



Glasgow city centre's
**ECONOMIC
HEALTH CHECK**



GLASGOW CITY CENTRE'S ECONOMIC HEALTH CHECK:

Welcome to the 23rd edition of Glasgow city centre's Economic Health Check: a progress report on how the city centre is performing against a range of indicators. This edition, produced by the City Centre Regeneration Team within GCC's Development and Regeneration Services, covers the period January– June 2020 (unless otherwise stated).

What is the Health Check?

The objective of the Health Check is to track the impact of economic activity on the city centre, and to provide a baseline from which future performance can be benchmarked.

Trends

The table below provides an at-a-glance colour coded trend indicators.

	IMPROVEMENT	RELATIVE STABILITY	DECLINE
Footfall			Average headline/overall footfall has decreased
Vacant units			Average vacancy rates have decreased
Crime/ASB		Crime/ASB figures have remained stable since the last edition	
Planning & Development			City Centre retail applications have decreased
Tourism			Glasgow Airport Passenger levels have shown a decrease for this reporting period

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STYLE MILE: BACKGROUND AND AREA MAP



The “[Style Mile](https://peoplemakeglasgow.com/)” relates to the square mile in the heart of Glasgow’s city centre and is the principal retail area containing many unique independent designer and flagship stores for British and international retailers. A map and retail and visitor guide can be found online at <https://peoplemakeglasgow.com/>

The Style Mile is a public-private partnership initiative to promote, protect and enhance Glasgow's city centre retail offering.



STYLE MILE: BACKGROUND AND AREA MAP

TOP 10 BRITISH RETAIL CENTRES

Harper Dennis Hobbs¹ have ranked the top 50 British retail centres by the total retail spend attracted to each centre. The Retail Spend Potential is calculated based on the supply and demand characteristics of each centre. Glasgow is currently ranked in second place.

1	London West End	€10.4bn
2	Paris	€9.7bn
3	Madrid	€6bn
4	Rome	€5.4bn
5	Berlin	€5.32bn
6	Munich	€5.28bn
7	Barcelona	€5.28bn
8	Amsterdam	€5bn
9	Milan	€5bn
10	Zurich	€5bn
11	Glasgow	€4.8bn
12	Istanbul	€4.5bn
13	Lisbon	€4.4bn
14	Birmingham	€4.3bn
15	Manchester	€4bn

The most recent Experian report² (ranking the UK's top retail centres based on comparison spend (£m)) continues to show Glasgow in second place.

	Location	Type of retail centre	Comparison Spend (£m)	Likelihood to buy online*
1	London West End	City Centre	£4,465	5
2	Glasgow Central	City Centre	£1,939	4
3	Birmingham- Central	City Centre	£1,561	2
4	Manchester – Central	City Centre	£1,549	2
5	Liverpool – Central	City Centre	£1,540	2
6	Leeds - Central	City Centre	£1,447	3
7	Westfield Stratford	Mall	£1,371	1
8	Edinburgh – Princes Street	City Centre	£1,325	6

*1=low likelihood to buy online 10=high

¹ Harper Dennis Hobbs Retail Centre Reports 2018

² <https://www.experian.co.uk/marketing-services/news-retailscape-uk-retail-centres-best-placed-to-thrive.html>

STYLE MILE: BACKGROUND AND AREA MAP

TOP 10 LOCATION CENTRES BY JAVELIN GROUP

Javelin Group is described as Europe's leading specialist retail and ecommerce consultancy and work with many of the region's largest retailers and distributors including most of the UK's top 20 retailers. Their VENUESCORE Report 2017³ evaluates locations in terms of their provision of multiple retailers. A score is attached to each operator which reflects their overall impact on shopping patterns. The resulting aggregate scores are then ranked. The top ten scores are shown below. Whilst London's West End ranks far higher than any other location (with 1,625 points), the VENUESCORE report considers it to be comprised of several separate (albeit interlinked) retail venues. As a result, Glasgow currently ranks in second place.

1	Manchester	780
2	Glasgow	776
3	Leeds	659
4	Birmingham	640
5	Liverpool	548
6	Cardiff	516
7	Brighton	503
8	Nottingham	500
9	Edinburgh	498
10	Newcastle upon Tyne	450

³ Javelin Group VENUESCORE 2017

1.1 POPULATION⁴

The estimated population of Ward 10 is 30,184. Of this, 15,866 are males and 14,318 are females.

Population by age

0-4	922
5-11	738
12-15	317
16-29	16,194
30-44	6,462
45-64	3,791
65-74	942
75+	818

1.2 HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING⁵

In the most recent census, there were 13,052 households in Ward 10. The average household size was 1.70

Dwellings by tenure

Total	13,833
Owner occupied	4,948
Private rented	5,200
Glasgow Housing Association	1,032
Other social rented	2,653

⁴ National Records of Scotland Estimates 2015

⁵ National Records of Scotland – 2011 census

1.3 ECONOMY (GLASGOW CITY)⁶

The most recent Scotland household survey (2018), provided the following information for Glasgow City, from a base of 9,700 individuals.

Glasgow City	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Employed full time	36%	36%	37%	42%	40%
Employed part time	9%	10%	12%	8%	8%
Permanently retired	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%
Unemployed / seeking work	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
In further / higher education	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%

1.4 QUALIFICATIONS (GLASGOW CITY)

In the most recent published Scottish Household Survey, gathered the following information for Glasgow City, from a base of 9,700 individuals.

Glasgow City	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Degree / Personal qualification	27%	28%	34%	34%	35%
HNC / HND equivalent	10%	12%	9%	11%	13%
Higher, A level or equivalent	18%	17%	15%	18%	15%
Standard Grade or equivalent	19%	18%	19%	15%	13%
No qualifications	24%	22%	21%	17%	20%

⁶ Scottish Household Survey 2018

STYLE MILE FOOTFALL

The Style Mile footfall monitor is based on Springboard's Customer Counting and Measurement system that registers footfall at designated counters located throughout the Style Mile. These four core counters are positioned at the following locations:

Buchanan Street at Buchanan Galleries

Argyle Street at Debenhams

Buchanan Street at Kiehl's

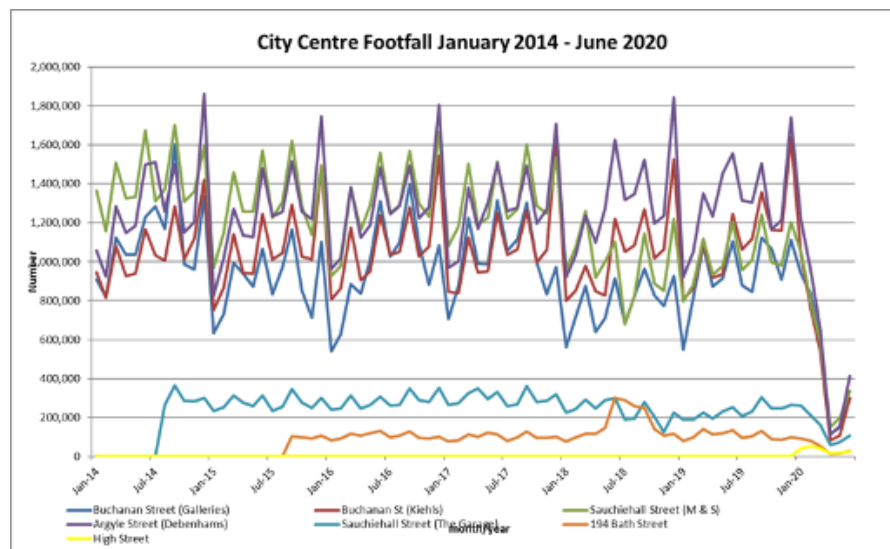
Sauchiehall Street at Marks and Spencer

Additional counters have also been installed adjacent to the Garage nightclub at the western end of Sauchiehall Street, and at 194 Bath Street.

Table 2a⁷ shows data collated from these counters from January 2014 – June 2020. Springboard counters record footfall over each 24-hour period and register both day and night time economy.

Total footfall recorded across all counters for the period of January – June 2020 decreased by 42.09%, when compared against the same period in 2019. However, it should be noted, that footfall in 2020 was impacted immensely as a consequence of the ongoing Covid-19 emergency, and subsequent lockdown and social distancing measures implemented by the UK Government. Therefore, it is highly likely that this trend will be replicated in cities throughout the UK.

Table 2a

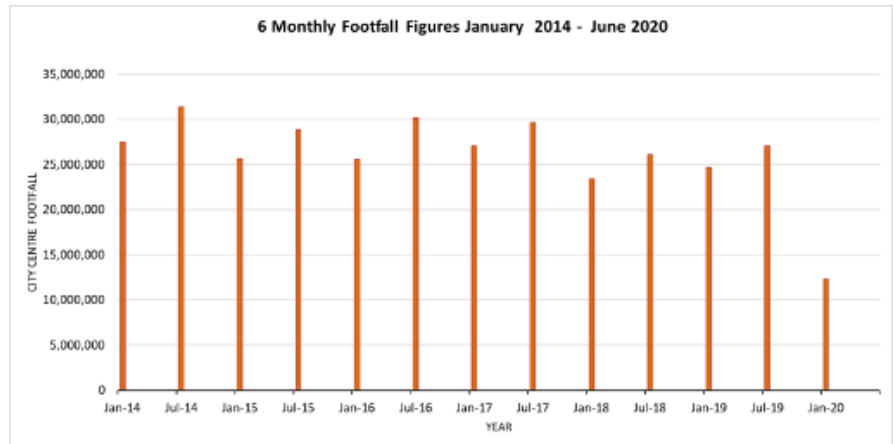


⁷ Springboard, Aug 2020

Table 2b⁸ shows data collected from these footfall counters from January 2014 – December 2019. Table 2b does not include data from the footfall counters at The Garage on Sauchiehall Street and 194 Bath Street as these were not in operation in 2014.

As this graph suggests, footfall was at its highest in 2014, consequential of the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Total footfall recorded across these four counters for period Jan – Jun 2020 decreased by 50% compared against the same period in 2019.

Table 2b



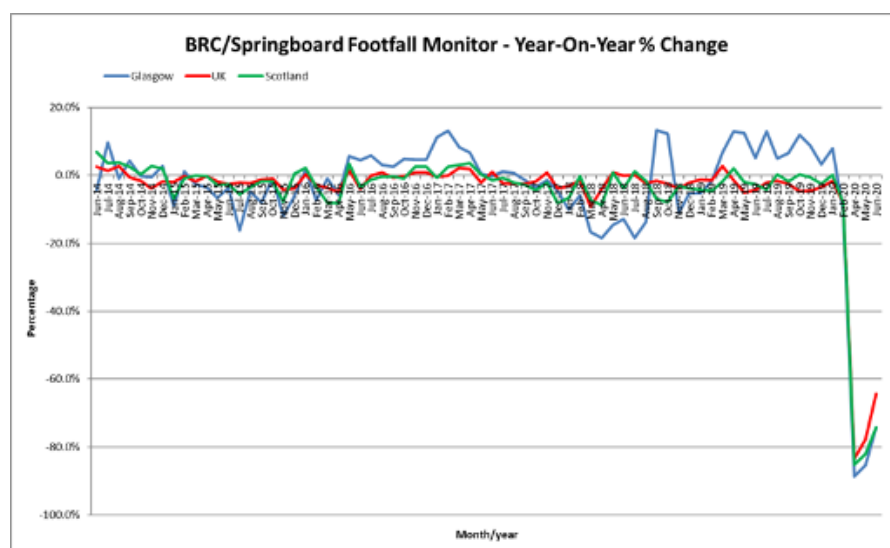
⁸ Springboard, Aug 2020

The British Retail Consortium (BRC) / Springboard Retail Footfall Monitor gathers data on customer activity in town and city centre locations, and in out of town shopping locations, throughout the UK using the latest generation automated technology. The Monitor records over 60 million footfall counts per week at over 600 counting locations across 227 different shopping sites in 142 towns and cities across England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The Monitor covers the main centres in each nation/region and a representative sample of secondary and smaller town centres.

The Monitor provides the only available broad-based measures of the footfall performance of town centres and out of town shopping locations in the UK.

Table 2c⁹ illustrates the year-on-year change in Glasgow's footfall figures as compared against national comparator data drawn from the BRC/Springboard Retail Footfall Monitor from June 2014 to June 2020. For the period Jan – Jun 2020, Glasgow City centre saw a decrease in Year on Year footfall of -50.20%. Nonetheless, it should once again be noted that this large decrease is a consequence of the ongoing Covid-19 emergency and subsequent measures imposed by the UK Government.

Table 2c

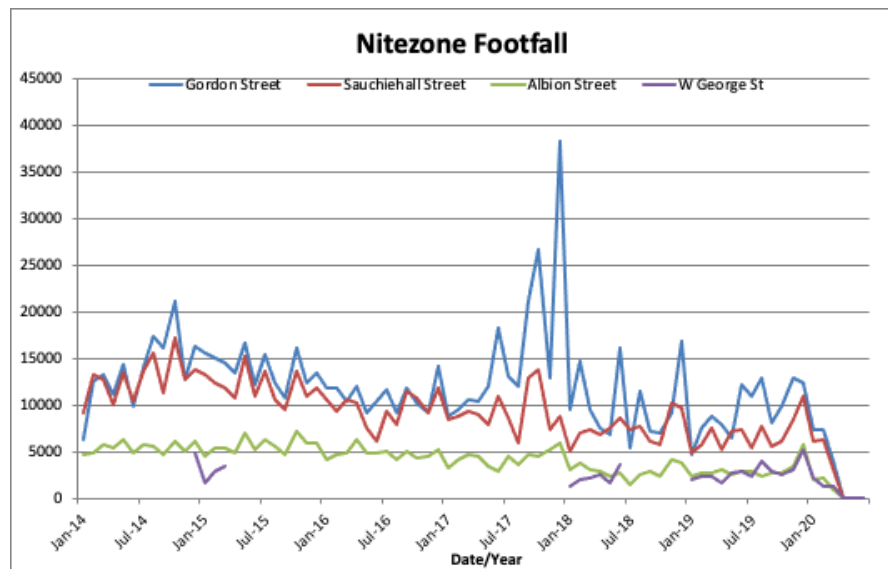


⁹ BRC/Springboard Footfall & Vacancies Monitor, Aug 2020.

NITEZONE FOOTFALL

Table 2d¹⁰ illustrates comparative Nitezone footfall figures from January 2014 – June 2020. These figures (relating to locations at Gordon Street, Sauchiehall Street, Albion Street & West George Street) are collated by taxi marshals who are present at the designated taxi pick up points between 10pm and 5am every Friday and Saturday night. They ensure the efficient, safe exit out of the city for users of the night time economy.

Table 2d

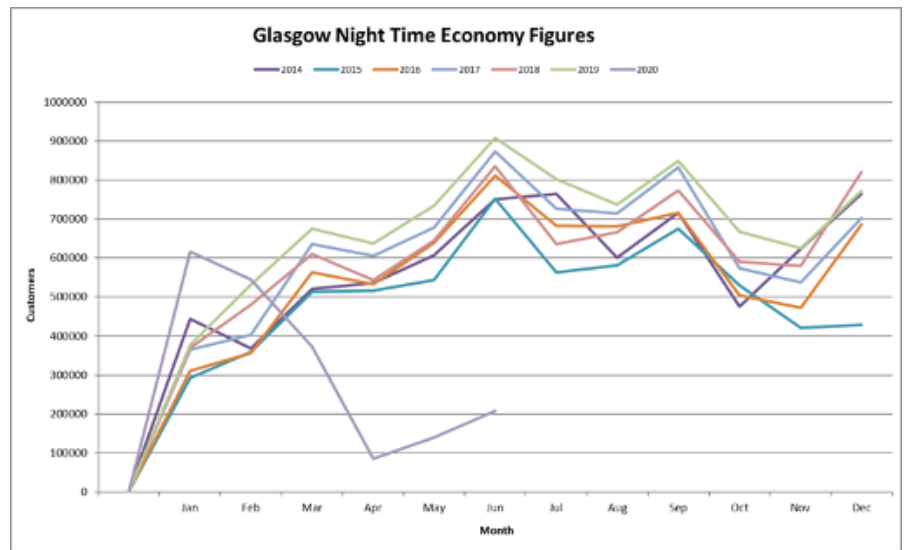


The total Nitezone footfall recorded over all four city centre precincts during the reporting period of January-June 2020 showed a decrease of – 61.22% when compared to those recorded over the same reporting period in 2019. However, this decrease reflects the ongoing Covid-19 emergency and the lockdown measures and associated social distancing protocols introduced thereafter. The months April, May and June calculated 0 footfall and the results illustrate that this impacted city centre footfall figures greatly.

¹⁰ CSG, Aug 2020

Table 2e¹¹ shows the footfall recorded by the core Style Mile counters during the hours of 6pm – 4am. This is the retail period usually referred to as the Night Time Economy. These figures were recorded within Glasgow Style Mile from January 2014 to June 2020. For the period Jan – Jun 2020 saw a decrease of 37.26% when compared to figures recorded over the same reporting period in 2019. Once again, this decline in footfall can be credited to the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown.

Table 2e



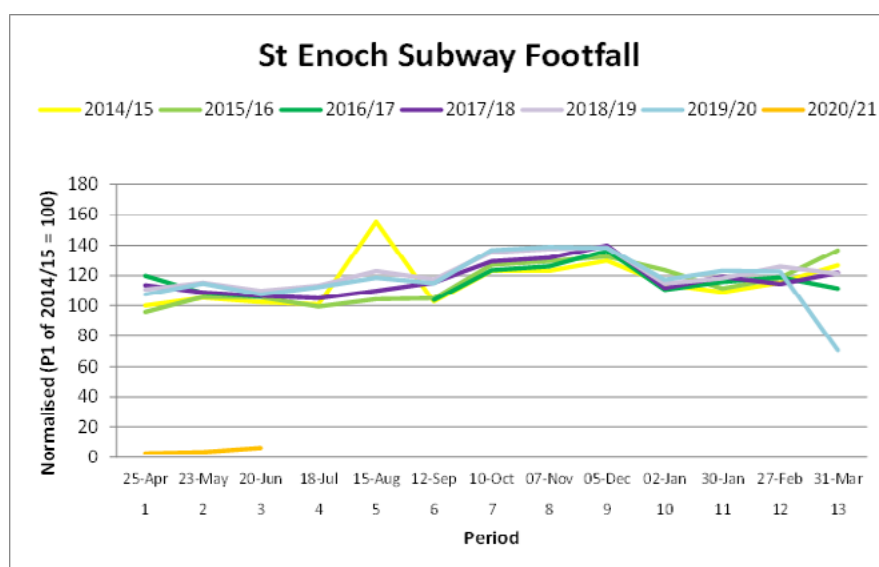
¹¹ Springboard, Jan 2020

SUBWAY FOOTFALL

SPT have 13 reporting periods in which they collate Subway footfall data based on numbers boarding (going through the barrier). These periods are based along financial accounting periods (April to March). The period end dates vary slightly year on year but the dates showing in the graphs are those for year 2020/21.

Table 2f^[1] shows the footfall recorded at St Enoch Subway station for each reporting period from 2014/15 onwards (it should be noted that the Subway suspension period took place between reporting period 4 and reporting period 5 in 2016/17). This edition of the Healthcheck looks at data collected from reporting period 11 in 2019/20 to reporting period 3 in 2020/21. A comparison of this data with data from the same periods collected 12 months previously shows a decrease of 52.59% in footfall figures at St Enoch Subway station. However, this decrease in footfall can be attributed to lockdown measures implemented by the UK Government in response to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2f



[1] SPT, February 2020

Table 2g^[2] contains Buchanan Street Subway station footfall; Buchanan Street Subway station records a higher footfall than St Enoch Subway station. This edition of the Healthcheck looks at data collected from reporting period 11 in 2019/20 to reporting period 3 in 2020/21 (it should be noted that the Subway suspension period took place between reporting period 4 and reporting period 5 in 2016/17). A comparison of this data with data from the same periods collected 12 months previously shows a decrease of 53.03% in footfall figures at Buchanan Street Subway station. Nonetheless, it is important to note that this can also be attributed to the nationwide lockdown consequential of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2g

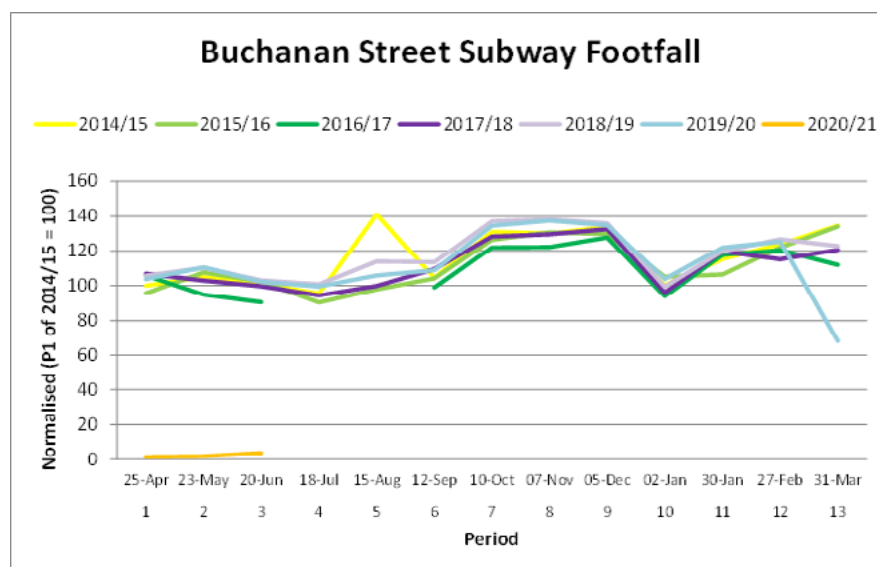
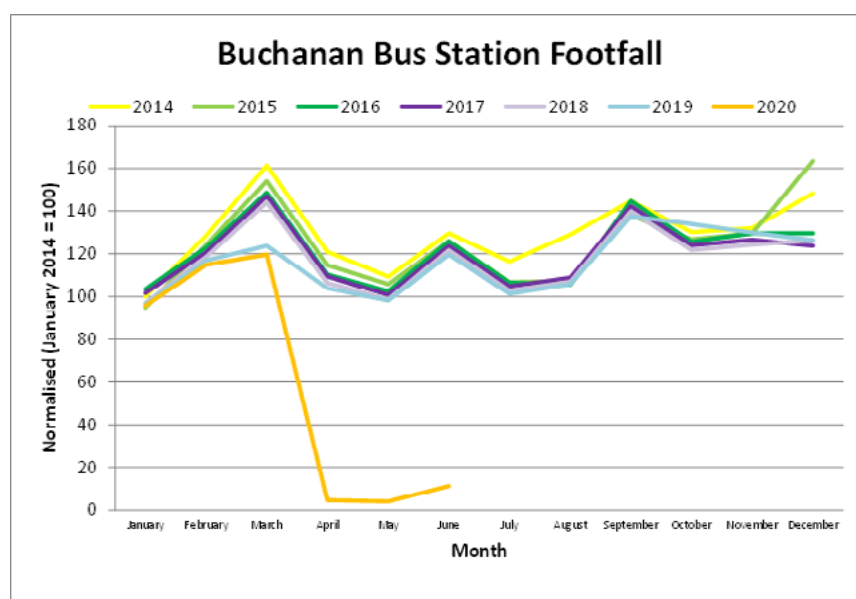


Table 2h¹² illustrates the footfall at Buchanan Bus Station. Total footfall recorded at this location between January and June 2020 showed a decrease of 46.85% against the figures recorded over the same period in 2019. These footfall figures were greatly impacted by the national lockdown, resulting from the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. These figures reflect that people were unable to travel during lockdown restrictions and therefore, footfall on public transport has reduced.

Table 2h



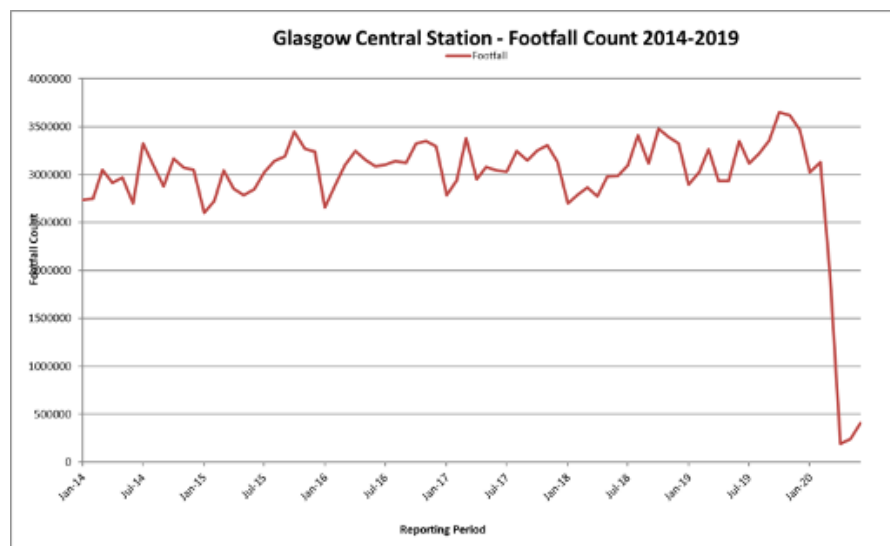
[2] SPT, February 2020

12 SPT, February 2020

TRAIN STATION FOOTFALL

Table 2i¹³ illustrates the footfall count recorded by Network Rail at Glasgow Central Train Station. Total annual footfall figures recorded from Jan to June 2020 showed a decrease of 51.21% against the figures recorded during the same reporting period in 2019. This substantial increase is a consequence of the ongoing Covid-19 emergency and the subsequent measures implemented by the UK Government.

Table 2i



¹³ Network Rail, Aug 2020

Table 3a¹⁴ illustrates the city centre's ground floor vacant unit trend since January 2014. The Glasgow data is a record of the number of vacant units at street level and includes Class 1 (shops), Class 2 (financial, professional and other services – e.g. banks, Class 3 (food and drink – e.g. cafes and restaurants) and Sui Generis (not in any “use class” e.g. pub or hot food takeaways). It does not include vacant units within shopping centres. The vacancy

rate is defined as the percentage of the ground floor units in the town centre that are vacant, and a vacant unit is regarded as one which is not trading at the time of the survey (whether or not it is let). As of September 2020, street level vacant units totalled at 15.1%.

This is an increase of 3.3%

compared against January 2020 and an increase of 4% compared against July 2019. However, it should be noted that the Covid-19 emergency and subsequent recession have had an impact on the rise of vacant units within Glasgow city centre.

Table 3a

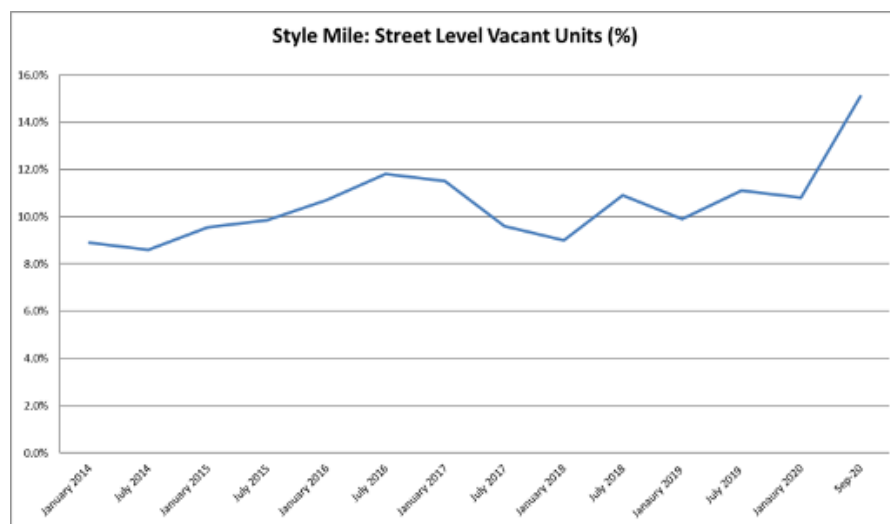
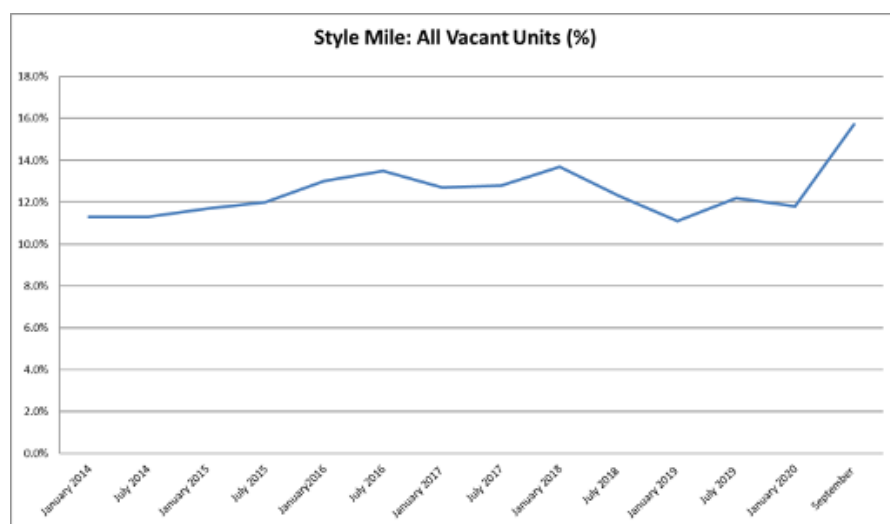


Table 3b¹⁵ shows vacancy rates for the Style Mile including shopping centres as recorded at various points from January 2014 to December 2019. As a result, these rates are greater than that of ground floor only vacancy rates recorded in the Style Mile. As of September 2020, all vacant units totalled at 15.7%. This is

an increase of 3.9% compared against January 2020 and an increase of 3.5% when compared against August 2019. However, it should be noted that the Covid-19 emergency has had an impact on the rise of vacant units within Glasgow city centre.

Table 3b



¹⁴ GCC, Sep 2020

¹⁵ GCC, Sep 2020

Within the city centre area bounded by the M8, High Street and the River Clyde there are 27 sites comprising approximately 19.70 hectares of vacant / derelict land. Table 4a¹⁶ provides a breakdown of the ownership of these sites by number.

As indicated, the majority of sites are privately owned. Their potential land use is varied from residential to office, retail, civic and mixed use. The majority of sites appear to have had planning consents granted or are in the process of undertaking pre-application work. A number of sites have a temporary use, predominantly car parking, and various others have been temporarily landscaped. Development on these sites can be slow because of the nature, scale and complexity of vacant sites, as well as the impact of the global economic environment.

Table 4a

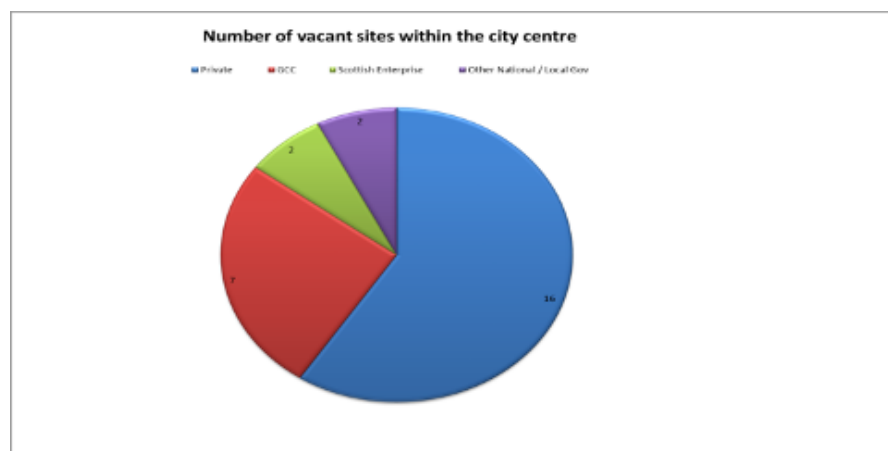
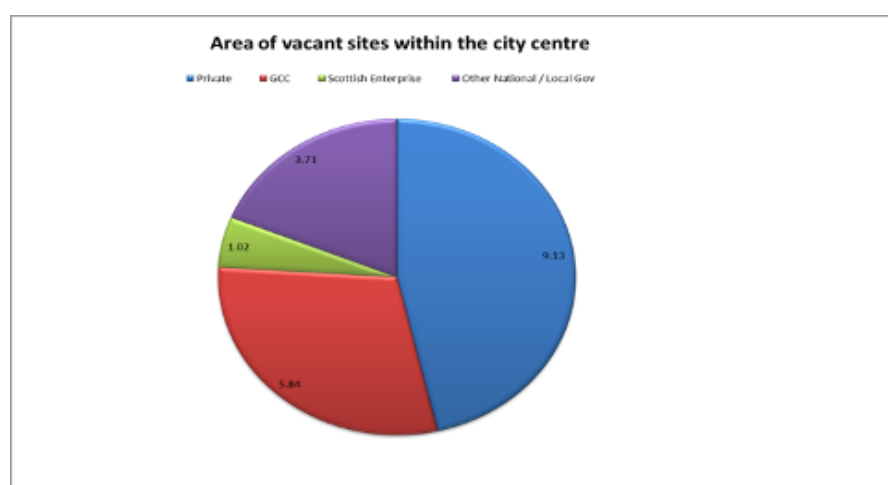


Table 4b provides a breakdown of the ownership of these sites by area.

Table 4b¹⁷



¹⁶ GCC, September 2020

¹⁷ Ibid

Cushman & Wakefield is a privately held commercial real estate services firm which provides a range of services globally. Their UK Quarterly MarketBeat is a review of market trends and price movements in the UK property markets, which includes an analysis of yields and rental values for the retail, office, industrial, hotel and residential property sectors. It should be noted that these reports are prepared solely for information purposes and do not purport to be a complete description of the markets or developments contained therein. Further information can be found via

<http://www.cushmanwakefield.co.uk/en-gb/research-and-insight/local-reports/>.

Table 5a¹⁸ shows the indicative prime office rental levels over the relevant reporting periods for Glasgow and various other UK comparator locations.

Table 5a

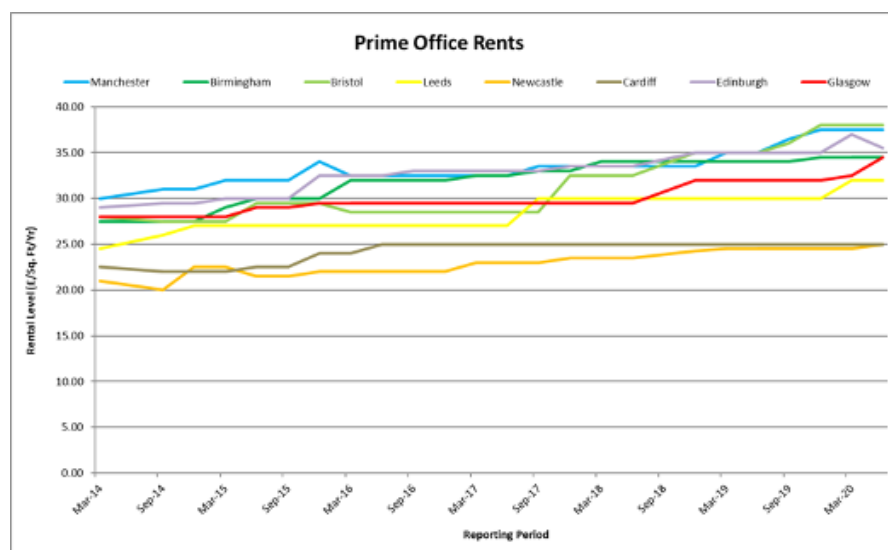
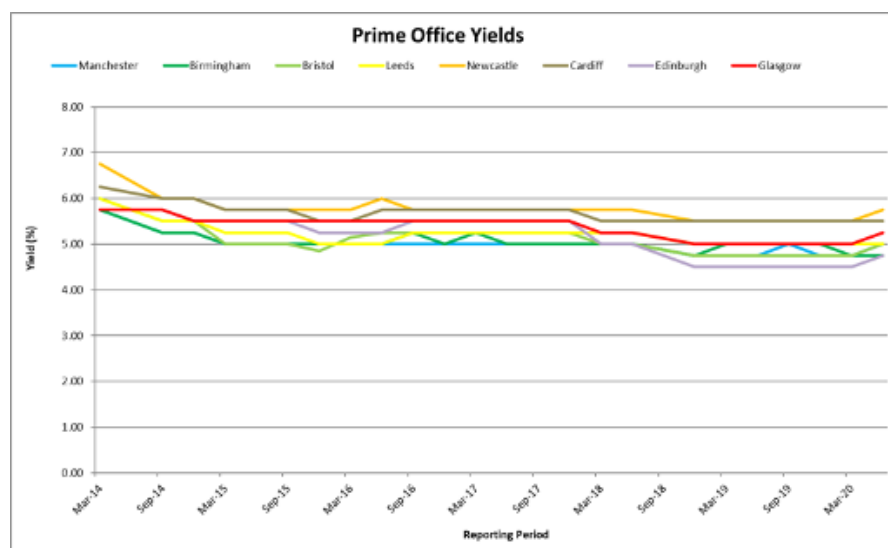


Table 5b¹⁹ shows the indicative prime office yields over the relevant reporting periods for Glasgow and various other UK comparator locations.

Table 5b



¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Ibid

RETAIL

Table 5c²⁰ shows the indicative prime retail rental levels over the relevant reporting periods for Glasgow and various other UK comparator locations. Due to the discrepancy between its high rental level figures and the other comparator locations, London (West End) is not included in this table. Please also note that zoning practices can differ between cities.

Table 5c

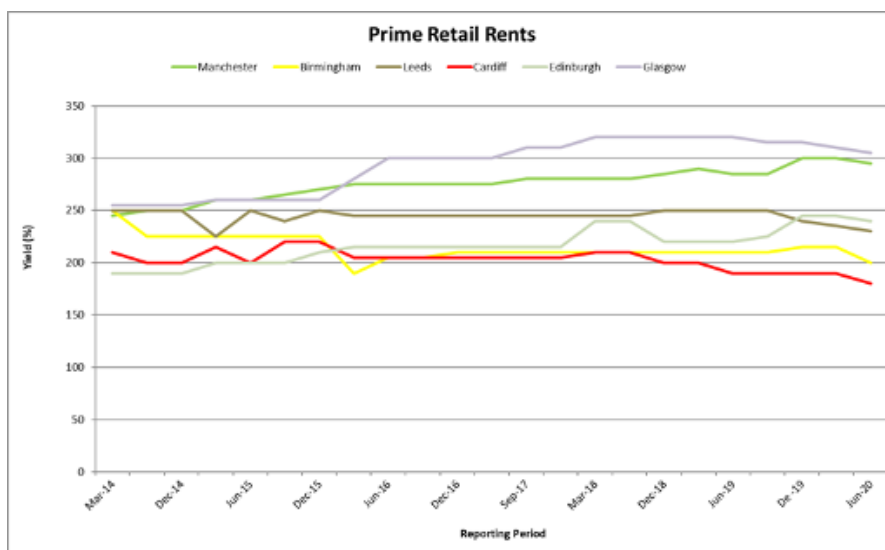
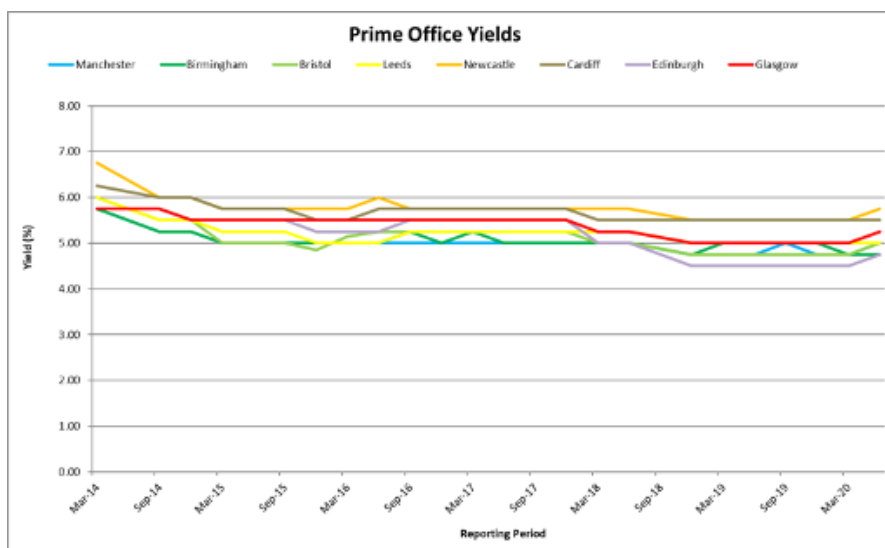


Table 5d²¹ shows the indicative prime retail yields over the relevant reporting periods for Glasgow and various other UK comparator locations. Please note that zoning practices can differ between cities.

Table 5d



20 Ibid

21 Ibid



STREET CLEANLINESS

Established in 2016, the GCC-led Environmental Task Force is focused upon optimising environmental services across the Council Family and partner organisations and delivering them at local level. Real time information from the public is gathered at the command centre in Bridgeton with 30 rapid response teams available to tackle the issues as quickly as possible. This includes dealing with environmental issues such as Fly-Tipping, Litter, Needle Uplifting, Dog Fouling, Flyposting, Graffiti and Environmental Enhancement.

The KSB Glasgow city-wide cleanliness has been replaced by percentage of acceptable streets. Two assessments were carried out in 2019/20, with a third on-going. As this methodology has only recently been implemented, there is no previous data to compare with. KSB select random streets within Glasgow City Centre to monitor – these results are based on the streets examined. The streets selected are assessed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and its attendant Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006

Table 6a

Year: 2018/19	Assessment 1: 75%	Assessment 2: 80%	Assessment 3: 60% (KSB evaluation)
Year: 2019/20	Assessment 1: 61% (External)	Assessment 2: 74%	Assessment 3: N/A
Year: 2020/21	Assessment 1: 91.8%		

Consequential of the ongoing Covid-19 emergency, only one audit was completed prior to the nation – wide lockdown for period January – June 2020. This audit concluded that 91.8% of city centre streets were of acceptable standard.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

Ward 10 (Anderston/City)	Oct- Dec 2016	Jan- Mar 2017	Apr- Jun 2017*	Jul- Sep 2017	Oct- Dec 2017	Jan- Mar 2018	Apr- Jun 2018	Jul- Sep 2018	Oct- Dec 2018	Jan- Mar 2019	April- Jun 2019	Jul- Sep 2019	Oct- Dec 2019	Jan- Mar 2020
Square meterage of graffiti removed	2707	1994	737	1877	2736	2861	3131	2508	2211	2146	2554	2323	2373	2418
Square meterage of flyposting removed	9	511	0	52	7	20	0	107	4	29	0	37	47	23
Fixed penalty notices issued (includes fly-tipping, dog fouling, litter, cigarette litter and chewing gum)	1724	1992	1577	1854	1208	1358	1192	920	759	1009	900	750	757	754*
Number of school, community and business clean-ups undertaken	98	96	57	91	105	107	123	121	113	115	128	84	89	60*
Number of volunteers actively engaged with CSG through NIES ²²	314	210	378	378	561	459	617	488	339	387	605	263	375	238*

Community Safety Glasgow monitors various quarterly performance indicators relating to crime and antisocial behaviour. Below is a sample of these indicators relevant to the city centre from April 2017 to December 2019. From April 2012 the data was collected by local authority ward rather than a larger area that had previously incorporated Partick West and Hillhead.

* It should be noted that data from April 2017 is now being provided for the Anderston City/Yorkhill Ward. Prior to this, data refers to the old Anderston City Ward.

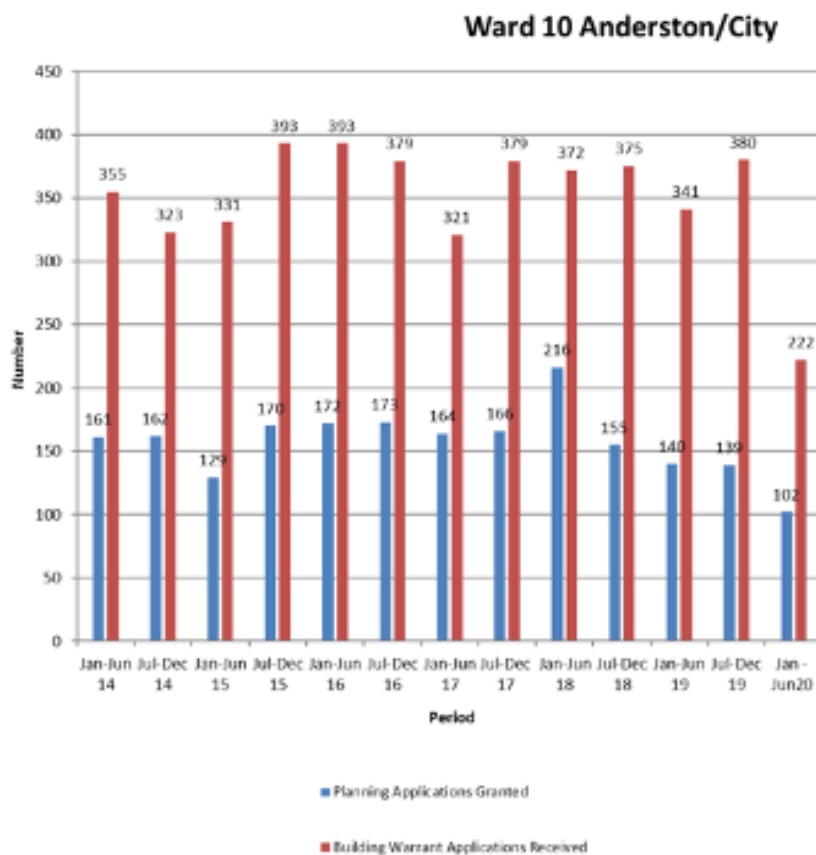
²² GCC Neighbourhoods & Sustainability, September 2020

PLANNING APPLICATIONS AND BUILDING WARRANT APPLICATIONS

Table 7a²³ provides a comparison of both planning applications granted and building warrant applications received within Ward 10 (Anderston/City centre) against the periods January to June and July to December for years 2014 to 2020.

The number of planning applications granted for period Jan to Jun 2019 (against the same period in 2019) showed a decrease of -27.14%. The number of building warrant applications received decreased by 34.90%. However, these figures have been severely impacted by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

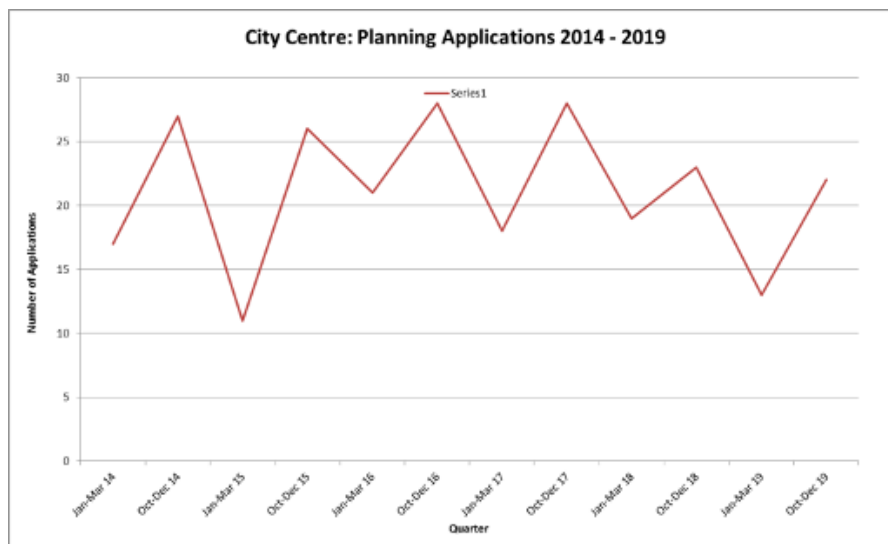
Table 7a



23 GCC, January 2020

CITY CENTRE RETAIL PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Table 7b tracks the quarterly numbers of retail planning applications approved since January 2014 to June 2019 using monthly data collated by GCC. The figures collected from July to December 2019 represent an increase of 10.90% on the figures recorded from July to December 2018.

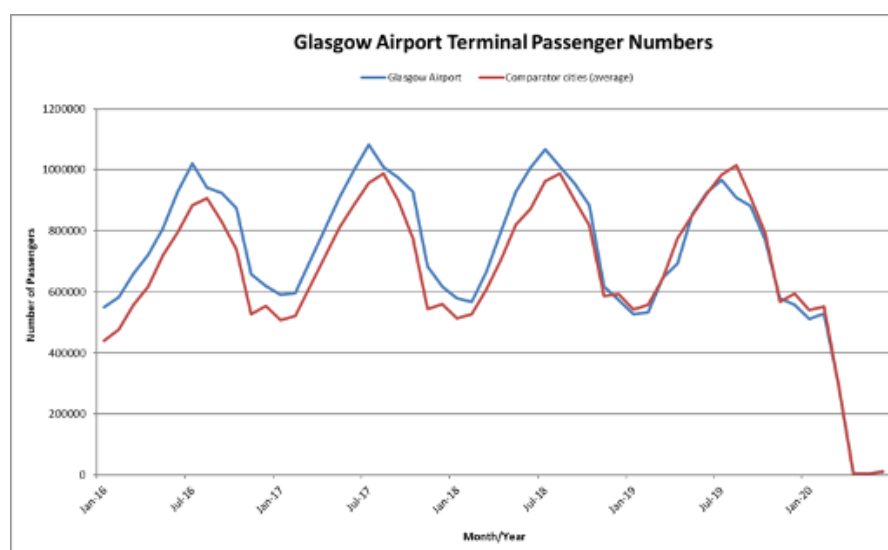


GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT: PASSENGER NUMBERS

Glasgow International Airport operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day and deals with approximately 9 million passengers a year, generating almost £200 million annually to the economy²⁴. Further snapshot facts and figures on the airport can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.glasgowairport.com/about-us/facts-and-figures>

Table 8a²⁵ illustrates Glasgow Airport's total passenger numbers and how they compare to an average taken of other cities²⁶. The figures cover the period January 2016 – June 2020 and relate to the number of terminal passengers recorded by the Civil Aviation Authority. Glasgow Airport and its comparators tend to demonstrate the same

Table 8a



yearly trends. The comparator cities included for this data are Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Norwich.

Comparing the first half of 2020 against the same period in 2019, Glasgow Airport demonstrated a -59.38% decrease in average monthly passenger numbers. On average, comparator cities showed a decrease of 59%. Once again, these figures reflect the ongoing Covid-19 emergency. In response to the pandemic, the UK government imposed a national wide lockdown, which impacted airport terminal passengers for the period January – June 2020.

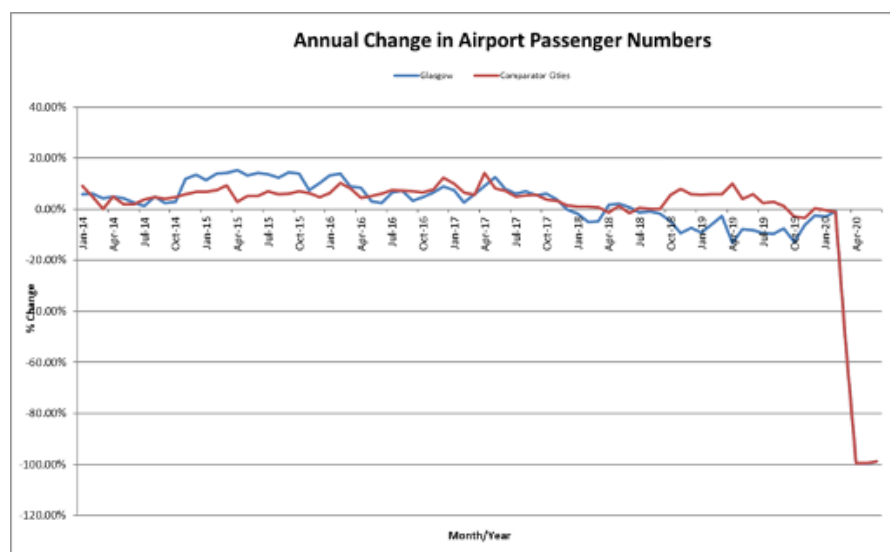
²⁴ Glasgow Airport website accessed August 2020

²⁵ CAA website accessed August 2020

²⁶ Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Norwich

Table 8b²⁷ shows the year-on-year percentage rate change in airport passenger numbers recorded at Glasgow Airport for each month. For comparison purposes, a similar calculation is made for the year-on-year percentage rate change in the average airport passenger numbers of the comparator cities. The graph shows that Glasgow performed better for the previous period Jan – June 2019 compared to its results for period Jan – June 2020 (-59.38%). The data shows a huge decrease in airport passenger numbers for Glasgow and comparator cities. These results are a consequence of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and can be replicated worldwide, with the aviation business being severely hit.

Table 8b



²⁷ Ibid

CITY CENTRE MURAL TRAIL

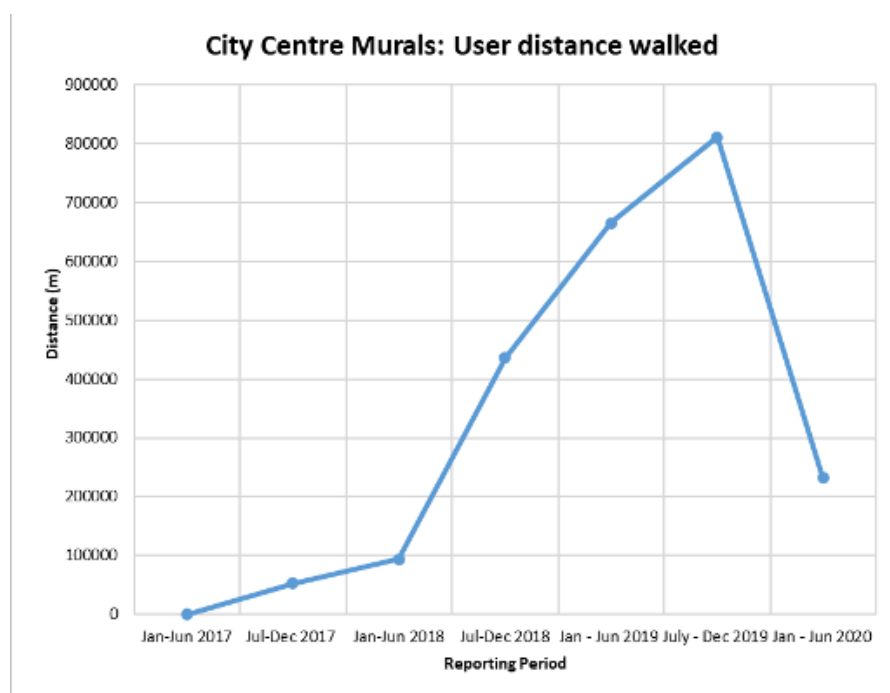
In 2014, the City Centre Mural Trail was officially launched to promote the growing portfolio of works adorning buildings within Glasgow city centre. The murals showcase a diverse range of talent and styles and are now recognised as unique pieces of art in their own right. They have generated hugely positive public and business feedback while creating striking features that enhance the city centre environment.

Table 9a shows the current number of city centre murals

Year	Total no. of city centre murals
2014	9
2015	13
2016	18
2017	25
2018	28
2019	31

The mural trail app was launched in August 2017 and allows you to easily follow the trail using the online map. In addition, users can also experience the health benefits by measuring the distance walked while completing the mural trail as shown in Figure 9b. Distanced travelled 229,439 for Jan – Jun 2020.

Table 9b





AUTISM FRIENDLY GLASGOW CITY CENTRE

In April 2018, Glasgow launched its Autism Friendly city centre project and will see a variety of businesses and services, across the city, make their venues more autism aware.

An autism friendly city centre provides an opportunity for both council services and the business community to promote the city centre as an inclusive, family friendly location whilst helping create a city where there is fairness, diversity and equality for all.

A wide range of organisations including shopping centres, transport hubs and museums etc. will introduce quiet rooms, quiet hours, pre visit information, sensory bags and train staff in a bid to become autism friendly.

Year	Number of Autism Aware venues
2019	20
2020	21

CHILD SAFE

The city centre's Child Safe Zone initiative uses a variety of measures to reunite lost children with their families, with posters displayed around the city centre showing a helpline number which connects directly to the Glasgow Community Services Operations Centre. In the event that a child becomes separated from their parent/guardian, the security team will immediately implement their search procedures.

In addition, visitors can write their mobile phone number onto a free, colourful wristband which is then secured around their child's wrist, so that anyone finding a lost child can quickly contact them to let them know that their child is safe. The wristbands are available at key locations in the city centre.

A full list of these locations can be found at <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/childsafespace>

Year	Number of Child Safe venues
2019	12
2020	12

Film and TV productions give £12million funding boost to Glasgow economy:

<https://www.glasgowlive.co.uk/news/glasgow-news/film-tv-productions-give-12m-17625131>

Major Harbour Shopping Centre outlet gets council go-ahead:

<https://www.glasgowtimes.co.uk/news/18193628.major-glasgow-harbour-shopping-outlet-gets-council-go-ahead/>

Barclay's bank embraces staff with autism:

<https://tfn.scot/news/bank-embraces-staff-with-autism>

Trongate hotel gains planning consent:

<https://www.scottishconstructionnow.com/article/25m-trongate-hotel-gains-planning-consent>

Glasgow ranks as top large city in Europe for foreign direct investment:

<https://www.scottishconstructionnow.com/article/glasgow-ranks-as-top-large-city-in-europe-for-foreign-direct-investment>

New Glasgow Office development to generate £2.8billion for Scottish economy:

<https://www.glasgowlive.co.uk/news/glasgow-news/new-glasgow-office-development-generate-17759466>

Glasgow leads the way for hotel investment in Scotland:

<https://www.edinburghnews.scotsman.com/business/glasgow-leads-way-hotel-investment-scotland-edinburgh-holding-its-own-1883710>

New Batman starts being filmed in Glasgow:

<https://www.thenational.scot/news/18253581.filming-batman-starts-glasgow-city-centre/>

Postgraduate building for Glasgow University gets go ahead:

<https://www.pbctoday.co.uk/news/planning-construction-news/postgraduate-building-glasgow/72531/>

AtCorr to create 31 jobs with Glasgow expansion:

<https://www.lanereport.com/122344/2020/02/atcorr-packaging-products/>

Glasgow to host Scotland's first ever Autism show:

<https://planetradio.co.uk/clyde/local/news/glasgow-to-host-scotland-first-ever-autism-show/>

Strong performance predicted for Glasgow's hotels:

<https://www.scottishconstructionnow.com/article/return-to-strong-performance-predicted-for-glasgow-hotels>

Glasgow Film Festival attracts record crowds:

<https://www.glasgowtimes.co.uk/news/18290608.glasgow-film-festival-draws-record-crowds-stars-folk-citys-red-carpet/>

5G trials to be conducted on Glasgow Subway:

<https://5g.co.uk/news/5g-trials-to-be-conducted-in-glasgow-subway/5258/>

To subscribe to the Health Check please send an email to the address below with your contact details. You can also access the latest and archived issues at <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2977>.

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