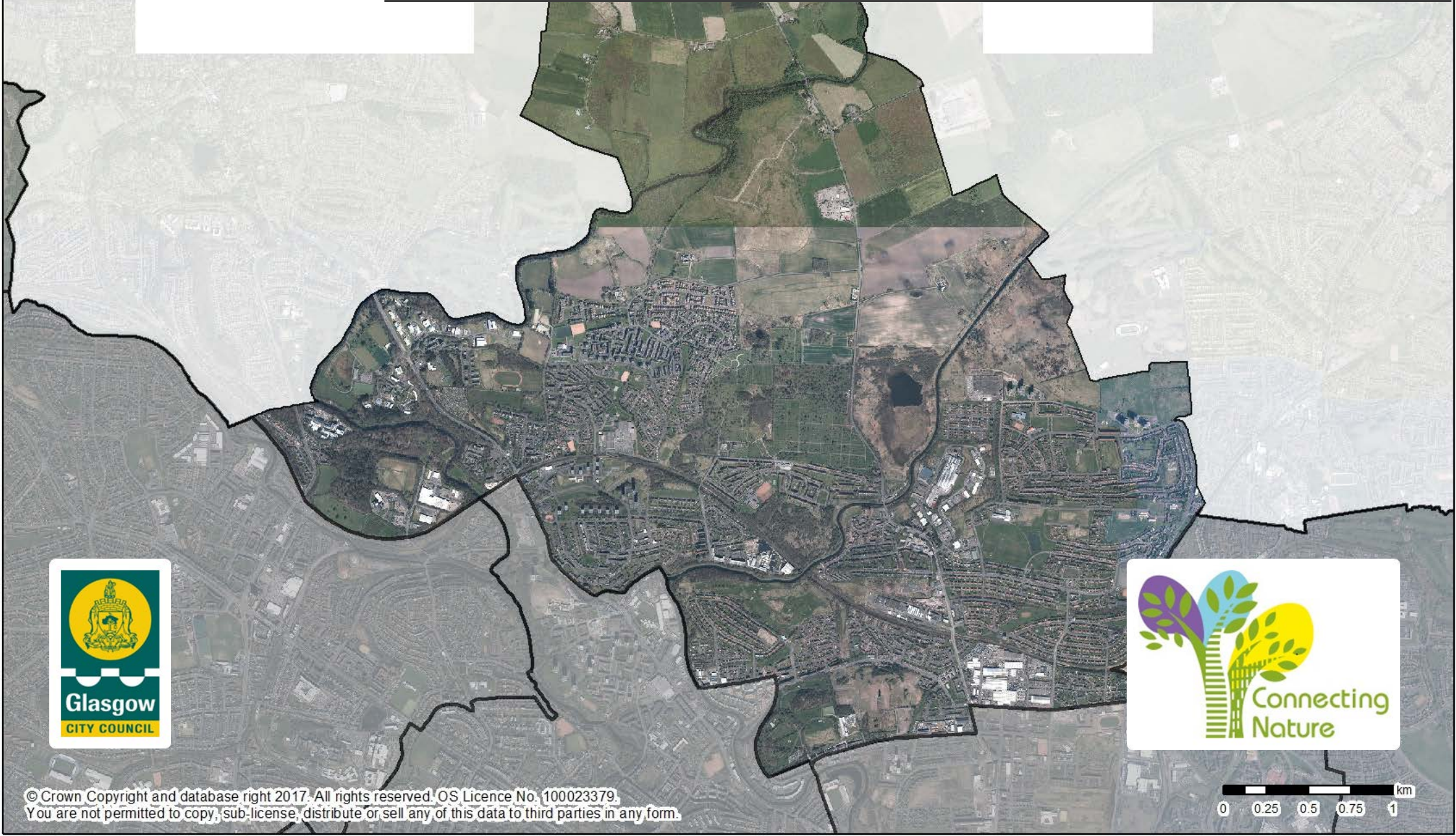


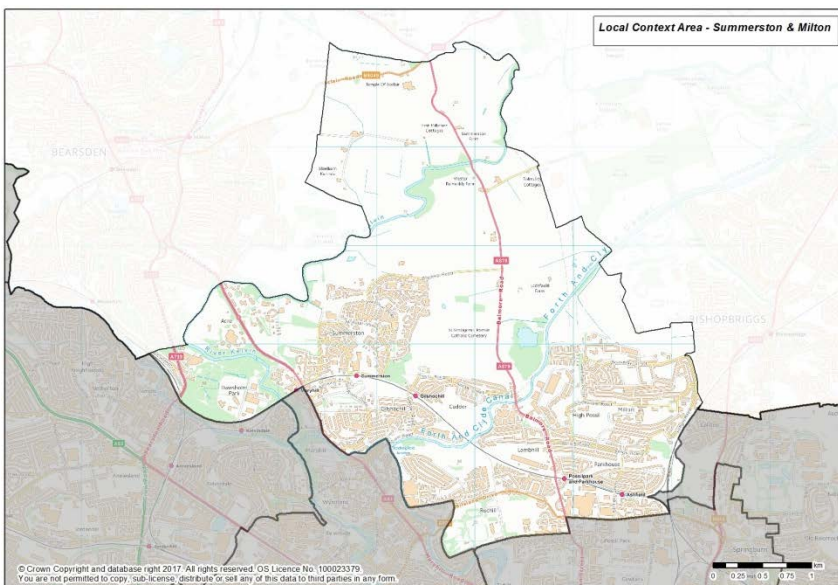
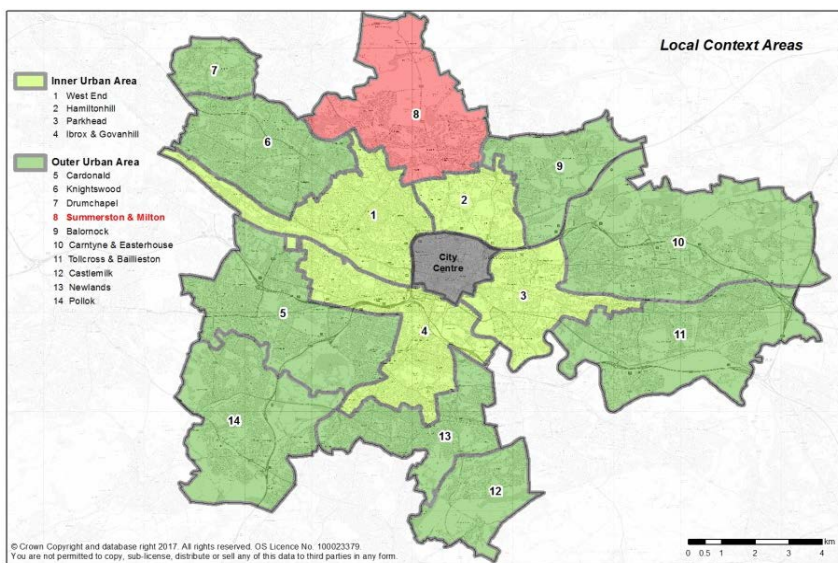
LCA8: SUMMERSTON & MILTON, STAGE 1

Glasgow City Development Plan 2017
Glasgow Open Space Strategy 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Summerston & Milton 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 Summerston & Milton in the context of the draft Open Space Strategy’s 3 key themes of A Liveable Glasgow, A Healthy Glasgow and A Resilient Glasgow:

Glasgow’s Vision for Open Space:

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

- *Outcome 1:* the City’s **LIVEABILITY**, increasing its attractiveness as a place in which to live, work, study and invest;
- *Outcome 2:* the **HEALTH AND WELLBEING** of the City’s human population and of its flora and fauna; and
- *Outcome 3:* the long term **RESILIENCE** of the City in relation to the threats, and potential opportunities, arising from climate change and other external factors such as reducing budgets.

Communities will have access to good quality, multi-functional open spaces, that are used by all sectors of society, within a short walk of the home and to a wider, better integrated, network of green, blue (water) and grey (civic) spaces that provide multiple benefits for people and the environment.

The value of Glasgow’s Open Spaces in helping address many of the critical issues facing the City will be widely understood and reflected in the decisions made by the Council and its partners.

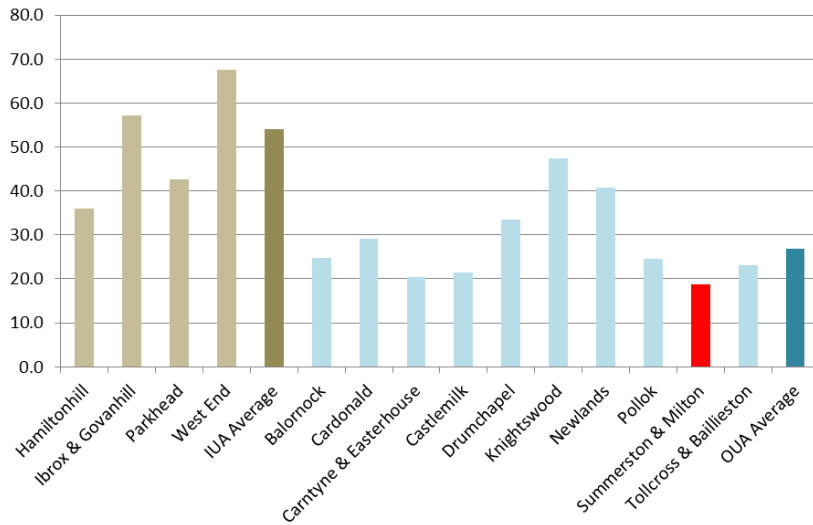
Figure 1: Suite of Open Space Documents



2 The LCA Area

2.1 The LCA comprises of the communities of Summerston, Milton, Parkhouse, Lambhill, Cadder, Gilshochill, Maryhill, Maryhill Park, Ruchill, Ashfield and High Possil. There are extensive industrial areas, notably at Balmore Industrial Estate, West of Scotland Science Park, Possilpark Industrial Estate, Dawsholm Industrial Estate and at Shuna Place, Ruchill. Much of the housing is inter-war and post-war former council stock, including cottage flats, terraces and higher density flats. There are also a large number of new builds in the area, both owner-occupied and social rented. In addition there are a number of traditional tenements. With a population density of 19 people to the hectare (Fig 2), it is the least densely populated of all the LCAs in the City. This can be explained, to a significant degree, by the extent of the Green Belt within the LCA area.

Figure 2: Population Density – People per Hectare



2.2 The population density will be higher for the urban area itself, but there are significant areas of vacant and derelict land (Fig 3) and extensive areas of open space (Fig 4), that are likely to mean that it would still remain relatively low. Some of this vacant land lies in the Maryhill Transformation Regeneration Area (TRA). The TRA is in two parts, north and south of Maryhill Road, where the former housing stock was of poor quality. The aim of the TRA is to transform the area formerly dominated by poor housing, to provide a new sustainable mixed tenure community which can benefit from links to the canal and River Kelvin.

Map 1: LCA Area

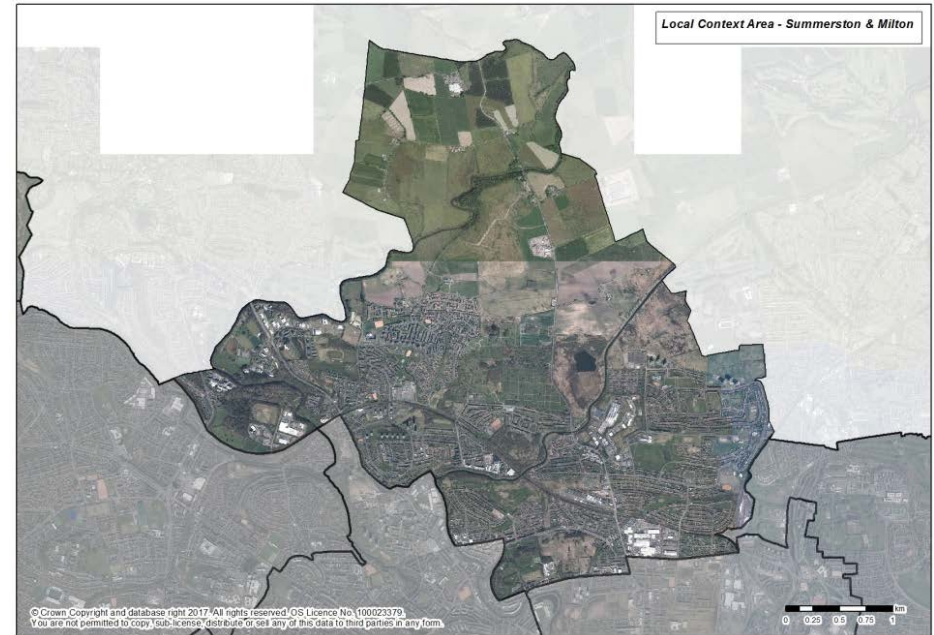
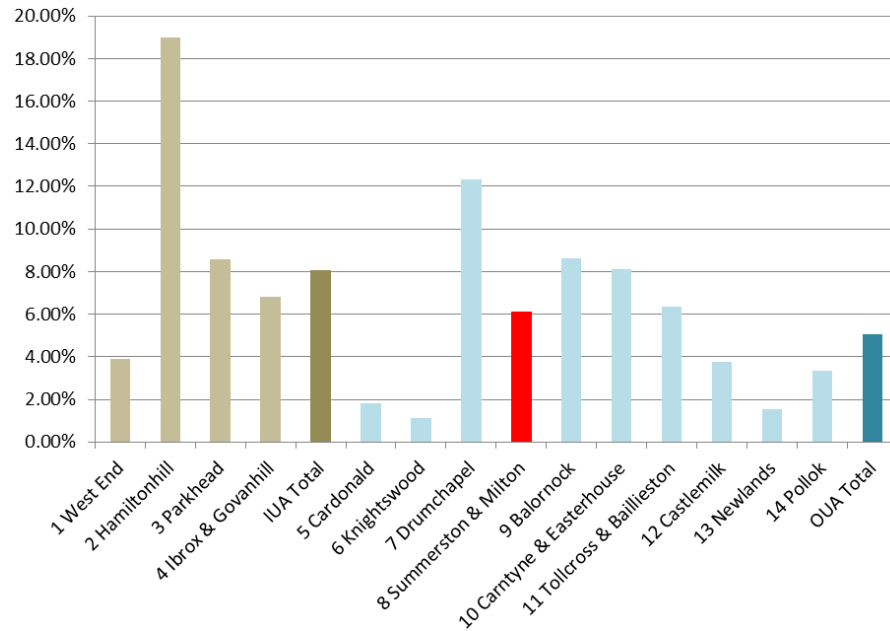


Figure 3: Vacant/Derelict Land as %age of Total LCA Land Area

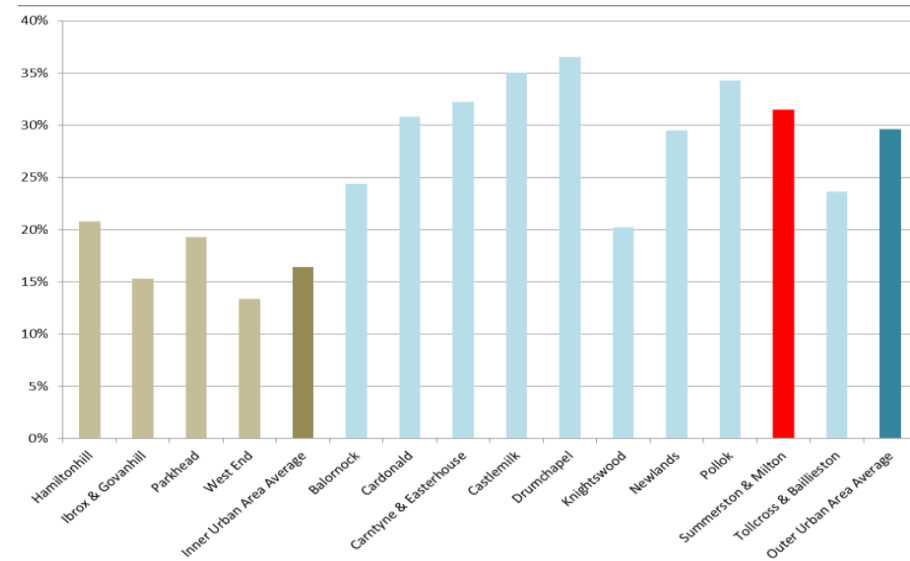


2.3 Whilst the area contains no motorways, the Forth and Clyde Canal cuts across the area and can be an impediment to safe and easy movement in some parts of the area e.g. between Ruchill and Cadder. The canal also facilitates movement on foot and by bike along its length and is a valuable asset in the area's active travel network and in its Green Network, helping link some of the major open spaces in the area. The Queen Street to Anniesland railway line, whilst not proving as substantial a barrier as the canal, can also limit movement in some locations.

2.4 The Summerston & Milton LCA contains a number of important open spaces, as shown on the [Open Space Map](#). In the far west of the area lies **Dawsholm Park**. A large, informal park, much of it is in a natural/semi-natural form, including large areas of

woodland accessed by a number of paths. It also includes areas of amenity grassland and a small children's play facility. On the opposite bank of the Kelvin lie the University of Glasgow's **Garscube playing fields**, which also provide for general public access to the river and surrounding amenity space. To the north of Dawsholm Park, across Maryhill Road, lies **Maryhill Park**. It is a local park with amenity grassland, a wetland area and children's play facilities. **Caldercuil playing fields** lie directly to its north.

Figure 4: Functionally Useful Open Space as a Percentage of Total Land Area



2.5 Further east, significant areas of open space exist where the canal and railway line converge. There is a large area of amenity open space at **Knowetap Street** in Gilshochill, parts of which have been colonised by scrub woodland. It is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Immediately to its north, across the railway and sitting between Summerston and Cadder, is local

parkland at **Arrochar Street**. It consists of large areas of amenity open space and woodland, accessibly by a network of local paths. It, too, is a SINC. At its north eastern corner it is adjacent to the **Western Necropolis/Lambhill Cemetery**, one of Glasgow's largest. It contains a stand of trees at its centre, also a SINC. Beyond the cemetery lies the Green Belt. In central Summerston there is a large area of amenity open space to the south of St Blane's Primary.

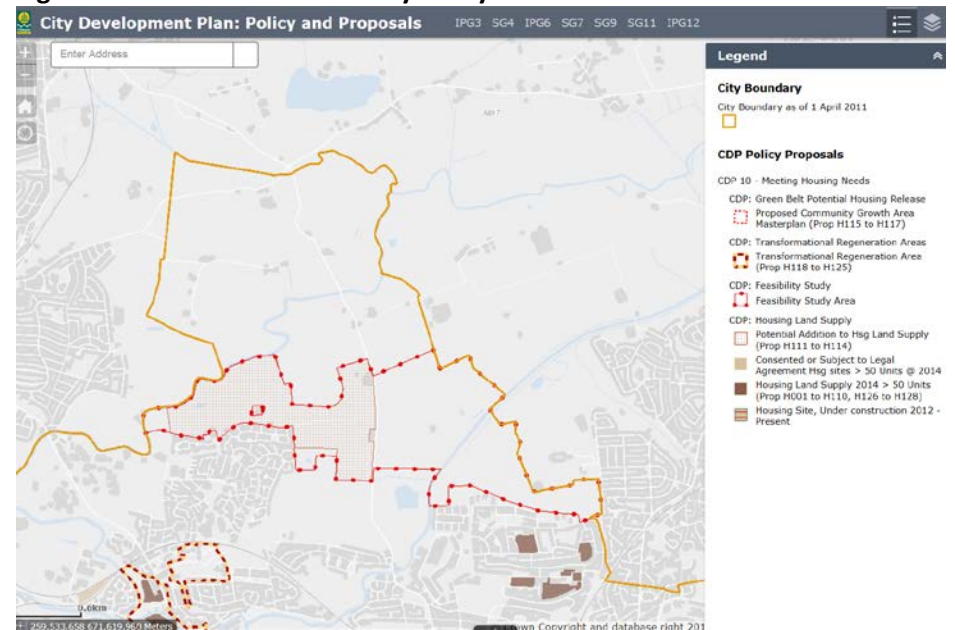
2.6 South of the Necropolis, a large Green Corridor runs along the canal. On its north bank, it incorporates National Cycle Network Route 754 from Bowling to Edinburgh, on canal towpath virtually the whole way. It links a number of other open spaces, including the large area of urban woodland at **Vaila Street** (a SINC) in Cadder on the north bank and the municipal **Ruchill Park Golf Course** on the south bank. The latter is also a SINC and includes Stockingfield Wood, an area of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland. North east of Vaila Street, the canal corridor enters the Green Belt and provides a link to the Possil Loch Site of Special Scientific Interest. To the south of the golf course, on the south-western corner of the LCA area, lies **Ruchill Park**. One of the City's larger parks, it includes amenity grassland, woodland, children's play facilities and SuDS ponds.

2.7 To the east, in High Possil and Milton, there are several large areas of amenity open space, including at **Claddens Quadrant**, **Berneray Street**, **Birsay Road** and at **Liddesdale Road/Liddesdale Square**. There are playing pitches at **St Monica's** in Milton and former playing pitches at **Chirnsyde**. Further to the north there is local parkland at **Milton Park** and amenity open space at **Egilsay Street**.

2.8 A number of smaller, but locally important, open spaces can be found throughout the area.

2.9 The Glasgow [City Development Plan](#) proposes a feasibility study (Fig 5) to examine environmental, hydrological and infrastructure issues in an area to the north of Summerston, to assess the potential for additional housing land in the area. Any consequent development offers opportunities to deliver Green Network enhancements, including open space and enhanced active travel routes. This Stage 1 Analysis, and the associated Stage 2 process, will help inform Green Network priorities in the area.

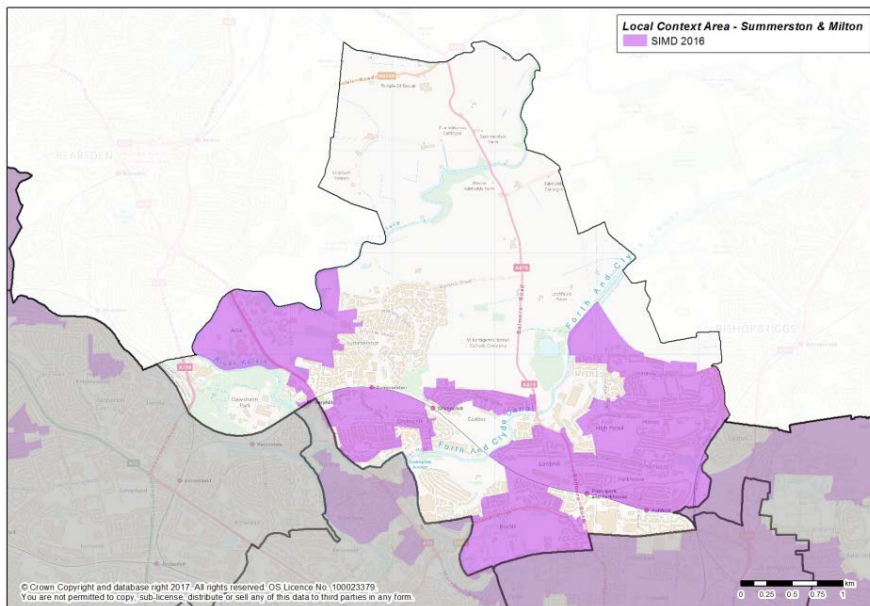
Figure 5: Summerston Feasibility Study



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 Much of the residential area is covered by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking as being amongst the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, including much of Ashfield, Milton, Gilshochill and Cadder (Map 2). The Glasgow Centre for Population Health's [Understanding Glasgow](#) resource shows that in the neighbourhoods of North Maryhill and Summerston and

Lambhill and Milton, which make up much of the LCA area, a high percentage of people (86% and 97% respectively) live within 500m of an area of vacant or derelict land.

Thriving Places

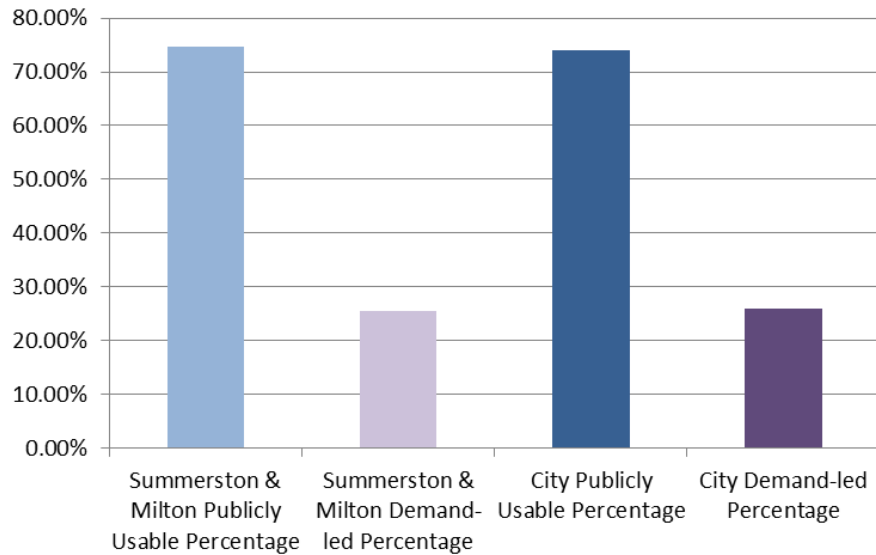
- 3.3 [Thriving Places](#) is Glasgow Community Planning Partnerships' neighbourhood approach which targets specific areas of the city with a view to making better use of existing assets and resources and creating more effective working across partners.
- 3.4 Thriving Places are neighbourhoods and communities 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. Lambhill & Milton is one of these.
- 3.5 A Locality Plan for Lambhill & Milton has been produced and sets out how community groups, organisations and local services can work together to make a difference to the area. It highlights that some local people feel open spaces could be better cared for and that there are concerns over being able to access sports and recreational services.

Publicly Usable and Demand-led Open Space

- 3.6 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.

3.7 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.

Figure 6: Open Space Breakdown by Type



3.8 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.

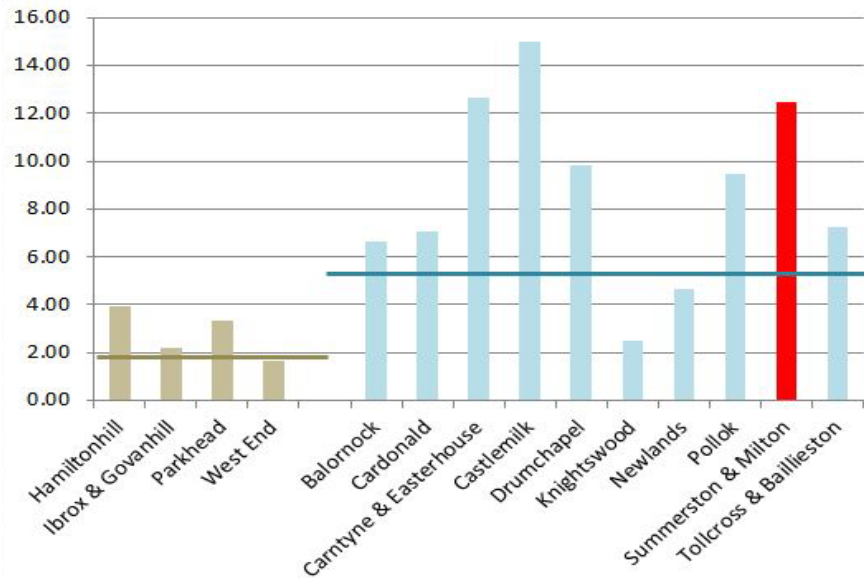
3.9 The breakdown between demand-led and publicly usable open space (25%:75% - Fig 6 and see [open space map](#)) in Summerston & Milton is very similar to the city average. Large areas of demand-led open space exist at Ruchill Golf Course and at St Monica’s in particular. In comparison to other parts of the City, however, there are relatively few dedicated bowling greens or tennis courts and those that do exist tend to be in the western part of the area (eg tennis courts at Maryhill Park).

3.10 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.

3.11 The area has 12.5 hectares of functionally useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people, well in excess of the Outer Urban Area quantity standard of 5.5 ha per 1000 people set out in the draft OSS (Fig 7). However, publicly usable open space in the area is dominated by cemeteries, riparian routes and natural/semi-natural open space, often in the Green Belt. The area falls below the City average on provision of parks and gardens, amenity green space, playing fields, tennis courts and other outdoor

sports provision, and the Stage 2 LCA process should consider the distribution by typology of publicly usable open space across the area. There is a considerable amount of vacant and/or derelict land in the area which means that the population of the area is likely to grow over the next 10-15 years (Map 8). However, even with the expected population increase from new house building (Section 7), publicly usable open space would still be well above the quantity standard, at 11.9 ha per 1000 people.

Figure 7: Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people



3.12 Given the roles of many of the existing spaces (eg as cemeteries, environmental designations, etc), it will be important to protect the vast majority of these spaces in the future. 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. 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 will consider this in more detail.

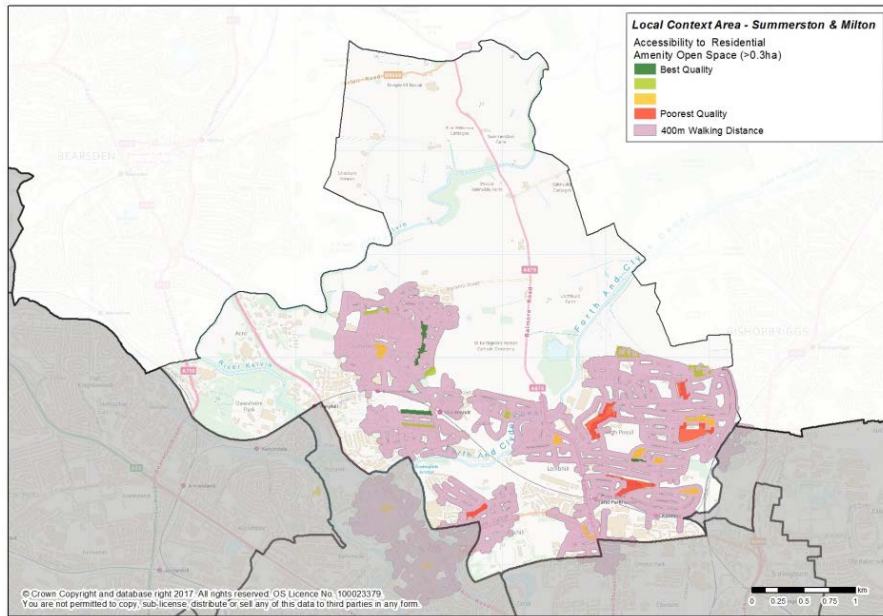
Quality and Accessibility

3.13 The draft Open Space Strategy sets out standards for **accessibility** to publicly usable open space and for the **quality** of those spaces. The Accessibility Standard states that “all homes (including purpose-built student accommodation), outwith the City Centre, should be within a 400m actual walking distance of a good quality, publicly usable open space of 0.3 ha or more”. The draft OSS refers to spaces that will be used to meet the Accessibility Standard as “Community Spaces”. The Quality Standard seeks to ensure that these spaces are publicly usable, of a reasonable size and of good quality, including providing for a variety of functions, including children’s play, informal sport/recreation and relaxation.

3.14 A Quality Assessment of the City’s most publicly usable open spaces was undertaken between 2012 and 2014. The spaces surveyed included amenity open spaces over 0.3 ha in size and public parks and gardens. The Quality Assessment was an initial assessment of the quality of those spaces, relative to one another, and does not reflect whether they would meet the quality standard or not. Nevertheless, it is valuable in helping understand the relative quality of usable open space across Glasgow and its distribution. It should, however, be noted that some of the spaces were surveyed as much as 6 years ago and

the passage of time may have seen an improvement, or deterioration, in their quality.

Map 3 – Accessibility to Residential Amenity Open Space

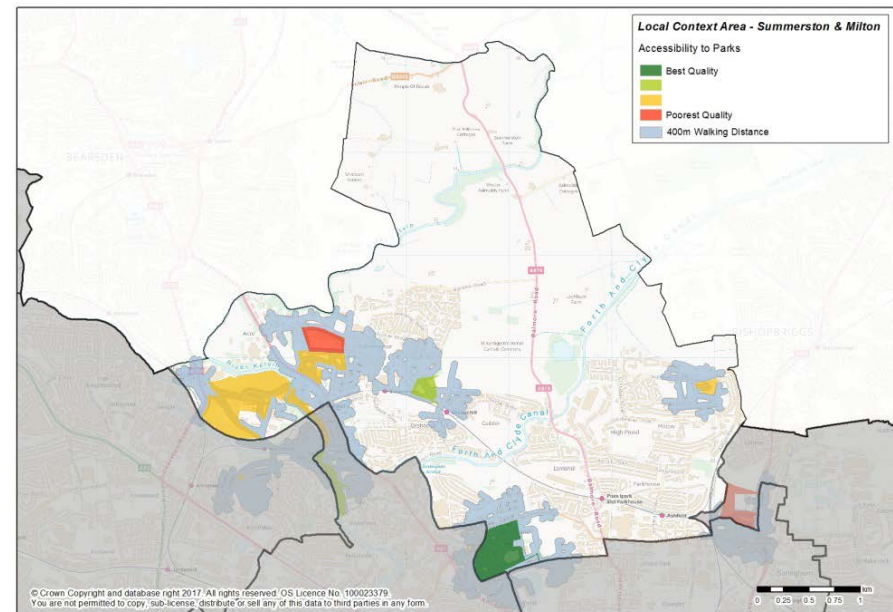


3.15 Map 3/Annex 1 shows the amenity open spaces over 0.3ha in size and their relative quality and accessibility to the surrounding community within a 400m walking distance using pedestrian routes to a point of entry into the space. Many of these spaces, however, would appear to be at the bottom end of the quality range and are likely to require enhancement to meet the quality standard. In addition, some of the spaces appear to be of 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.

3.16 As can be seen, access to amenity open space is best in the central and eastern parts of the LCA, with quality generally being poorest in the eastern part. A similar analysis of access to public parks and gardens is shown on Map 4/Annex 2.

Map 4 – Accessibility to Parkland

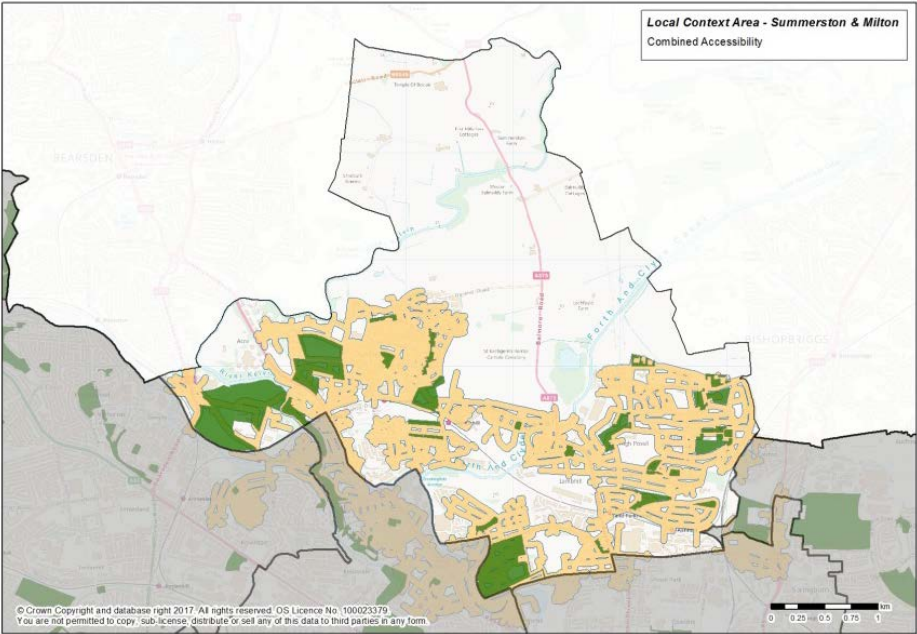


3.17 Map 4/Annex 2 illustrates those parts of the Summerston & Milton area that are within a 400m walk of open spaces that are identified as public parks and gardens on the Open Space Map, or are maintained as such by the Council. It highlights that the quality of these spaces is mixed. Ruchill Park is the best park in terms of its relative quality, followed by the local parkland at

Arrochar Street. The poorest quality park is Caldercuilt Recreation Ground, followed by Milton Park, Dawsholm Park and Maryhill Park. The survey work which assessed quality was undertaken a few years ago and there have been improvements to some of these parks since then, most notably at Maryhill Park, and the quality scores reflect a snapshot in time which, in some instances, is now out of date. These will require further checks and analysis through the Stage 2 LCA process.

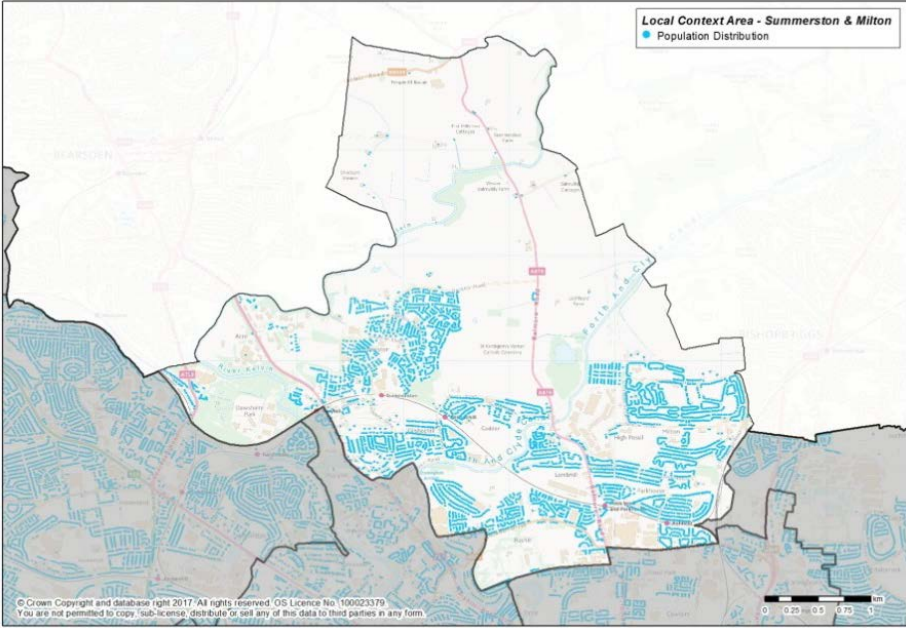
and those which don't. These indicative deficiencies in access can be combined with a map of population distribution to identify the major gaps in accessibility from people's homes, and where the priorities might be in terms of addressing the accessibility standard set out in the draft OSS. Maps 6/7 and Annexes 4/5 illustrate population distribution and access deficiencies respectively.

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



3.18 Map 5/Annex 3 combines both maps to show 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),

Map 6: Population Distribution

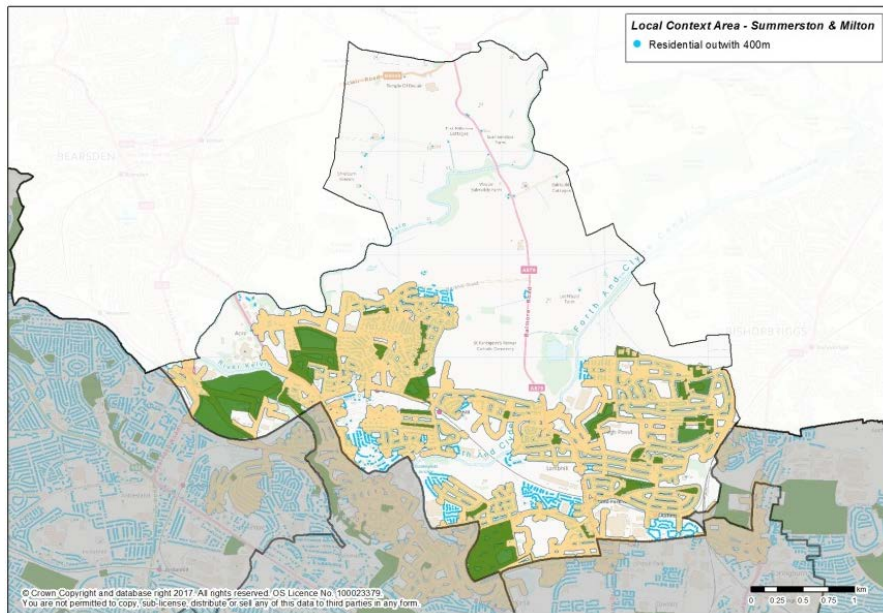


3.19 Map 7/ Annex 5 illustrates that there are a few potential gaps in access to publicly usable open space that has the biggest potential to meet the Quality Standard set out in the draft OSS. In comparison to some parts of the City, the gaps in accessibility

for current resident population are relatively small and appear to be in parts of:

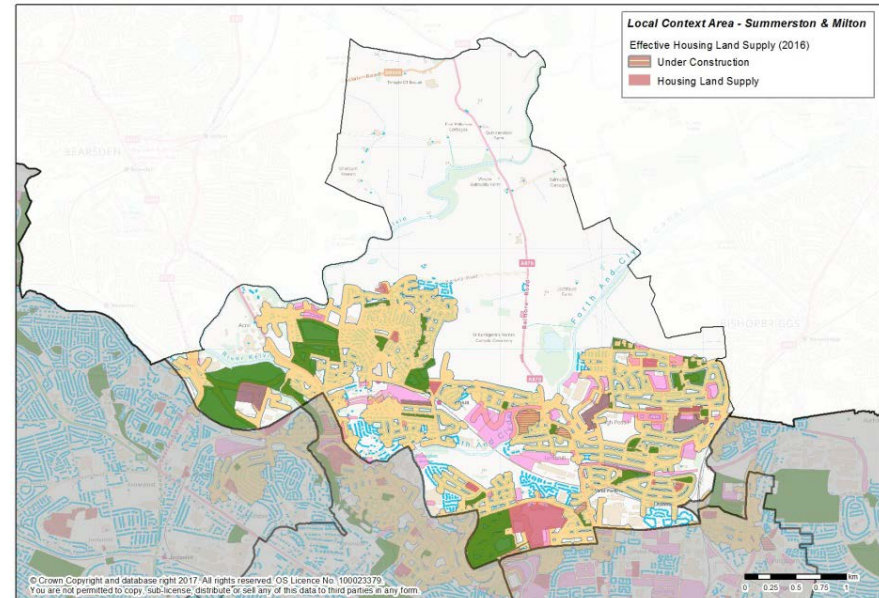
- Summerston;
- Maryhill;
- Ruchill;
- Parkhouse; and
- Ashfield

Map 7: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



3.20 There is a strong correlation with the most deprived areas of the LCA. The Stage 2 Local Context should consider how to provide enhanced access to multifunctional and publicly usable open space from these residential areas and smaller areas of deficiency.

Map 8: Vacant and Derelict Land and Housing Sites



3.21 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.

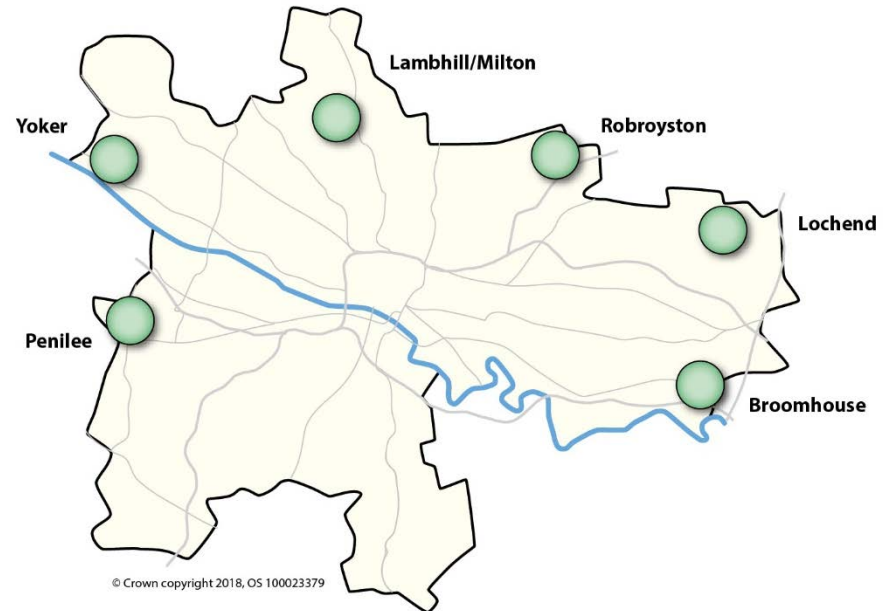
3.22 Map 8 shows vacant/derelict land (also on Annex 6) and key housing sites (Annex 7) together with the accessibility analysis set out above. It illustrates that the housing and vacant/derelict land supplies offer potential to address deficiencies in Maryhill, Ruchill and Parkhouse. Ashfield’s solution may potentially lie in the adjacent derelict and vacant land in Possilpark to the south. Other deficient areas may require different solutions. These issues should be considered further in the Stage 2 LCA process.

3.23 Further analysis of accessibility to larger open spaces has been undertaken for the Open Space Strategy (Map 9: Access to Strategic Open Spaces). Whilst it is recognised that access to a multifunctional, publicly usable space of 0.3 ha or more might meet “everyday” requirements, access to larger multifunctional open spaces will be desired on occasion. As such, an additional measure of accessibility to the City Parks (eg Kelvingrove) and District Parks (eg Tollcross) that serve a strategic function, and to the Local Parks that serve more discrete localities (eg Rosshall Park or Maxwell Park) has been developed. It reflects the distances people might be expected to travel to access both the larger City/District Parks (1500m or a 15-20 minute walk) and the smaller Local Parks, over 1 ha in size (800m or a 10 minute walk).

3.24 Map 9/Annex 8 illustrates that the LCA falls within these distance thresholds with the exception of Lambhill and Milton. The Forth & Clyde Canal provides a “linear park” through this area and proposals for a walking/cycling crossing of the canal at

Stockingfield Junction may provide an opportunity to utilise the underused Ruchill Golf Course as a park destination with enhanced multi-functionality and accessibility. This will be dependent on external funding and on a better understanding of demand for golf courses in the City. This should be considered as Part of the Stage 2 analysis.

Map 9: Access to Larger Open Spaces

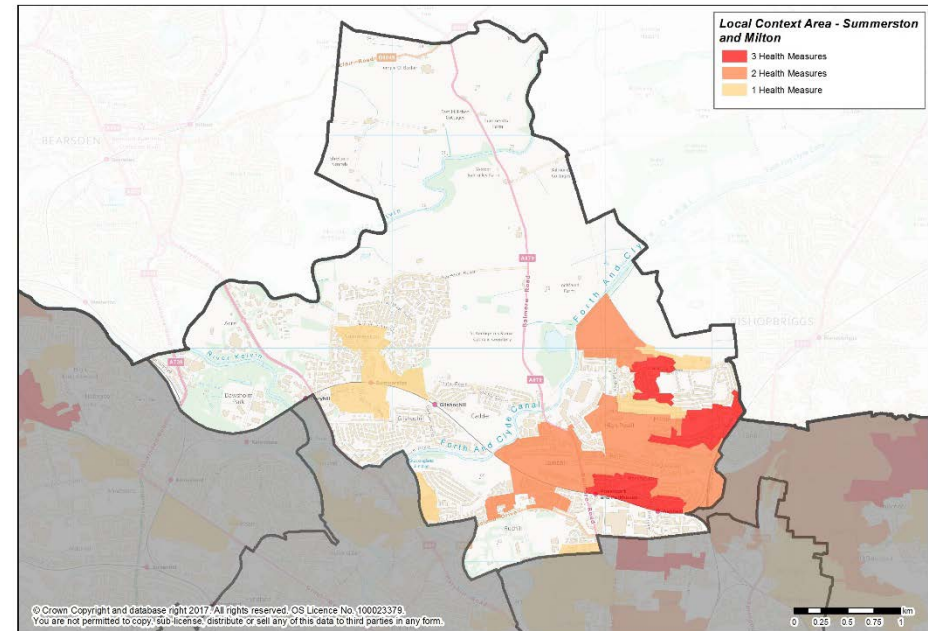


3.25 Other considerations that the Open Space Strategy identifies as important in informing the current and future need for open space to enhance the City’s **Liveability** include consideration of the setting and amenity it can provide, as part of a placemaking approach, and the views of the public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

4 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.
- 4.4 Parts of the south-eastern LCA area, in particular, are within data zones ranked in the top 15% for hospital stays for one or more of these health measures. This coincides with an area in which the quality of publicly usable open space could be improved. The Stage 2 LCA process should consider how best to address this as a priority.

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



Walking and Cycling

- 4.5 There is much that could be done to improve connectivity across the area. The area benefits from access National Cycle Network (NCN) 754, which runs along the Forth and Clyde Canal. The areas of Ruchill and Lambhill could benefit from enhanced access to the route, especially from the south side of the canal.
- 4.6 Map 11 illustrates the [core path](#) network in the context of the wider green network (also Annex 9). With the exception of NCN 754, there are relatively few core paths in the area. Those that exist are concentrated in a limited number of locations,

- 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.

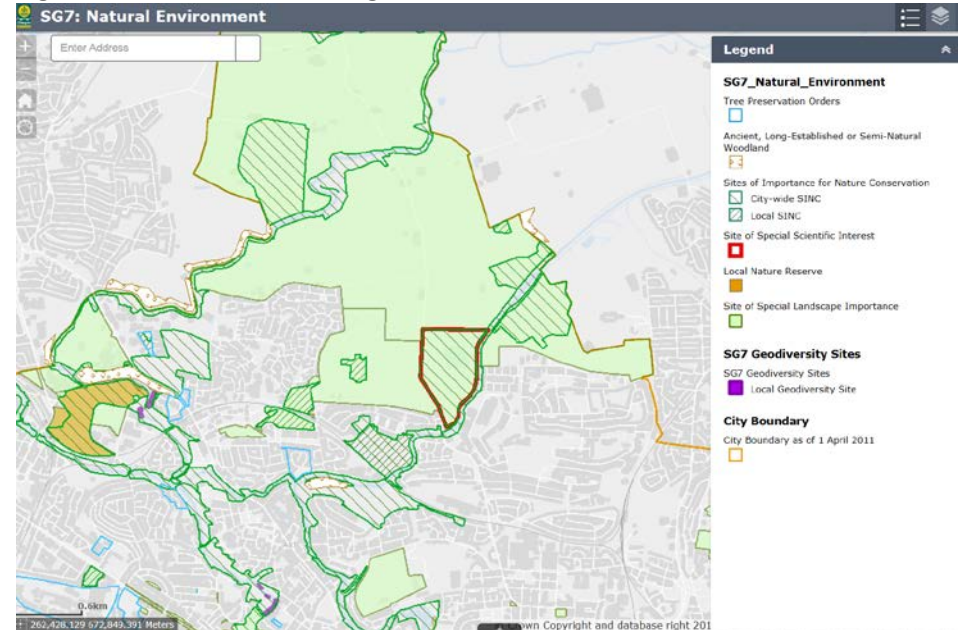
Natural Environment

5.2 A significant proportion of the LCA area is covered by [environmental designations](#) (Fig 9). The Green Belt to the north of Summerston and Milton is, almost in its entirety, designated a Site of Special Landscape Importance (SSLI). In addition, individual parts of the Green Belt are also subject to environmental designation, including the River Kelvin Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and other SINC's at

Millichen Flood, Possil Marsh (also an SSSI), Kenmure Marsh, Lochfauld Marsh and Lochfauld Bing.

5.3 Within the urban area itself, SINC's exist at the Western Necropolis, Cadder Field, Garscube Colliery, Glenavon Road, Acre wood, Dawsholm Park and along the River Kelvin. Several of the larger open spaces (including Dawsholm Park, Ruchill Park and Garscube) are SSLIs and Dawsholm Park is also a Local Nature Reserve. Areas of Ancient, Long-Established or Semi-Natural Woodland exist at Dawsholm Wood and at Stockingfield Wood. Local Geodiversity Sites can be found along the River Kelvin at Dawsholm.

Figure 9: Environmental Designations



Green Network

- 5.4 Map 10 (above) shows the key elements of the Green Network in the Summerston & Milton Area. It shows that the larger Green Network nodes are spread well throughout the area and that there are reasonable connections between many of them – of good, multifunctional quality in the form of the canal but of more limited functionality in the form of the railway corridor. The area also provides for a variety of open spaces and natural environments. There are very few parts of the LCA area that are distant from a reasonable sized open space, though the quality of all of these spaces and the complementary roles they might play may as part of a Green Network requires to be better understood. The Stage 2 LCA process will investigate whether this undermines the functionality of the wider Green Network and, if so, where there may be opportunities to extend and enhance the Green network at this location.

Surface Water Management

- 5.5 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.

- 5.6 SEPA has [modelled](#) the extent of potential flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The modelling illustrates that parts of the Green Belt to the north of Summerston, along the River Kelvin, are potentially susceptible to flooding from the river and that parts of the urban area, particularly in Summerston itself, are potentially susceptible to surface water flooding.

- 5.7 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). This part of North Glasgow is addressed through the measures set out for Potentially Vulnerable Area (PVA) 11/04. These include a flood protection study to reduce the risk of flooding from the River Kelvin and surface water to residential properties, non-residential properties and community facilities in west and north west Glasgow. The study will be undertaken by East Dunbartonshire Council with Glasgow City Council and SEPA and will determine if/when further work is required to reduce flood risk from the Kelvin. The additional benefits from natural flood management are being considered within a separate catchment study, and both studies will be considered to select the most sustainable combination of actions. The Stage 2 LCA process should draw on these studies to identify possible additional benefits.

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

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

6 *Open Space Priorities*

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

- 1** how to address the quality of publicly usable open space, particularly in the east of the area;
- 2** how to break down barriers posed by main roads the canal, and railways, particularly where these are constraining access to key open spaces such as the Canal;
- 3** ensure Green Network issues identified through the Summerston Feasibility Study are addressed in any subsequent development proposal;
- 4** how best to introduce publicly usable open space of an appropriate scale to meet deficiencies in accessibility;
- 5** how to improve access to strategic open space in Lambhill/Milton;
- 6** what approach should be taken if it's not possible to meet accessibility or quantity standards;
- 7** how to enhance connectivity in walking and cycling routes, particularly between those existing routes;

- 8** how the Maryhill TRA can be developed to help address open space issues;
- 9** where best to deliver any improvements in demand-led provision identified through studies of outdoors sports provision and growing space;
- 10** how to enhance the functionality of the Green Network;
- 11** opportunities presented by surface water management planning to deliver other green network ambitions; and
- 12** whether there is scope to use some spaces for other, non-open space uses given the degree to which the quantity standard is exceeded

Summerston & Milton - Key Priorities for Stage 2 LCA

LCA-wide Issues:

- Improving open space quality
- Improving green network functionality/connectivity
- Potential to use spaces with no open space value for other uses?

Address Green Network issues in Summerston Feasibility Study area

Address barriers to movement

Address deficiency in access to larger open spaces

Address open space quality

Maximise Green Network benefits in Maryhill TRA

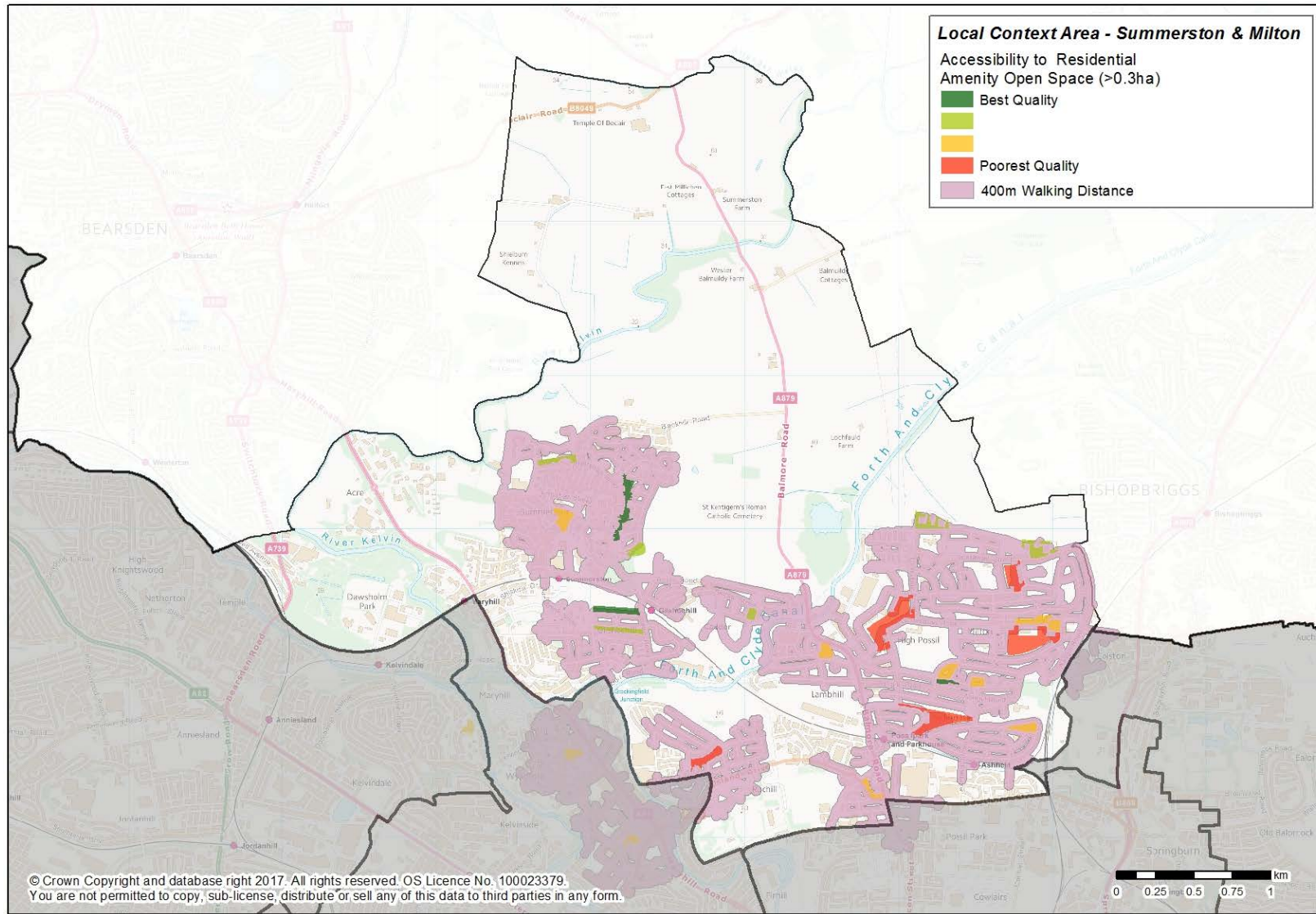
Address potential access deficiencies

Improve cycling connections /green infrastructure

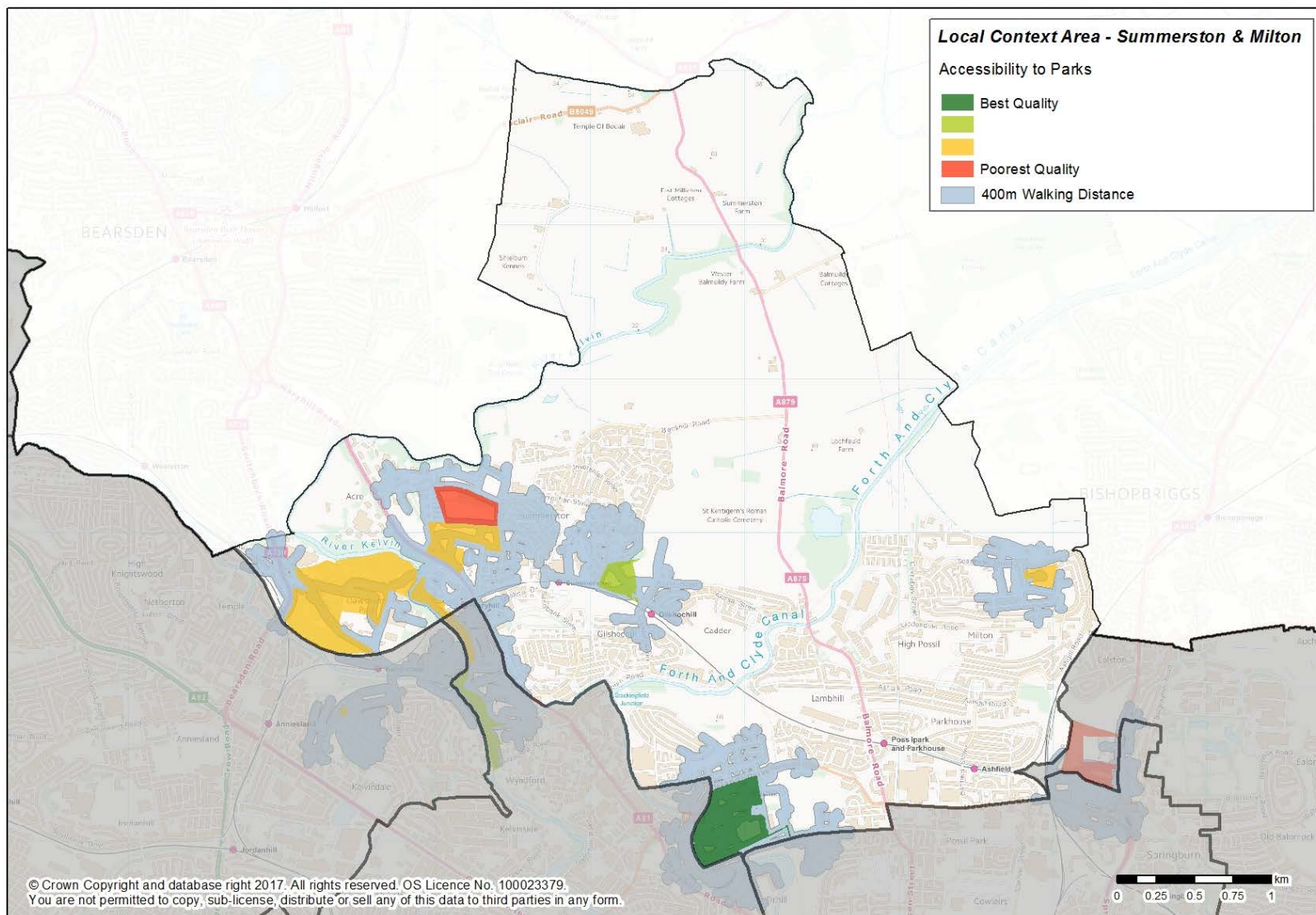
7 Key Statistics

a	Population	28,336
b	Land Area	1,506 has
c	Population Density	19 people per ha
d	Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space (see Glossary)	354 has
e	Vacant/Derelict Land	92 has
f	Planned housing output from housing land to 2023	662 Units
g	Estimated population increase from housing land to 2023	1443 population
h	Prospective new Population Density at 2023	20 people per ha
i	Existing Functionally Useful Publicly Usable Open Space per 1000 people ($d/(a/1000)$)	12.5 has per 1000 people
j	Prospective functionally useful publicly usable open space per 1000 people ($d/((a+g)/1000)$)	11.9 has per 1000 people
k	Vacant land (e) as percentage of total land area (b)	6.1%

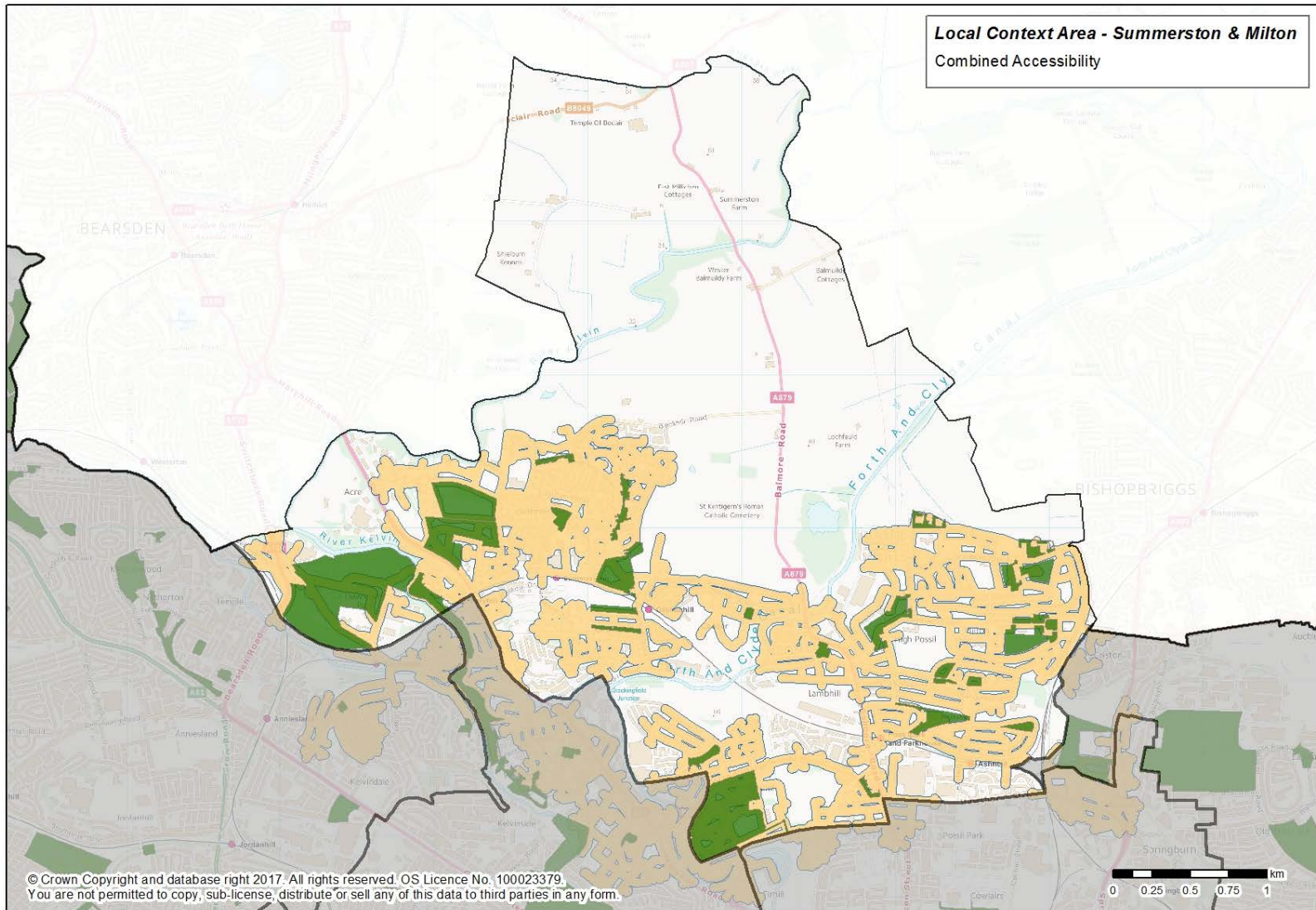
ANNEX 1: Access to Residential Amenity Open Space >0.3 ha



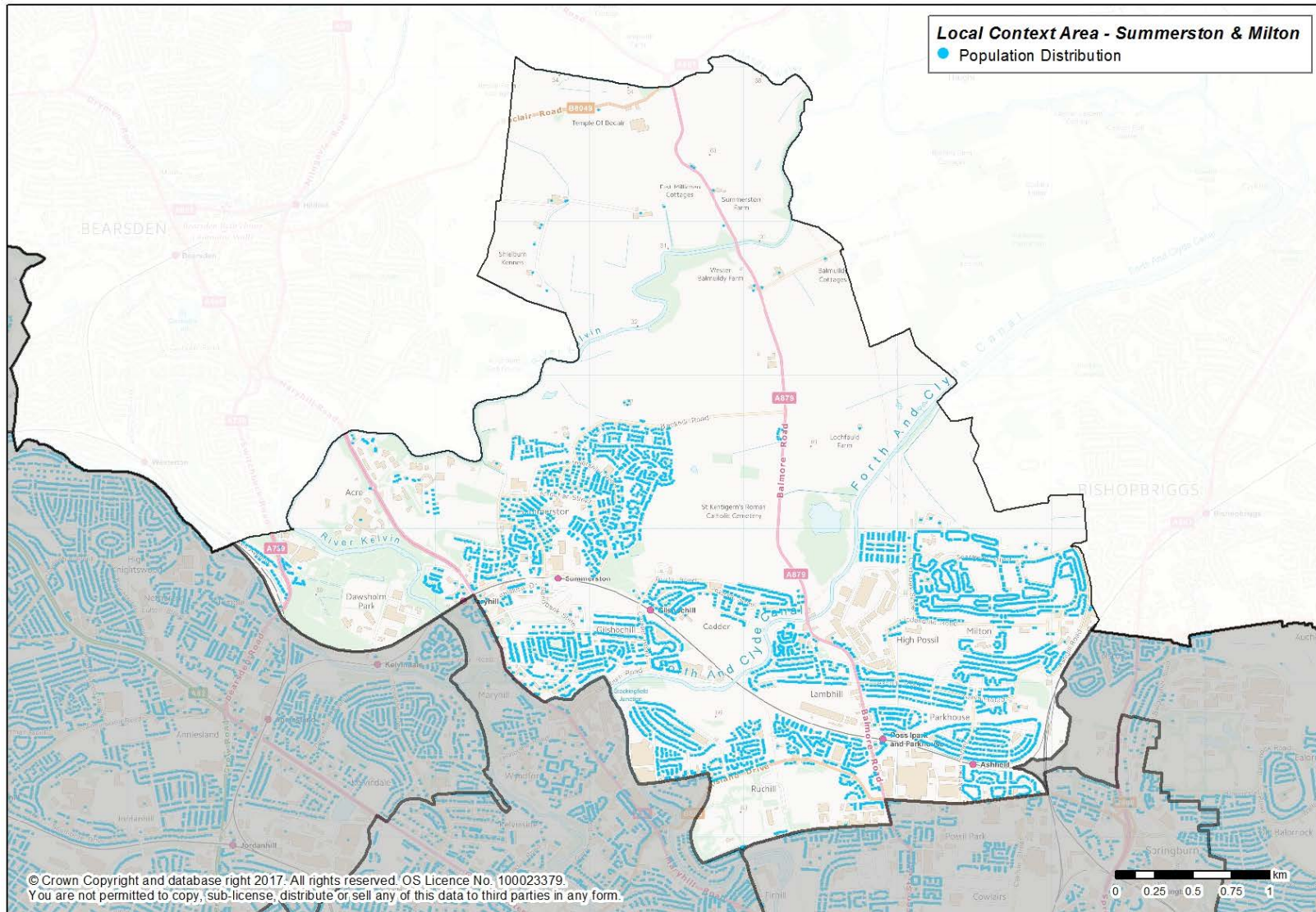
ANNEX 2: Access to Public Parks and Gardens



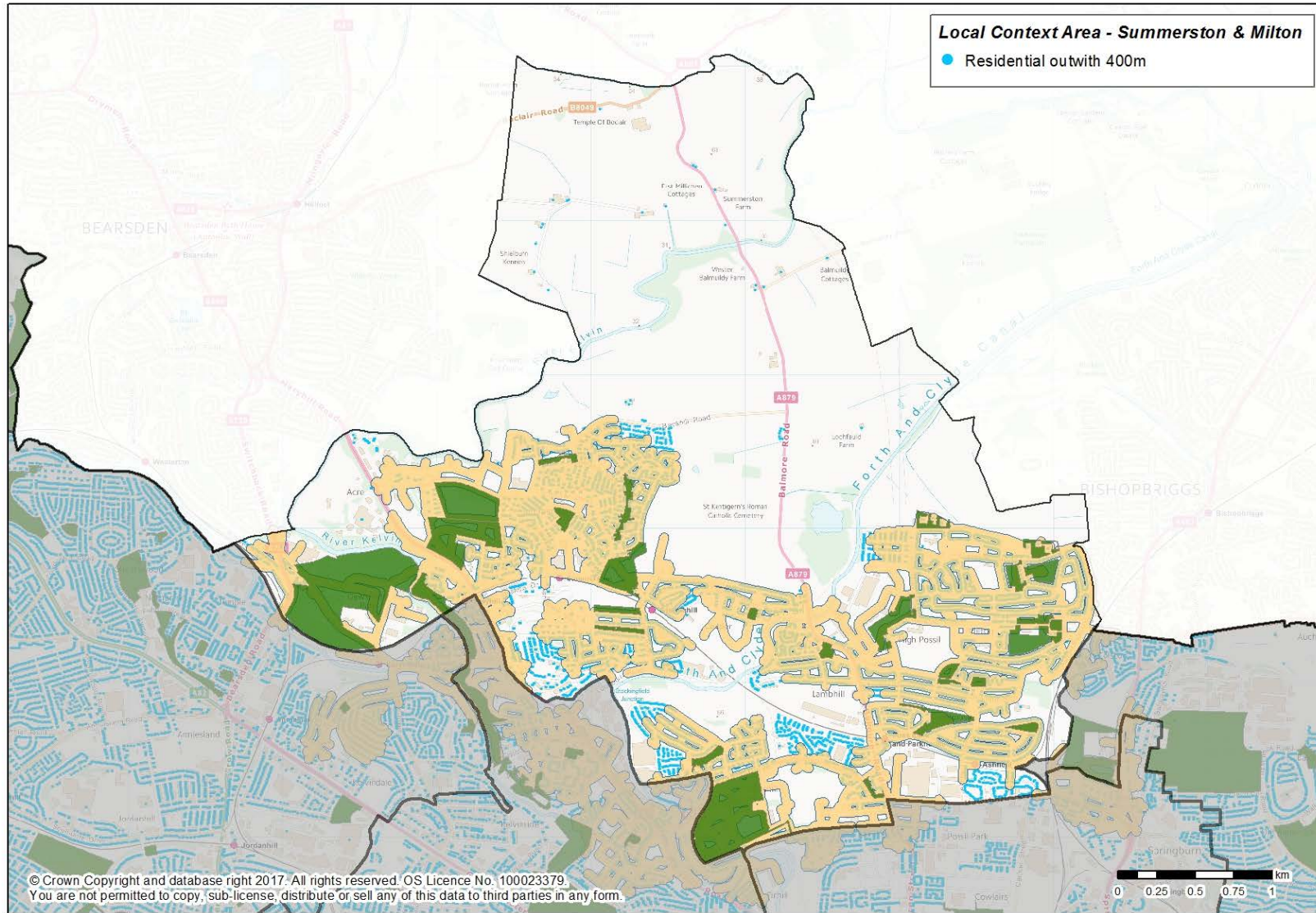
ANNEX 3: Access to Potentially Multifunctional Open Space > 0.3 Ha



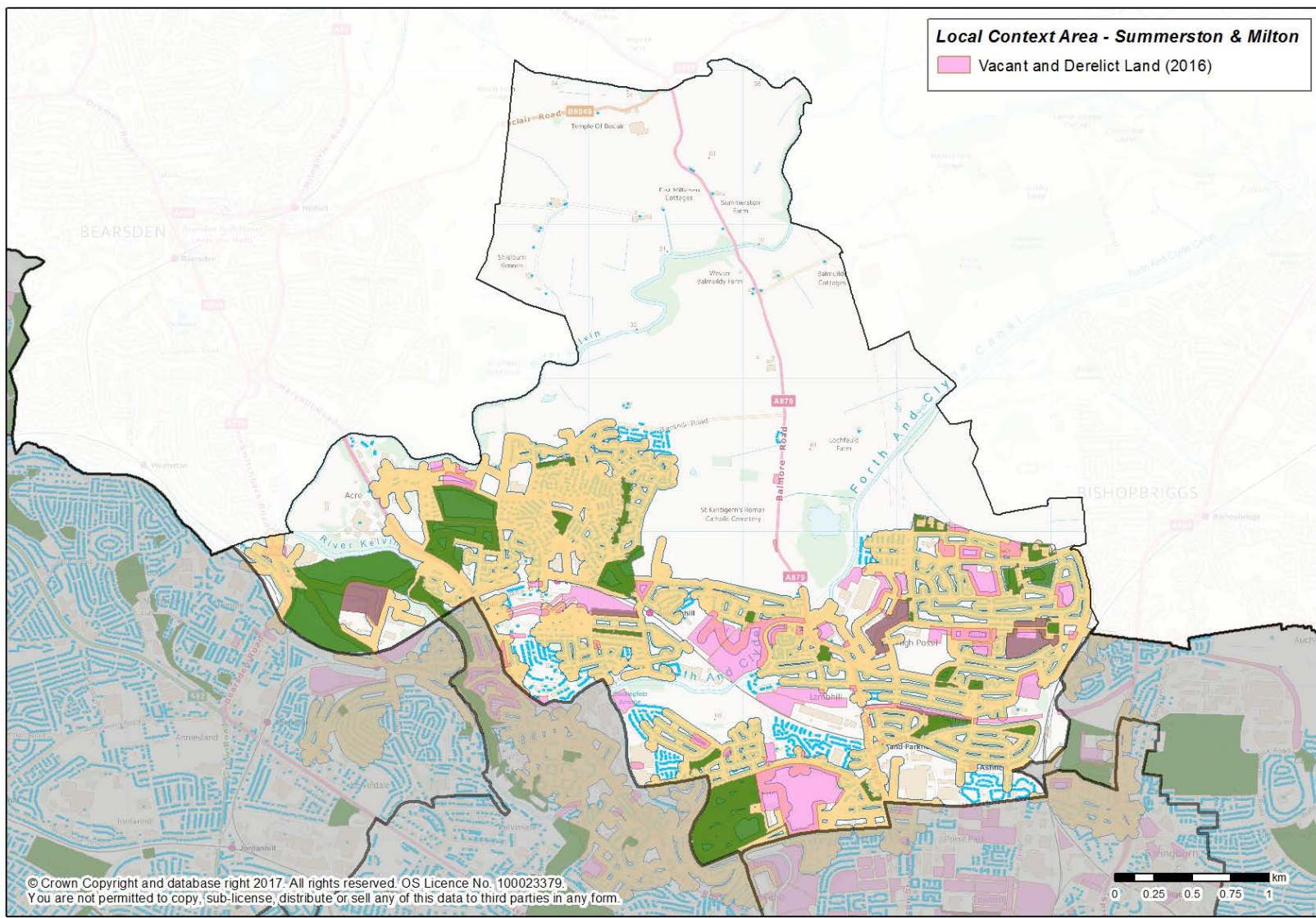
ANNEX 4: Population Distribution



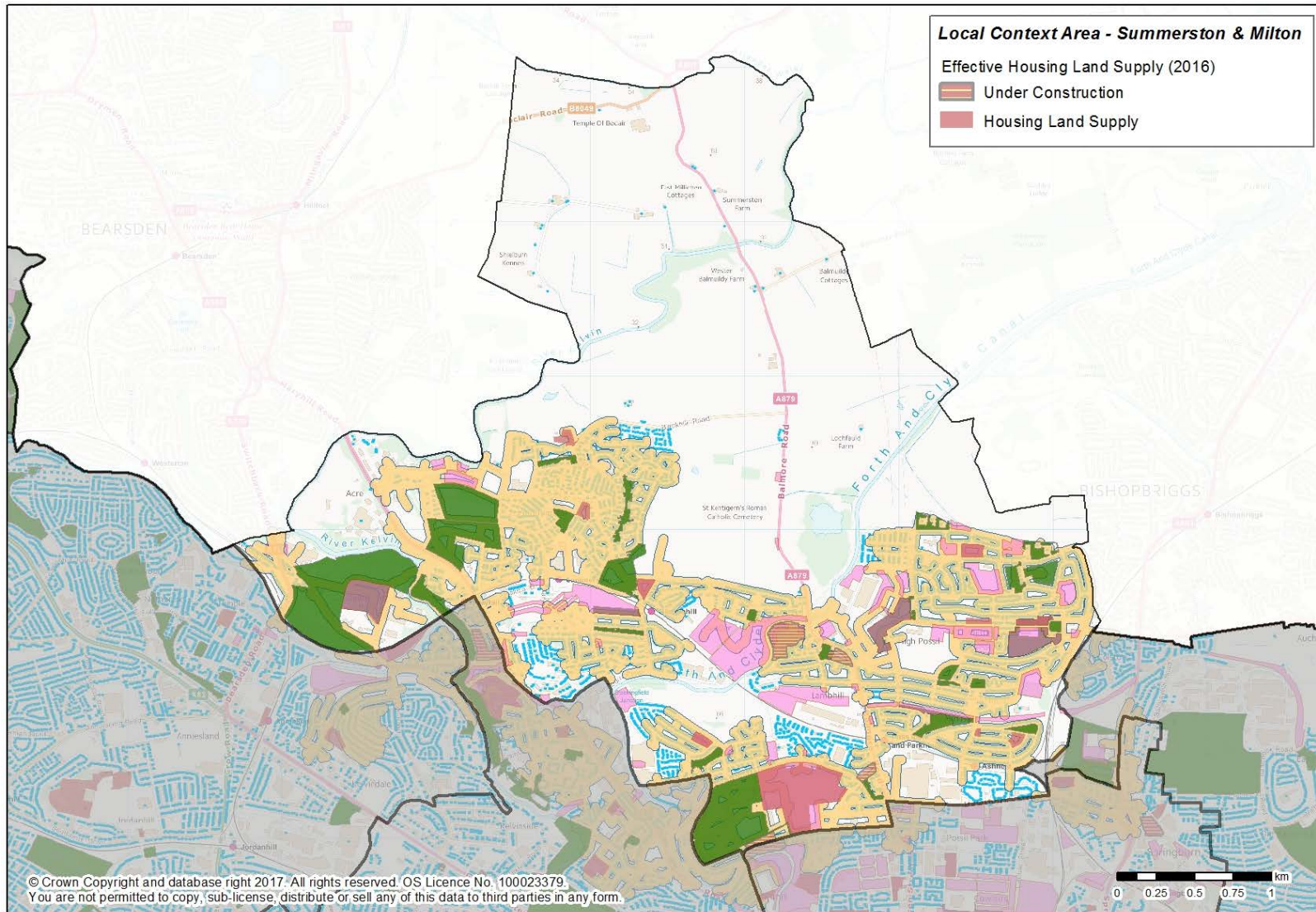
ANNEX 5: Potential Accessibility Deficiencies



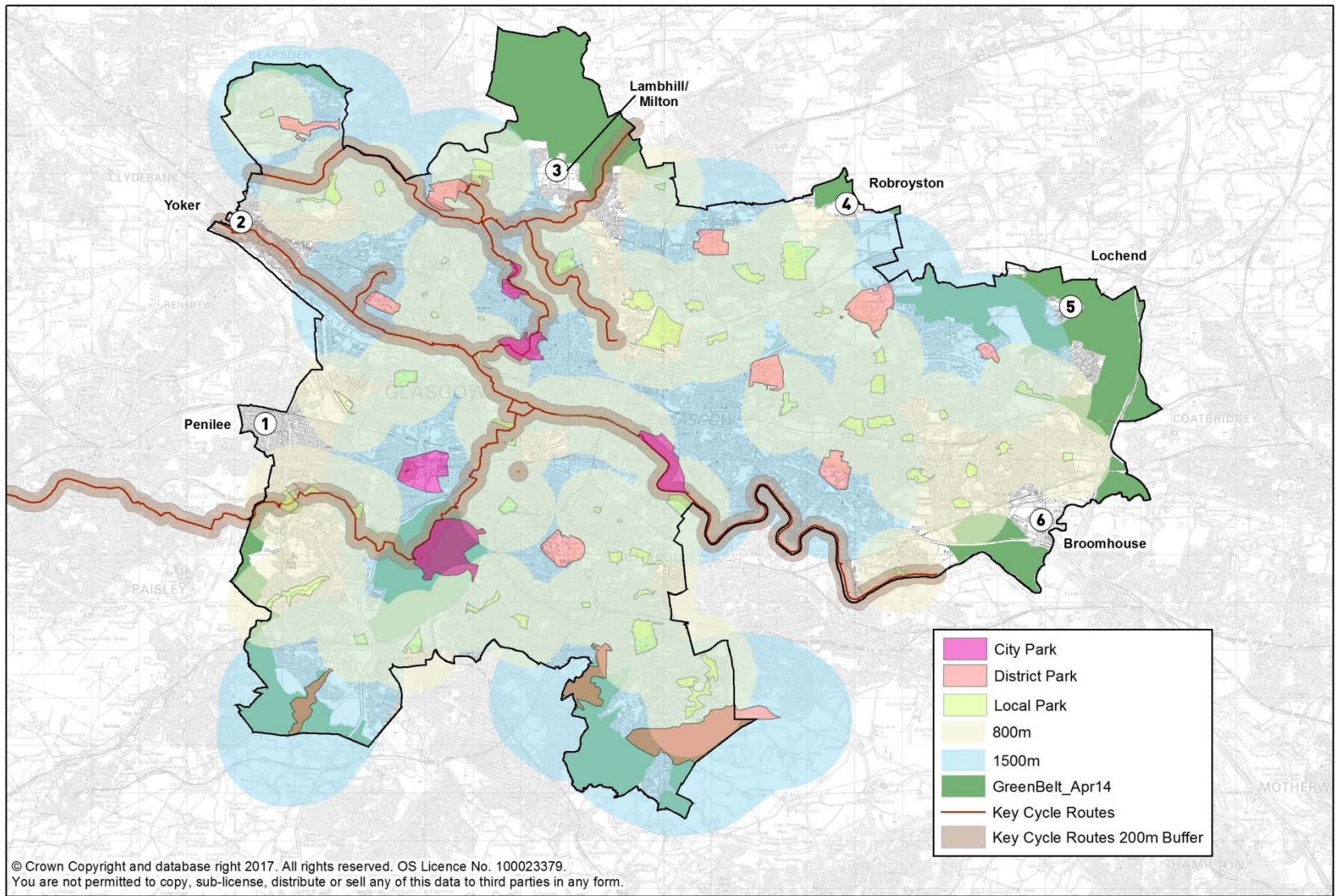
ANNEX 6: Vacant/Derelict Land



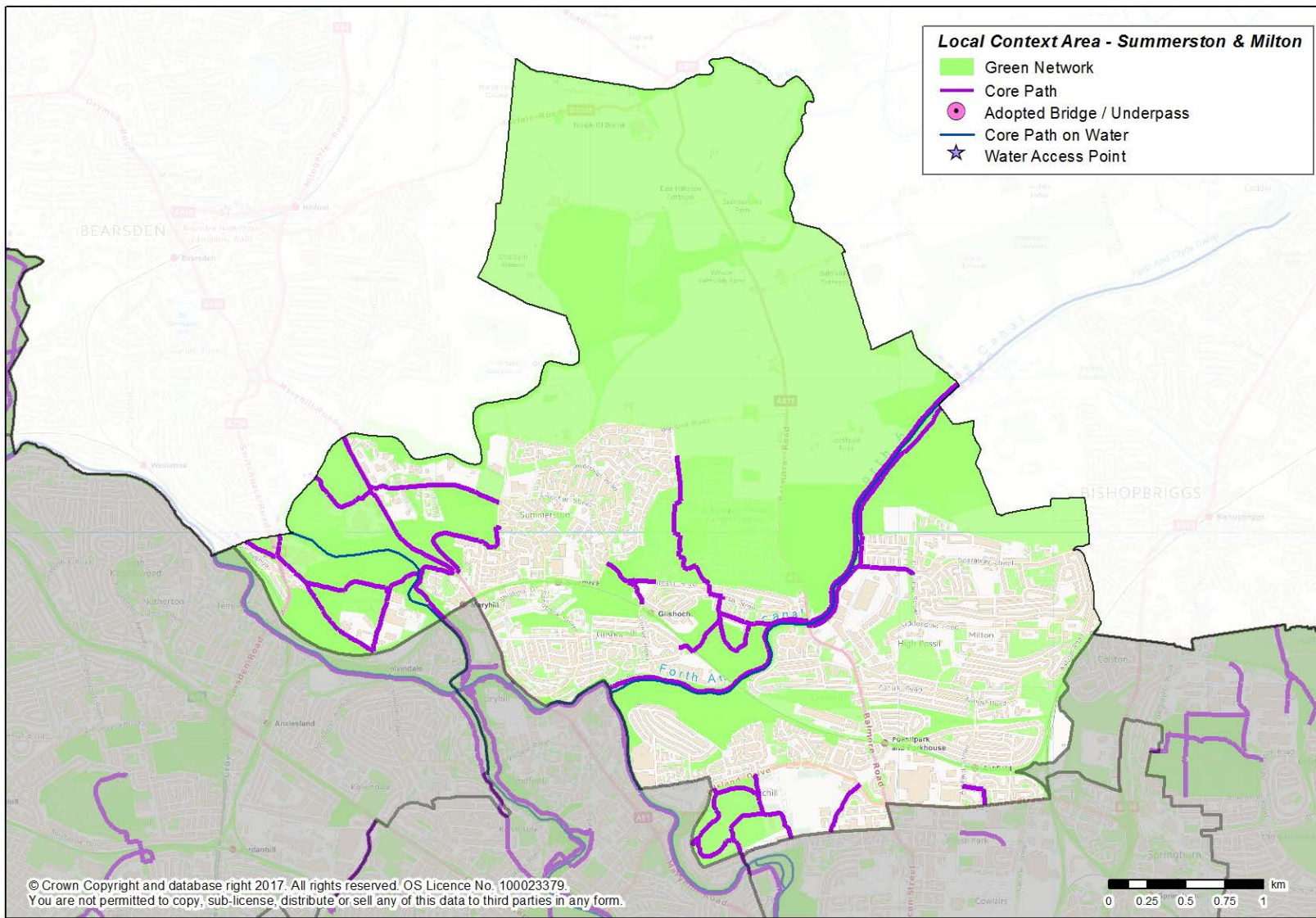
ANNEX 7: Vacant/Derelict Land and Housing Land Supply



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.