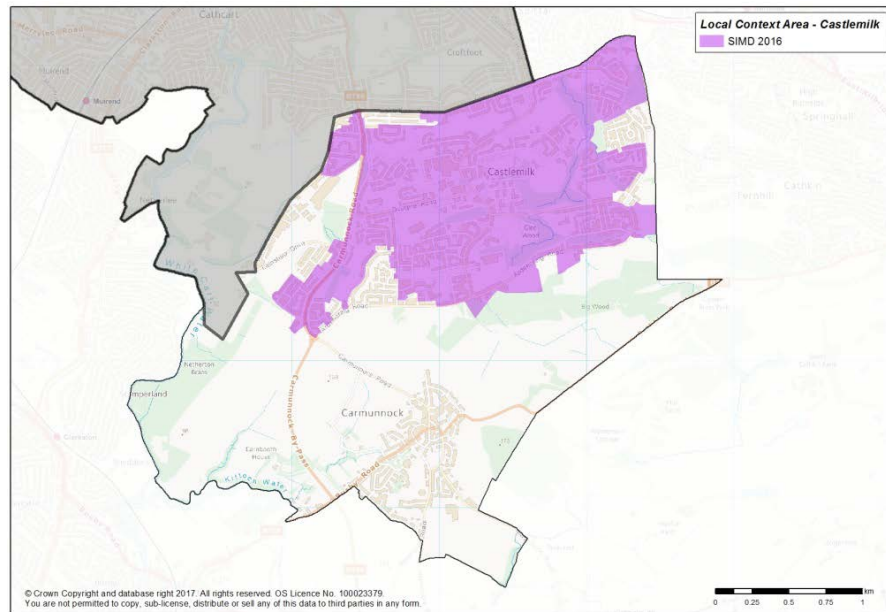
- 2.12 Further to the west, more fingers of open space run in an east west direction. Amenity space and woodland slopes between **Dunagoil Road** and Stravanan Avenue and includes a network of paths. To its north, a large area of woodland runs between Castlemilk Drive in the east, north of **Lenihall Drive**, to the playing fields at St Margaret Mary's Secondary at Birgidale Road/Dougrie Road. Again, it is crossed by a path network. Further to the north, another stretch of rough grassland/scrub woodland can be found north of **Dougrie Terrace**.
- 2.13 To the west of Carmunnock Road, a large area of woodland and rough grassland forms the western boundary of the area, north and south of **Lainshaw Drive**. It includes an area of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland at Castleton Wood. A further north-south orientated amenity space lie on sloping ground to the east of Carmunnock Road, west of **Downcraig Road**. It includes woodland, scrub grassland and children's play facilities, crossed by paths.
- 2.14 There may be opportunities to enhance linkages between many of these linear spaces, and the path networks they contain, to deliver better active travel networks throughout the area. This should be considered further in the Stage 2 Local Context Analysis.
- 2.15 In Carmunnock, there are important open spaces at **King George V Recreation Ground** (which includes a grass sports pitch, children's play facilities and path) and at the adjacent Waterside Road amenity space, an area of informal grassland and scattered trees to its north east. In the central part of the Village lie **the Greens**, originally used as drying and bleaching fields, but now amenity open space divided by Cathkin Road. The Low Green contains blossoming trees, paths and lighting.

- 2.16 In addition to those specified above, the area also contains a number of sports pitches and other forms of outdoor sports provision, such as bowling greens. Playing pitches, in particular, are distributed throughout the area.
- 2.17 Recently, the Council has commissioned consultants to produce a feasibility study for options to enhance access, habitats and the landscape in Castlemilk and the areas beyond, including Croftfoot and Linn Park. The **Cart to Castlemilk Greenspace Feasibility Study** aims to produce a plan that will:
- provide an over-arching management strategy for the core sites (Linn Park; Cart and Kittoch SSSI; Castlemilk Park and Woodlands; Pedmyre and Carmunnock; and Cathkin Braes Country Park);
 - enhance accessibility between and through all core sites and the wider network;
 - provide woodland ecological connectivity enhancement opportunities to improve both connective routes but also the general environmental quality of the area; and
 - identify other potential habitat connectivity, including grassland and wetland linkages throughout the study area.

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 – 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. It illustrates that almost all of Castlemilk falls within datazones with high levels of multiple deprivation but that there are none in Carmunnock. Residents of these SIMD datazones are likely to be particularly reliant on walking and public transport to access facilities, including open space.

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 aims to ensure that:

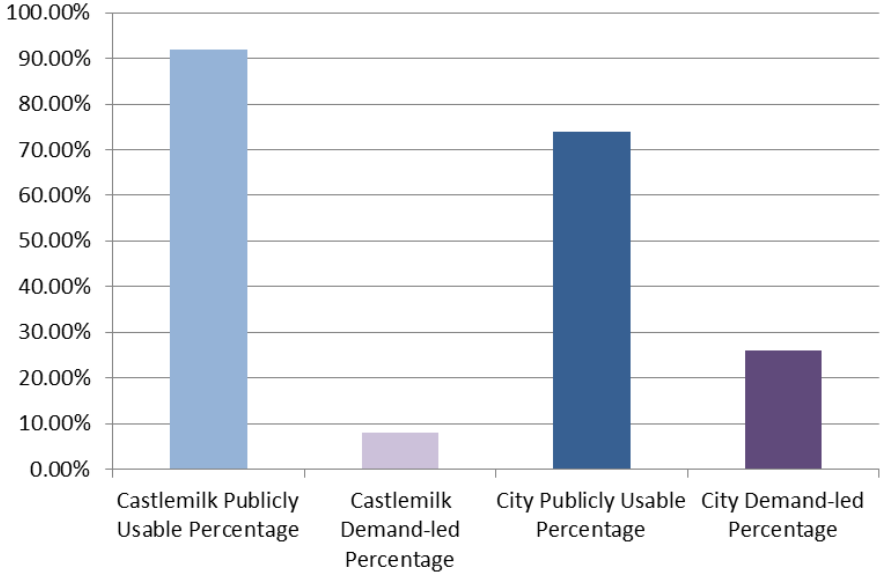
- there is enough good quality open space across the City to satisfy **demand** for formal sport and for growing, in particular; and
- all homes in the City have access to a good quality **publicly usable** space of a size that can meet the needs of the residential population, particularly in relation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

3.6 Figure 5 illustrates the breakdown between demand-led and publicly usable open space in Castlemilk (see [open space map](#)). It shows that a much higher percentage of the open space in the Castlemilk LCA area is in the publically usable categories in comparison to the City as a whole, with the proportion of demand led space being comparatively low. This may not be indicative of a lack of demand-led space but is likely to reflect the large amount of publicly usable open space in the area (Fig 6).

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 5: Open Space Breakdown by Type

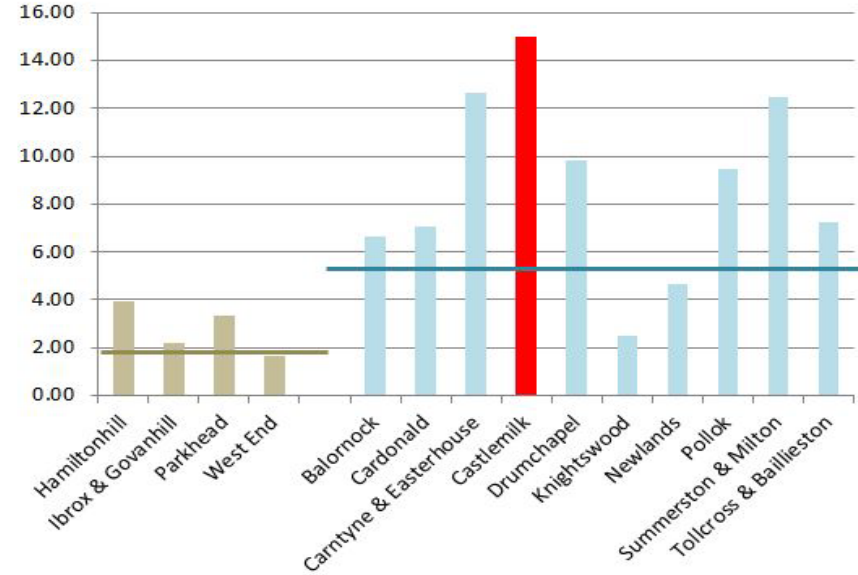


3.8 In addition, the draft OSS aims to ensure that there is a sufficient quantity of publicly usable open space in each LCA area (Annex 10). Figure 6 illustrates that there are currently 15ha of functionally useful, publicly usable open space per 1000 people, the highest in the City and substantially above the Outer Urban

Area Quantity Standard of 5.9ha per 1000 people. Whilst new housing development (Map 7/Annex 7) is likely to increase the population over time, the Quantity Standard will still be comfortably exceeded.

3.9 Given the environmental roles of many of the existing spaces (as SINCS, LNR, etc – Section 5), and future potential for enhanced green network connectivity, 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.

Figure 6: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 People

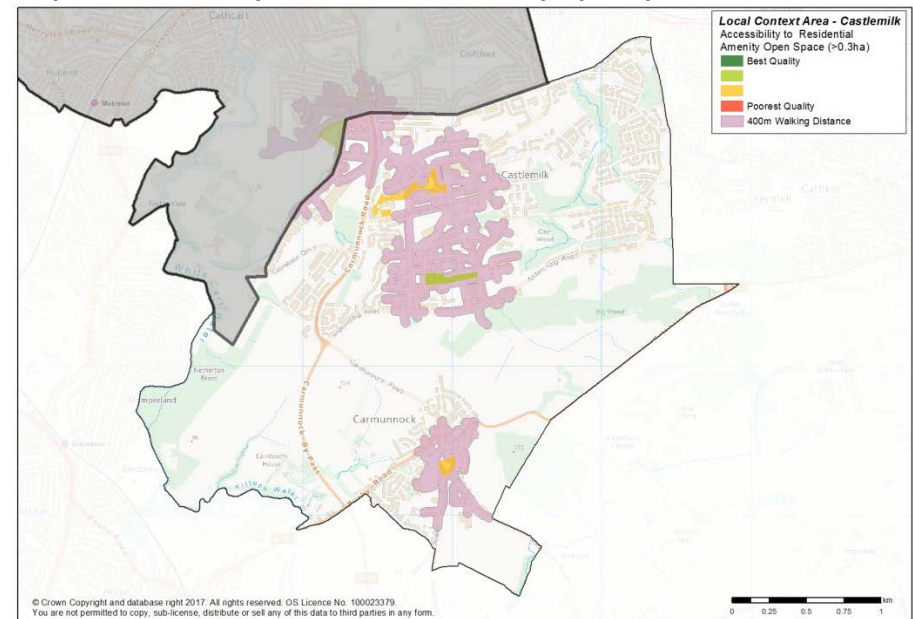


Quality and Accessibility

- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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.

There are a limited number of spaces of this type, and of the appropriate size, in the area and some would appear to be towards the bottom end of the quality range and are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard.

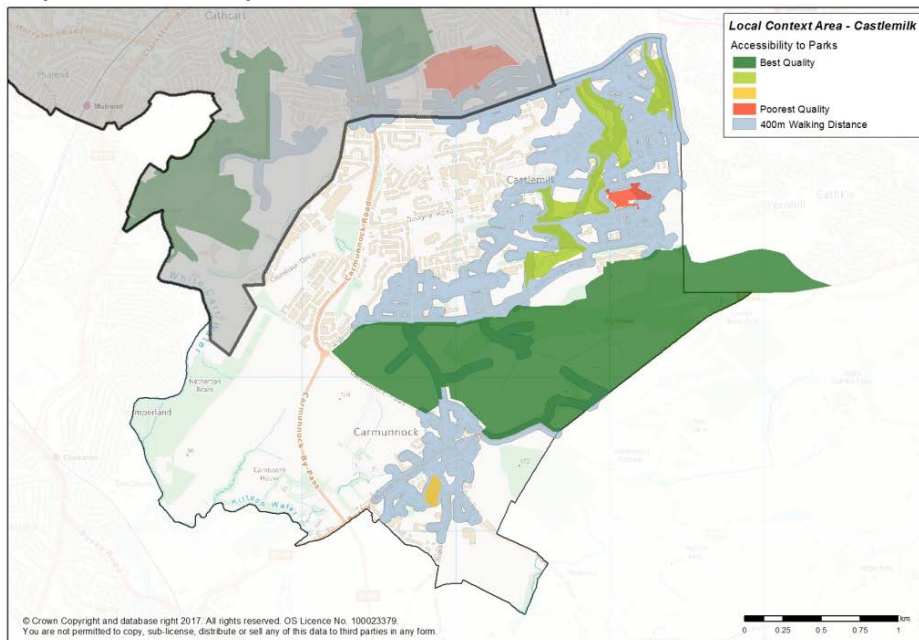
Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space



- 3.13 As can be seen, access to amenity open space is best in central Castlemilk and in the eastern and southern parts of Carmunnock. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4/Annex 2. It illustrates those parts of the area 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. Map 4 shows that much of eastern Castlemilk and much of Carmunnock is within a 400m walk of such a space. However, some of the key spaces, particularly Castlemilk Park and

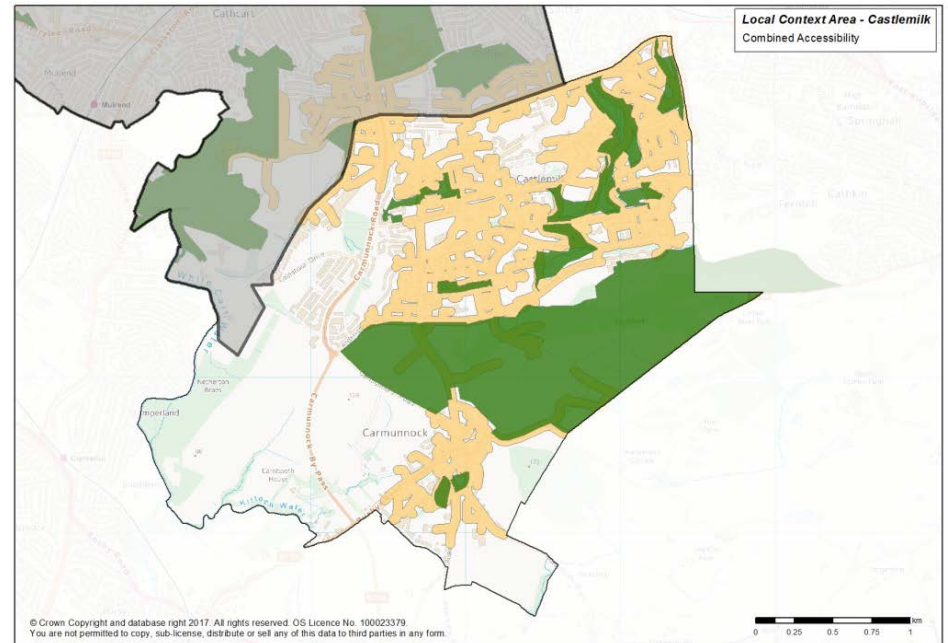
Cathkin Braes Country Park, whilst of generally good quality, fulfil environmental roles that may affect their ability to meet the quality standard. This will require further analysis and the Council intends to undertake this work with a view to producing a map of the open spaces that are considered capable of meeting the quality standard.

Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland



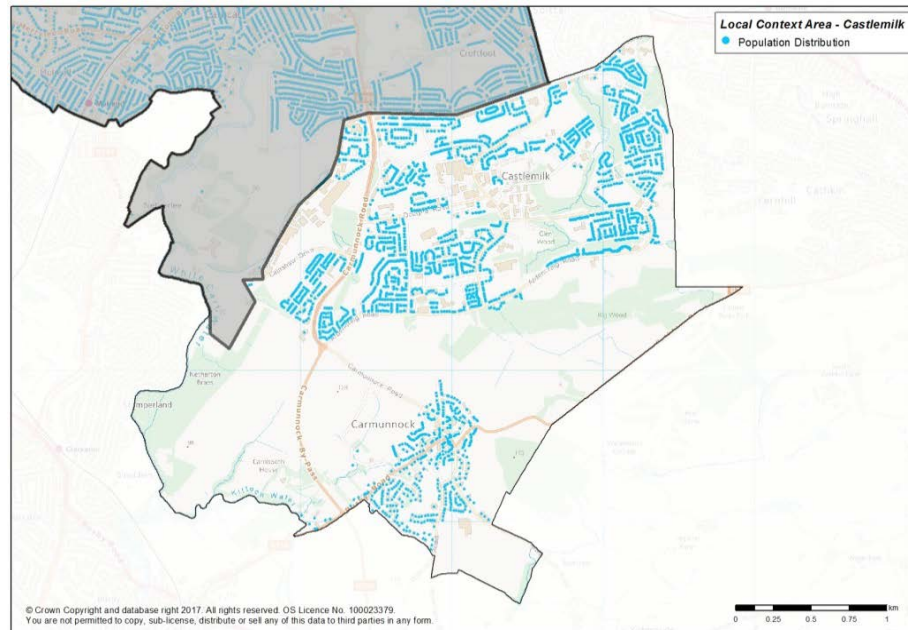
3.14 Map 5/Annex 3 combines both maps and shows those parts of the LCA area which currently meet the accessibility standard by falling within a 400m walk of a publicly usable, and potentially multifunctional open space of an appropriate size (over 0.3 ha) in one of these two key open space categories. At this stage, it includes Castlemilk Park and Cathkin Braes.

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



3.15 These indicative deficiencies in access can be combined with a map of population distribution to identify potential gaps in accessibility from people's homes, and where the priorities might lie in terms of addressing the accessibility standard set out in SG6 (Annex 10). Maps 6/7 and Annexes 4/5 illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively. 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 SG6. The most significant of these appear to be in western Castlemilk (around Carmunnock Road), parts of northern Castlemilk (around Arnprior Road and Castlemilk Drive) and in southern Carmunnock, along Picketlaw Farm Road.

Map 6: Population Distribution



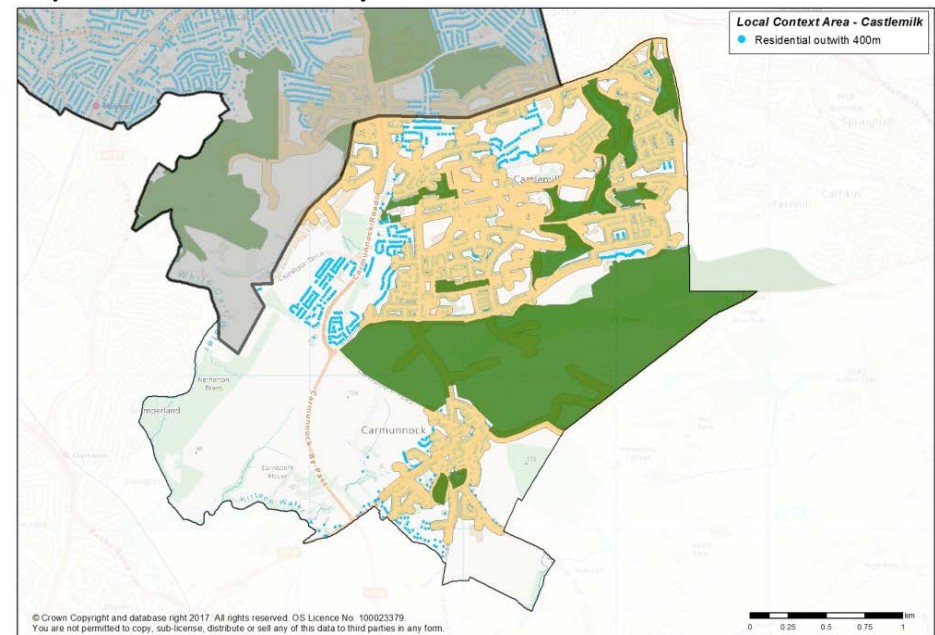
3.16 The Stage 2 LCA process should consider how to provide enhanced access to multifunctional and publicly usable open space from these residential areas.

3.17 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;

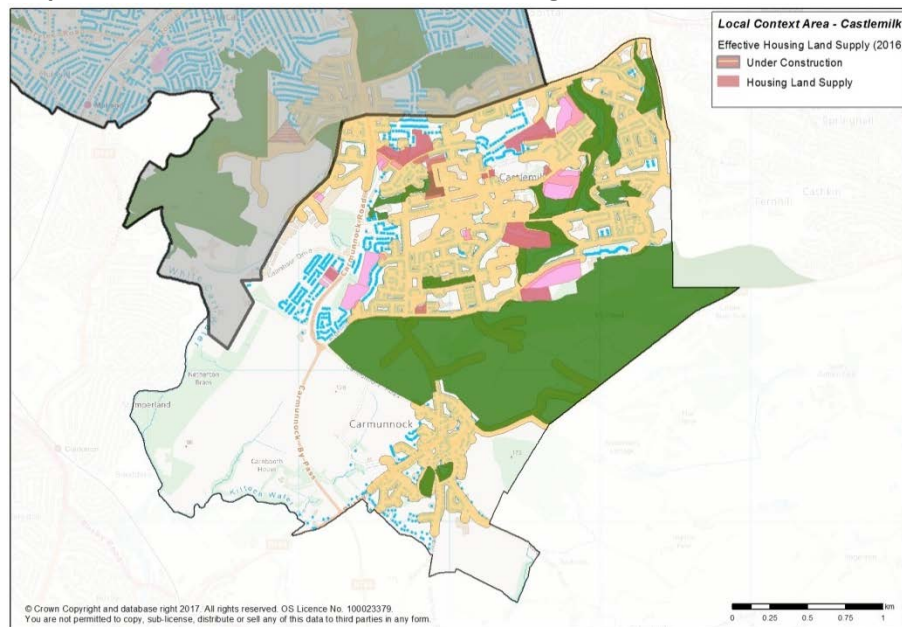
- enhancing means of access to existing open spaces, eg shortening actual walking distances through infrastructure interventions or by creating new points of access;
- utilising open spaces that currently function separately but could meet the size and multi-functionality required by the quality standard 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: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



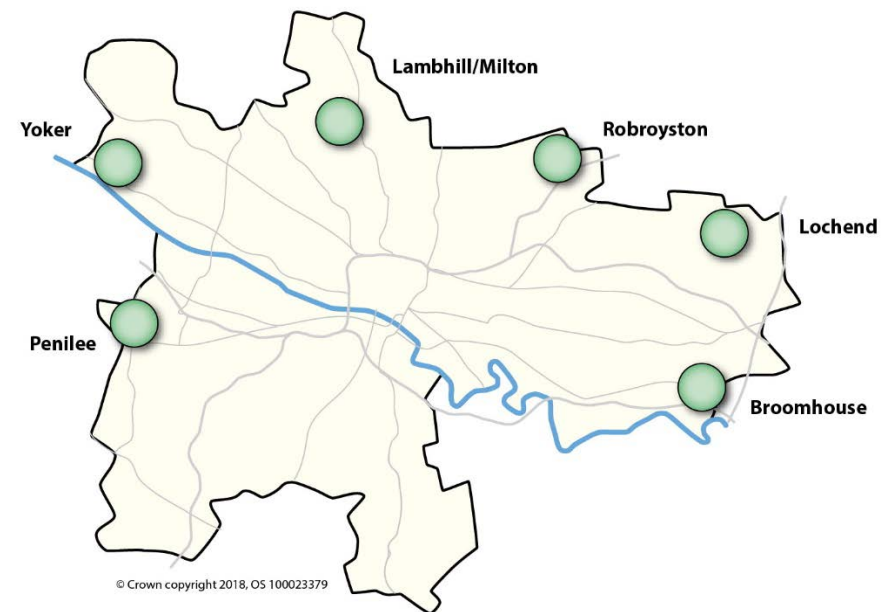
3.18 Mapping has been undertaken to look at the extent of derelict and vacant land across the area and housing land supply (Map 8/Annexes 6 and 7). It illustrates that there may be opportunities to use the vacant/derelict and housing land supplies in northern and western Castlemilk to help address access deficiencies. 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



3.19 Further analysis of accessibility to larger open spaces has been undertaken for the Open Space Strategy. Whilst 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 9: Access to Larger Open Spaces



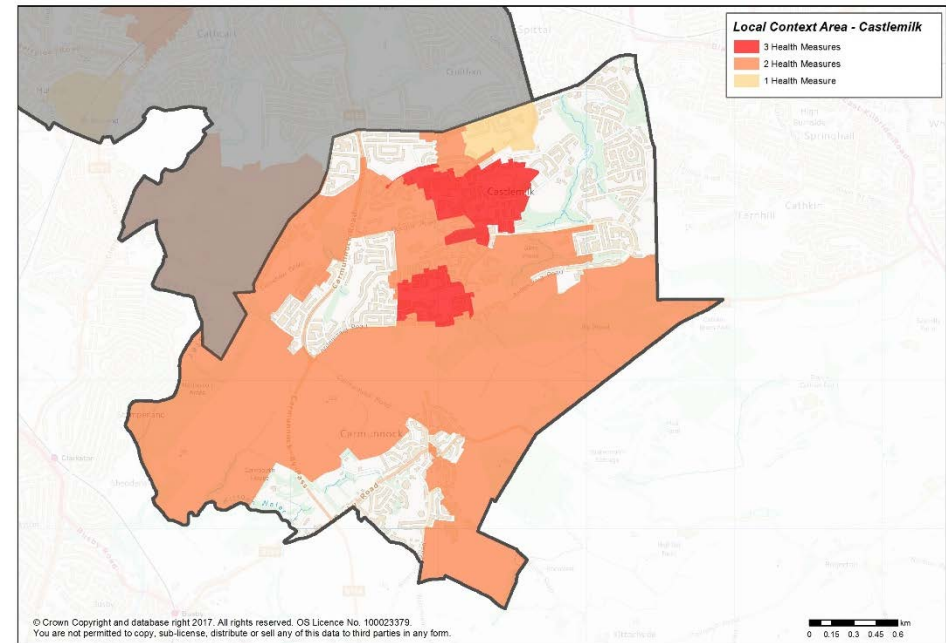
- 3.20 Map 9/Annex 8 illustrates that the LCA area falls within these distance thresholds for access to larger open spaces.
- 3.21 Other considerations that the Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's **Liveability** include consideration of the setting and amenity it can provide, as part of a placemaking approach, and the views of the public on open space in their area. Responses to this LCA will be important in establishing the latter.

4 A Healthy Glasgow

- 4.1 Good quality open spaces can have a significant bearing on peoples' health. In addition to the obvious opportunities for exercise, active travel, play and food growing, open spaces can also enhance mental health and well-being through the creation of more attractive urban environments; the provision of better opportunities to socialise; and opportunities to interact and engage with nature.
- 4.2 Using three indicators of health, it is possible to identify the areas in the City that might benefit most from enhancement of open space. Data relating to three health indicators has been obtained that shows the number of night's stay in hospital for stroke and heart disease (that can be taken as indicative of physical health) and for anxiety, psychosis and depression (a proxy for mental health) for each of the City's census data zones.
- 4.3 Each indicator has been ranked across the City and mapped. Map 10 illustrates those zones with the most stays (the top 15%) for one or more of the three indicators. A datazone that is in the top 15% of one indicator is shown in yellow, one in the top 15% of

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

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

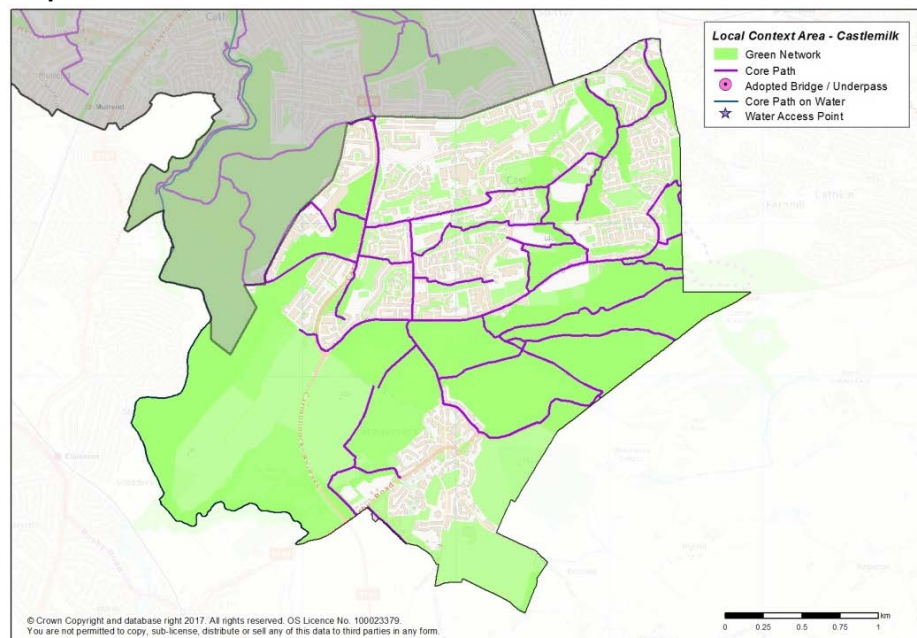


- 4.4 Large parts of Castlemilk are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for two or more of these health measures, and some data zones in central Castlemilk are ranked in the top 15% for all 3. There is a reasonable correlation with these areas and poor quality publicly usable open space. Whether this could be improved to help address ill-health could be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.

Walking and Cycling

- 4.5 Castlemilk is currently connected to the centre of the city by the Glasgow Cycle Network via North-South cycle routes. It is not directly connected to the National Cycle Network. The City Centre to Cathkin Braes cycle route provides north-south connectivity to the western side of Castlemilk and utilises both on and off-road sections to the City Centre. It connects with bound paths through Cathkin Braes to provide off-road access to Carmunnock, entering the village at Windlaw Road. A further active travel route leads east from the village to Cathkin Braes.

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 area is well served by core paths, particularly in southern parts of Castlemilk and in the Cathkin Braes Country Park. There are opportunities to make the most of these paths by formalising/enhancing those through many of the linear spaces in Castlemilk, and improving the connectivity between them to deliver a more integrated network of active travel routes. The Cart to Castlemilk Greenspace Feasibility Study is examining options for enhancing accessibility in the area and opportunities identified should be incorporated into the Stage 2 LCA process.

Figure 7: 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 7). It illustrates an aspiration to develop the cycle network further in this area by improving connections between Muirend and Castlemilk, via Linn Park. Any proposals to do so should aim to deliver appropriate 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.

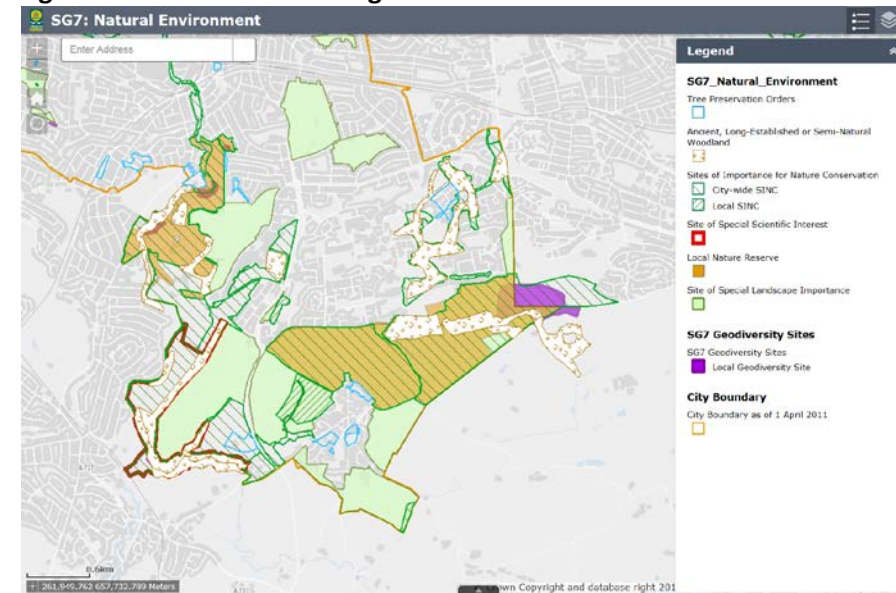
5 A Resilient Glasgow

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

Figure 6: Environmental Designations



5.2 Perhaps reflecting the large quantity of open space, and the rural nature of much of the LCA area, there are multiple [environmental designations](#) (Fig 8) in the Castlemilk area. These include a large Local Nature Reserve covering much of the northern and eastern parts of Cathkin Braes Country Park. The Country Park also includes significant stands of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland at Big Wood, a Local Geodiversity Site, two Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLIs) that cover Cathkin Braes and the farmland surrounding Carmunnock.

- 5.3 The land to the west of the Carmunnock Bypass is covered by more environmental designations, most notably the Cart and Kittoch Site of Special Scientific Interest, an upland, mixed ash woodland designated for its woodland interest. It is one of the largest areas of semi-natural woodland within the greater Glasgow area. This area is also designated a SINC, with much of it also being protected as Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland. The remainder of the area west of the Bypass is covered by the Netherton Braes SSLI.
- 5.4 There are also a number of environmental designations within the urban area of Castlemilk. There are SINCs at Castlemilk Glen/King's Burn and Arden Craig Drive Heath in eastern Castlemilk and at Lainshaw Drive and Downcraig Road Woodland in western Castlemilk. An SSLI adjoins Downcraig Road Woodland at Carmunnock Road. Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland exists at three locations in the urban area – at Bowhouse Wood, Glen Wood and Castleton Wood. Geodiversity Sites exist at Cathkin Braes and along the Kittoch Water.

Green Network

- 5.5 Map 10 (above) shows the key elements of the Green Network (as defined in SG6) in the Castlemilk Area. It shows that the area is generally well served by the Green Network – notably in rural parts of the LCA area but also through corridors in the urban areas. The Stage 2 LCA process should investigate whether there may be opportunities to extend and enhance the quality of the Green network throughout the area.

Surface Water Management

- 5.6 The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership ([MGSDP](#)) is a partnership between the City Council, Scottish Water, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Canals, surrounding Councils, the Scottish Government and other interested parties to:
- reduce flood risk;
 - improve water quality;
 - enable economic development;
 - improve habitats; and
 - co-ordinate and integrate investment planning.
- 5.7 SEPA has [modelled](#) the extent of potential flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The modelling indicates that areas around the Cityford Burn in the south eastern corner of Castlemilk are potentially susceptible to flooding from the burn and that other parts of Castlemilk, particularly around Carmunnock Road, are potentially susceptible to surface water flooding.
- 5.8 As required by The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, the Council has published the [Local Flood Risk Management Plan](#) for the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District (LPD). The Plan identifies a number of actions to address potential flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs), including PVA 11/14 – Rutherglen. These actions include a flood protection study to reduce economic damage and risk to people from surface water flooding in Castlemilk and further investigation of the feasibility of a flood protection scheme on the Cityford/Spittal Burn to manage flooding in the area.

- 5.9 These actions provide opportunities to enhance the green network and these should be considered further through the Stage 2 LCA process.
- 5.10 Other considerations that the draft Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City's **Resilience** include consideration of:
- how to improve habitat connectivity;
 - the city's blue spaces; and
 - how open space can be used to help mitigate climate change, eg by capturing and removing CO2 from the atmosphere.

6 *Open Space Priorities*

- 6.1 Through the Stage 2 LCA process, consideration will require to be given to how best to address the deficiencies in accessibility, 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 Priorities to be addressed in the Stage 2 process 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. **opportunities to enhance linkages between linear spaces, and the path networks they contain, to increase the connectivity of the green network and active travel routes;**
3. **how SPC aspirations to improve cycling infrastructure can be delivered and whether they provide opportunities to deliver enhanced green network linkages and placemaking improvements;**
4. **how best to introduce publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility and the approach to be taken if it's not possible to meet accessibility standards;**
5. **where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;**
6. **whether there is scope to use some spaces for other, non-open space uses given the degree to which the quantity standard is exceeded; and**
7. **opportunities offered by water management proposals to enhance the green network.**

Castlemilk - Key Priorities for Stage 2 LCA

Enhance linkages between linear spaces/walking, cycling and green infrastructure connections (Carts to Castlemilk)

Address potential access deficiencies

Address open space quality

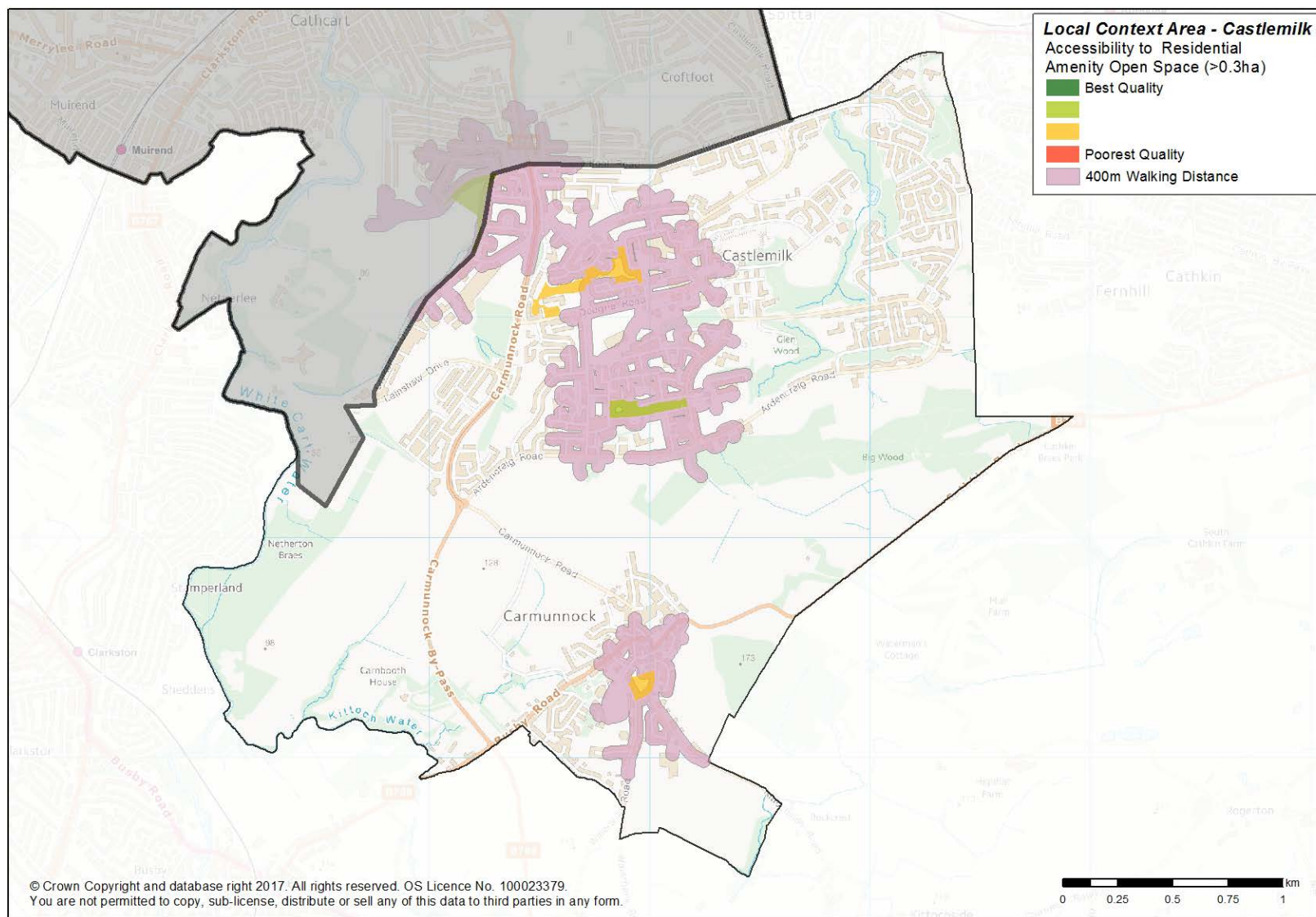
LCA-wide Issues:

- Potential to use spaces with no open space value for other uses?
- Ability of some public parks to meet the quality standard

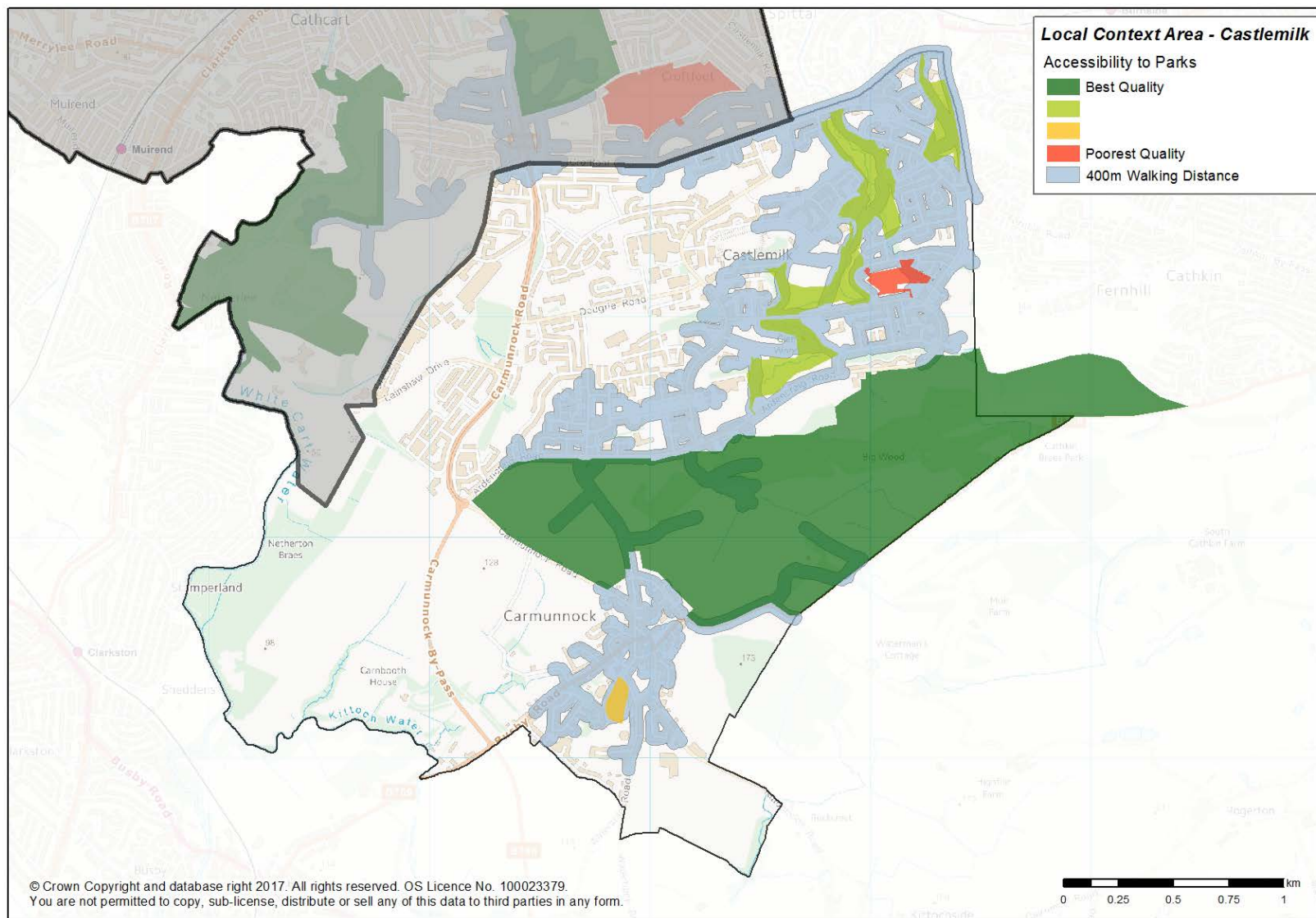
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	16,161
b	Land Area	752 has
c	Population Density	22 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	242 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	28 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	452 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	985 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	23 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	15 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	14.1 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	3.8%

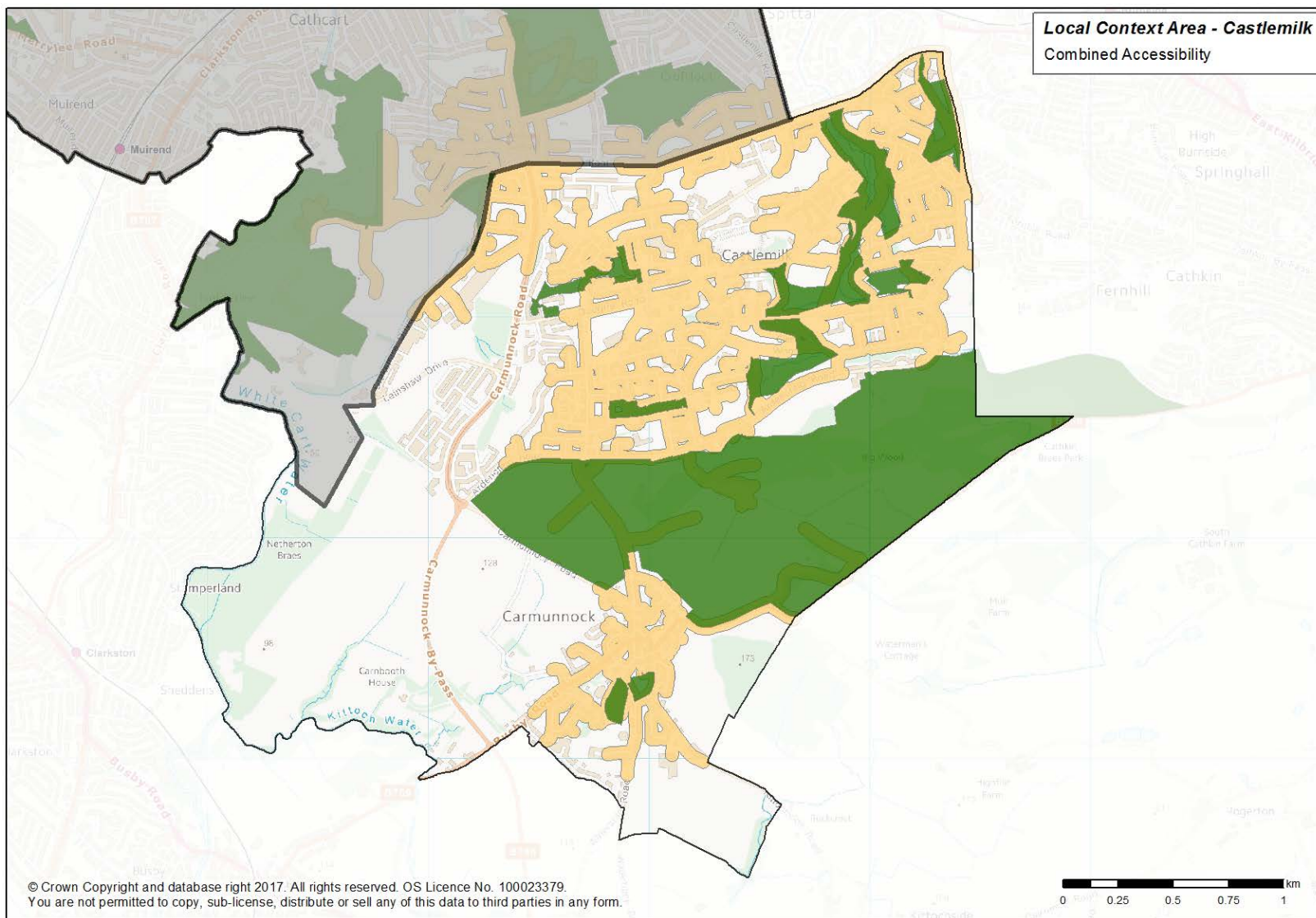
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



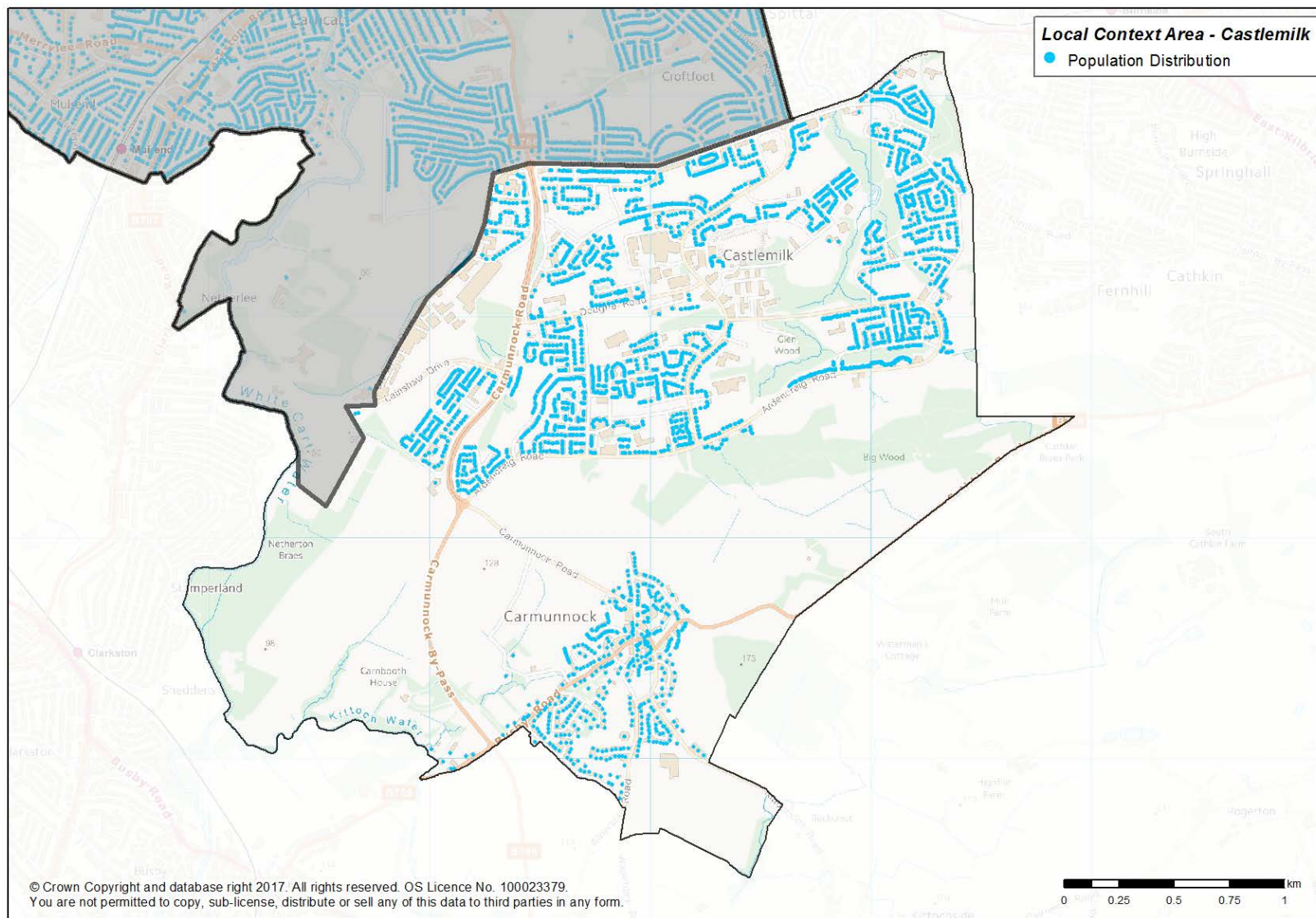
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



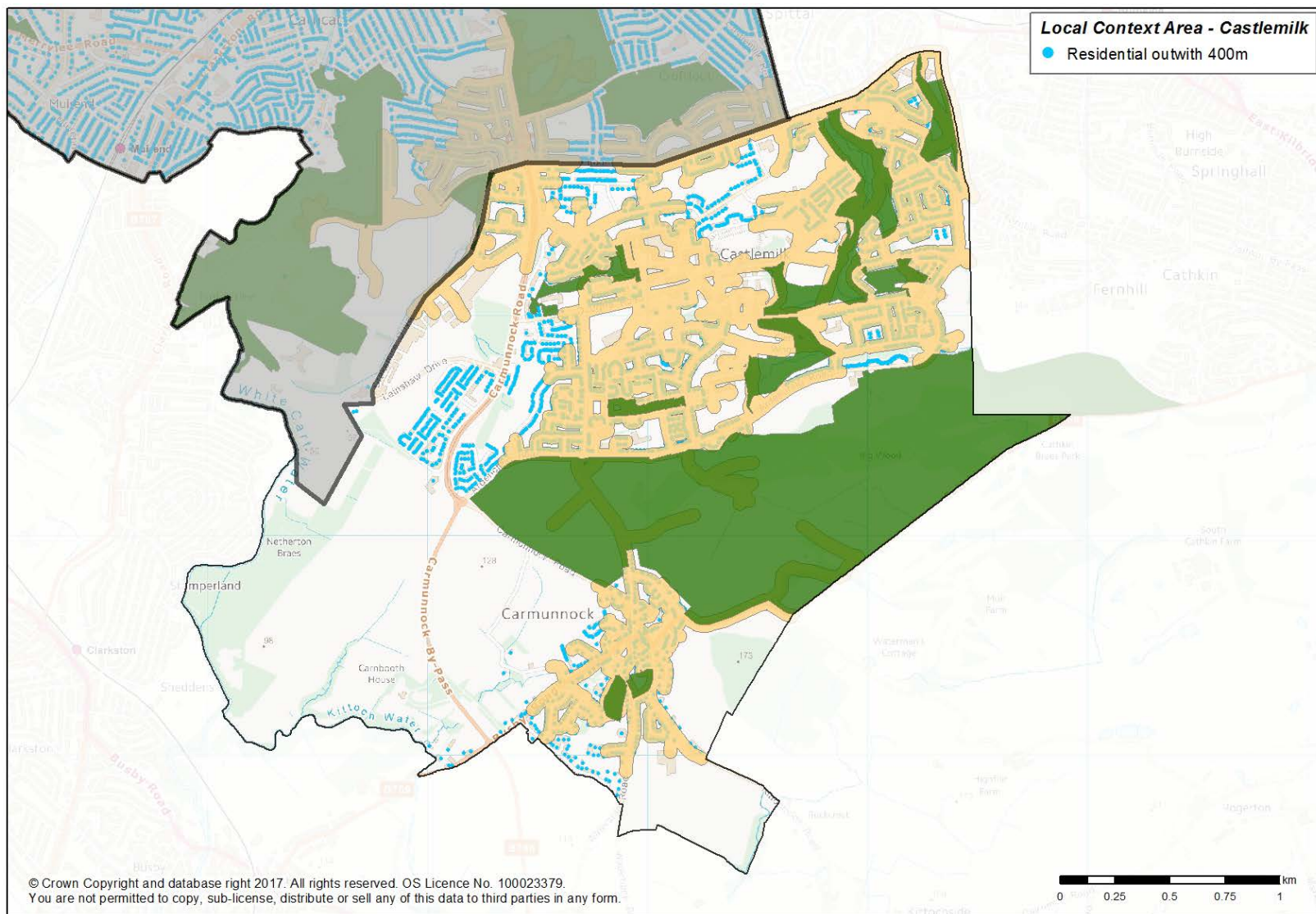
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



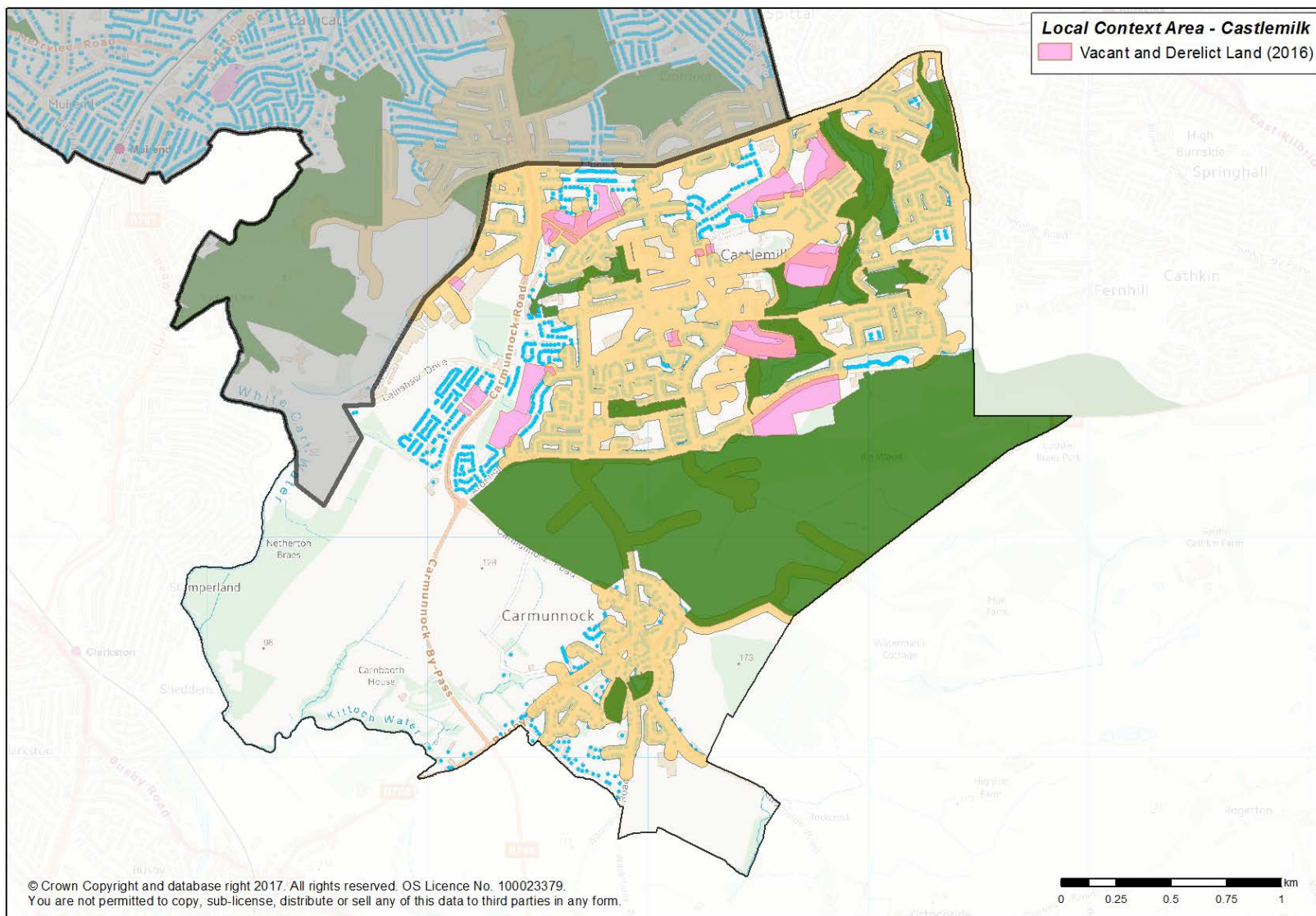
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



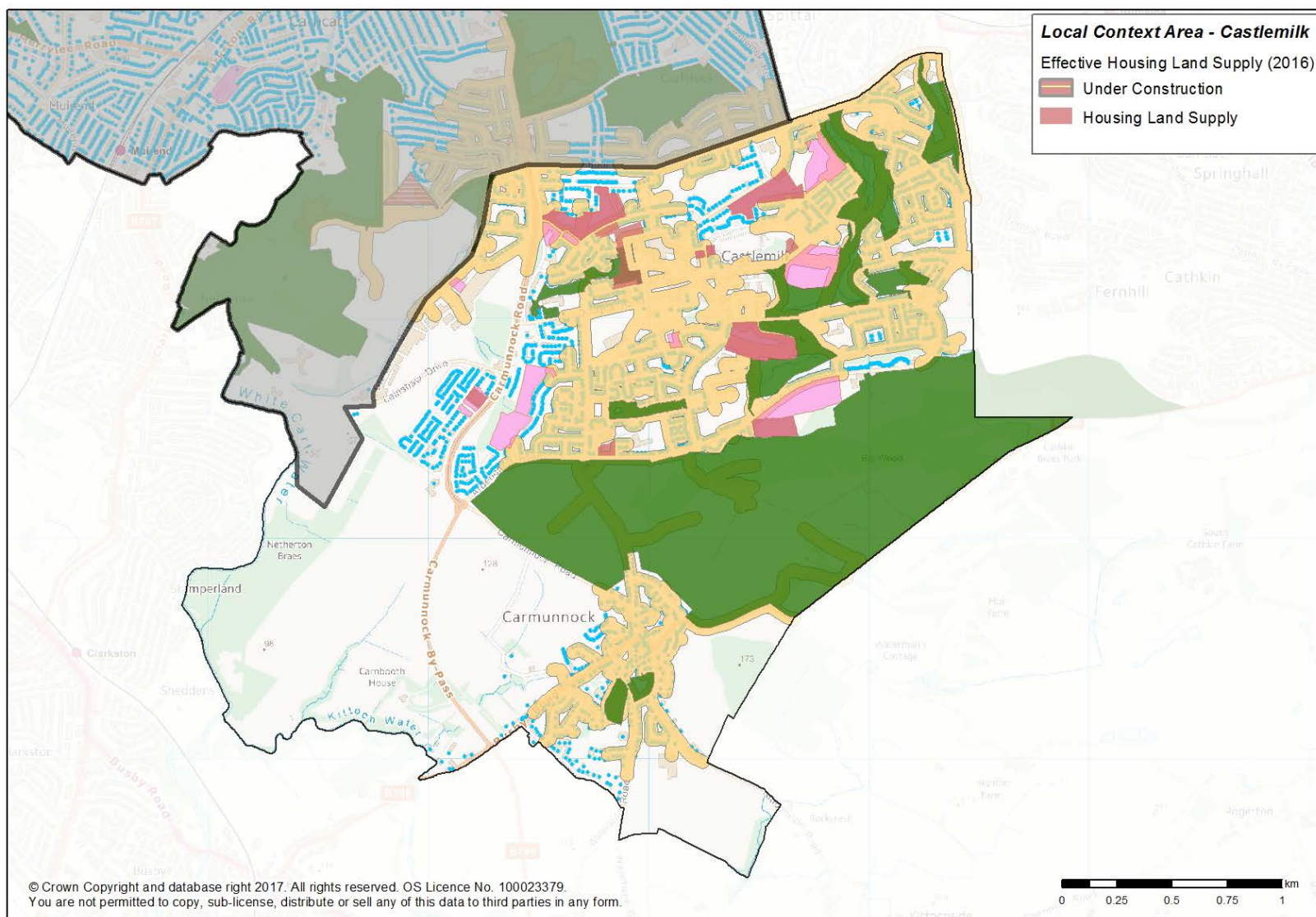
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



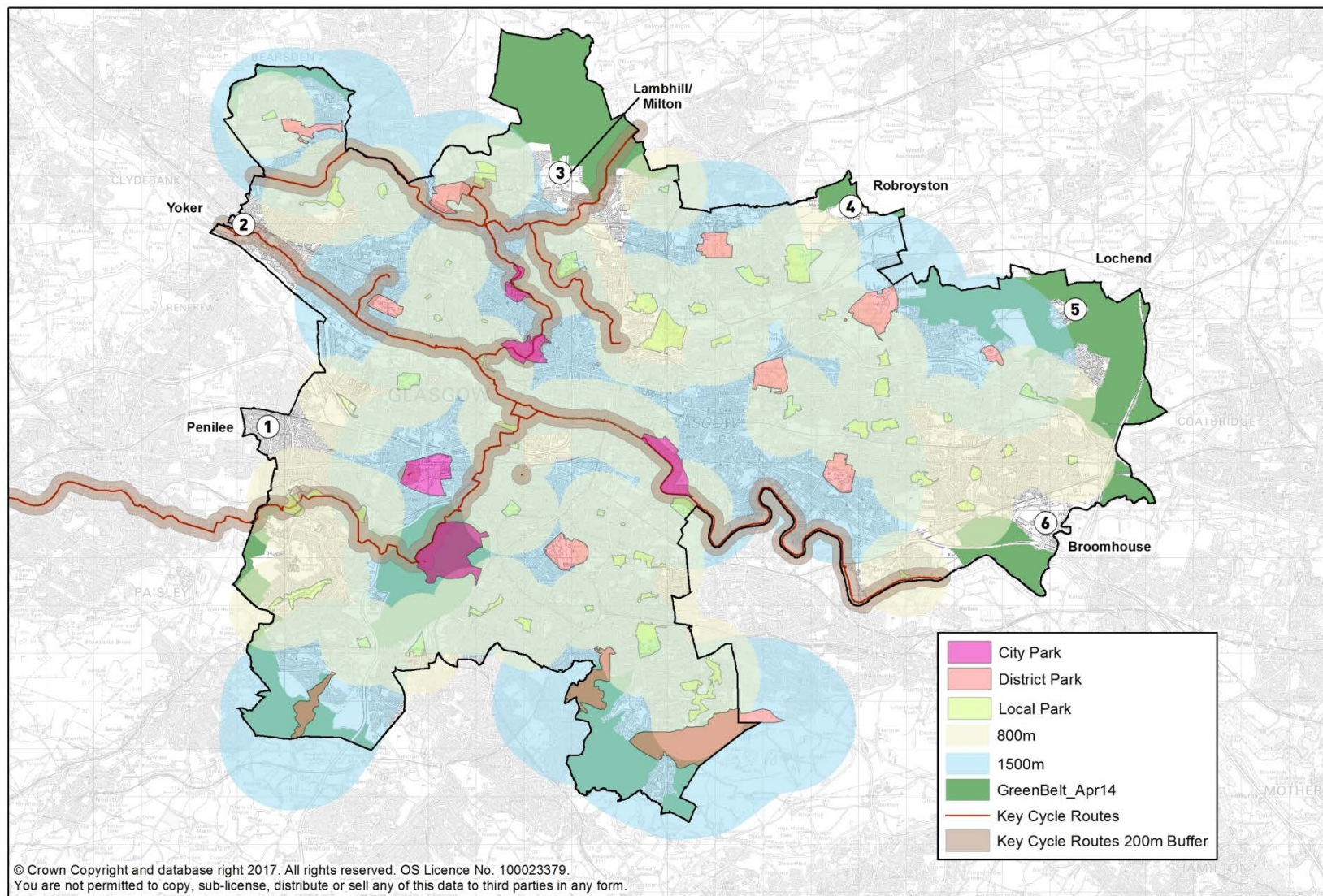
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



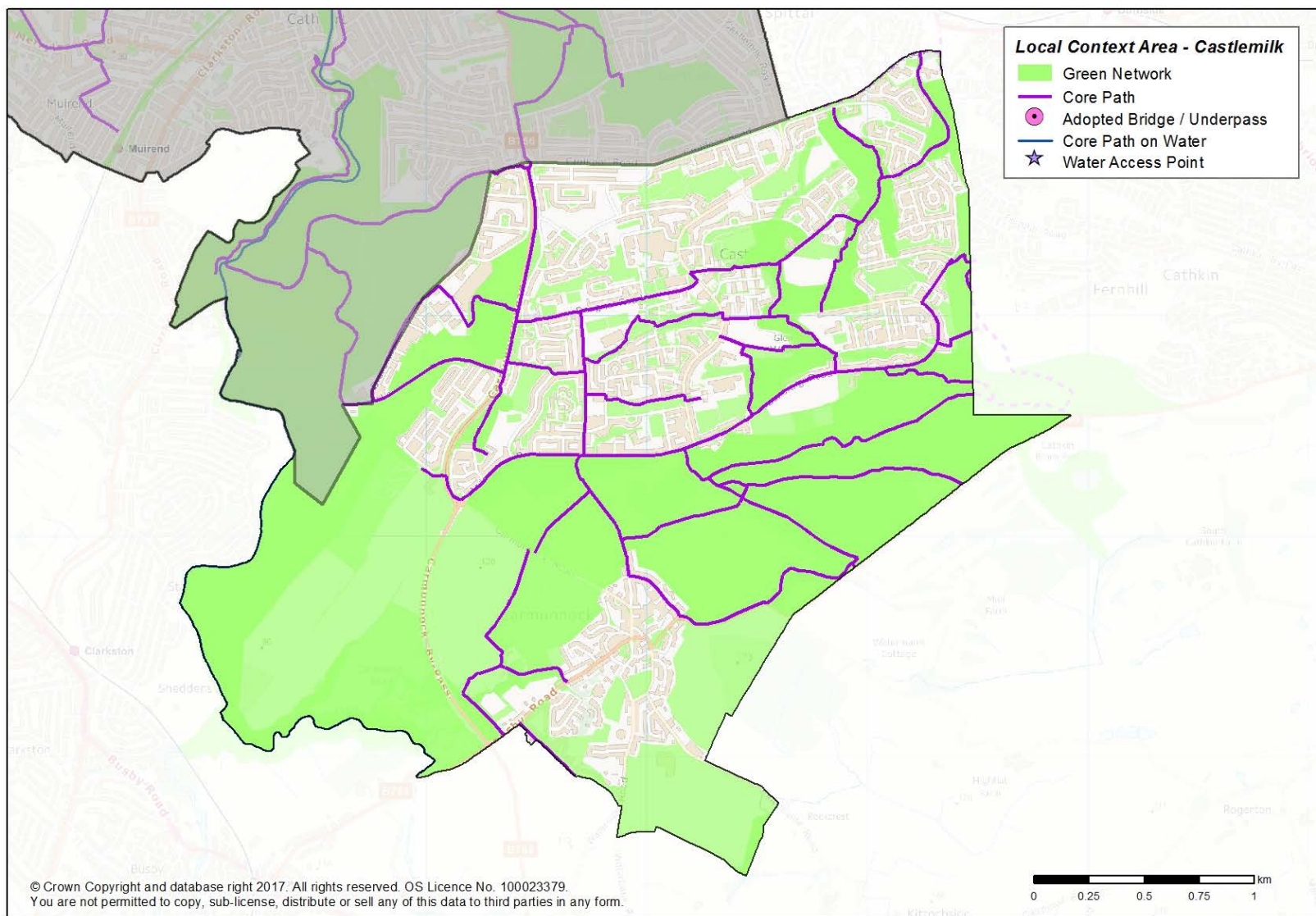
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.