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Glasgow City Council  
City Development Plan 2

# Background Report

*Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit*

March 2024, Updated February 2025



# Introduction

## *Requirement for an updated Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit*

This Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit was first produced for submission as part of the CDP2 Evidence Report in 2024 and dated March 2024. This updated audit has been produced in response to the Scottish Minister's appointed Reporter's findings that the evidence report submitted by Glasgow City Council contained insufficient information to enable the planning authority to prepare its local development plan. The Reporter's recommendations related to engagement with SEPA. Further engagement with SEPA has taken place and the Green Blue Infrastructure Audit has been updated as a result.

## *Updates*

The following key changes have been made to update this Audit:

- An update regarding the status of the Green Belt Review, still under production (and referred to as such) when this audit was prepared in March 2024 but subsequently finalised and submitted to Gatecheck in June 2024;
- An update on the GCVGN work on wetland habitat data, still under production (and referred to as such) when this audit was prepared in March 2024 but subsequently published in November 2024;
- An update regarding the status of the Council's Play Sufficiency Assessment, now adopted.
- An update regarding the status of Supplementary Guidance SG6, in draft form (and referred to as such) when this audit was prepared in March 2024 but subsequently adopted by the Council in September 2024;
- A greater focus on the role of SEPA datasets and blue infrastructure in relation to their potential contribution to nature networks and the enhancement of biodiversity (parts 1, 2, 4 and 5) and on tidal flooding on the Clyde (part 4); and
- Updating part 4: "Future Needs to Help Address the Climate Crisis" by deleting reference to the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme and replacing it with reference to the recently published Scottish National Adaptation Plan 3.

# 1. Existing Blue and Green Infrastructure

## *What is blue and green infrastructure and how is it used?*

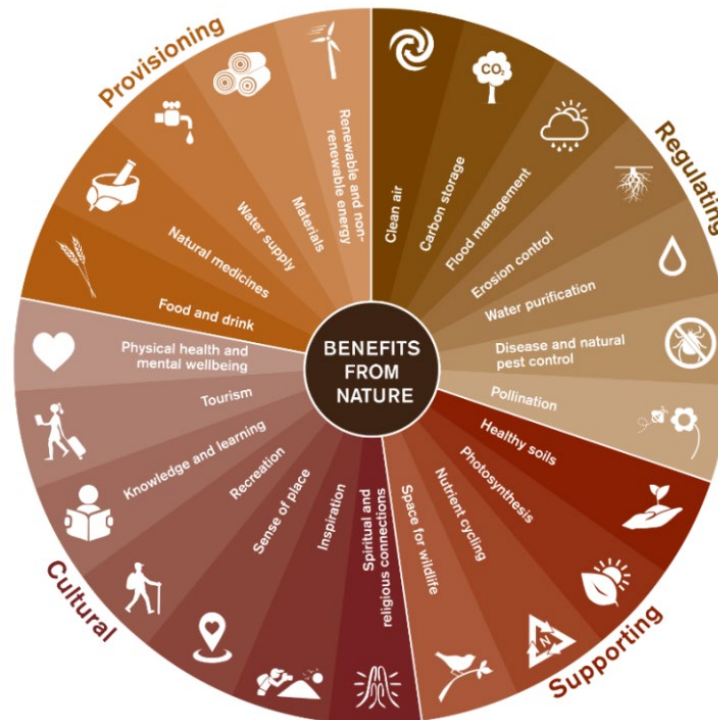
The local development planning guidance states that “Local Development Plans should be informed by relevant, up-to-date audits and / or strategies, covering the multiple functions and benefits of blue and green infrastructure”. It goes on to state that “a blue and green infrastructure audit can reflect and bring together relevant assessments, audits, strategies and action plans, including those prepared under statutory duties, such as Open Space Strategies, Forestry and Woodland Strategies and Play Sufficiency Assessments. It can identify existing blue and green infrastructure and their networks, including access rights and core paths, and areas with an important role in flood water storage or conveyance as informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the area. Priorities for connectivity to other blue and/or green infrastructure assets, including to address cross-boundary needs and opportunities, can also be identified”.

NPF4 defines green infrastructure as “features or spaces within the natural and built environments that provide a range of ecosystem services” with ecosystem services being defined as “the benefits people obtain from ecosystems”. NPF4 defines blue infrastructure as “water environment features within the natural and built environments that provide a range of ecosystem services. Blue features include rivers, lochs, wetlands, canals, other water courses, ponds, coastal and marine areas including beaches, porous paving, sustainable urban drainage systems and raingardens”.

“Ecosystem Services” feature centrally in both definitions. [NatureScot](#) provide further detail on ecosystem services, stating that they are “the direct and indirect contributions ecosystems (known as natural capital) provide for human wellbeing and quality of life”. Ecosystem services depend on a healthy environment and can be categorised as:

- **Provisioning services** – tangible goods that people can harvest from the environment such as food, wood and fibre, water, fuel, natural medicines.
- **Regulating services** – services that occur in the ecosystem that lead to benefits such as clean air, carbon storage, flood management, pollination and water filtration.
- **Cultural services** – ways in which nature impacts people’s health and wellbeing through recreational and education benefits as well as improving physical and mental health and building spiritual connections.
- **Supporting services** – ecosystems could not function without supporting services, such as the nutrient cycle, photosynthesis, soil formation and habitat provision for biodiversity, forming the basis for the other three types of services.

Underpinning all these services is **biodiversity**.



Blue and green infrastructure (BGI) therefore includes a range of natural and built features, providing a wide variety of ecosystem services that benefit people and recognising the importance of biodiversity in doing so. In Glasgow, this ranges from large open spaces (eg Pollok Park) that can provide provisioning services (eg wood), regulating services (eg sequestration) and cultural services (eg recreation) to small built environment interventions such as green roofs (that can help provide water filtration, address pollution and enhance biodiversity) and everything in between, including nature conservation sites, ponds, rivers and street trees. The many, varied elements of blue and green infrastructure and nature-based solutions in the City can be in either public or private ownership and subject to various levels of management and maintenance.

BGI can usefully be thought of as either features of the natural environment or of the built environment, though some green/blue infrastructure can be both, including nature-based solutions.

### ***Blue and Green Infrastructure in the Natural Environment***

Despite being a largely urban local authority with a boundary drawn relatively tightly around the urban area, a significant proportion (47%) of the Glasgow's land area can be considered BGI which is relatively natural in character (including green belt, open space, etc), with over 6000 species having been recorded in the City. The key elements of BGI in the natural environment are:

#### Green Belt

A long-standing component of the City's regeneration and planning agenda, the green belt is a planning designation that helps protect countryside adjacent to the urban area and encourages urban regeneration.

### Natural Environment Designations

The City Development Plan (policy CDP7), associated Supplementary Guidance ([SG7](#)) and National Planning Framework 4 protect a number of sites designated for their nature conservation importance. These designated areas are shown on the Council's [SG7 map](#) and are:

- *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)* - designated by NatureScot as areas of land and water considered to best represent Scotland's natural heritage;
- *Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)* - areas of natural heritage that are at least locally important;
- *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)* - non-statutory local nature conservation designations, designated through the development plan process;
- *Ancient, long-established or semi-natural woodland (ALESNW)* - Ancient woodlands are those that have been continuously wooded since before 1750 AD and long-established woodlands are plantations or semi-natural woodland that came into existence between 1750 and 1860. Semi-natural woodland is predominantly composed of trees and shrubs that are native to the site and are not obviously planted and includes woodlands mapped after 1860 but with an earlier provenance;
- *Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLIs)* – non-statutory local landscape designations, designated through the development plan process;
- *Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)* - made by the planning authority in the interest of amenity and/or where the trees are of cultural or historical significance;
- *Green Corridors* - an environmental designation subject to policy CDP6 of the City Development Plan as some of the key links in the green network; and
- *Geodiversity Sites* - geodiversity is an important element of ecosystems, contributing to their health and function and also supporting the ecosystem services they provide. Geodiversity sites represent the geological diversity of the City.

### Country Parks

Country parks provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the countryside and open-air recreation, close to major concentrations of population.

### Habitats

Protecting and connecting habitats is key to enhancing biodiversity in Glasgow that is so critical to providing ecosystem services. Habitats are a focus of Glasgow's Local Biodiversity Action Plan ([LBAP – 2017-2027](#)) and the Nature Networks promoted by NPF4.

### Trees

Protecting and expanding tree cover can provide a range of ecosystem services and help address the climate and nature crises.

### Soils

There is a limited spread of carbon rich peat/soils in and around north east Glasgow. These have a key role to play in mitigating climate change. There are small patches of prime agricultural land on the periphery of the City.

### Species

Whilst species don't constitute green infrastructure in themselves, actions to address their ongoing loss is essential to enhance biodiversity which underpins ecosystem services.

- *Water Voles* - of particular interest and importance is the City's population of fossorial water voles, a nationally important population which are not dependent on water, but often create their burrows in grassland.
- *Pollinators* - the [Glasgow Pollinator Plan](#) supports the [Pollinator Strategy for Scotland](#) by setting out local actions to help halt pollinator declines in the City and reverse the losses.
- *Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)* – INNS are any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health or the way we live. INNS can outcompete native species, undermining efforts to reverse biodiversity loss.

### ***Green/Blue Infrastructure in the Built Environment***

The key elements of BGI in the built environment are:

#### Open Space

Glasgow City Council first published an audit of open space in 2009 and that audit is available to view as the Glasgow [Open Space Map](#). Glasgow's Open Spaces have the potential to deliver many ecosystem services, including helping the City adapt to climate change by dealing with surface water flooding and addressing increased urban heat, mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration, providing habitats for nature and opportunities for walking and cycling, outdoor recreation, sport, food growing and air quality. Some of the types of open space identified on the Open Space Map have been subject to detailed consideration through separate studies and strategies:

- work has been undertaken to identify the open spaces most suitable for use to meet the Quality and Accessibility Standards set out in the Council's [Open Space Strategy](#) (2020);
- significant work to produce a Sports Pitch Strategy has been ongoing;
- a [Food Growing Strategy](#) for the City has been produced; and
- the Council adopted its [Play Sufficiency Assessment](#) in June 2024.

#### Green roofs

Green roofs can deliver multiple benefits, helping address, amongst other things, enhanced biodiversity, sustainable drainage and urban heat mitigation.

#### Access rights, core paths, active travel

Core Paths Plans were introduced under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act as way of recording and safeguarding important and popular routes. Glasgow's Core Paths Plan was approved by the Council in April 2012 with a view to providing a network of safe and unobstructed routes throughout the City. Glasgow's Active Travel Strategy aims to achieve significant modal shift across the city and a City Cycle Network is being developed to facilitate this.

#### City Centre

The Council's City Centre Strategy, the associated District Regeneration Frameworks and the City Centre Strategic Development Framework all identify a need for enhanced open space and blue and green infrastructure interventions. These include the City Centre Avenues programme, first mooted in [Getting Ahead of Change](#), Glasgow City Centre Strategy and Action Plan 2014–19.

Blue Infrastructure:

There are a number of natural water bodies in the City, including rivers, burns, the Forth and Clyde Canal, wetland and Lochs, in addition to other blue infrastructure elements such as SUDS ponds, etc. Depending on form and condition, these can contribute to climate change adaptation and to enhancing biodiversity in particular.

The Water Management Infrastructure Audit provides more detail on the main water bodies, water courses and aquatic/riparian environments, including their Water Classification status, as well as on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and other aspects of flood management.

## 2. Existing capacity and condition

Whilst the spatial extent of Blue and Green Infrastructure can be determined, it can often be more difficult to ascertain its *capacity* to deliver ecosystem services or what that capacity needs to be to deliver the ambitions of the Council and the Scottish Government, particularly to address the global climate and ecological crises. Maximising the capacity of BGI to deliver ecosystem services hinges on two things in particular – its spatial extent (including opportunities for expansion) and its condition. BGI that is of sub-optimal quality will not maximise potential to deliver ecosystem services but data on quality is not always readily available. As such, the following provides an understanding of quality for only certain aspects of BGI.

### *Green/Blue Infrastructure in the Natural Environment*

#### Green Belt

Glasgow's Green Belt has been a key component of the City's regeneration and planning agenda for more than 4 decades, helping protect countryside adjacent to the urban area (including better quality agricultural land) and encouraging urban regeneration. More recently, the green belt has taken on a wider environmental role, in protecting floodplain capacity and preserving opportunities for carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancement. However, there is continuing pressure to release Green Belt land, particularly for house building. The current Green Belt boundary within the City was established with the adoption of the City Development Plan in 2017 and can be viewed [here](#). A [review of the Green Belt](#) has been prepared as part of the Evidence Report and will inform the new City Development Plan.

The Green Belt is 2964 hectares in area, 16.8% of the City's land area.

#### Natural Environment Designations

There are no European sites (Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas) within the City boundary. The nearest sites are the Inner Clyde SPA and the Black Cart SPA, both of which lie to the west of the City. There are also no National Parks, National Scenic Areas or National Nature Reserves in the City.

#### *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)*

SSSIs are designated by NatureScot as areas of land and water considered to best represent Scotland's natural heritage in terms of their flora, fauna, geology, geomorphology or a mixture of these natural features. The [Register of Sites of Special Scientific Interest](#) records SSSIs in Scotland, including links to site citations and site management statements. The Site Management Statements, available via the Register of SSSIs, provides guidance on how the special natural features of each SSSI should be conserved or enhanced. SSSIs are mapped [here](#).

There are 5 SSSIs in the City and the most recent assessment of their condition by NatureScot can sometimes be quite some time ago, in excess of 20 years in some instances. Appendix 1 sets out the SSSIs, details on their designation and their condition:

- 3 of the sites are in "favourable" condition;
- one (Cart and Kittoch Valleys) is described as "unfavourable, declining"; and
- part of another (the open water transition fen feature of Bishop Loch) is in an "unfavourable" condition.



### *Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)*

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are areas of natural heritage that are at least locally important. They are designated by local authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended) and must be owned or leased by the local authority, or the owner(s) must formally agree to the designation. Local Nature Reserves are managed both for biodiversity and for people's enjoyment of nature, with the existing 17 LNRs covering a combined area of 604 has - they can be viewed [here](#). Most are situated on the edge of the urban area. 5 of the 17 (plus 4 extensions to previously existing LNRs) were designated in January 2024. LNRs range in size from large sites that form a complex landscape of wildlife habitat (e.g Cathkin Braes LNR) to small sites with limited wildlife habitats but high community value (e.g. Malls Mire LNR). Five of the LNRs in the north of the city (Bishop Loch, Cardowan Moss and Commonhead Moss, Todd's Well and Hogganfield Park LNRs) lie within the area of the Seven Lochs Wetland Park. Seven Lochs is an [implementer project](#) for the UN [Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#), with restoration and educational work helping protect and enhance biodiversity; promote health and well-being; and contribute to environmental, economic and social regeneration. The existing LNRs are set out in Appendix 2.

In [June 2022](#), the Council's City Administration Committee approved the adding of 22 new LNRs/extensions to the existing list of proposed Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) for future designation, helping the Council meet its duty to further the conservation of biodiversity under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004) and its commitment to support new and further extensions to Local Nature Reserves in the city in the Council's [Climate Plan](#) (Action 38). As set out above, 9 of these (5 new LNRs and 4 extensions to existing LNRs, some with boundary amendments) were designated in January 2024.

There are 17 Local Nature Reserves in the City, covering a combined area of 604 has.

### *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)*

There are currently 96 SINCs in the City ranging in scale and coverage and including linear SINCs (eg River Clyde), large SINCs (eg Pollok Country Park) and small SINCs (eg Alexandra Park Pond). The existing SINCs were last confirmed with the adoption of the Council's City Plan 2 in 2009 and were, for the purposes of City Plan 2, categorised as 49 Local SINCs and 47 City-wide SINCs, reflecting their relative importance. This distinction was removed in the current City Development Plan, with local nature conservation designations being identified only as SINCs. The SINCs are shown on the SG7 Map. As a result of the previous distinction between Local and City-Wide SINCs, there are a few limited instances of where SINCs overlap – eg Cadder Wood (previously a L-SINC) falls entirely within the Forth and Clyde Canal SINC (a C-SINC). The SINCs are distributed throughout the City, with at least one SINC (or part of a SINC) in each of the Council's 23 wards – they are listed in Appendix 3 and can be viewed [here](#). In line with NatureScot's [national guidance](#) and to ensure consistency with the approach taken in other local development plans, SINCs are likely to be referred to as Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCSS) in forthcoming development plan stages.

A review of many of the SINCs (generally those not also designated as Local Nature Reserves or SSSIs) by JBA Consulting was undertaken in 2022 and 2023. The key aim of the SINC Review was to establish a refreshed Glasgow SINC network, based on an extended Phase I Habitat Survey and considering both ecological and social criteria. Of the 75 SINCs that were the subject of the review, the recommendation was to retain 57 sites unchanged, retain a further 9 with boundary changes and remove SINC status from 2 sites. The consultants could not gain access to 7 sites. The Review also recommended the designation of 11 new SINCs, including 3 with significant water vole populations (see part 5). Further detail is set out in Appendix 3.

There are currently 96 SINCs in the City, with most of them having recently been reviewed.

### *Ancient, long-established or semi-natural woodland*

Inventories of ALESNW were established by the Nature Conservancy Council for Scotland, now NatureScot, with ALESNW being shown on the [Scotland's Environment Web](#) map. The vast majority of Glasgow's ancient, long established and semi-natural woodlands are broad leaved/mixed woodland and wet woodland habitats. There are 70 ALESNW sites within, or partly within, Glasgow, with the area in the City totalling 272 has – they can be viewed [here](#). Areas of ALESNW in the City are shown in Appendix 4 but the mapping shows that only a very small part of the area of some areas of ALESNW is within the City boundary. Their existence in city is possibly a result of digitising rather than having a genuine presence in the City. This is the case for 18 of the of the 70 ALESNW, and these are shown in red in Appendix 4. No information is available on quality.

There are 70 ALESNW sites within, or partly within, Glasgow, with the area in the City totalling 272 has.

### *Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLIs)*

There are currently 224 SSLIs in the City, ranging from large sites covering much of the green belt to small, but locally important, areas such as communal pleasure gardens. In all 3679 has of the City's land is currently covered by an SLLI. The existing SSLIs were last confirmed with the adoption of the Council's City Plan 2 in 2009. SSLIs are shown in Appendix 5 and can be viewed [here](#). A Review of the SSLIs is underway.

There are currently 224 SSLIs in the City, these are currently being reviewed.

### *Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)*

Tree Preservation Orders are made by the planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended) where the authority considers this to be in the interest of amenity and/or where the trees are of cultural or historical significance. Trees, woodland or hedgerows protected by a TPO must not be removed without the explicit written consent of the Council. The removal of any tree protected by a TPO, or serious damage to it, should only occur in exceptional circumstances. There are currently 90 TPOs in the City covering 463 has of land, ranging in size from Gartnavel Hospitals to an individual tree on Argyle Street. TPOs are shown in Appendix 6 and can be viewed [here](#). No information is available on quality.

There are currently 90 TPOs in the City covering 463 has of land.

### *Green Corridors*

Green Corridors are an environmental designation subject to policy CDP6: Green Belt and Green Network of the City Development Plan in recognition of their role as some of the key links in the green network. The Green Corridors protected by the CDP are those that were previously identified in City Plan 2 and include rivers, other watercourses and the canal (often also designated as SINCs), as well as railway lines (active and disused) and motorway corridors and trunk roads. Note that these Green Corridors (with their origins in earlier iterations of the development plan) are not the same as open spaces (shown on the Council's Open Space Map) designated as green corridors in line with the PAN 65 classification (see section on Open Space below). Green Corridors are listed in Appendix 7 and most of them can be viewed [here](#). No information is available on their quality as green corridors but the status of many of the Green Corridors as SINCs means the outcomes of the SINC Review will

be applicable. Appendix 7 shows the corresponding SINC recommendations, with all of the key Green Corridors proposed for retention or as a new SINC, indicating that they retain value as Green Network links for nature.

There are 10 named Green Corridors in the City plus others covering other rivers & watercourses, canals (active and disused), railway lines (active and disused) and motorway corridors and trunk roads.

#### *Local Geodiversity Sites*

Geodiversity is defined as “the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments and soils, together with the natural processes which form and alter them”. The Main Issues Report for the City Development Plan proposed a study to ascertain whether there were geological features worthy of protection through the CDP, and the Council subsequently commissioned the British Geological Survey (BGS) to [audit and assess the geodiversity of Glasgow](#). A number of the sites audited by them are protected by policy CDP7 of the Plan as Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs). The LGSs are the areas of bedrock exposure or extent of the landform feature constituting the geodiversity site and its immediate access. Their boundaries are shown on the Council’s SG7 map. The 7 Lochs Wetland Park was identified in the audit, but was not proposed as an LGS. Some of the geodiversity sites identified in the audit extend outwith the City boundary and these parts of the sites are not subject to the Plan. The LGSs protected by the Plan are set out in Appendix 8 and can be viewed [here](#).

There are 19 Local Geodiversity Sites in the City

#### Country Parks

Country parks provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the countryside and open air recreation, close to major concentrations of population. Local authorities may designate country parks where they see a need, using powers under Section 48 of the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967. There are three country parks in, or partly in, Glasgow: Dams to Darnley, Pollok and Cathkin Braes. They can be viewed [here](#). No information is available on their condition. In addition, the [Seven Lochs Wetland Park](#) has been created in north east Glasgow and across the boundary into the area of North Lanarkshire Council and aims to: protect and enhance the heritage and biodiversity of the area as a national resource; promote the general health and wellbeing of both visitors and residents, and have a major impact on the environmental, social and economic regeneration of the area. The Council and Seven Lochs partners have recently signed a new 20-year [collaboration agreement](#) to manage, maintain and improve the Seven Lochs Wetland Park and drive forward the creation of the Seven Lochs Green Network of open spaces and green corridors.

There are 3 country parks in, or partly in, Glasgow.

#### Habitats and Nature Networks

Glasgow’s Local Biodiversity Action Plan ([LBAP – 2017-2027](#)) sets out what the Council and its LBAP partners will do to help protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity over its lifetime. It includes an increased emphasis on an “ecosystems approach”, aiming to protect individual species and habitats by conserving the whole of the environment in which they are found. The LBAP groups habitats under 5 different ecosystems: Farmland, urban, wetland, woodland and grassland. The Council is delivering a “[Green Connectors](#)” programme, creating habitat on a citywide scale in order to manage a much greater proportion of the land in Council ownership for nature. A pilot project, together with the RSPB, commenced in September 2021 with £115,000 funding from NatureScot. It enhanced urban grasslands to be more species rich through planting and management, including the planting of 165 standard trees, 6,000 tree and shrub saplings and 2km of hedgerow habitat. It has become

a template for the further implementation of the Green Connectors programme, which will identify opportunities for joining series of plots with relatively low habitat value and, through habitat creation, ‘joining the dots’ between areas of high habitat value. Habitat creation activity will include: tree planting; bulb planting; wildflower plug planting; planting and management of wetland plants; and wildflower seed sowing.

NatureScot produced habitat data in to inform the development of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership’s (GCVGN) [Green Network Blueprint](#). The Blueprint is a framework for the creation of a strategic Green Network for the benefit of people and wildlife in Glasgow City Region, incorporating both a Strategic Access Network and a Strategic Habitat Network. Since 2019, further work has been undertaken by GCV Green Network to improve the accuracy of some of these data sets for use in development management and development planning.

NPF4 identifies that, to respond to the global biodiversity crisis, nature recovery must be at the heart of future places. It identifies that a key means of securing positive effects for biodiversity will be to create and strengthen nature networks, including through new development. NatureScot have produced interim guidance for Councils between the period of the publication of the NPF4 and the publication of a Nature Networks Framework and this states that the primary purpose of a Nature Network is ecological connectivity.

Since local government reorganisation in 1996, the eight Glasgow City Region (GCR) local authorities have collaboratively worked on strategic, cross-boundary planning considerations. The identification, creation and strengthening of Nature Networks is an area that the GCR authorities have agreed would benefit from a collective, regional approach. A regional approach is supported by NatureScot’s draft Nature Network Framework which states: “Nature networks will build on connections at the local level and look at opportunities to deliver strategic connectivity regionally and support national objectives and priorities. This will need to be facilitated across administrative boundaries to ensure strong connectivity between landscapes. Working regionally enables the connection of neighbouring networks, further increasing the ability for dispersal, strengthening populations and improving their resilience to pressures.” In Glasgow, the aim is to work collaboratively across the City Region to deliver on this national aspiration, reflecting local circumstances whilst being regionally coherent.

Habitats and environmental designations outlined above will form the building blocks of nature networks across the City and wider region, as will projects such as Green Connectors. With this in mind, the work of NatureScot and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network (GCVGN) to identify key habitats in the City will be critical. Since NatureScot’s original mapping was undertaken, GCVGN (with input from GCC Biodiversity Officers) has been working to produce new and more accurate Species Rich Grassland data to replace NatureScot’s Neutral Grassland data and has recently (November 2024) revised the [wetland data](#). The revision of these datasets will provide a more accurate depiction of habitats in the City and the latest iterations can be found [here](#). For Glasgow, this work is considered to provide a more detailed understanding of habitats in the City and provide better opportunities for usage in the medium-longer term than the CivTech Nature Networks Tool. NatureScot’s draft Nature Network Framework highlights the importance of connecting these nature-rich areas, important for biodiversity and people, via a series of corridors and stepping-stones of wildlife-friendly habitats, allowing wildlife to move between areas and improve the resilience of habitats and populations of species using them.

This natural BGI will be the foundation on which nature networks will be developed but, in a City such as Glasgow, nature-based solutions and BGI interventions in the built environment (eg landscaping, green roofs, green walls) will also have a significant role to play.

## Trees

Trees and woodlands provide many benefits for Glasgow’s residents and those who work in and visit the city. Whilst broadleaved woodland is a particularly important habitat (see above), woodlands and individual trees of many types and species can provide a range of ecosystem services including helping protect against flooding,

sequestering carbon, improving air quality, reducing noise, regulating temperature and improving the attractiveness of places for people. The Council's [Forestry and Woodland Strategy](#) (FWS) sets out the potential benefits of trees in more detail. Amongst its key ambitions are increasing canopy cover to 20% of Glasgow's urban area (up from roughly 18% currently (which can be viewed [here](#))) and, as a result, helping contribute to meeting the net zero target, enhancing biodiversity, and increasing the attractiveness of neighbourhoods. The FWS is the primary strategy relating to woodland and tree planting in the City, directing planting to the most appropriate locations. The Council's [Tree Plan](#) relates to trees within the Council's estate and directs Council investment and activities related to tree planting in line with the FWS.

This [report](#) to the Net Zero and Climate Progress Monitoring City Policy Committee provides an update on actions to deliver the Glasgow Tree Plan.

Roughly 18% of Glasgow's urban area currently has canopy cover.

### Soils

NPF4 highlights the importance of protect and restoring the health of carbon-rich soils and peatland, recognising the important ecosystem services they provide for people, the economy and nature, including a functioning fungal network. There are a number of important peatlands in the City, mainly around north east Glasgow. These are nationally important and are protected as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) by the CDP. They can be viewed [here](#).

Scotland's environment web maps Scotland's land classified by its [capability for agriculture](#) (available to view [here](#)), produced by the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen and dating from 1983. at a scale of 1:250 000. Capability for agriculture ranges from Class 1 (land capable of producing a very wide range of crops) down to Class 7 (land of very limited agricultural value), with Classes 1 to 3.1 (land capable of producing consistently high yields of a narrow range of crops and/ or moderate yields of a wider range) known as prime agricultural land. There is no Class 1 or 2 land in Glasgow, with only small patches of Class 3.1 on the periphery of the City.

There is very little prime agricultural land in the City.

### Species

The LBAP's ecosystems approach to biodiversity protection and enhancement aims to protect individual species by conserving the whole of the environment in which they are found. The LBAP notes that over 6,000 species have been recorded in Glasgow, as recorded by the Glasgow Museums Biological Records Centre. The LBAP focusses on broad habitats rather than individual habitats and species. This, together with the fact that many species move over time and that it can be an offence to divulge the location of some (eg badgers) means mapping is not available to show species in the City. A biological audit of the city was produced in 2001 as a step towards preparing the original LBAP with records of the city's wildlife having been recorded and updated by a number of organisations over the years eg the Council, Glasgow Natural History Society, Butterfly Conservation, Scottish Ornithologists' Club and other amateur and professional naturalists. The records are sent to, and catalogued by, the [Glasgow Museums Biological Records Centre](#) and can be made available to enquirers.

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004) created a duty on public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity. The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 places an additional obligation on public bodies to report on compliance with this Biodiversity Duty every three years. The Council's [latest report](#) (covering the years between April 2020 and March 2023) notes that 170 new species for the city were recorded over this 3 year period and sets out the key actions undertaken for biodiversity. Latest figures from the Records Centre (2024) suggest in excess of 6,900 species have been recorded in the City.

In excess of 6,900 species of animals, plants and fungi have been recorded in Glasgow (2024).

### *Water Voles*

The water vole is protected by Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The legislation in Scotland currently protects the sheltering and resting places of water vole, not the individual animal itself, but makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly: damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place that water voles use for shelter or protection; or disturb a water vole while it is using any such place of shelter or protection. In 2008, a population of fossorial water voles was identified in North East Glasgow. Fossorial water voles are not dependent on water, often creating their burrows in grassland and the population in and around North East Glasgow is considered to have 'national significance' due its unusual fossorial behaviours and high population density. A [Water Vole Conservation Action Plan 2022-2026](#) (CAP), which seeks to provide a framework for both spatial planning decision-making and nature conservation, was noted at the Council's Net Zero and Climate Progress Monitoring City Policy Committee of [28 Feb 2023](#) and has informed the development of the [Greater Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework](#). It outlines the need to facilitate good conservation practice with the need to regenerate and develop the area for local communities. Amongst other things, it aims to develop an accurate baseline of water vole distribution and density within the area, enhance existing, or create new, water vole habitat, prioritising opportunities for creating corridors between existing populations (some of which may become local nature conservation sites) and establish a comprehensive, long-term monitoring programme of population distribution and density trends. Whilst this information is being collated, a water vole trigger map is used by the Council's Development Management teams to inform decision making and can be viewed [here](#).

The population of fossorial water voles in North East Glasgow is considered to have 'national significance' due its behaviours and high population density.

### *Pollinators*

The [Pollinator Strategy for Scotland](#) recognises the value of pollinators (including the honey bee, species of bumble bee, solitary bee, butterflies and hoverflies) for biodiversity, food production the economy and human wellbeing, but recognises that many of our pollinators are under threat. Current pressures include land-use changes, land management, pesticides, pollution, invasive non-native species, diseases and climate change. [The Glasgow Pollinator Plan 2017-2027](#) supports the national strategy by detailing local action to help halt pollinator declines and reverse the losses. Amongst these actions are the management of 30 key grassland sites as traditional meadows on GCC land (Action 4); the enhancement of areas of unmown grassland by introducing local provenance wildflowers (Action 5); and plant pollinator friendly wildflowers city-wide at SINCS, LNRs and Parks. (Action 7). The Green Connectors Project will build on this and the identification of "Bee-Lines", a national approach, initiated by Bug-Life, to mapping 'insect pathways' that link existing wildlife areas with a view to their enhancement. Bee-Lines have been mapped across the area of the Central Scotland Green Network, including through Glasgow and can be viewed [here](#).

### *Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)*

Invasive non-native species (INNS) are defined as 'any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health or the way we live.' In Glasgow, there are well known examples of INNS, often plants such as Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed or Himalayan Balsam however they can be much more extensive than people realise. NatureScot's (then Scottish Natural Heritage) "An Audit of Alien Species in Scotland" 2001 suggested that 988 non-

native species were established in Scotland. Studies for the flora of Glasgow show that out of some 1560 species recorded as 'growing wild' in the city, more than half were non-native.

## **2. Green/Blue Infrastructure in the Built Environment**

### Open Space

Glasgow City Council first published an audit of open space in 2009 and that audit is available to view as the [Glasgow Open Space Map](#) and can also be viewed [here](#). It records open spaces using a classification based on that set out in Planning Advice Note 65, with the key categories of open space being:

1. Public parks and gardens - areas of land normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park or garden;
2. Communal private gardens - gardens in multiple private ownership;
3. Amenity space - landscaped areas providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons. Character and function will vary with amenity space type – eg residential amenity space, transport amenity space, etc;
4. Playspace for children and teenagers - areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for play, usually linked to housing areas.
5. Green corridors - routes including canals, river corridors and old railway lines, linking different parts of the City with each other and with the surrounding countryside, as part of a network (note – see also Green Corridors above);
6. Natural/Semi-natural greenspace - areas of undeveloped or previously developed land with residual natural habitats or which have been planted or colonised by vegetation and wildlife, including woodland and wetland areas;
7. Civic space - squares, streets and waterfront promenades, predominantly of hard landscaping that provide a focus for pedestrian activity and can make connections for people and for wildlife;
8. Sports areas - Large and generally flat areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces, used primarily for designated sports (including playing fields, golf courses, tennis courts and bowling greens) and which are generally bookable;
9. Allotments & community gardens - areas of land for growing fruit, vegetables etc, either in individual allotments or as a community activity; and
10. Other functional greenspaces - including churchyards and cemeteries.

There are over 5,200 hectares of open space in Glasgow, protected by the City Development Plan

Since 2009, the Open Space Map has undergone periodic, but partial, updates to reflect known changes on the ground – eg the loss of open space or the creation of new open space as a result of new development. The last of these updates was in 2023, as a result of a [Committee decision in November 2022](#). The open spaces shown on the open space map are protected by policy CDP6 of the City Development Plan. The draft Open Space Strategy regulations set out that authorities must audit all open spaces in their area that are 0.2 hectares or greater, and any other smaller spaces that the planning authority considers appropriate to include. Whilst the Council has not yet undertaken an audit of open space under the draft regulations, the updates to the original audit should ensure that the Open Space Map reflects close to 100% of existing open spaces of 0.2ha or more.



Most of these types of open space have not been assessed for their capacity or quality (though some natural/semi-natural greenspaces will lie within SINCs). However, some types of open space identified on the Open Space Map have been subject to detailed consideration through separate studies:

#### *Access to Publicly Usable Open Space*

The Council's Open Space Strategy highlights that access to good quality open space is an important component of successful places and sets out Accessibility and Quality Standards to help achieve this, outwith the city centre. The Accessibility Standard is aimed at delivering access to open space in peoples' immediate environment, with the OSS referring to the spaces that will be used to meet the Accessibility Standard as "Community Spaces". The Quality Standard is used with the Accessibility Standard to help ensure Community Spaces are of a good quality and sets out minimum requirements for Community Spaces in relation defined criteria, including a minimum size of 0.3 ha, accessibility, maintenance and the degree to which it provides for informal sport/recreation, children's play, relaxation and biodiversity.

In September 2024, the Council adopted [Supplementary Guidance 6: Green Belt and Green Network](#) to support policy CDP6 of the City Development Plan. SG6 identifies a number of Council-owned sites across the city with the potential to be used as Community Spaces, including both existing open spaces and other areas with the potential to become open space, such as vacant/derelict land.

These Potential Community Spaces (PCSs) have been assessed against the Quality Standard and can be viewed [here](#). Spaces which score best, and are most likely to meet the Quality Standard, are shown in green (with those shown in orange or red not currently meeting the standard) but an updated assessment of a Community Space or Spaces against the Quality Standard may be requested from applicants at the time an application is made. Not all of the identified sites will be taken forward as Community Spaces, particularly in those areas of the City where there may be a number of potential options but, on the basis of the currently identified spaces, the proportion of homes in each City ward (outwith the city centre) within a 400m actual (not as the crow flies) walk of a Potential Community Space has been calculated, ranging from a low of 42% in Ward 4: Cardonald to 96% in ward 11: Hillhead. In 12 of the 23 wards, the proportion of homes within a 400m walk of a potential Community Space is 75% or more (see Appendix 9).

Currently, just over 61% of the residential area of the Inner Urban Area of the City is within a 400m walk of a PCS, with over 90% of the PCSs not currently meeting the Quality Standard (see Appendix 10). 58% of the residential area of the Outer Urban Area falls within a 400m walk of a PCS, with just under 90% of PCSs not meeting all aspects of the Quality Standard.

#### *Quantity of Open Space*

The OSS Quantity Standard is intended to provide an indication of the relative quantity of publicly usable open space available to residents throughout the city. Different Quantity Standards are specified for the inner urban Area of the City (those parts of the city characterised by more dense residential environments (eg tenements, flats, terraces) and the Outer Urban Area, characterised by less dense residential environments (often detached and semi-detached homes). The Quantity Standard is: "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" and is applied on a ward basis (with some wards lying within both the IUA and OUA). The quantity standard relates only to publicly usable open spaces (generally categories 1-7 above but not things like transport amenity space or open water) and does not include demand-led categories of open space such as formal sports or food growing. The Quantity Standard can vary quite markedly over time, particularly where a relatively small part of the ward falls within the Inner or Outer Urban Areas meaning any new residential development can have the effect of increasing the population to a significant degree for the purpose of calculating whether the relevant standard is met or not. Appendix 11 sets out the latest (2024) calculations of the extent to which each ward or part of ward meets the Quantity Standard.



## *Sports Pitches*

Glasgow has a variety of open spaces that are used for formal outdoor sport, ranging from local tennis courts and bowling greens to golf courses or football centres which can draw users from a wide area. Some of these are open spaces in their own right (eg some football pitches) and others are part of larger open spaces (eg tennis courts or bowling greens in public parks). Outdoor sports provision is shown on the Open Space Map. The Council, in conjunction with Glasgow Life and SportScotland, appointed consultants KKP to undertake a Sports Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (SPS), informed by an analysis of current and future demand for different types of sports against the supply available to cater for both training and play. This was informed by engagement with the sports governing bodies and individual teams and clubs. The study focuses on pitch sports (football, cricket, hockey, rugby etc), bowling and tennis, but not golf or other outdoor sports such as cycling. Indoor sports facilities, such as pools and sports halls, are considered in the Community Facilities Infrastructure Audit.

The SPS will help inform approaches to help ensure the City has a sufficient quantity and quality of outdoor sports provision to meet current and future demand. The SPS is nearing completion and identifies projected quantitative and qualitative shortfalls (at 2034) of pitch availability in almost all aspects of football on grass (adult, youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 4v4) and in the quality of 3G provision. Shortfalls in projected provision of rugby pitches for all areas of the city (North East, North West and South) are also identified at 2034 as are shortfalls in cricket for the North West and South whilst the North East is projected to be at capacity. There is projected to be adequate quantitative provision for other sports (including hockey, tennis and bowling), though latent demand and deficits at specific clubs are noted for tennis. Whilst there is an over-supply of bowling greens, SG6 continues to protect greens (for which there's no longer a demand) as open space, if they have the potential to be used for another type of open space, helping address need for food growing, natural flood water management, tree planting, biodiversity etc.

Post the SPS research phase (2019/2020), it appears that there have been uplifts in demand for some sports, notably tennis and football, based on increased tennis club membership rates and a marked increase (of 156 teams) in the number of children's football teams based on a survey of the City's biggest clubs. Whilst quantifying the demand for tennis courts based on increased membership levels is difficult, Glasgow Life has estimated that these new football teams would give rise to an additional demand for 7 full sized 3G pitches for training and play. In addition, there is emerging demand for new sports, such as Padel Tennis, which will require to be accommodated.

Whilst the emerging SPS confirms that there is no significant requirement for additional pitches to meet demand for football (because the identified shortfalls in grass pitches can be remedied by increased use of synthetic pitches), the increased role now played by artificial pitches in meeting community demand brings its own challenges. Typically, artificial surfaces have an average lifespan of 8-10 years so, if they are to continue to sustain the levels of existing and projected demand as set out in the Assessment Report, ongoing investment in the quality of football provision will be required over the lifetime of the SPS. In addition, there are issues of quality with some changing facilities which restricts usage of existing pitches. SportScotland's Facility Planning Model 2023 extract for Glasgow provides useful information on access to synthetic pitches by different modes and by SIMD areas and will be a useful input to planning future investment.

The emerging SPS identifies "inactive provision" – pitches that are not currently being used as pitches and that are considered not to have a role in meeting demand for team sport in future. Consideration is being given as to how these might meet other aspects of demand for open space identified in the OSS. The distribution of inactive pitches can be viewed [here](#).

Golf provision in the city is recognised as being important to enable people to experience the outdoors and the wider health benefits this can bring. However, the number of rounds on public courses paid for over recent years has been declining with some council owned golf courses (eg Ruchill, Alexandra Park), not having re-

opened since the pandemic. Another council owned course, Lethamhill, has been sold to the R&A who are delivering a significant overhaul of facilities that will provide an enhanced offer for golfers, for people with an interest in trying the sport or who wish to play on an occasional basis. No information has been obtained on demand for golf at private courses in the City. Public and private golf courses, including those that have recently closed and not re-opened, are shown on the Council's [Open Space Map](#) and can also be viewed [here](#).

The full range of outdoor sport provision in the City also includes athletics and cycling, as evidenced by the international standard facilities at Knightswood BMX centre, Cathkin Braes international mountain bike trails and the athletics venues at Scotstoun and Crownpoint.

### *Food Growing*

[Let's Grow Together](#), the Glasgow Food Growing Strategy, 2020 – 2025, was approved in September 2020 and aims to ensure that Glasgow's citizens have access to a range of community growing opportunities in their area. Awareness is increasing of the benefits of local food production, including reducing food miles, packaging and the cost of fresh food, promoting healthy-eating, improving physical activity, mental health and improving the environment, including promoting biodiversity. The Council is keen to promote more food growing in the City (including in schools) and it is important that existing provision is protected and that new opportunities for growing can be created.

Allotments will be the main (though not only) means of delivering community growing opportunities. Part 9 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 consolidated the legislation on allotments and, amongst other things, requires local authorities to take reasonable steps to provide sufficient allotments to keep waiting lists at no more than half of the authority's current number of allotments and to ensure no applicant is on the waiting list for more than 5 years. Part 9 of the Act applies to allotments owned or leased by a local authority (or leased or intended for lease by a person from the authority) but not private landowners. Part 9 defines an "allotment site" as land consisting wholly or partly of allotments, including other land owned or leased by a local authority that may be used by tenants of allotments in connection with their use of their allotment. The Council reports annually on allotment waiting lists and delivery of the Food Growing Strategy. The most recent report ([March 2023](#)) identifies that there are currently 37 allotments sites in the City, 31 allotment sites in Council ownership and 6 private allotments sites, with a minimum waiting list of 1,790 people, more than double the existing number of allotments in the City. Allotment sites are distributed throughout the City but there are 5 wards (Greater Pollok, Cardonald, Govan, Hillhead and North East, shown in red on Appendix 12) in which there are none. Allotments and allotment waiting lists by ward are mapped [here](#).

There are currently 37 allotments sites in the City, 31 allotment sites in Council ownership and 6 private allotments sites.

### *Play and Play Sufficiency Assessment*

Increased play in childhood helps lead to more healthy, sociable and confident children and adults. The Open Space Strategy highlights that opportunities for play should not be limited to formal play facilities, but that other open spaces provide significant opportunities for imaginative, active play and for engaging with nature. The Council currently has 287 equipped play areas ([August 2023](#)).

The OSS and associated Supplementary Guidance SG6 seek that households, outwith the city centre, be within a 400m walk of a multifunctional community space (a Potential Community Space or PCS), which, amongst other things, are designed to facilitate children's play. This need not be through the provision of formal equipment but might be through planting and landscaping that engenders imaginative play. Appendix 10 sets out that 89 of the 217 PCSs currently identified in the City are scored as deficient against the play aspect of the Quality Standard (see Access to Publicly Usable Open Space above).

In May 2023 new regulations came into force which mean that planning authorities must assess the sufficiency of play opportunities in its area for young people. The Play Sufficiency Assessment (PSA) is intended to provide an overall picture in terms of the current provision and distribution of outdoor play opportunities across the whole of a local authority area. It should include statements with regards to overall quality, quantity and accessibility. Considering access to formal and informal play opportunities as a key part of placemaking can help Glaswegians Live Well Locally.

As part of these new regulations Glasgow City Council has a statutory requirement to engage with young people across the city to understand more around the current opportunities to play, their experiences whilst playing in the city as well as understanding what their current barriers to play are. To support the required engagement, the Council has worked with the Centre for Civic Innovation to co-create and facilitate an engagement model, focussed on young people aged 12 to 16 years old, that provides young people with an opportunity to share their experiences. Glasgow's [Play Sufficiency Assessment](#) was approved in June 2024 and some of the key issues it identifies are.

- Many children feel unsafe or uncomfortable in the spaces they use;
- Spaces can be poorly maintained and unclean;
- A greater range of functionality is sought on many spaces; and
- Those that identify as male generally feel more comfortable and safer in our open spaces.

These key insights will be used to inform the Proposed Plan and will be the start of an ongoing conversation with children and young people about what is it like to live, learn and play in Glasgow.

There are currently 287 equipped play areas in the City in council ownership.

### Green roofs

The Council's Climate Plan recognises that green roofs and walls can deliver multiple benefits, helping address, amongst other things, development plan requirements for enhanced biodiversity, sustainable drainage and urban heat mitigation. Data on existing green roofs in the City is scarce but there are comparatively few. However, NPF4 policies 3: Biodiversity and 22: Flood risk and water management are likely to necessitate the delivery of many more green roofs on new buildings, particularly in those parts of the City, such as the City Centre, where there are fewer opportunities to deliver biodiversity and SUDs at ground level. There is a recognised need to commence effective monitoring of the delivery of green roofs, recording the location, extent, type and intended functionality of the installations.

### Access rights, core paths, active travel and the Avenues

#### *Core Paths and Rights of Way*

Core Paths Plans were introduced under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act as way of recording and safeguarding important and popular routes. Glasgow's Core Paths Plan was approved by the Council in April 2012. Routes that appear on the Plan are designated as 'core paths' which are protected in a similar way to Rights of Way. The aim of the Plan is to provide a network of safe and unobstructed routes throughout the City, linking people to local facilities, visitor attractions and the wider countryside, and supporting healthy lifestyles through active travel and outdoor recreation.

Under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, core paths do not have a standard specification but can be any type of route from a rough track to a road, or from a towpath to a worn line through a grassy space. There are even core paths on rivers and canals for water-based users. Whilst not every core path will be suitable for all types of use, the network as a whole includes opportunities for everyone. Work is ongoing on to survey the quality of surface for existing core paths. Core Paths and Rights of Way are shown [here](#).

The City currently has 294 kilometres of core paths and 217 kilometres of aspirational core paths

### *Active Travel*

Glasgow's [Active Travel Strategy 2022-2031](#) was approved at the City Administration Committee on 24th February 2022. The Active Travel Strategy (ATS) aims to achieve significant modal shift across the city to walking, wheeling and cycling so that they will be the first and natural choice for everyday journeys, for people of all ages and ability, to travel locally to schools, to shops, to work, or to the city centre. The strategy supports the Council's commitments to reduce car kilometres travelled by a minimum of 30% reduction by 2030, achieve net zero carbon and have no deaths or serious injuries on our roads, streets, footpaths or cycle ways.

A key facet of the ATS is enhancing connectivity for active travel - better connecting communities through new walking, wheeling and cycling links by creating new connections and reducing physical barriers. This includes making better use of open space connections such as along Core Paths, canals, rivers, old railway lines and through green spaces but the key to enhanced connectivity will be the delivery of a City Network. The City network will provide people with high quality infrastructure that keeps them safe from motor traffic and provides direct, comfortable and smooth journeys. A functional, coherent citywide network of approximately 280 km is to be delivered by 2031. The [Interim Delivery Plan for the City Network](#) sets out how the City Network will be designed and rapidly delivered over a 10 year period, complementing routes already delivered, such as the South City Way, a safe link between Glasgow's southside and the city centre completed in 2023. Active Travel Strategy routes are shown [here](#).

To date, 13km of the City Network has been built out or is under construction.

### *Green Active Travel Routes*

The GCVGN Blueprint envisages a strategic Green Network that benefits both people and wildlife. As well as setting out ambitions for a Strategic Habitat Network, the Blueprint also highlights the importance of a Strategic Access Network that will facilitate off-road movement of people around and between communities and destinations through green active travel routes and greenspaces. The proposed routes can be viewed [here](#).

### *City Centre Strategy and the Avenues*

The [Glasgow City Centre Strategy 2024-2030](#) was approved by the Council in March 2024. It recognises that the public realm and open spaces in Glasgow's city centre are assets that can reinforce a sense of place and identity, improve health and wellbeing, boost environmental resilience and create a vibrant and sustainable city centre without barriers to inclusion, prioritising all people's needs. The [Avenues Programme](#) is a key element of this approach and is delivering a change in the transport hierarchy in the city centre. Wider footways, accompanied by segregated cycle lanes and nature-based solutions will be delivered in the new Avenues and George Square will also be redeveloped as a part of this programme. A pilot Avenues project has been delivered at the west end of Sauchiehall Street. The previous City Centre Strategy had recommended the production of a District Regeneration Framework for each of the 9 areas of the City Centre, each prepared in collaboration with a wide array of

stakeholders and consultees. All 9 DRFs have now been produced and can be found [here](#). They will help guide physical, social and economic regeneration of the part of the City Centre to which they apply, including identifying opportunities for greening streets and spaces including, but not limited to, the Avenues project.

The [City Centre Strategic Development Framework](#) was adopted in 2021 as supplementary guidance to the City Development Plan. It states that there is currently a critical lack of public space in the city centre, particularly green space, to meet people's needs and create a more supportive 'post-Covid' environment and that new spaces need to be created and existing spaces improved. Such a hard grey public realm - lacking in green-blue infrastructure - inhibits the survival of nature and stunts the natural biodiversity of the centre. It also inhibits surface water drainage which can lead to flooding during heavy rainfall, a problem that will be exacerbated by climate change. Therefore, investment in green-blue infrastructure is needed - both in new development and in the adaptation of the public realm —to create a connected green-blue city centre network that will manage surface water, promote biodiversity, contribute to the City's zero carbon ambitions and also realise wider improvements in health, wellbeing and of quality of place.

One of the SDFs four key outcomes is, therefore, a green and Resilient City Centre, transformed through a connected network of green blue infrastructure that promotes health and wellbeing and moderates climate change. This will involve: creating a network of high quality public open spaces; adapting the urban environment to create a connected green blue infrastructure network for climate resilience; and 'greening the grey' - utilising nature based solutions for climate resilience, including through structural street greening through the Avenues programme, greening the grey street grid.

### Blue Infrastructure

#### *Riparian Corridors and Geomorphic Risk*

Functioning riparian (river bank) corridors can help increase the resilience of the City to the impacts of climate change and address the ecological crisis. SEPA has mapped what it considers to be indicative minimum space requirements along rivers to give them space to adapt to changes in flood frequency and magnitude and to provide a range of other benefits, including climate adaptation, water quality, habitat enhancement and placemaking. This mapping, which can be viewed [here](#), will be an important resource for identifying opportunities to enhance blue and green infrastructure and for the creation and enhancement of nature networks. In addition, it can be used to inform the Plan's site assessment process.

Riparian corridors are concentrated in three main areas of the City:

- North-west: principally the River Kelvin but also parts of the Yoker, Garscadden and Cleddans Burns
- East: principally the River Clyde (as far west as Westthorn) but also the North Calder Water and parts of the Tollcross, Molendinar, Camlachie, Light and Battle Burns
- South: principally the White Cart Water but also the Kittoch and Lavern Waters and parts of the Auldhouse, Manse, Brock, Blacksey, Aurs, Linthouse, Mallsmire, Pedmyre, Cityford and Castlemilk Burns

SEPA have also [mapped](#) those zones along the main rivers where significant channel erosion and deposition, leading to channel mobility and instability, is expected and will constitute an important consideration for development planning. The potential instability of these areas of geomorphic risk means that it is not advisable to develop next to them and also means that there is a potential risk to existing infrastructure. The areas affected are largely on the periphery of the City but some of the areas in the south of the City, particularly around the White Cart Water and Brock Burn, are more urban in character and may be subject to development pressure.

13.5 km of the City's rivers are identified as being subject to geomorphic risk

#### *Scottish Wetland Inventory*

SEPA's [mapping](#) of wetlands across Glasgow will be an important input to the identification of nature networks in the City and opportunities to extend and enhance them. Wetlands, including wet grassland, wet woodland, reed bed, fen, peat bog and swamp, are concentrated largely in the City's green belt but can also be found in open spaces within the urban area. In total, areas of wetland across the City amount to 150 hectares.

SEPA records 150 hectares of wetland in Glasgow

#### *Obstacles to fish migration*

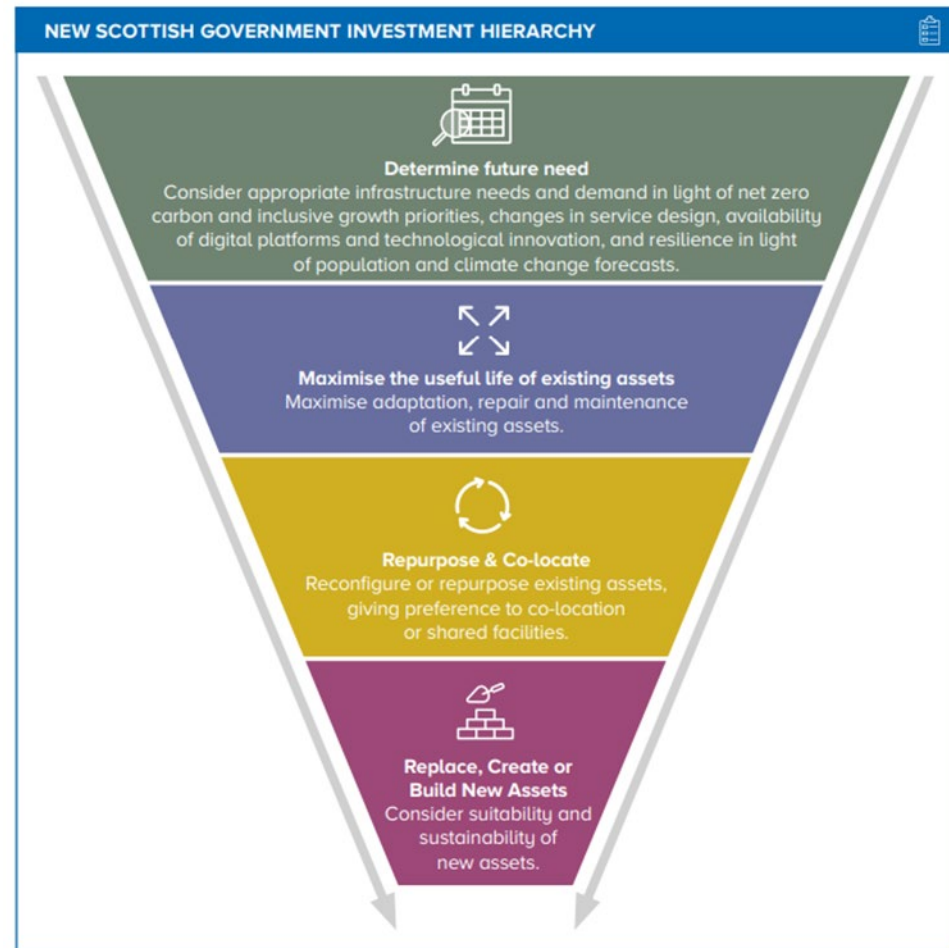
SEPA has [mapped](#) natural and artificial obstacles to migratory fish. There are 17 barriers to fish migration in the City, are principally on the River Clyde, River Kelvin and the White Cart Water, but also on some smaller watercourses, including the Levern Water, Auldhouse Burn, Kittoch Water and North Calder Water. Impassable barriers were only identified on rivers with catchments greater than 10 square kilometres, so impassable man-made barriers in smaller rivers are not identified. As a result, SEPA's mapping records the vast majority of identified barriers (16 of the 17) as being passable, the exception being a natural waterfall on the Kittoch Water at Kittoch Mill.

SEPA identifies 17 barriers to fish migration in the City, only one of which is classified as being impassable.

#### *Natural flood management*

SEPA's mapping identifies that the entirety of the area of Glasgow City Council lies within one of 7 Potentially Vulnerable Areas covering the City. Whilst most catchment scale natural flood management opportunities are situated in the upper catchments, outwith the GCC administrative boundary, a number of smaller scale potential opportunities for natural flood management flood storage areas have been identified and will be assessed during the CDP2 process. They are shown [here](#).

### 3 Alignment with Investment Hierarchies



There is a need to protect and enhance blue and green infrastructure and their networks and invest in nature-based solutions to meet the aims of NPF4 and protect, enhance and expand ecosystem services and the benefits they deliver for people and nature. To do so it will be important to:

- Maximise the useful life of existing assets by managing them to maintain and enhance the quality and functionality of key components of nature networks (core nodes, connections, stepping stones and buffers), sports pitches, food growing areas, water management infrastructure etc;
- Making best use of capacity by promoting multifunctional use of open space, aiming to ensure all open space needs can be met and maintaining, enhancing the value of sites designated for their nature conservation importance and as elements of nature networks and integrating nature-based solutions;

- Repurpose and co-locate – by ensuring open space isn't lost to development where it could be used for other open space/green-blue infrastructure purposes and repurposing underused open space and vacant and derelict land to deliver enhanced ecosystem services; and
- Replace, create or build new assets – the scale of enhancement required to meet Scottish Government and Council ambition's for addressing the nature and climate crises will inevitably mean additional blue and green infrastructure assets will be required, including more trees, more growing spaces, more green roofs, extended areas for biodiversity, enhanced capacity for flood water mitigation, etc



# Proposed Blue and Green Infrastructure

## 4 Future Needs

An understanding of future blue and green infrastructure needs requires to be viewed in the context of existing and emerging legislation and national and local policy, strategy and projects. The most significant of these needs are set out below. Together, these influences point towards increasing need for, and reliance on, effective blue and green infrastructure to ensure the City remains resilient and liveable well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond. Whilst the ambitions of the Scottish Government, the Council and others can be difficult to quantify, it is clear that we will need an increase in blue and green infrastructure across the City, primarily to help mitigate and adapt to climate change, but also to halt and then reverse biodiversity loss, to deliver better health outcomes for Glaswegians and to create better, more sustainable living environments. Central to meeting these ambitions will be:

- Optimising the use of our parks and open spaces to meet the varied need of people, wildlife and the environment and including land for growing and land for sport;
- Better connected, extended and enhanced networks for nature;
- Protected and enhanced carbon sinks, including woodland, peatland and carbon rich soils;
- Places and buildings designed to incorporate nature-based solutions to flooding, urban heating, air quality issues and biodiversity enhancement, amongst other things.

Key future needs have been set out below, separated into those needed to help address the climate crisis, those needed to help address the nature crisis and those needed to help address health and well-being. In practice, many will help address two, or all three, of these key drivers.

### ***Future Needs to Help Address the Climate Crisis***

Source	Requirement
<a href="#">Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets targets to reduce Scotland’s emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 80 percent by the year 2050</li> <li>• subsequently amended to net-zero emissions by 2045, with interim targets of 70% and 90% by 2030 and 2040 respectively, against 1990 baseline levels.</li> <li>• public bodies must, in exercising their functions, act in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of these targets.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Scottish National Adaptation Plan 2024 – 2029</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature connects across our land, settlements, coasts and seas. Forests, grasslands, waters and other natural spaces create a rich network where plants and animals forage, feed and move as the climate changes. This network supports biodiversity and provides a shelter from extreme weather and changing conditions. There is no stark urban/rural divide as these networks connect. Parks, verges, coasts and other natural spaces in our towns and cities support physical and mental health, cool our urban areas in summer and help protect our places from heavy rain and floods. Adaptation has helped people connect with nature, and nature makes the places in which we live, work and play beautiful and fulfilling.</li> <li>• Communities are creating climate-resilient, healthy and equitable places. People feel in control of their lives, even as the climate changes. The old and new buildings that form our settlements are safer from flooding and overheating, and communities play a full part in making the places where they live attractive and resilient. Community knowledge and connection are valued, especially where change at our coast will continue to occur, and our history, culture and creativeness support us during change. Adaptation has made Scotland fairer.</li> </ul>

Source	Requirement
<a href="#">Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018 – 2032</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by 2032, the natural environment and landscapes will have undergone significant restoration</li> <li>• by 2032, increase forest cover to 21% of Scotland’s land</li> <li>• by 2032, restore over 250,000 hectares of Scotland’s peatland</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological systems are resilient - Climate adaptation is embedded into all socio-economic and environmental decisions, and GCR plans and programmes</li> <li>• Land and water management placemaking are informed by future climate - Blue-green infrastructure is recognised as a priority</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Climate Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop an Urban Woodland Strategy for the city</li> <li>• increase investment in peatland restoration in the city region to enhance biodiversity and increase capacity for carbon sequestration</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Climate Adaptation Plan 2022-2030</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the City Development Plan to mandate green roofs for new buildings, or retrofit, over a certain m2 size threshold, for the multiple benefits this could bring in terms of flood risk, biodiversity and urban cooling.</li> <li>• ensure climate change adaptation is fully incorporated into all city transport strategies, plans and guidance.</li> <li>• continue to retrofit green infrastructure onto existing streets and public spaces through, for example, the development of rain gardens, and permeable surfaces.</li> <li>• increase planting of street trees and other blue-green infrastructure for their cooling effect, to reduce flooding through canopy capture and evaporation, and for improvement of solid drainage by their deep root structure.</li> <li>• build on knowledge base and tools developed as part of EU H2020 Connecting Nature project to improve natural features in urban environments to assist adaptation, for example through creation of habitat connectivity, reduce heat gain and slow the movement of rainwater drainage into the urban drainage system.</li> <li>• manage nature conservation sites to take account of a changing climate, and to consider the placement of these sites in the wider ecological network.</li> <li>• manage species conservation priorities to take account of a changing climate.</li> <li>• reduce pressures on habitats vulnerable to climate change.</li> <li>• promote ecological connectivity to assist in species movement in response to climate change, and as a means of building larger, resilient species populations and habitats.</li> <li>• through the City Development Plan and Liveable Neighbourhoods plan, ensure that developers commit to creating communities that help build climate resilience.</li> <li>• increase and ring-fence funding for maintenance of the drainage system and blue-green infrastructure. Training in design and maintenance of blue-green infrastructure (including inspection during construction to reduce future maintenance).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">National Planning Framework (NPF) 4</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy 5: Soils - To protect carbon-rich soils, restore peatlands and minimise disturbance to soils from development.</li> <li>• Policy 6: Forestry, woodland and trees - To protect and expand forests, woodland and trees.</li> <li>• Policy 8: Green belts - To encourage, promote and facilitate compact urban growth and use the land around our towns and cities sustainably.</li> <li>• Policy 10: Coastal development - To protect coastal communities and assets and support resilience to the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>

Source	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 13: Sustainable transport - To encourage, promote and facilitate developments that prioritise walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport for everyday travel and reduce the need to travel unsustainably.</li> <li>Policy 22: Flood risk and water management - To strengthen resilience to flood risk by promoting avoidance as a first principle and reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Strategic Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support new 'pocket' or 'wee' forests throughout the city, work with communities to identify opportunities for tree-planting, support the delivery of the Clyde Climate Forest.</li> <li>Deliver sustainable urban drainage and promote nature-based solutions to manage flooding and pollution.</li> <li>Via planning policy, require all new development/infrastructure to deliver flood risk net gain.</li> <li>Deliver increased tree planting across the city as part of a comprehensive Tree Plan for Glasgow, including measures to support replacement when trees are lost to damage or removal, and responding to Ash Dieback disease, and develop a Forestry and Woodland Strategy for the city.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Open Space Strategy</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action 27: We will investigate the potential of the City's open spaces to deliver renewable energy and heat and whether any associated financial savings could be used to help deliver the ambitions of this Strategy.</li> <li>Action 28: We will work to significantly increase the number of trees within the City over the next 5 years and to assess the potential of the City's open spaces and vacant/derelict land for carbon sequestration.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Forestry and Woodland Strategy</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A vision for Glasgow's urban area to have 20% canopy cover by 2034, thereby meeting the Clyde Climate Forest target</li> </ul>
<a href="#">SEPA's riparian vegetation planting opportunities map</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping which identifies opportunities to enhance the benefits of healthy riparian corridors through planting, with the potential to contribute to blue and green infrastructure and nature networks.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">SEPA's Geomorphic risk map</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping which identifies areas susceptible to changing morphology along river corridors that can be given space to do so through blue-green infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Potential natural flood management opportunities</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most catchment scale natural flood management opportunities are situated in the upper catchments, outwith the GCC administrative boundary. However, there are a number of smaller scale sites that have the potential to be used for natural flood management in the City. The potential for using these locations for natural flood management will be assessed during the CDP2 process.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Tidal Flooding on the Clyde Options Analysis and Scoping of Adaptation Pathways</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the strategic investment case for a multi-functional tidal barrage within the inner and middle reaches of the Clyde.</li> <li>Explore the strategic investment case for creation of new tidal wetlands in the vicinity of the Clyde, White Cart and Black Cart Rivers.</li> <li>Explore and develop Clyde specific design and appraisal guidance to support spatial planning, and embed co-benefits within investment decision making and pathway design.</li> </ul>

### ***Future Needs to Help Address Nature Crisis***

Source	Requirement
<a href="#">Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045 and 30 by 30</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotland to be Nature Positive by 2030</li> <li>restore and regenerate biodiversity across Scotland by 2045</li> </ul>

Source	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by 2045, the natural environment, habitats, ecosystems and species, will be diverse, thriving, resilient and adapting to climate change.</li> <li>• by 2045, regenerated biodiversity will drive a sustainable economy and support thriving communities, and people will play their part in the stewardship of nature for future generations.</li> <li>• by 2045, nature Networks across our landscapes will underpin the resilience and health of species and habitats</li> <li>• by 2045, towns and cities will include nature-rich environments close to all communities, contributing to Nature Networks and measurable increases in urban biodiversity</li> <li>• by 2045, multi-functional urban nature-based solutions will enable people and biodiversity to adapt to our changing climate by cooling the urban environment and managing extreme rainfall events, with blue and green infrastructure designed and managed to benefit biodiversity, provide habitats and allow wildlife to move through urban areas</li> <li>• A Scottish Government commitment to protect at least 30% of our land and sea for nature by 2030 (30x30 Target)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Climate Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accelerate implementation of the GCVGN Blueprint for a Green Network to create green &amp; biodiversity corridors in the city by improving open space provision and increasing tree cover, while also providing opportunities for active travel corridors</li> <li>• identify and utilise Vacant and Derelict Land for greening and rewilding in combination with renewable energy generation measures and reducing flood risk</li> <li>• support new and further extensions to Local Nature Reserves in the city, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and habitat connectivity</li> <li>• working with others to fund accelerated implementation of the Glasgow LBAP, Open Space Strategy Delivery Plan and Pollinator Plan</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the framework consists of global targets to be achieved by 2030 and beyond to safeguard and sustainably use biodiversity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss</li> <li>• Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience</li> <li>• Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People</li> <li>• Target 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity</li> <li>• Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<a href="#">National Planning Framework (NPF) 4</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy 20: Blue and green infrastructure - To protect and enhance blue and green infrastructure and their networks</li> <li>• Policy 3: Biodiversity - To protect biodiversity, reverse biodiversity loss, deliver positive effects from development and strengthen nature networks</li> <li>• Policy 4: Natural places - To protect, restore and enhance natural assets making best use of nature-based solutions</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Strategic Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of designated Local Nature Reserves in the city in collaboration with communities and support the development of a green network of areas managed for biodiversity across the city.</li> <li>• Deliver the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, increasing planting of wildflowers and supporting nature restoration and regeneration.</li> <li>• Increase biodiversity within parks and council-maintained green and open spaces, supporting wilding where appropriate and identifying opportunities for promoting nature-based activities, and train more staff in biodiversity protection.</li> </ul>

Source	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure planning policy meets the challenge of the climate emergency, and supports nature promotion and biodiversity through interventions such as bee bricks, swift bricks, green roofs and roof gardens, encouraging hedgerows.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Open Space Strategy</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action 21: We will ensure that investment made through the MGSDP delivers associated green network benefits that support the aims of this Strategy.</li> <li>Action 23: We will investigate options for new Local Nature Reserves with a view to providing 1 ha of LNR per 1000 population.</li> <li>Action 24: We will review how we manage our roadside verges and other open spaces to provide additional habitat for pollinators.</li> <li>Action 25: We will consider how open space in Council ownership can be maintained to enhance the extent and diversity of existing habitats and help deliver the actions set out in the LBAP habitat action plans.</li> <li>Action 26 We will work with the GCVGNP to identify options for enhancing the quality and connectivity of the City's habitats.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017-2027</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make Scotland more pollinator-friendly, halting and reversing the decline in native pollinator populations.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">GCV Green Network Clyde Grassland Final Report</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies primary and secondary opportunity areas for species rich grassland in Glasgow – 42 primary areas and 16 secondary opportunity areas, totalling 84 hectares across the City.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Thriving Glasgow Portrait, C40 City Portrait/Gallant Project</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of thriving: Glasgow and its surroundings have abundant and diverse local populations of native species.</li> <li>What could it look like: Biodiversity protection and restoration is properly resourced, and built in to all other planning priorities. Crucial pollinators and worms are protected. There are well-connected habitats and wildlife corridors. City parks and waterways are managed holistically, to join up wildlife habitats. Vacant and derelict land sites can be assessed for biodiversity improvement. This may include protecting some mature derelict sites that support rare species or encourage returning biodiversity. Adequate training opportunities are available to citizens of all ages to improve skills in managing green spaces for biodiversity. Rewilding is encouraged in the city, maintenance teams do not cut back grass verges, and several wildflower meadows are planted.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Draft Framework for Nature Networks in Scotland</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2030 Scotland will have evolving, flexible and resilient Nature Networks connecting nature-rich areas allowing wildlife and natural processes to move and adapt to land use and climate change pressures. The networks will help build people's connection to nature, providing biodiversity-rich spaces that deliver local benefits, and meet the priorities of local communities for nature.</li> <li>the core areas in this network, the important areas for biodiversity being connected together, will include all those sites that are contributing towards 30x30 (Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">SEPA's Obstacles to fish migration mapping</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping identifying natural and artificial obstacles to migratory fish that can be used to identify potential opportunities to enhance blue and green infrastructure and nature networks.</li> </ul>

## Future Needs to Help Address Health and Wellbeing

Source	Requirement
<a href="#">Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (SCCAP)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Natural Health Service will see nature-based health programmes used as part of health promotion and improvement and encourage healthier lifestyle behaviours.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Climate Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deliver a comprehensive active travel network, incorporating the spaces for people measures and enabling 20-minute neighbourhoods through the liveable neighbourhoods plan</li> </ul>
<a href="#">National Planning Framework (NPF) 4</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 18: Infrastructure first - To encourage, promote and facilitate an infrastructure [including blue and green infrastructure and spaces for play and recreation] first approach to land use planning, which puts infrastructure considerations at the heart of placemaking.</li> <li>Policy 21: Play, recreation and sport - To encourage, promote and facilitate spaces and opportunities for play, recreation and sport.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Strategic Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support play and outdoor education.</li> <li>Deliver the city's Active Travel Strategy, working towards delivery of a comprehensive City Network of active travel infrastructure to support modal shift.</li> <li>Continue work to reduce Vacant and Derelict Land, prioritising brownfield sites for development and ensuring adequate protection for Green Belt and designated Open Space.</li> <li>Develop planning policy around amenity and play spaces in residential developments.</li> <li>Deliver the Food Growing Strategy and increase the number of allotments and community growing spaces across the city.</li> <li>Help communities to acquire and manage land as recreational greenspace, including parks, land managed for nature, community orchards and growing projects</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Glasgow's Open Space Strategy</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action 3: we will work to identify, improve and create Community Spaces that can provide for local access to good quality open space for communities throughout the City</li> <li>Action 7: We will work to deliver new publicly usable open spaces in areas of the City where the Quantity Standard is not met</li> <li>Action 16: We will ... identify land that could be used for allotment sites or community growing.</li> <li>Action 18: We will support the growth of the local food economy and will work with local growers to do so</li> <li>Action 19: We will continue to work with the GCVGNP to identify options for better off-road walking and cycling links between key City destinations.</li> <li>Action 20: We will investigate how we can use open spaces to help improve air and water quality and to mitigate traffic noise and the urban heat island effect.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water should be viewed as an asset to harness, not as a problem. Rather than putting water underground, this resource will be channelled to create natural, green-blue areas of biodiversity which will break-up the city's hard landscaping, enhance urban biodiversity and be a place for the public to enjoy. The presence of surface water will also contribute to the cooling of air thereby helping the urban environment to further adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Thriving Glasgow Portrait, C40 City Portrait/Gallant Project</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of thriving: Green and blue spaces across Glasgow are plentiful, pleasant, accessible to all, and clean.</li> <li>What could it look like: Glasgow's open spaces are multi-purpose: they can be used for leisure and as 'green gyms'; as community venues; and to provide connection with nature. The local community are engaged in the upkeep and stewardship</li> </ul>

Source	Requirement
	<p>of green and blue spaces, and benefit from its results. Support is provided to build capacity for volunteering. Currently polluted, vacant or derelict green and blue sites (including potential swimming spots) are prioritised for transformation, even if temporarily. The Glasgow Clyde Valley Green Network blueprint is enacted.</p>
<p><a href="#">Glasgow City Food Plan 2021 to 2031</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together</li> <li>• A thriving local food economy which promotes fair work and principles of sustainability.</li> <li>• Increased availability and use of seasonal, locally grown and produced food in or close to Glasgow.</li> <li>• Improved health and wellbeing as a result of improvements in our food system and food environment.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Let's Grow Together, the Glasgow Food Growing Strategy, 2020 – 2025</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support current community growing provision</li> <li>• develop additional sites for use</li> <li>• support new approaches to growing</li> </ul>

## 5 Programmed Improvements

Infrastructure Element	Programmed Improvements
<p><a href="#">NPF4</a> National Development 5: Urban Sustainable, Blue and Green Surface Water Management Solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This national development aims to build on the benefits of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership and to continue investment in new and improved infrastructure to ensure they are more resilient to climate change.</li> <li>• Catchment scale, nature-based solutions which may include blue and green infrastructure should be prioritised.</li> <li>• Grey infrastructure should be optimised and only used when necessary to augment bluegreen infrastructure solutions.</li> <li>• Delivery of multiple climate, wellbeing and economic benefits should form the basis of the approach.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">NPF4</a> National Development 7: Central Scotland Green Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will play a key role in tackling the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss including by building and strengthening nature networks.</li> <li>• A greener approach to development will improve placemaking, can contribute to the roll-out of 20 minute neighbourhoods and will benefit biodiversity connectivity, particularly in the more urban parts of Scotland</li> <li>• Regeneration, repurposing and reuse of brownfield land should be a priority.</li> <li>• Priorities include enhancement to provide multi-functional green and blue infrastructure that provides greatest environmental, lifelong physical and mental health, social wellbeing and economic benefits.</li> <li>• Nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation may include woodland expansion and peatland restoration as a priority.</li> <li>• The connectivity of biodiversity rich areas may be enhanced through nature networks, including corridors and stepping stones to provide enhanced natural capital and improved ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">NPF4</a> National Development 8: National Walking, Cycling and Wheeling Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The upgrading and provision of additional active travel infrastructure will be fundamental to the development of a sustainable travel network.</li> <li>• Infrastructure investment should be prioritised where it will reduce inequalities, take climate action, help deliver a wellbeing economy and improve health and wellbeing.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">NPF4</a> National Development 13: Clyde Mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across this area significant land assets are under-utilised, and longstanding inequality, in relation to poor environment and health outcomes require to be tackled as a national priority.</li> <li>• An ambitious redevelopment programme will repurpose and reinvigorate brownfield and supporting local living as well as adapting the area to the impacts of climate change, where nature-based solutions would be particularly supported.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan</a> – Intervention 9, including:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.2 Delivery of the regional Strategic Green Network - through the <a href="#">Green Network Blueprint</a>, a framework for the creation of a strategic Green Network comprising an access network and a habitat network, for the benefit of people and wildlife in Glasgow City Region.</li> <li>• 9.3 Creation of the <a href="#">Clyde Climate Forest</a> - The Clyde Climate Forest will see 18 million trees planted in both urban and rural parts of Glasgow City Region over the next decade, with up to 1.5 million urban trees planted, 200 woodland habitats connected and 9,000 hectares of new forests and woodland created.</li> </ul>



Infrastructure Element	Programmed Improvements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.4 Increase investment in targeted habitat restoration - A fifth of Scotland is covered in peat but up to 80% of that is currently degraded and emitting carbon. The Green Network has developed <a href="#">Clyde Peatlands</a> to directly address the opportunities for peatland restoration across Glasgow City Region with support and funding from NatureScot, through the Peatland ACTION Fund.</li> <li>9.5 Roll out of large-scale blue and green infrastructure projects to demonstrate benefits to communities – either through new green infrastructure or removal of hard landscaping or public realm</li> <li>9.6 Support for new local infill or expansion of existing nature-based solutions to strengthen the regional network</li> <li>9.7 Develop and accelerate blue and green infrastructure financing</li> </ul>
Local Nature Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2022, the Council’s City Administration Committee approved the addition of 22 additional areas to the current list of proposed Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) for future designation. 5 new LNRs and 4 extensions to existing LNRs were designated in January 2024. The remaining new designations including, where appropriate, minor amendments to the boundaries agreed in 2022, will follow over the next few years. The remaining 13 areas would create an additional 172 ha of area designated as an LNR, resulting in a total of 776 hectares citywide, over 1 hectare of LNR per 1000 population, meeting the ambition of the Glasgow Open Space Strategy (Action 23). The proposed new LNRS can be viewed <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>These 22 areas were additional areas to be added to the existing list of proposed LNRs for future designation and some aspirational LNRs remain on the list that were not included in the 2022 committee report. These are generally areas around which there are legal, land ownership or other issues which mean a commitment to designation cannot be made at this time. Whilst the Council continues to aspire to the designation of these areas (shown <a href="#">here</a>) and continues to work to secure their designation, a commitment to doing so cannot be made at this stage.</li> </ul>
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of many of the SINCs by JBA Consulting was undertaken in 2022 and 2023. The Review recommended the designation of 11 new SINCs, set out in Appendix 3, including some with large water vole populations. Whether SINC status should be given to these sites (the majority of which are in Council ownership) or others will be considered in producing City Development Plan 2.</li> </ul>
Sites of Special Landscape Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of the City’s SSLIs is being undertaken and its outputs will inform the development of City Development Plan 2.</li> </ul>
Habitats and Nature Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature Networks will be identified for the next City Development Plan, drawing on work being undertaken for the wider Glasgow City Region.</li> <li>The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network has been working to produce new and more accurate Species Rich Grassland data to replace NatureScot’s Neutral Grassland data in the habitat mapping.</li> <li>In addition, GCVGNP are revising the wetland data, work that should be finished by April 2024.</li> <li>In addition to mapping habitats themselves, GCVGN has also mapped the potential for these habitats to expand and connect by mapping the permeability of the land between habitat patches to provide for habitat expansion. The opportunities for doing so are shown <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>
Glasgow Tree Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tree Plan has identified <a href="#">potential new woodland creation sites</a> targeting areas vulnerable to climate change, vacant and derelict land, urban streets and some parks and greenspaces. They can also be viewed <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>

Infrastructure Element	Programmed Improvements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are plots, within the Council’s operational estate, are currently considered as potentially suitable for increasing tree canopy cover and represent opportunities to plant the equivalent of 189 hectares of tree canopy, once fully grown, over the 10-year period of the Tree Plan.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Green Connectors and Wildflower Action Plan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manage large meadows on an annual or biennial cut and collect, including Elder Park, Queens Park and Kings Park.</li> <li>• retain 60 hectares of neutral grassland uncut to naturalise into scrub woodland in line with the Glasgow Tree Plan.</li> <li>• retain neutral and species rich grassland uncut to support protected species in line with the North East Glasgow Water Vole Action Plan.</li> <li>• bring forward opportunities to utilise nectar rich bulb planting to enhance key gateways in and out of the city.</li> <li>• manage 19 hectares of former grassland for surface water management, including wetlands, swales, detention basins, rain gardens and wetlands.</li> <li>• Green Connector site locations, by proposed planting type and implementation phase, are shown <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>
Open Space - Access to Publicly Usable Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council is moving to adopt SG6: Green Belt and Green Network, as supplementary guidance to policy CDP6 of the current City Development Plan. It provides for the taking of developer contributions towards the enhancement of existing, or provision of new, multifunctional local open spaces that will be an important component of liveable neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>
Open Space – Sports Pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emerging Sports Pitch Strategy identifies the work that will be required to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of outdoor sports pitches to meet the demand over the next ten years. This will inform Glasgow Life’s investment plans in the provision of new pitches to meet existed and projected demand, including the refurbishment of pitch surfaces required on an ongoing basis to sustain levels of training and play.</li> </ul>
Open Space – Food Growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most recent Council report on allotments (<a href="#">March 2023</a>) identifies a waiting list that is currently considered to be a minimum of 1790 and potentially considerably in excess of that (see Appendix 12). This means that the waiting list is at least 108% of the existing council owned allotment plots, well in excess of the 50% specified by Part 9 of the Community Empowerment Act.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Appendix 3</a> to the March 2023 report shows that the Council plans to create the following plots: in Year 3 of the Strategy (2024/25) – 76; in Year 4 of the Strategy (2025/26) – 78; and in Year 5 of the Strategy (2026/27) - 30</li> </ul>
Open Space – Play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasgow was awarded £525,000 for 2021/22 and £514,000 for 2022/23 by the Scottish Government as part of the Play Area Renewal Fund. This was allocated to the 23 play areas set out under para 3.1 of <a href="#">this report</a> to the Council’s Environment and Liveable Neighbourhoods City Policy Committee on 22 August 2023</li> <li>• <a href="#">Appendix 3</a> of this report details the play area investment planned, by ward, for 2023/24 onwards, with the column titled ‘Action’ detailing the Outcome/Action planned for each of the areas. Where there is capacity for a higher play value e.g., moving from good to excellent standard, this is also shown.</li> </ul>
Green Roofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council is moving to adopt SG6: Green Belt and Green Network, as supplementary guidance to policy CDP6 of the current City Development Plan. The draft SG6 identifies a need for many new developments to include green</li> </ul>

Infrastructure Element	Programmed Improvements
	<p>roofs, particularly in the city centre and on larger development in other parts of the City. This is likely to result in a marked uptick in the number of green roofs being delivered in the City.</p>
Active Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Final Delivery Plan for the City Network</a> sets out the phasing of key sectors of the City Cycle network, with 267 km proposed in 5 phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase 1 (North City, South City and Greater Govan proposing 77km</li> <li>- Phase 2 (Yoker-Whiteinch, Dennistoun Carntyne and Greater Gorbals – Dalmarnock) proposing 63km</li> <li>- Phase 3 (Anderston – Woodlands, Pollokshaws – Mansewood, North Maryhill – Barmulloch and North Cardonald - Pollok) proposing 55km</li> <li>- Phase 4 (Ruchazie -Easterhouse, Robroyston, King’s Park – Carmunnock and Drumchapel – Anniesland) proposing 37km</li> <li>- Phase 5 (Kelvindale, Tollcross – Garrowhill, Anniesland – Partick and Nitshill) proposing 35km</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Partick / Govan opening active travel bridge is scheduled for completion in 2024, linking the north and south banks for the Clyde.</li> </ul>
City Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council is working to prepare a Green and Blue Integrated Infrastructure Strategy (see <a href="#">City Centre SDF</a>) for the City Centre, that will provide a joint strategy for townscape adaptation, biodiversity improvement and surface water management. This multifunctional, climate-responsive green-blue network will include the creation of pocket parks, green roofs, street trees, raingardens, bio-walls, water channels and other measures.</li> <li>• The City Centre Strategy commits to the delivery of the Avenues Programme as a priority action by 2030. This <a href="#">report</a> provides an update on progress</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Greenoakhill Urban Forest Park</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remediation and restoration of a former landfill site to become a new Urban Forest Park managed by Forestry and Land Scotland. This is a key link in the strategic green network and offers huge environmental enhancement and recreation opportunities.</li> </ul>
Existing and proposed water environment fund (WEF) projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA have <a href="#">mapped</a> projects funded by the water environment fund aimed at improving the physical condition of water bodies and/or removing fish barriers.</li> <li>• The only completed WEF project in Glasgow to date is the removal of a fish barrier at Sandyhills Park, part of a wider project to de-culvert the Tollcross Burn through the park by daylighting it, delivering natural flood management measures and recreating floodplain capacity.</li> <li>• Opportunities for improving physical condition have been identified at other locations, on: the Brock Burn at Priesthill; the Tollcross Burn at Mount Vernon; the Molendinar Burn at Provan; and on the River Kelvin at Millichen, as well as on the Lavern Water as part of a wider project with East Renfrewshire Council, currently underway.</li> </ul>

## 6 Further improvements required?

### *Climate Crisis*

In March 2024, the [Climate Change Committee reported](#) that continued delays to the updated climate change plan and further slippage in promised climate policies mean that the Climate Change Committee no longer believes that the Scottish Government will meet its statutory 2030 goal to reduce emissions by 75%. The report's recommendations for addressing this slippage were mainly in relation to areas where green/blue infrastructure has less of a role to play (eg transport, aviation, shipping, buildings) although it did make recommendations in 2 areas, Forestry and Peatlands, covered by this audit. These recommendations centred on delivery mechanisms, including funding and incentives, over appropriate timeframes to help meet the overall targets. Given the relatively limited scope for the City to help address wider targets for peatland restoration and forestry planting, the bigger issue raised for Glasgow by the report is the need to address adaptation. Blue and green infrastructure has a key role to play in helping the city adapt to many of the anticipated effects of rising temperatures, including the urban heat island effect, more precipitation and more intense rainfall events therefore more flooding, impacts on habitats and species range, etc.

The Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan sets out some of the blue green infrastructure interventions that will be required to adapt to a changing climate. In addition to the delivery of the regional Strategic Green Network and the creation of the Clyde Climate Forest, it identifies a need to:

- *identify regional priorities for nature-based solutions* - the region's local authorities, working in partnership with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership and others should identify priority areas for blue and green infrastructure, focusing on the communities, sectors and systems most vulnerable to high temperatures or flooding and developing the region's habitat network for climate resilience.
- *increase investment in targeted habitat restoration* - for natural flood management, including in peatland, wetlands and transitional habitats. Through the Forestry and Woodland Strategy, Clydeplan should continue to promote restoration of ancient and native woodland. At the same time, all partners should consider the opportunities and risks around transitional habitats such as salt marsh, and the potential need for managed retreat.
- *roll out of large-scale blue and green infrastructure projects to demonstrate benefits to communities, either through new green infrastructure or removal of hard landscaping or public realm* - with the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership and MGSDP amongst others, continuing to develop and deliver large-scale demonstrators of green infrastructure across the region.
- *support new local infill or expansion of existing nature-based solutions to strengthen the regional network* - with a common local delivery approach to Open Space Strategies, Local Development Plans and individual developments. These should define where blue and green infrastructure can provide climate resilience for surface water management and high temperatures. The process should engage new actors such as landlords, tenants, community groups and businesses to understand opportunities and barriers to widespread roll-out; and
- *develop and accelerate blue and green infrastructure financing* - to accelerate the above, we will work to develop new financing methods for green infrastructure (such as landscape enterprise networks), which seek to unlock private sector investment and mobilize communities to deliver.

These matters will require to be addressed in future in order to help ensure the City can adapt to a changing climate.

A focus on adaptation does not mean that the City's blue and green infrastructure does not need further investment and enhancement to help mitigate climate change, particularly through sequestration, but the city's urban form is likely to mean that, relative to the rest of Scotland, the contribution of the City's blue green infrastructure is likely to be relatively minor.

## ***Nature Crisis***

In addition to the climate crisis, further improvements to blue and green infrastructure will be required to help address the nature crisis. NPF4's spatial strategy is formulated on the need to address the nature crisis, together with the global climate emergency, and includes proposals to protect and enhance the natural environment.

The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045 identifies the loss of species and degradation of our natural environment as an existential threat to humanity and one on which the action needed is both urgent and transformative. Whilst the City will not be able to deliver the bulk of change required for Scotland to be nature positive by 2030 and to have restored and regenerated biodiversity across the country by 2045, urgent, transformative action in the City is required because:

- the city's urban form and density means many parts of it, including the City Centre, are amongst the most nature depleted parts of Scotland;
- restoring and regenerating biodiversity in Scotland's biggest urban centre can help to re-establish a link between Glaswegians and nature, helping people engage with the natural world which can lead to enhanced human wellbeing; and
- as Scotland's largest city and home to over 600,000 people, Glasgow has arguably the greatest impact on the natural environment of any Scottish local authority – there is a moral obligation to tackle the nature crisis head on.

It is important, therefore, that Glasgow can deliver its own transformative and urgent action to address the nature crisis, something recognised by NPF4, the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and the Council's Climate Plan. This is likely to require significant change in relation to: how the city and its partners manage and enhance Glasgow's open spaces, environmental sites and future nature networks; how the Council conducts its business, including procuring its services; and how the City uses the planning system to both safeguard and enhance nature. All of these strands are addressed in the Council's Climate Plan. Implementation of change in the planning system is already being ramped up with the introduction of NPF4 as part of the development plan. Procedures for monitoring change delivered through this new planning approach (eg the delivery of green roofs, their location, extent, type and intended functionality) will be necessary.

## ***Health and Wellbeing***

Significantly, enhancement of blue-green infrastructure to address the climate and nature crises can have positive effects on human health and wellbeing, over and above the direct benefits from reducing climate change and mitigating its effects. Amongst other things, more and better blue and green infrastructure can help address air and water quality, provide better opportunities for exercise (including formal sport) and social interaction and provide opportunities for growing healthy food.

The Council's Food Growing Strategy highlights the need to meet the Community Empowerment Act's requirements for addressing waiting lists for access to allotments and other community growing opportunities. In the medium term, The City Food Plan aims to "significantly increase Glasgow's food growing capacity; scaling up allotments and community growing, as well as the development of larger scale urban farming in the city". Both investment and land will be required to deliver these ambitions and, whilst the required provision for urban farming hasn't been quantified, competing demands on land for these, and other, types of blue - green infrastructure are likely to be a particularly pertinent issue for the next plan.

## 7 Deliverability

Both the Scottish Government and the Council have developed an up-to-date strategy and policy suite which sets a supportive environment for the delivery of enhanced blue and green infrastructure, particularly to address the climate and nature crises and promote enhanced health and wellbeing. The Council is working with providers (such as Glasgow Life), advisors (such as NatureScot and the Green Network Partnership) and other partners to understand better how to create, protect and enhance the blue and green infrastructure necessary to meet the wider policy and strategy agenda, what the barriers to that implementation may be and how they might be addressed.

Some of the critical issues to address will include:

- the availability of land to create new and enhance existing blue and green infrastructure, taking account of site conditions and competing demands for other uses, particularly in those parts of the city where land values are high. This is a particularly important issues for Glasgow, where the local authority boundary is drawn tightly around the urban area;
- the technical expertise required to identify opportunities for, design and deliver blue and green infrastructure enhancements;
- the operational capacity, of the Council and others, to maintain blue and green infrastructure to the levels required to optimise its effectiveness; and
- the financial outlay required to deliver and, thereafter, maintain blue and green infrastructure.

These issues have the potential to limit many of the actions required to deliver comprehensive, multifunctional and effective blue and green infrastructure across the City.

BGI Element	Aim	Development Plan role	Constraint: Land Availability	Constraint: Technical Expertise	Constraint: Operational Capacity	Constraint: Financial
Green Belt	Optimise use of the green belt as a tool to promote urban regeneration and to safeguard its environmental functions	Undertake a Green Belt Review	✓			
SINCs and LNRs	To maintain and enhance condition to promote enhanced biodiversity including monitoring	Protect SINC, LNRs and other designations through planning policy, particularly where they form part of a wider nature network		✓	✓	✓
SSLIs	To review each site and assess the importance of their role in landscape terms	Protect retained SSLIs through planning policy		✓	✓	
TPOs	To continue to declare new TPOs where warranted	Ensure development plan policy protects trees in existing and new TPOs			✓	

BGI Element	Aim	Development Plan role	Constraint: Land Availability	Constraint: Technical Expertise	Constraint: Operational Capacity	Constraint: Financial
Nature Networks	To identify, create and strengthen nature networks for ecological connectivity	Identify nature networks through the CDP2 process, protect them via development plan policy. Implement enhancement via NPF4 policies 3 and	✓		✓	✓
FWS and City Tree Plan	Meeting targets for increasing canopy cover whilst delivering biodiversity enhancements,	Protect existing trees wherever possible, including on development sites. Provide for mitigation for loss	✓			✓
Water voles	Safeguarding and managing habitat for fossorial water voles whilst facilitating development on vacant and derelict land	Ensure development plan policy reflects the Water Vole Conservation Action Plan and Greater Easterhouse SDF	✓		✓	✓
Pollinators	Managing and creating new grassland habitat to encourage spread and increase in abundance	Implement NPF4 policy 3, identify and protect nature networks	✓		✓	
Access to Publicly Usable Open Space	Bringing existing community spaces up to the quality standard and delivering new spaces (where required) that meet the quality standard	Protect existing spaces and facilitate delivery of new spaces, including via use of developer contributions	✓		✓	✓
Quantity of Publicly Usable Open Space	Delivering new open space in those parts of wards that are deficient against the OSS Quantity Standard	Protect existing spaces and facilitate delivery of new spaces, including via use of developer contributions	✓		✓	✓
Outdoor Sports Provision	Investing in outdoor sports provision to meet the projected demand identified in the emerging Sports Pitch Strategy	Protect existing pitches and facilitate their ongoing enhancement to maintain training and playing capacity, including via use of developer contributions		✓	✓	✓
Community Food Growing	Delivering new allotments and community growing spaces to address demand identified through allotments waiting lists	Protect existing allotments/growing spaces and facilitate delivery of new ones, including via use of developer contributions	✓		✓	✓
Urban Farming	Facilitating the development of larger scale urban farming in the city	Identify and protect land/buildings suitable for urban farming	✓	✓		✓
Play	Delivering on outcomes that emerge from the Play Sufficiency Assessment	Determine spaces to be protected, those to be enhanced and new spaces	?		?	?

BGI Element	Aim	Development Plan role	Constraint: Land Availability	Constraint: Technical Expertise	Constraint: Operational Capacity	Constraint: Financial
		to be created including the potential use of developer contributions to do so				
Green roofs	Delivering on the requirements of NPF4 policies 3 and 22, including through a greater emphasis on the delivery of green roofs	Implement NPF4 policies 3 and 22, consider whether policy refinement is required to set out when new development should deliver a green roof(s) and of what type(s)		✓		✓



## Appendix 1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Name	First notified	Notified Natural Features	Condition	Area (has)
Bishop Loch	1971	<p>Bishop Loch lies just north east of Easterhouse. It is one of the best examples in central Scotland of a base-rich loch and is one of a group of base-rich lochs to the north-east of Glasgow.</p> <p>The site supports a full transition of vegetation from open water to fen, marsh, grassland and woodland provides a rich biological diversity. The emergent vegetation includes the Nationally Scarce slender-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton filiformis</i> and abundant tufted loosestrife <i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i>.</p>	<p>The base-rich loch feature is considered to be in a favourable condition (June 2004)</p> <p>The open water transition fen feature however is considered to be in an unfavourable condition (August 2008)</p>	76.2
Cart and Kittoch Valleys	1973	<p>Cart and Kittoch Valleys, lying to the north of Busby, encompasses an area of mixed deciduous gorge woodland fringing the river Cart and its tributary the Kittoch. It is one of the largest areas of semi-natural woodland within the greater Glasgow area. The woodland is dominated by ash, oak, birch and wych elm with a diverse ground flora including wood anemone, broad leaved helleborine, dog's mercury, primrose and sanicle.</p>	unfavourable, declining (March 2003)	47.5
Waulkmill Glen	1957	<p>Waulkmill Glen, lying just over 1km to the east of Barrhead, together with Rouken Glen provides complementary sections in the rocks of the Upper Limestone Formation of Arnsbergian age, formed around 320 million years ago. These are the best available sites for this rock interval in the Central Coalfield-Stirling outcrops, and as such are essential stratigraphic sites. Together these sites show a section between the Index Limestones and the Calmy Limestones, each locality showing sedimentary and palaeontological differences and variations within this interval. These are key sites for studies of Arnsbergian (uppermost Lower Carboniferous) rocks in Scotland.</p>	favourable condition (April 2000)	5.0
Fossil Grove	1954	<p>Fossil Grove, enclosed within a purpose-built building at Victoria Park in Whiteinch, Glasgow is a nationally important site for the study of Carboniferous palaeobotany. It comprises fossil casts of Lycopod trees with Stigmarian bases in mudstones and sandstones of Lower Carboniferous age (formed approximately 325 million years ago).</p>	favourable condition (June 2000)	0.03
Possil Marsh	1954	<p>Possil Marsh is located to the north of Lambhill, immediately adjacent to the Forth and Clyde canal. It comprises an area of mesotrophic standing water surrounded by extensive fen/swamp communities. These communities include limited areas of species-rich lesser tussock sedge <i>Carex diandra</i> fen, which is locally rare, and an extensive fen at the southern end of the site, comprising large stands of greater</p>	favourable condition (June 2004)	31.3

Name	First notified	Notified Natural Features	Condition	Area (has)
		<p>reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, bottle sedge <i>Carex rostrata</i>, water sedge <i>Carex aquatilis</i> and marsh cinquefoil <i>Potentilla palustris</i>.</p> <p>The site is one of only three remaining natural water bodies within the Glasgow City Council boundary and the fen/swamp communities are the largest of their type within the area.</p> <p>Dry grassland, wet meadow and willow/birch scrub woodland are also present within the site and although of interest they are not part of the notified feature.</p>		

## Appendix 2: Local Nature Reserves

Pre-2024	2024
Cathkin Braes (designated March 2013)	<b><i>New LNRs 2024</i></b>
Linn Park (designated July 2012)	4.5ha at Festival Park, Govan
Dams To Darnley (designated March 2013)	6ha at Cleddans Burn, Drumchapel, which includes Drumry Wood
Malls Mire (designated April 2015)	15ha at Hurllet Hill (beside Hurtlehill Plantation)
Garscadden Wood (designated April 2006)	Almost 10ha at Todd's Well, Easterhouse
Dawsholm Park (designated May 2007)	2.2ha at Bingham's Pond, Kelvinside
Hamiltonhill Claypits (designated May 2016)	
Robroyston Park (designated April 2006, 2015 and 2016)	<b><i>Extended LNRs 2024</i></b>
Hogganfield Loch (designated 1998, extension designated 2017)	<i>An extension of almost 16ha at Dawsholm Park, Maryhill</i>
Cardowan Moss Woodland (designated April 2006)	<i>An extension of 3.4ha at Cardowan Moss, Garthamlock</i>
Bishop Loch (designated 1996)	<i>An extension of 7ha at Bishop's Loch</i>
Commonhead Moss (designated February 2009)	<i>An extension of 7.5 hectares at Commonhead Moss</i>

### LNRs for future designation post-2022

Name	Name
Househill Park	Bishop Loch further extension
Blairtummock Park	Cadder Wood
Castlemilk Woodlands	Cathkin Braes

Claypits extension	Cranhill Park
Croftfoot Park	Crookston Wood
Early Braes	Garscadden Burn
Malls Mire extensions	

#### Aspirational LNRs

Name	Name
Trinley Brae	Red Road Future
Frankfield Loch	Cathkin (Carmunnock extn 3)
Cathkin (Carmunnock extn 2)	

## Appendix 3: SINC

### SINC and the SINC Review

Existing SINC	SINC Review	Existing SINC	SINC Review
Auldhouse Burn	Retain SINC with changes	Acre Wood	Retain SINC status
Bishop Loch	Not reviewed - SSSI	Alexandra Park Pond	Retain SINC status
Blackfaulds Farm	Could Not Access	Ardenraig Drive Heath	Retain SINC with changes
Blacksey Burn Plantation	Retain SINC status	Auchenshuggle Wood	Retain SINC with changes
Brock Burn, including Aurs Burn	Retain SINC status	Auchinleck Glen	Retain SINC status
Bull Wood	Retain SINC with changes	Baggie Minnie Pool	Retain SINC status
Cardowan Drain	Could Not Access	Barlanark Vacant Ground	Retain SINC status
Cardowan Moss	Not reviewed - LNR	Bingham's Pond	Not reviewed - LNR
Carnbooth Woodland and Pasture	Retain SINC status	Burntbroom	Retain SINC status
Cart and Kittoch SSSI	Not reviewed - SSSI	Cadder Field	Not reviewed, proposed LNR 2022
Castlemilk Glen/King's Burn	Retain SINC with changes	Calderpark Woodland	Retain SINC status
Cathkin Braes and Big Wood	Not reviewed - LNR	Cardonald Place Farm	Retain SINC status
Cleddans Burn	Retain SINC status	Crookston Plantation	Retain SINC status
Commonhead Moss	Not reviewed – partly LNR	Daldowie Pond	Retain SINC status
Craigend Moss	Retain SINC status	Disused Railway, King George V Dock	Remove SINC Status
Daldowie Woodland	Retain SINC status	Dowancraig Road Woodland	Retain SINC status
Darnley Glen	Not reviewed – LNR, SSSI	Drumpellier Disused Railway	Retain SINC status
Dawsholm Park	Not reviewed - LNR	Early Braes	Retain SINC status
Forth and Clyde Canal	Retain SINC status	Festival Park	Retain SINC status

Existing SINC	SINC Review	Existing SINC	SINC Review
Frankfield Loch	Not reviewed, natural open space designations	Garscadden Burn/Knightswood Park	Retain SINC status
Garnkirk Moss South	Retain SINC status	Garscube Colliery (former)	Retain SINC status
Garscadden Burn	Retain SINC with changes	Garscadden Wood (West) Extension	Not reviewed - LNR
Garscadden Wood	Not reviewed - LNR	Garthamlock Quarry	Retain SINC status
Gartloch Woodlands	Retain SINC status	Greenwells Disused Railway	Retain SINC status
Gartloch Pools	Could Not Access	Haugh Hill	Retain SINC status
Hogganfield	Not reviewed - LNR	Knowetap Street	Retain SINC status
Hurlehill	Not reviewed - LNR	Langside Wood	Retain SINC with changes
Kenmuir Wood	Retain SINC with changes	Lethamhill Golf Course (part)	Could Not Access
Kenmure Marsh	Retain SINC status	Littlehill Golf Course (part)	Remove SINC Status
Lainshaw Drive	Retain SINC status	Lochfauld Bing	Retain SINC status
Levern Water	Retain SINC status	Malls Mire	Not reviewed - LNR
Linn Park	Not reviewed - LNR	Maxwell Park Pond	Retain SINC status
Lochfauld Marsh	Retain SINC status	Necropolis	Retain SINC status
Lochwood	Retain SINC status	Newlands Park Pond	Retain SINC status
Millerston	Retain SINC status	North Mount Vernon Woodland	Retain SINC status
Millichen Flood	Retain SINC status	Pedmyre	Retain SINC status
North Calder Water	Retain SINC status	Petershill	Retain SINC with changes
Parklea	Retain SINC status	Provan Hall Grounds Marsh	Could Not Access
Patterton Wood	Could Not Access	Queen's Park (part)	Retain SINC status
Pollok Country Park and Pollok Estate	Not reviewed – other designations (Country Park, Conservation Area,	Red Road Nature Park	Retain SINC status

Existing SINC	SINC Review	Existing SINC	SINC Review
	Historic Garden and Designed Landscape)		
Possil Marsh	Not reviewed - SSSI	Richmond Park (part)	Retain SINC status
River Clyde	Retain SINC status	Riddrie Park	Retain SINC status
River Kelvin	Retain SINC status	Riddrie Railway (disused)	Retain SINC status
Robroyston Park (part)	Not reviewed - LNR	Ruchill Golf Course (part)	Retain SINC status
Saughs Moss	Could Not Access	Springburn Park (part)	Retain SINC status
White Cart Water	Retain SINC status	The Cuyon	Retain SINC status
Windlaw Farm	Not reviewed - LNR	Todd's Well	Not reviewed - LNR
		Western Necropolis	Retain SINC status
		Wester Lumloch	Retain SINC status

#### Recommended new SINCs

Recommended SINC	Summary	Ownership
Barlanark	Site is circumneutral to slightly acidic grassland, with scattered scrub and trees which supports Water Vole population.	Unknown
Bellahouston Park	Bellahouston park is a managed park with vast mature woodlands and grasslands which supports an array of wildlife including bats.	GCC
Cardowan Extension	Cardowan Extension is predominantly managed grassland, with scattered mature trees and newly planted woodland. The site supports a Water Vole population.	GCC
Cranhill Park	Cranhill Park is a managed parkland with extensive grasslands and is a core site for the nationally significant population of grassland Water Vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> .	GCC
Eastfield Park (part)	Urban park with mature plantation woodland boundaries and semi-improved neutral grassland, scattered scrub and tall ruderal vegetation.	GCC
Kildermorie Road	Kildermorie Road is an area of species rich neutral grassland with scattered broadleaved woodland.	Unknown
Malls Mire Extn	Extensive neutral grassland with plantation woodland, scrub and SuDs supporting swamp vegetation.	GCC

Recommended SINC	Summary	Ownership
Nitshill Grassland	Extensive semi-improved neutral grassland with wet grassland vegetation in flushes, scrub, and scattered trees.	GCC
Tollcross Glen	Long-established park and plantation woodland with a small burn supporting aquatic species.	GCC
Victoria Park and Nature Walk	Long-established park with plantation woodlands, amenity grassland, and ponds supporting amphibians and waterfowl, and adjacent footpath through plantation woodland.	GCC
West Maryston Woodland	Broadleaved woodland with scattered conifers and long grassy clearings, with habitat supporting a diverse range of animal species.	GCC/Forestry Land Scotland



## Appendix 4: Ancient, Long-established or Semi-natural Woodland

Ref No	Name	Description
ALSW001	Holm Wood (part, partly in City)	Other (on Roy map)
ALSW066	Holm Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW055	Holm Wood (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW002	White Cart Wood	Other (on Roy map)
ALSW003	Cathkin Wood (partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW004	Levern Woods (partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW005	Dawsholm Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW006	Stockingfield Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW007	Jordanhill Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW008	Gartloch Plantation	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW009	Gartloch Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW010	Bishops Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW011	Bothlin Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW012	Lochwood Plantation, part	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW013	Lochwood Plantation, part	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW014	Lochwood Plantation, part	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW015	Baillie Moss Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW016	Lochend Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW017	Bellahouston Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW018	West Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW019	Ash Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW020	Saw Mill Wood, part	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW064	Saw Mill Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW021	Bluebell Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW022	Hurlethill Plantation, part	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW065	Hurlethill Plantation, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW023	Kennisheal Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW024	Bowhouse Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW025	Glen Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW026	Linn Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW027	Castleton Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW028	Big Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW029	Big Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)

Ref No	Name	Description
ALSW030	Big Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW031	Garscadden Wood (part, partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW036	Garscadden Wood (part, partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW032	Colquhoun Woods (partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW033	Wilderness Plantation (partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW034	Auchengree Wood (partly in City)	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW035	Brown Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
ALSW037	Blacksey Wood (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW044	Blacksey Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW038	Bull Wood (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW045	Bull Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW041	Kelvingrove Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW042	Craigend Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW043	North Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW061	North Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW046	Sheddings Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW047	Rocks Plantation	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW048	Roughmussel Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW049	Pollokhead Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW039	Waulkmill Glen (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW050	Waulkmill Glen, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW051	Cart/Kittoch Valley, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW052	Cart/Kittoch Valley, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW053	Cart/Kittoch Valley, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW040	Cart/Kittoch Valley (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW054	Newlands Wood (partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW056	Crookston Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW057	Crookston Wood, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW058	Calderbank Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW059	Calderpark Woods, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW060	Calderpark Woods, part	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW062	Kenmuir Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW063	Daldowie Wood	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW067	Killermont Woods (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW068	Killermont Woods (part, partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)

Ref No	Name	Description
ALSW069	Garscube Wood/Killermont Woods (partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
ALSW070	Calderbraes Wood (partly in City)	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)

## Appendix 5: Sites of Special Landscape Importance

Ref	Name	Ref	Name
SSLI001	Jordanhill Campus	SSLI108	University Gardens
SSLI002	Springburn Park	SSLI109	Airlie Street
SSLI003	Victoria Park	SSLI110	Dudley Drive
SSLI004	Elder Park, Govan	SSLI111	Mansfield Park
SSLI005	Cranhill Park	SSLI112	Ruskin Terrace
SSLI006	Greenfield Park	SSLI113	Buckingham Terrace (East)
SSLI007	Tollcross Park	SSLI114	Buckingham Terrace (West)
SSLI008	Sandyhills Park	SSLI115	Belgrave Terrace
SSLI009	Kings Park	SSLI116	Squire Street
SSLI010	Glasgow Academical Athletic Ground, Anniesland Road	SSLI117	Newton Place
SSLI011	Glasgow High School Playing Fields, Anniesland Road	SSLI118	Glasgow Academical Athletic Grounds, Ryvra Road
SSLI012	Sandyhills Golf Course	SSLI119	Garscadden Burn Park
SSLI013	Early Braes, View Field Drive	SSLI120	Garscadden Woods
SSLI014	Bellahouston Park	SSLI121	Green Belt, Millichen
SSLI015	Merrylee Road/Lubnaig Road	SSLI122	Cadder Road
SSLI016	Battlefield Road/Langside College	SSLI123	Glenavon Road
SSLI017	Camphill Avenue/Langside	SSLI124	Cumlodden Drive
SSLI018	Old Rutherglen Road	SSLI125	Ruchill Park
SSLI019	Cathcart Road Community Centre	SSLI126	Auchinleck
SSLI020	Garnethill Peoples Park	SSLI127	Striven Gardens
SSLI021	George Square	SSLI128	Clairmont Gardens
SSLI022	Blythswood Square	SSLI129	Corkerhill
SSLI023	Ramshorn Churchyard	SSLI130	Damshot Road
SSLI024	Strathclyde University Campus	SSLI131	Langton Crescent
SSLI025	Cathedral Square	SSLI132	Hapland Road
SSLI026	Glasgow Necropolis	SSLI133	Kempsthorn Road
SSLI027	Alexandra Park	SSLI134	Crookston Woods
SSLI028	Broompark Circus	SSLI135	Deaconsbank
SSLI029	Clayton Terrace	SSLI136	Crookston Castle
SSLI030	Oakley Terrace	SSLI137	Brock Burn
SSLI031	Onslow Square	SSLI138	Darnley/M77
SSLI032	Annfield Place	SSLI139	Arden/M77
SSLI033	Riddrie Knowes	SSLI140	Parkhouse

Ref	Name	Ref	Name
SSLI034	London Road/Fullarton Road	SSLI141	Northbrae
SSLI035	Croftcroighn Park	SSLI142	Rosshall Park
SSLI036	Clifton Place	SSLI143	Southpark Village
SSLI037	Newton Terrace	SSLI144	Linn Park Golf Course
SSLI038	Royal Crescent	SSLI145	Netherton Braes
SSLI039	Sandyford Place	SSLI146	Parklea Carmunnock
SSLI040	Somerset Place	SSLI147	Glasgow Green
SSLI041	Claremont Pass (Triangle)	SSLI148	Richmond Park
SSLI042	Woodside Place	SSLI149	Dumbreck Road
SSLI043	Dunearn Street	SSLI150	Cardonald Cemetery
SSLI044	Queens Crescent	SSLI151	Priesthill
SSLI045	Lynedoch Street	SSLI152	Darnley/Nitshill Road
SSLI046	Park Circus	SSLI153	Darnley Mains
SSLI047	Holyrood Quadrant	SSLI154	Boydstone Road/Auldhouse Burn
SSLI048	Lansdowne Crescent (Lower)	SSLI155	King George V Park
SSLI049	Barrington Drive	SSLI156	Eastwood Old Cemetery
SSLI050	Woodlands Drive	SSLI157	Newlands Park
SSLI051	Great George Street	SSLI158	Carmunnock Road
SSLI052	Lansdowne Crescent Upper	SSLI159	Cathkin Braes Country Park
SSLI053	Belmont Crescent	SSLI160	Kings Park Golf Course
SSLI054	Wilton Street (Triangle)	SSLI161	Kingsacre Road
SSLI055	Wilton Street/Gardens/Crescent	SSLI162	Ardmay Park
SSLI056	Wilton Street (1)	SSLI163	Toryglen Park
SSLI057	Wilton Street (2)	SSLI164	Prospecthill
SSLI058	Kelvinside Terrace (South)	SSLI165	Maxwell Park
SSLI059	North Park Terrace	SSLI166	Govanhill Park
SSLI060	Botanic Crescent	SSLI167	Aikenhead Road
SSLI061	Cleveden Crescent	SSLI168	Southern Necropolis
SSLI062	Great Western Road	SSLI169	Alexander Crescent/Southside Terrace
SSLI063	Lancaster Crescent	SSLI170	Hogganfield Park
SSLI064	Redlands Terrace	SSLI171	Craigend Wood
SSLI065	Kirklee Circus	SSLI172	Bishop Loch
SSLI066	Kirklee Quadrant	SSLI173	Auchinlea Park
SSLI067	Kirklee Gardens	SSLI174	Dalbeth
SSLI068	Lowther Terrace	SSLI175	Mansionhouse Road, Mount Vernon

Ref	Name	Ref	Name
SSLI069	Kingsborough Gardens (South)	SSLI176	Kenmuir
SSLI070	Kingsborough Gardens (North)	SSLI177	Botanic Gardens/Kirklee Terrace
SSLI071	Princes Terrace	SSLI178	Bullwood/Hurlehill
SSLI072	Bowmont Terrace	SSLI179	Balmore Road/Possil Loch
SSLI073	Athole Gardens	SSLI180	Kelvingrove Park
SSLI074	Huntly Gardens	SSLI181	Queens Park
SSLI075	Kensington Gate	SSLI182	Pollok Country Park
SSLI076	Westbourne Gardens	SSLI183	Clouston Lane (Triangle)
SSLI077	Hughenden Drive	SSLI184	Kensington Gate Lane
SSLI078	Grosvenor Terrace	SSLI185	Prince Albert Road
SSLI079	Kew Terrace	SSLI186	Belmont Lane (Triangle)
SSLI080	Belhaven Terrace	SSLI187	Burnbank Gardens
SSLI081	Belhaven Terrace (West)	SSLI188	Calderpark Terrace (Former Glasgow Zoo)
SSLI082	Queens Gardens	SSLI189	Daldowie Crematorium
SSLI083	Marchmont Terrace	SSLI190	Woodlands Road
SSLI084	Rosslyn Terrace	SSLI191	Park Drive
SSLI085	Lorraine Gardens	SSLI192	Park Quadrant
SSLI086	Devonshire Gardens	SSLI193	Woodland Terrace
SSLI087	Devonshire Terrace	SSLI194	Bardowie Street/Ashfield Street Millennium Space
SSLI088	Lancaster Terrace	SSLI195	Saracen Street Millennium Space
SSLI089	Great Western Terrace	SSLI196	Marlborough Avenue Communal Garden
SSLI090	Princes Gardens	SSLI197	Smith Street
SSLI091	Crown Road (North)	SSLI198	Glasgow University, Veterinary Hospital
SSLI092	Bowmont Gardens	SSLI199	Glasgow University, Science Park
SSLI093	1 Victoria Circus	SSLI200	Bearsden Woodland, Bearsden Road
SSLI094	Queensborough Gardens	SSLI201	Binghams Pond
SSLI095	Dowanhill Park	SSLI202	Dawsholm Park
SSLI096	Partickhill Oval	SSLI203	Frankfield Loch
SSLI097	Crown Gardens	SSLI204	Sighthill Cemetery
SSLI098	Crown Terrace South (East)	SSLI205	Western Necropolis/Lambhill Cemetery
SSLI099	Foremount Terrace Lane Gardens	SSLI206	Drumry Wood
SSLI100	Crown Circus	SSLI207	Raisdale
SSLI101	Caird Drive	SSLI208	High Possil
SSLI102	Lauderdale Gardens	SSLI209	Craigton Cemetery
SSLI103	Crown Terrace South (West)	SSLI210	Buchanan Street

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>
SSL1104	Hamilton Crescent Cricket Club	SSL1211	Gartloch
SSL1105	Banavie Road (1)	SSL1212	Lethamhill Golf Course
SSL1106	Banavie Road (2)	SSL1213	Leverndale
SSL1107	Lilybank Gardens	SSL1214	Haugh Hill

## Appendix 6: Tree Preservation Orders

Ref	Name	Ref	Name
GDC001	1223 Argyle St	GDC050	Edinburgh / Hallhill Rd
GDC002	Campbell St, Maryhill	GDC052	Southern General Hospital
GDC003	Carmyle Church, Carmyle Ave	GDC098	Trees on land at Barlia Terrace, Castlemilk, Glasgow
GDC004	Woods South East of Mt Vernon Nursery	GDC099	Trees on land at Daldowie Dovecot, Hamilton Road, Greenoakhill, Mount Vernon
GDC005	Woods East of Mansionhouse Rd, Mt Vernon	GCC054	Queen Victoria Dr / Danes Dr (ex Victoria Dr Secondary Sch Annexe)
GDC006	Land at Machrie Dr and Barlia Terr, Castlemilk	GCC057	28 Monreith Rd
GDC007	Former Hotel Grounds, 225 Hamilton Rd, Mt Vernon	GCC058	Edinburgh Rd / Barrachnie Rd
GDC008	The Craigs, 47a and 66 Busby Rd, Carmunnock	GCC059	Gartnavel Hospitals
GDC010	Rowallan Gdns and 7 Churchill Dr	GCC060	Arden Place, Deaconsbank
GDC011	Netherlee Rd and Millholm Rd (Ex Eastwood DC TPO No. 42)	GCC061	Yorkhill Park, Ferry Rd
GDC012	Kenmuir Wood	GCC062	Knightswood Hospital
GDC013	The Glebe, Carmunnock	GCC063	Clarkston Avenue/Brunton Terrace
GDC014	Sycamore Way, Carmunnock	GCC064	2022 and 2064 Maryhill Road
GDC015	Waterside Rd, Carmunnock	GCC067	28 Cleveden Gardens
GDC016	Gallowhill Rd, Carmunnock	GCC068	Stoneside Drive
GDC017	Belvidere Hospital, London Rd	GCC069	Briar Road / Broom Road
GDC018	Land at Sherbrooke Ave	GCC070	110 & 112 St Andrews Drive/Haggs Lane
GDC019	6 Muirhead Rd, Baillieston	GCC071	341 Great Western Road
GDC020	Land at Gartloch Hosp	GCC072	Trees on Land at Talbot Terrace
GDC021	2049 Maryhill Rd (Church Of The Immaculate Conception)	GCC073	Hutchesons Grammar School
GDC022	Jordanhill College and School	GCC074	Dorchester Place
GDC023	Leverndale Hospital	GCC075	Trees on Land at Eastwood Parish Church, Mansewood Road, Glasgow
GDC024	Patterton Farm Wood	GCC076	Trees on Land at Blawarthill Hospital, Dyke Road/Holehouse Drive, Glasgow
GDC025	Crookston Home, Crookston Road	GCC077	Trees on Land at 5 Craigsheen Avenue, Carmunnock, Glasgow
GDC026	Northland School, Danes Dr	GCC078	Trees on Land at the former Castlemilk, Stable Block, 59 Machrie Road
GDC027	Land at Magnus Cres, Simshill	GCC079	Hillhead Sports Club, 32 Hughenden Road
GDC028	Old Castle Rd, Simshill	GCC080	Trees on Land at Acre House, 100 Acre Road, Maryhill



<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>
GDC030	Rhindmuir House/lodge/lock-up at 65 Rhindmuir Rd	GCC081	Trees on land at the former Carnbooth House, Carmunnock Road, Glasgow
GDC031	Briarwood Court (Ex 223 Hamilton Road)	GCC082	Former Calderpark Zoo
GDC032	Mansewood Court (Ex 4 Muirhead Road)	GCC083	Trees on Land at the corner of Riddrie Knowes and Smithycroft Road
GDC033	Carndow Court (Ex Bogton Ave)	GCC084	Trees on Land at rear of Duntreath Avenue at Yoker Burn, Old Drumchapel, Glasgow
GDC034	Mt Vernon Bowling / Tennis Club, 17 Bowling Green Rd	GCC085	Trees on Land at the former Roads Depot Site, North of Kelvindale Road
GDC036	Lamont Rd	GCC087	Trees on Land at 466 Kilmarnock Road, Glasgow
GDC037	Clouston St	GCC088	Trees on Land at 29 Mansionhouse Road, Langside, Glasgow
GDC038	171 / 173 Queen Victoria Dr	GCC089	6 Sinclair Drive, Battlefield, Glasgow
GDC040	Woods N,E and W Of Gartloch Hosp	GCC091	Tree on Footway at 23B St Vincent Street, Glasgow
GDC041	Woods, West,East and North of Mid Cottages, Gartloch Rd	GCC092	Trees at 4 Great George Street, Glasgow
GDC042	Foresthall	GCC094	Trees on Land at Old Castle Gardens (Former Bowling Greens,112 Carmunnock Road)
GDC043	Whitegables, 116 St Andrews Dr	GCC095	Trees on land at Craigie Hall, 6 Rowan Road, Dumbreck, Glasgow
GDC044	Gardenside Ave	GCC100	9 Caldercuilt Road
GDC045	57 Knightswood Rd	GCC101	1, 2 & 6 Lowther Terrace
GDC046	Trees South of 2 Carrick Dr	GCC102	St Vincent Cres Business Park
GDC047	Waverley Cinema, 18 Mossie Rd	GCC103	Barrachnie Woods
GDC048	Springhill Farm	LCC005	Woodland at Daldowie
GDC049	Croftcroighn Rd	LCC029	Faulds Rd, Baillieston

## Appendix 7: Green Corridors

	Green Corridor	SINC?
1	Auldhouse Burn	Auldhouse Burn – retain SINC with changes
2	Brock Burn including Aurs Burn	Brock Burn, including Aurs Burn – retain SINC status
3	Castlemilk Glen/King's Burn	Castlemilk Glen/King's Burn – retain SINC with changes
4	Forth and Clyde Canal	Forth and Clyde Canal – retain SINC status
5	Levern Water	Levern Water – retain SINC status
6	North Calder	North Calder Water - retain SINC status
7	River Clyde	River Clyde – retain SINC status
8	River Kelvin	River Kelvin – retain SINC status
9	Victoria Park Walkway	<i>Victoria Park and Nature Walk – proposed new SINC</i>
10	White Cart Water	White Cart Water – retain SINC status

General
All rivers & other watercourses
All canals active and disused (unless de-designated through the development plan/management process)
All railway lines active and disused (unless de-designated through the development plan/management process)
All motorway corridors and trunk roads

## Appendix 8: Local Geodiversity Sites

Site No	Site name	Easting	Northing	Main geological unit and/or features
GGS_1	Cathkin Braes	261814	658558	Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation
GGS_2	Kittoch Water	258653	657150	Kirkwood Formation
GGS_3	Levern Water- Househill Park	252234	661206	Lower Limestone Formation
GGS_4	River Kelvin - Belmont Bridge	257539	667238	Limestone Coal Formation
GGS_5	River Kelvin - Botanic Gardens	256903	667861	Limestone Coal Formation
GGS_6	Fossil Grove SSSI and Quarry	253781	667334	Limestone Coal Formation, sill and palaeontology
GGS_7	Nitshill Station road cutting	252322	660141	Limestone Coal Formation
GGS_8	Linn Park – Holmwood House	258662	659605	Limestone Coal Formation
GGS_9	Linn Park – Linn Waterfall	258170	659298	Limestone Coal Formation and sill
GGS_10	River Kelvin – Dawsholm Park	255917	669709	Upper Limestone Formation
GGS_11	Possil Road aqueduct	258690	667058	Upper Limestone Formation
GGS_12	Merrylee Road	257220	660235	Upper Limestone Formation
GGS_13	Waulkmill Glen SSSI	252181	658401	Upper Limestone Formation (Calmy Limestone)
GGS_14	Necropolis	260445	665471	Passage Formation and sill
GGS_15	M8 at Gartcraig Road Bridge	264080	666093	Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation and sill
GGS_16	Newlands Glen	269529	663294	Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation
GGS_17	Court Knowe Quarry	258814	660016	Intrusive igneous sill
GGS_18	Bellahouston Park	254935	663803	Quaternary landforms (drumlin and raised marine deposits)
GGS_20	Househill Park, Fossil Tree	252561	661256	Paleontology

## Appendix 9: Households within 400m of a Potential Community Space by Ward

Ward	% homes within a 400m walk	Ward	% homes within a 400m walk
1. Linn	45%	13. Garscadden/ Scotstounhill	75%
2. Newlands/ Auldburn	71%	14. Drumchapel/ Anniesland	78%
3. Greater Pollok	66%	15. Maryhill	87%
4. Cardonald	42%	16. Canal	93%
5. Govan	59%	17. Springburn/ Robroyston	61%
6. Pollokshields	65%	18. East Centre	76%
7. Langside	62%	19. Shettleston	86%
8. Southside Central	87%	20. Baillieston	63%
9. Calton	83%	21. North East	86%
10. Anderston/ City/Yorkhill	63%	22. Dennistoun	66%
11. Hillhead	96%	23. Partick East/ Kelvindale	94%
12. Victoria Park	81%		

## Appendix 10: Quality of Potential Community Spaces in Inner and Outer Urban Areas

### Inner Urban Area

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Blawarthill Flag Pole	155	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	30
Cowlairs Park	8	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	36
Claythorn Park	116	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	42
Broomloan Rd	188	5	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	42
Powfoot St/Beattock St	254	2	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	44
Cathkin Park	33	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	46
Broomhill Dr/Balshagray Pl	159	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	48
Dartford St/Denham St	183	3	3	3	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	50
Wyndford Rd	167	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	52
Oran St	170	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	54
Bengal Street	127	5	2	4	5	2	4	1	1	3	1	56
Royston Rd	316	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	60
North Woodside Park	101	3	4	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	60
Southcroft St/Govan Rd	290	5	3	3	5	1	4	3	1	2	3	60
Cross Park	55	2	1	3	2	5	1	4	5	3	4	60
Tobago/Green St	257	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	62
Auckland St	362	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	62
Tullus St	258	3	2	3	5	4	2	3	3	2	4	62
Grovepark St/Cedar St	309	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	62
Ashfield St/Fruin St	313	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	64
Thornwood Community Park	90	3	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	64
Wellpark	204	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	2	2	2	64
London Ave (NE)	319	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	64
Hyndland Rd/Hughenden Rd	169	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	1	5	66

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children' s Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Plantation Park	26	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	2	2	3	66
North Kelvin Meadow	363	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	66
Avitree Park	126	5	5	4	5	1	4	5	3	1	1	68
Glenconner Park	32	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	68
Richmond Park	57	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	68
Budhill Square	114	5	5	4	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	68
Glenfinnan Rd	168	5	5	3	5	3	5	2	2	2	2	68
Festival Park	25	4	1	2	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	70
Woodlands Millenium Park	95	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	70
River Kelvin Walkway	135	4	4	2	5	4	3	2	3	3	5	70
Dowanhill Park	10	2	5	3	5	4	1	5	4	2	4	70
Queens Park Recreation Ground	12	4	5	4	5	3	5	2	2	1	5	72
Riccarton Street Park	54	5	5	4	4	3	5	3	4	1	2	72
Mansfield Park	108	3	5	4	5	4	5	1	4	1	4	72
London Ave (SW)	320	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	2	3	4	74
Beardmore Park	354	4	4	4	5	3	3	5	4	2	3	74
Dulmally Street/Kirkland Street/Dunard Street	356	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	74
Hayburn Park	15	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	74
Yoker Park	81	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	74
Finnart Street	259	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	74
Maxwell Square	75	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	1	3	78
Daisy Park	104	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	4	80
Gorbals Rose Garden	115	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	2	4	82
Botanic Gardens	40	4	2	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	82
Gorbals New Park	118	3	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	2	4	82
Kelvingrove Park	85	4	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	82

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children' s Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Naseby Park	3	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	1	5	84
Holmlea Park	38	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	1	4	84
Bennan Square	249	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	5	2	5	86
Govanhill Park	46	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	86
Barrowfield Park	347	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	2	5	88
Alexandra Park	37	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	90
Glasgow Green	53	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	92
Queens Park	31	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	94

## Outer Urban Area

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children' s Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Bilsland Dr (Our Lady of Assumption RC Church)	328	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	28
Tamshill St/Mayfield St	171	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	30
Liddesdale Rd	192	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	32
Nitshill	125	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	34
Station Rd/Castlefield Court	335	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	36
Vallay St	176	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	36
Stepps Rd	208	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	38
Lightburn Place	206	3	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	38
Hopeman Dr/Kennisholm Ave	235	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	38

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Caledonia Rd/Provand Hall Cres	273	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	38
Petershill Drive	288	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	40
Gleddoch Rd	218	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	42
Comrie St/Sandyhills Rd	277	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	42
Ryehill Rd/Newmill Rd	193	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	42
Westerhouse Rd/Errogie St	213	3	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	42
Blackhill Rd/Invershiel Rd	161	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	44
Drumry Road East/Halgreen Ave	141	2	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	44
Eastburn Rd	196	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	44
Cleeves Rd/Cleeves Quad	233	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	46
Sandyhills Park	47	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	46
Orchard Park	44	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	46
Caldercuilt Recreation Ground	59	3	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	46
Heathcot Ave	327	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	46
Everard Court	329	3	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	46
Riddrie Park	17	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	46
Titwood Park	45	2	2	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	2	46
Budhill Park	76	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	46
Riddrie Knowes	96	3	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	46
Kenmuir Rd/Estate Rd (east)	278	3	1	3	4	2	4	1	1	3	1	46
Barlanark Ave	217	3	2	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	46
Helenslea Park	9	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	3	1	46
Westray St/Berneray St	190	3	4	1	5	2	2	2	1	3	1	48
Wallacewell Rd/Gadsburn Coat	194	4	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	48
Coll Place	330	4	2	1	5	1	4	1	1	3	2	48



Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Barlanark Park	50	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	48
Arrochar Street	99	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	5	2	48
Hogarth Park	41	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	48
Harrow Place/Kinfauns Dr	143	4	4	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	50
Nitshill Dr/Inverewe Ave	244	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	3	50
Eastfield Park	69	3	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	3	50
Ryeside Rd	197	4	4	2	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	50
Royston Road Recreation	94	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	50
Prospecthill Circus/Crescent	264	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	52
Holmbyre	343	2	5	1	5	3	1	3	1	1	4	52
Bellrock St (E)	205	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	2	3	52
Temple Park	153	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	52
Royston Road Park	100	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	52
Grandtully Dr/Forthingall Ave	166	3	3	2	4	3	3	1	2	3	2	52
James Lindsay Memorial Park	23	4	3	3	5	2	4	1	1	2	1	52
Summerhill Rd/Pitmilly Rd	145	4	4	2	5	2	4	1	1	2	2	54
Gorget Ave	149	4	2	3	3	4	1	3	3	1	3	54
Drymen St/Carsaig Drive	220	4	2	4	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	54
Kilmuir Cres	236	2	2	2	5	2	5	4	1	2	2	54
Sandyhills Rd/Amulree St	261	3	2	3	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	54
Croftcroighn Park	30	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	2	4	2	54
Drumlanrig Avenue	111	2	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	4	54
Friarscourt Ave	150	3	5	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	54
Abbotshall Ave	286	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	54
Barrachnie Park	358	4	3	1	4	3	5	2	1	3	1	54
Skirsa Sq	172	4	4	2	5	2	3	1	1	3	2	54
Westray Sq	179	4	5	1	5	2	4	2	1	2	1	54
Wallacewell Rd/Croy Rd	195	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	1	2	2	54

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Sandyhills Strowan St	276	3	2	2	3	5	2	3	3	2	3	56
Netherton Rd/Fulton St	280	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	2	2	56
Kinfauns Dr (E)/Station Rd	146	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	3	3	56
Penilee	119	5	5	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	2	56
Berneray St/Westray St	178	4	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	56
Orchard St	294	4	4	2	5	2	4	1	2	2	2	56
Langton Rd Playing Field	226	3	4	1	5	4	4	2	1	2	2	56
Freeland Dr/Cres	234	4	5	3	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	56
Greenknowe Rd	252	3	4	2	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	56
Glamis Rd/MacBeth St	260	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	4	56
Merrylee Rd/Lubnaig Rd	266	4	2	2	4	5	1	1	4	3	2	56
Garscadden Burn	21	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	56
Knightswood Park (W)	88	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	58
Bilsland Drive	182	4	3	3	5	3	4	1	1	2	3	58
Early Braes	61	3	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	58
Liddesdale Sq	283	3	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	58
Huntingtower Park	112	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	2	4	60
Crowhill St/BuckleySt	181	4	5	2	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	60
Newhills Rd/Wellhouse Crescent	302	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	4	60
Claddens Quad/Broadholm St	180	3	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	60
Jedworth Ave	144	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	60
Victoria Nature Walk	103	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	60
Greenfield Park Football	77	4	2	2	4	3	5	3	2	2	3	60
Glenraith Square	200	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	3	62
Cranhill Park	35	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	62
Dawsholm Park	39	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	62
Craigbo Rd	164	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	62

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Cadder Rd/Glenburn St	165	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	62
Blackadder Memorial Gardens	275	5	4	4	5	3	4	1	2	1	2	62
Milton Park	359	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	62
Kelhead Penilee	120	3	5	3	4	4	2	2	1	3	4	62
Scaraway St	191	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	62
Rylees Place	321	4	5	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	5	62
Downfield St	338	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	62
Dorchester Avenue	102	3	4	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	62
Corkerhill Place/Hardridge Rd	291	3	2	5	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	62
Auldhouse Park West	140	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	64
Broomfield Park	6	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	64
Haplnd Rd Playing Field	225	5	5	1	5	4	4	1	1	2	4	64
Halfway Park	357	3	3	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	3	64
Clarion Crescent	154	5	4	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	64
Buckingham Park	27	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	64
Crosshill Park	72	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	64
Kelso St/Yoker Mill Rd	345	5	5	2	5	2	5	2	1	2	3	64
Levern Water	224	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	64
Broomhouse Park	19	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	64
Garrowhill Park	36	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	4	64
Bonnyholm Avenue Football Pitch	11	5	5	1	5	2	5	1	1	3	4	64
Sherbourne Park	84	4	3	3	5	3	4	2	2	3	4	66
Danes Drive	138	4	2	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	66
Summerhill Rd/Peel Glen Rd	279	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	3	66
Eskbank Street (S)	253	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	3	66
Knightswood Rec Ground	43	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	66
Kingsway	158	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	68

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Auchinlea Park	7	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	68
Ruchill Park	52	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	68
Balmore Rd/Knapdale St	173	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	3	68
Hallhill Rd/Sandaig Rd	271	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	68
Robroyston Park	71	4	3	3	4	3	5	3	2	5	2	68
Moulin Circus	221	4	4	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	3	70
Alderman Rd	156	5	4	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	70
Blairtummock Water Mgmt Plan	351	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	70
Greenfield Park	20	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	70
Maryhill Park	34	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	70
Blairtummock Park	352	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	70
Essenside Ave	147	4	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	4	3	72
Castlebay St	175	5	4	4	5	3	5	3	3	1	3	72
Victoria Nature	105	5	3	3	5	4	4	3	2	4	3	72
Penilee Recreation Ground	62	3	2	4	5	3	5	5	5	2	2	72
Glencoe Street	282	5	5	4	5	4	4	2	1	3	3	72
Mount Vernon Park	13	4	3	3	5	4	5	4	3	3	3	74
Toryglen Park	28	5	1	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	5	74
Cleeves Rd	232	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	1	1	3	76
Knightswood Park (E)	89	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	76
Hogganfield Park	64	4	2	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	76
Lochar Park	14	5	5	1	5	3	5	5	3	3	3	76
Hemlock St/Greywood St	281	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	78
Auldhouse Park East	139	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	4	78
Meiklewood Rd/Inverness St	346	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	1	1	4	78
King George V	82	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	78
Drumchapel Park	42	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	4	80

Site Name	Ref No	Configuration Score	Surveillance Score	Accessibility Score	Aspect Score	Place Quality Score	Informal Sport Score	Children's Play Score	Relaxation Score	Biodiversity Score	Maintenance Score	Total Score
Bonnyholm Ave/Linthaugh Rd	355	4	5	3	5	4	3	5	3	3	5	80
Merrylee	130	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	2	4	82
Parkmanor Green	242	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	1	5	84
Househill Park	67	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	84
Springburn Park	86	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	84
Mosspark	122	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	84
Crookston Castle	223	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	86
Newlands Park	56	5	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	86
Victoria Park	49	5	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	86
Kings Park	70	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	88
Bellahouston	68	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	88
Rosshall Park	1	5	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	88
Elder Park	24	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	88
Tollcross Park	79	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	90
King George V	133	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	92
Maxwell Park	48	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	96

## Appendix 11: OSS Quantity Standard 2024

Ward	Outer Urban Area	Inner Urban Area
1. Linn	218%	n/a
2. Newlands/ Auldburn	172%	138%
3. Greater Pollok	168%	n/a
4. Cardonald	75%	n/a
5. Govan	76%	112%
6. Pollokshields	120%	45%
7. Langside	57%	79%
8. Southside Central	n/a	142%
9. Calton	50%	196%
10. Anderston/ City/Yorkhill	n/a	53%
11. Hillhead	n/a	83%
12. Victoria Park	66%	74%
13 Garscadden/Scotstounhill	41%	84%
14 Drumchapel/Anniesland	113%	n/a
15 Maryhill	191%	183%
16 Canal	226%	159%
17 Springburn/Robroyston	141%	156%
18 East Centre	67%	n/a *
19 Shettleston	148%	33%
20 Baillieston	137%	n/a
21 North East	406%	n/a
22 Dennistoun	111%	193%
23 Partick East/Kelvindale	40%	64%

\* population and area of Inner Urban Area part of East Centre is negligible

## Appendix 12: Allotments Sites and Waiting List (March 2023)

Ward	Ward Name	Number of Allotment Sites covered by Community Empowerment legislation within Ward	Number of Private Allotments Sites Within the Ward	Number of plots (on sites covered by the legislation)	Number of individual residents on one or more allotment waiting lists
1	Linn	1 (Croftburn)	1 Berridale	73	28
2	Newlands/Auldburn	4 (Mansewood, Merrylee, Sir John Maxwell Allotments, South Western Allotments)		428	39
3	Greater Pollok				12
4	Cardonald				14
5	Govan				24
6	Pollokshields	1 (New Victoria Gardens, Bellahouston Demonstration Garden)	1 Bellahouston	94	192
7	Langside		1 Holmlea		146
8	Southside Central	3 (Oatlands Gate, Oatlands Leisure Gardens, Queens Park)		119	203
9	Calton	1 (Westthorn, Reidvale)		94	39
10	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	2 (Centurion Way, Greyfriars Garden)		67	57
11	Hillhead				75
12	Victoria Park	2 (Beechwood, Victoria Park)		117	184
13	Garscadden/Scotstoun	2 (Yoker, Kingsway Court)		59	66
14	Drumchapel/Annie'sland	2 (Growchapel, Trinley Brae)		80	53
15	Maryhill		1 Garscube		47
16	Canal	1 (Hamiltonhill)		48	34
17	Springburn/Robroyston	2 (Petershill and Balornock)	1 Springburn Gardens	51	13
18	East Centre	3 (Budhill, High Carntyne, Kennyhill)		152	12
19	Shettleston	2 (Tollcross Park, Shettleston Growing Project)		117	26
20	Ballieston	1 (Wellhouse)		11	1
21	North East				
22	Dennistoun	1 (Germiston)	1 Craigpark Allotments	18	10
23	23 Partick East/Kelvindale	2 (Kirklee, Julian Avenue)		129	186
	No address given				315
	Not within GCC Area				14
		<b>Total</b>		<b>1657</b>	<b>1790*</b>

\*Figure does not include waiting list information for the following sites:

Balornock, Centurion Way, Germiston, Kennyhill, Kingsway Court, Petershill, Reidvale, Shettleston Growing Project, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, South Western, Wellhouse