



East Dunbartonshire Open Space Strategy

2015 – 2020



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East Dunbartonshire Council

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Part 1: Open Space Strategy



1.0 Introduction

1.1 A fresh approach to open space

East Dunbartonshire's open spaces provide a wide range of benefits for communities, the environment and the local economy. They make an important contribution to the character and biodiversity of the region and to quality of life by providing the setting for a wide range of social interactions and pursuits that support personal and community well-being. They allow individuals to interact with the natural environment and provide habitats for wildlife. Open spaces can also be important in defining the character and identity of settlements. Connecting them in a green network can provide enhanced benefits for people, the environment and biodiversity. They also provide valuable 'ecosystem services' such as climate change regulation, filtering of pollution, flood prevention and carbon sequestration.

The East Dunbartonshire Open Space Strategy (2015 – 2020) replaces the East Dunbartonshire Greenspace Audit and Strategy 2004. It will set the framework for current and future open space provision in the Council area, meeting the requirement of Scottish Planning Policy for local authorities to prepare an Open Space Audit and Strategy. It will also contribute to the development of the Central Scotland Green Network, promoted in the National Planning Framework 3. The Strategy will be reviewed and updated every 5 years. The East Dunbartonshire Sports Pitch Strategy is currently being prepared by the East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Culture Trust.

Open spaces can also be important in defining the character and identity of settlements.

1.2 Purpose

The Open Space Strategy (2015 – 2020) will provide the Council's Open Space Planning team with a viable and enforceable tool to define open space requirements and will:

- Improve the management structures and practices
- Help ensure that the Council has a clear strategic direction to its open space investment and asset management
- Establish requirements for new open space from development proposals together with the scale and nature of any planning obligations
- Contribute to meeting the objectives of the Single Outcome Agreement.

Building on the actions undertaken in the original Greenspace Strategy and taking into account East Dunbartonshire Council's current vision the Open Space Strategy will aim to deliver, through partnership working, open spaces that are inclusive, accessible and 'fit for purpose' thereby increasing the quality of life for residents in East Dunbartonshire.

1.3 Developing the Strategy

In 2004 East Dunbartonshire Council, with assistance from Ironside Farrar, prepared the East Dunbartonshire Greenspace Audit and Strategy. The Audit was one of the first open space audits undertaken in Scotland, and was recognised by the SNH Settlements Group as a 'Best Practice' example and awarded a RTP/Scottish Executive Commendation for Quality in Planning.

This 2015 Open Space Strategy presents an opportunity to review and update the 2004 Audit and Strategy. The study has been undertaken in four stages:

Stage 1: Setting a Strategic Vision for Open Space

The refreshing of the 2004 Strategy involved early discussions with cross-departmental partners to establish an early strategic vision for open space to inform the open space audit priorities and parameters, and set the broad strategic agenda for open space activities and programmes. The vision reflects the Glasgow & Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan's promotion of a Green Network as part of its Spatial Vision. The national and local policy context and local priorities were used to set six broad objectives for the Strategy.

Stage 2: Open Space Audit

The Open Space Audit included the audit of 222 open space sites over 0.2 hectares in size (although some smaller sites were included due to their function). A GIS database was prepared, which forms the basis of the Open Space Strategy analysis along with other open space databases. The majority of these sites are managed by East Dunbartonshire Council and are distributed throughout the major settlements. Figure 1 (Appendix 2) illustrates the open space audit sites included in the study. The Audit provides baseline information to inform the production of the Open Space Strategy.

Stage 3: Open Space Strategy Development

The first part of the Strategy sets out the agreed policy framework, vision and broad objectives for the protection, management and enhancement of open space. It also sets out the standards for open space in relation to quantity, quality and accessibility. This enabled the benchmarking of open space and linkage to other components through the Green Network. The standards support decision-making and priority setting, as well as providing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. The key overall findings of the open space audit are set out here.

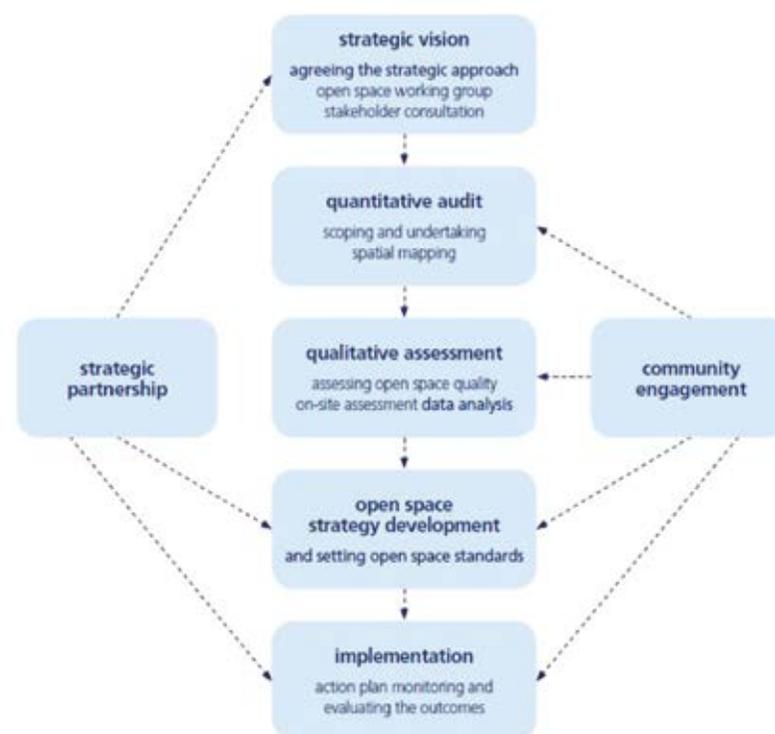


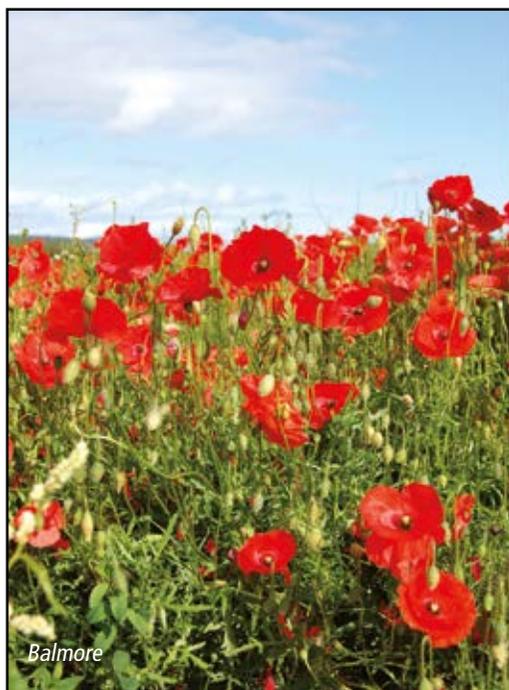
Chart 1: Open Space Audits and Strategies, Greenspace Scotland 2010

The second part of the Strategy analyses the open spaces in each community in relation to the open space standards. Key local opportunities and priorities for improvement are identified for each community.

The Strategy takes into account the findings of a Strategic Environmental Assessment which was undertaken throughout the development of the Strategy.

Stage 4: Implementation

An action plan was developed setting out the detail of delivery and implementation, informed by the priorities and outcomes set out within the main Strategy report.



1.4 Structure of the Strategy

The Open Space Strategy is comprised of a number of parts, which combine to provide written and mapped information, with Geographical Information System (GIS) data files and audit data.

The summaries of opportunities for open spaces (Part 2) provide an assessment of open space provision for each of the East Dunbartonshire settlements. East Dunbartonshire is divided into four geographical areas, as identified in the emerging Local Development Plan: Bearsden and Milngavie; Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Torrance and Bardowie; Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Waterside and Twechar; and Lennoxton, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie. Each summary includes a list of priority projects, which may further strengthen the East Dunbartonshire Council Green Network.

The components of the Open Space Strategy are as follows:



Chart 2: Open Space Strategy Components

1.5 Benefits of Open Space

Open spaces can provide the following benefits and opportunities:

Health and Social

Well-managed and maintained spaces can create opportunities for all sections of the community to interact. They can promote a sense of place and be a source of community pride, and also offer opportunities for people to play an active part in caring for the local environment. Well-designed spaces can reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime. It is widely accepted that access to good quality open space and nearby countryside can make a major positive contribution to physical and mental health, and to the wellbeing of communities. They can open up opportunities for environmental education for local groups, schools and individuals. People of all ages will benefit from safe and attractive places to walk, sit, meet and recreate. Community growing and gardens provide physical exercise and encourage healthy eating. Ensuring that East Dunbartonshire remains and becomes an even more attractive and distinctive place to live, and celebrating the local historic and cultural heritage will help to foster community pride and distinctiveness.

Environmental

Open space can define the landscape and townscape structure and identity of settlements. Well-designed networks of spaces help to encourage people to travel safely by foot or bicycle. Green networks and corridors linking spaces also promote linked habitats for biodiversity thus making the landscape more permeable for species, improving habitat quality and reducing the chances of extinction of local populations. Trees and planting can play a role in the control of air and water pollution, and contribute to energy reduction by providing shelter for buildings if planted as a shelter belt. They can also help to soften the impact of development, and make green and civic spaces more appealing. The environmental benefits of green spaces and nearby countryside increase significantly when they are linked together in a network. It is widely recognised that the sustainable use of open space can help mitigate and adapt to climate change. By creatively designing parks and development sites to incorporate green elements such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and tree planting, green solutions can often help areas cope with scenarios linked to climate change effects such as flash flooding.

Economic

Well-designed and managed open spaces can raise the quality of business, retail and leisure developments, making them more attractive to potential investors, users and customers. The wider green network can change negative perceptions of some areas by promoting the region as a 'green' place to live. Areas of open space can also provide economic benefits in their own right; for example, produce from allotments, timber and other wood crops. The quality of civic spaces undoubtedly helps define the identity of towns and cities, which can enhance their attractiveness for living, working, investment and tourism. Walking and cycling networks that link places people want to get to and from for both leisure and work can encourage sustainable travel.

1.6 Public and stakeholder consultation

In the spring of 2012, East Dunbartonshire Council embarked on a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Programme that involved a wide range of community and voluntary sector organisations, Council departments, 'Friends of' groups, community councils and local residents. The Council held six drop-in meetings at local libraries to ask people directly what their priorities were for East Dunbartonshire's open spaces. The feedback from the Programme has informed this Strategy. Further consultation on the draft Strategy was undertaken as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

2.0 Policy Framework

2.1 National Policy

Open Space Strategies need to be set within a clear national and local policy framework, informed by local needs and opportunities. The preparation of the Open Space Strategy was developed in response to the requirements set out in the *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014* and the *National Planning Framework 3, 2014*. It also follows the guidance in *Planning Advice Note (PAN) 65: Planning and Open Space*.

Scottish Planning Policy 2014 states that:

"Green infrastructure and improved access to open space can help to build stronger, healthier communities. It is an essential part of our long-term environmental performance and climate resilience. Improving the quality of our places and spaces through integrated green infrastructure networks can also encourage investment and development."

The SPP subject policy on enhancing green infrastructure states that *"the planning system should:*

- *consider green infrastructure as an integral element of places from the outset of the planning process*
- *assess current and future needs, and opportunities for green infrastructure to provide multiple benefits*
- *facilitate the provision and long-term, integrated management of green infrastructure and prevent fragmentation*
- *provide for easy and safe access to and within green infrastructure, including core paths and other important routes, within the context of statutory access rights under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003."*

Current Scottish Planning Policy states that:

"Local development plans should identify and protect open space identified in the open space audit and strategy as valued and functional or capable of being brought into use to meet local needs. Local development plans should seek to enhance existing and promote the creation of new green infrastructure, which may include retrofitting. They should do this through a design-led approach, applying standards which facilitate appropriate provision, addressing deficits or surpluses within the local context."

The SPP provides added support for green networks where they can be seen to be *"improving the quality of our places and space"* and have the potential to *"also encourage investment and development"*.

PAN 65 states that *"Local authorities should aim to maintain or form networks of green and civic spaces, which:*

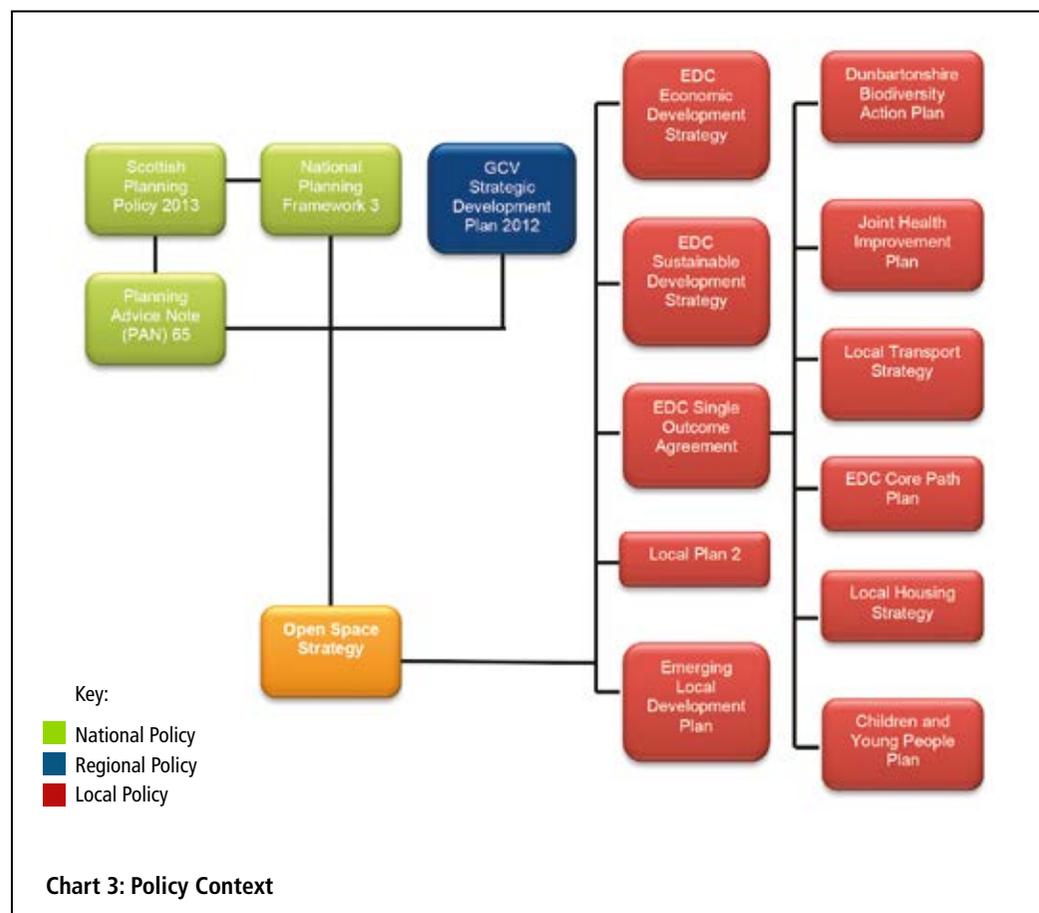
- *contribute to the framework for development*
- *maintain and enhance environmental qualities*
- *provide a range of opportunities for recreation and leisure*
- *link and create wildlife habitats*
- *encourage walking and cycling and reduce car use, in line with local transport strategies and Core Paths Plans."*

The National Planning Framework 3 section on A Natural, Resilient Place states that:

"a more integrated approach and 'greening' of the urban environment through green infrastructure and retrofitting can improve quality of life within our towns and cities, alongside enhancing their longer-term environmental performance and climate resilience. Creating walkable places, with well-designed streets that link our open spaces and wider active travel networks, can deliver better environments for pedestrians and cyclists in town and city centres, and improve health and well-being".

The NPF3 includes the Central Scotland Green Network and the National Cycling and Walking Network as National Developments. The Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) is a national development within the National Planning Framework, which seeks to transform Central Scotland into a place where the environment adds value to the economy and where people's lives are enriched by its quality. The CSGN is Europe's largest greenspace initiative involving public agencies and stakeholders working together to align their policies, programmes and actions to achieve a common aim. East Dunbartonshire Council has signed up to the CSGN's Local Authority Concordat, which recognises its commitment to formally help deliver the CSGN vision and highlights the fundamental role local authorities have to play in helping to achieve the network's aims.

The following diagram sets out the Strategy's national and local planning context:



2.2 Local Policy

The Council wishes to maintain a high level of open space which is multi-functional, fit for purpose and accessible to all. This is supported through policies in the Local Plan 2, which seeks to protect and enhance open space (Policy OS1) and establish appropriate levels of open space in, or associated with, new developments (Policy OS2).

The emerging Local Development Plan values open space and the green network in East Dunbartonshire as vital to ensuring that there is sufficient availability of *"open space that together forms an integrated and multi-functional network"*.

The East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership, Single Outcome Agreement 2014 - 2017 includes the following local outcome, which open spaces can help deliver. "Outcome 5 – Our people and communities enjoy increased physical activity and mental wellbeing and health inequalities are reduced" is in line with the National Priority on health inequalities and physical activity. Open space provides opportunities for walking and cycling networks, and formal and informal recreation that benefit people's health.

The Glasgow & Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan 2012 also advocates the protection of open space and the development of a multi-functional Green Network which will contribute to the economic competitiveness and quality of life of the city-region. The Strategic Development Plan sets a vision for: "Green infrastructure: open space, formal and informal, green corridors and pathways, playing spaces, parks, trees and natural green spaces will be key parts of the urban environment of the cityregion... The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network linked to and integrated with the Central Scotland Green Network, will provide the framework for a wide range of action addressing myriad objectives."

3.0 Vision for Open Space

3.1 The future of East Dunbartonshire's Open Space

The Strategy sets out the following 5 year vision for the future development of open spaces in the area to the year 2020.

East Dunbartonshire will have an increasingly attractive and accessible built and natural environment for residents and visitors. Existing open spaces will be protected and enhanced to extend the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire, working together to achieve the best for the people of East Dunbartonshire.

The Council wishes to maintain a high level of open space which is useable, multi-functional, fit for purpose and accessible to all, linked through a green network, thereby increasing the quality of life of residents in East Dunbartonshire. This is fundamental to healthy lifestyles, community integration, physical and mental wellbeing, general amenity, and contributes to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

3.2 Aspirations for communities

East Dunbartonshire has a good provision of open space, ranging from formal parks and playing fields to local nature reserves and 'green corridors' associated with paths, cycleways and waterways. It is widely recognised that open spaces are essential to the character, amenity, health and economy of East Dunbartonshire. The protection and improvement of good quality open space is therefore considered to be of vital importance. The Council's ambition is that everyone living in East Dunbartonshire should have:

- Local connections to the green network in East Dunbartonshire, which includes semi-natural greenspace and access to the countryside
- Access to a high quality greenspace of regional importance
- Local access to attractive, good quality neighbourhood and local parks in their town or local area
- Local access to good quality playspace for a wide range of users
- Local access to allotments and community growing spaces

3.3 Expanding and Enhancing the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire

The Open Space Strategy seeks to contribute to the overall aims of the CSGN with regard to the development of a strategic network of woodland, grassland and wetland, active travel routes, greenspace links, watercourses and waterways, providing an enhanced setting for development and other land uses, and improved opportunities for outdoor recreation and cultural activity. Green Networks can be delivered in a way that also promotes biodiversity, local amenity, and community health and well-being, and helps mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

The East Dunbartonshire open spaces included in the Open Space Strategy have also been considered in context of the wider greenspace network, including the Core Path Network and the areas identified as wildlife corridors. The Central Scotland Green Network has been identified as a national priority and therefore the overarching aim of the Open Space Strategy is to try to extend and enhance the green network in East Dunbartonshire, where feasible.

The development process and open space projects can offer a means of improving both the quality of the existing network or filling gaps in connectivity, and improving access for areas where it is currently relatively poor. Where areas have poor access to attractive, safe and well-maintained green space or accessible countryside, or there are gaps in network connectivity, this is considered the aspirational Green Network. It is important to create these connections and fill these gaps, whenever the opportunity arises.



The East Dunbartonshire Green Network is comprised of a series of:

- Green Network Hubs: large areas of existing (or new) greenspace which already deliver a wide range of benefits associated with Green Networks. These hubs can often act as important reservoirs for wildlife, enabling the Green Network Corridors and Links to fulfil a vital conservation role.
- Green Network Corridors and Links: continuous corridors of greenspace along rivers, disused railways, paths and cycleways, and existing railways and roads which serve to connect Green Network Hubs.
- Green Network stepping stones: It may not always be necessary or appropriate to create a continuous corridor of greenspace. Many plant and animal species, for example, are able to move short distances between areas of habitat. Many Victorian suburbs had regular public and private squares set amongst densely developed terraces, whereas solitary wetlands or waterbodies within large expanses of agricultural land can act as vital habitats for wetland species and migrating wild fowl. The development of Green Network Stepping Stones can provide incomplete corridors linking larger areas of greenspace. This could include the planting of street trees, improved roadside verge maintenance for biodiversity, wetland creation or garden improvement. It is likely that there will always be some isolated greenspaces which are difficult to connect to the wider Green Network. While the functions of such spaces are likely to be more limited, they still have potential to provide considerable benefits to local communities.



Kilmardinny Loch, Bearsden

Figure 2 (Appendix 2) maps the open spaces included in the audit, identifies the Green Network Hubs, Corridors and Links and identifies the potential Green Network 'Stepping Stones' that would help to protect and expand the Green Network by decreasing landscape fragmentation and improving connections. This potential Green Network includes the following Open Space Audit Sites which are Green Network Hubs, Corridors and key Stepping Stones:

- Mugdock Reservoirs (MF1)
- Allander Park (MR1)
- Lennox Park (MR3)
- South Woodland (MS2)
- Callieburn Park (BR2)
- St Germain's Loch (BS1)
- King George V Park (BR4)
- Colquhoun Park (BR1)
- Huntershill Playing Fields (BBR3)
- Woodhill Park 3 (BBR1)
- High Moss (BBS6)
- Low Moss (BBS7)
- Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve (LS2)
- McGavigans Scrub (KS3)
- Luggie Park (KR1)
- Tintock Park (KR11)
- Merkland Sports Pitches (KR3)
- Merkland Local Nature Reserve (KS1)
- Millersneuk Wetland
- Tintock Wood (KS2)
- Gartshore Public Park (TWR1)
- Twechar Public Park (TWR2)
- Kincaid Wood (MCS5)
- Kincaid Park (MCR1)
- Red Moss Grassland (MCS14)
- West Balgrochan Marsh (LTS7)
- Southfield Woodland (LTS5)
- Redhills View Woodland (LTS9)

The Council proposes to undertake further work to refine the Green Network Map and to investigate additional opportunities to strengthen the Green Network within East Dunbartonshire. This will take into account work undertaken on Green Network opportunities mapping, in conjunction with Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership, as part of the preparation of the Proposed Local Development Plan. The revised Green Network Map will be prepared during 2015/16 and any proposed amendments to the composition and extent of the Network will be the subject of consultation. Until any revision is approved by the Council, section 3.3 and the map shown in Figure 2 of this Strategy represent the Council's priorities for the improvement of the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire.

It should be noted that as the Audit was carried out in 2012/2013, new development sites such as Bishopbriggs East were not included in the survey. Such areas will be assessed in future revisions of the Open Strategy to take into account the additional biodiversity, access and green benefits provided by new developments. In addition, private golf courses were not included in the Audit and Strategy – although greatly contributing to Green Networks by providing extensive areas of “rough” ground, their scale will distort figures relating to publicly usable open space.

3.4 Strategy Objectives

The Vision for the Strategy will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Development of the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire working in partnership to plan, deliver and maintain open space
2. Promote better health and help reduce inequalities by providing diverse opportunities in open spaces and green networks for physical exercise, sport and recreation
3. Focus resources and interventions to provide a local network of well designed, useable, multi-functional, clean, safe and accessible open spaces that are fit for purpose, well-resourced/managed and meet the needs of the community
4. Encourage a sense of local ‘ownership’ by involving communities in the planning and management of open spaces through meaningful community engagement
5. Safeguard and enhance open spaces with historic importance and promote awareness and understanding of their regional significance
6. Adapting to and mitigating for climate change through the delivery of a connected and integrated sustainable network, incorporating water management, restoration or enhancement of woodland, grassland and peatland areas with associated biodiversity benefits and by making maintenance more environmentally friendly

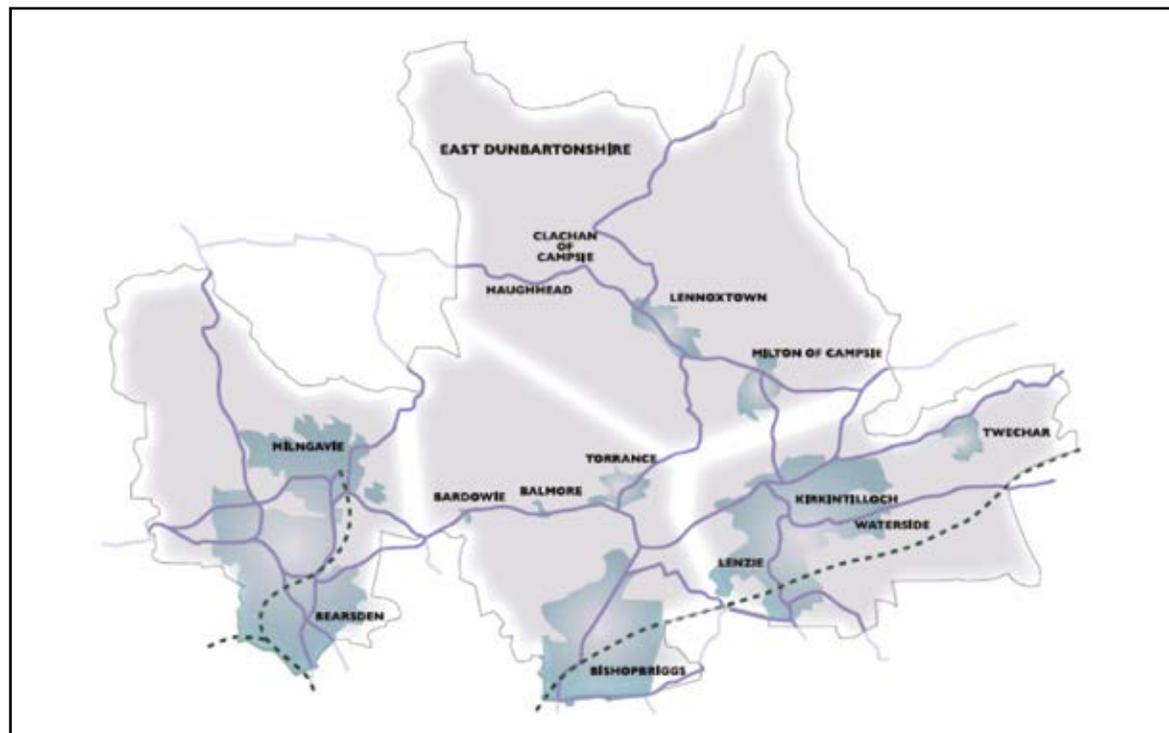
The strategy objectives seek to help East Dunbartonshire to meet the Scottish Government's National Outcomes. In particular, objective 1 helps meet the National Outcome of “strengthening communities”.

These objectives are developed in the following sections of the Strategy and each is supported by key priorities for their delivery. The aims and objectives are brought together in the Action Plan in Section 6.

4.0 East Dunbartonshire's Green Network

4.1 Area

East Dunbartonshire lies to the north of Glasgow and covers an area of 77 square miles and provides an outstanding natural environment, which attracts visitors from within the Council area and outwith. It embraces the towns of Bearsden, Milngavie, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch and Lenzie, and the villages of Twechar, Milton of Campsie, Lennoxtown, Torrance and Balmore, along with clachans such as Haughhead and Clachan of Campsie. Recent population levels stand at 104,580 (GROS 2010 Mid-Year Estimate). The Campsie Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills provide a scenic backdrop and opportunities for access to relatively wild and natural land within a short distance of the settlements. The high quality urban environment of East Dunbartonshire is central to the quality of life enjoyed by those living and working in the area.



Lennox Forest and Mugdock Park, together with the Milngavie Reservoirs, complete a northern network of large open spaces. The West Highland Way, Strathkelvin Railway Walkway and Thomas Muir Way provide strategic links from the towns into these areas, following the Allander and Glazert Waters. Linking from west to east across the area, the Forth and Clyde Canal and River Kelvin, with their rich biodiversity, complete the strategic greenspace network.

The high quality urban environment of East Dunbartonshire is central to the quality of life enjoyed by those living and working in the area.

East Dunbartonshire is a flourishing area, with relatively high level of home and car ownership. Educational achievement is high, whilst unemployment is substantially lower than in most other areas of Scotland. East Dunbartonshire is also one of the safest areas in mainland Scotland in which to live and offers a healthy environment with life expectancy rates for men and women well above the national average and the highest of any other Scottish local authority area.

4.2 East Dunbartonshire Green Network

There is a total of 973.46 hectares of urban open space in East Dunbartonshire, the greatest proportion of which is classified as semi-natural greenspace and Regional Greenspace. The diversity of open space types found throughout East Dunbartonshire reflects its diverse natural and historic landscapes. The urban open space comprises a network of regional greenspace, neighbourhood parks, local parks, playspace, sports areas, forestry plantations, cemeteries, amenity incidental open spaces and natural/semi-natural greenspace. The open spaces of East Dunbartonshire are connected by a number of important wildlife corridors, including river valley, woodland corridors and canal systems together with transport routes.

There are existing and proposed walking and cycling paths of regional importance in the area that form part of the green network, connecting many existing open spaces. The Thomas Muir Trail links Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch, Milton of Campsie, Lennoxton and Clachan of Campsie. The John Muir Trail, which opened in 2014, uses many of these existing multi-use paths on a route stretching from Helensburgh to Dunbar.

East Dunbartonshire has 458 hectares of public parks and gardens. Nine open space sites have been identified as Regional Sites for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, including:

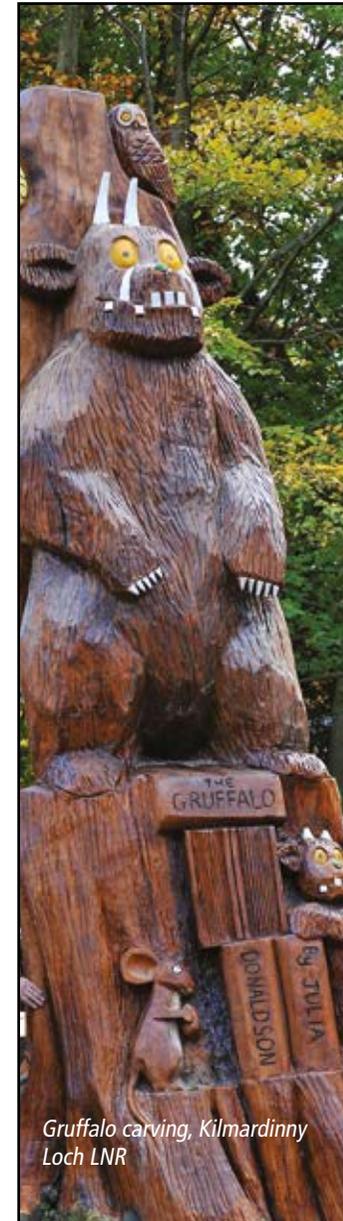
- Colquhoun Park, Bearsden (BR1)
- King George V Park, Bearsden (BR4)
- Thorn Park, Bearsden (BR7)
- Bishopbriggs Public Park, Bishopbriggs (BBR4)
- Huntershill Playing Fields, Bishopbriggs (BBR3)
- Merkland Sports Pitches, Kirkintilloch (KR3)
- Luggie Park, Kirkintilloch (KR1)
- High Park, Lennoxton (LTR1)
- Lennox Park, Milngavie (MR3)

These sites are multi-functional in nature, providing a range of facilities for a regional wide catchment. There are 43 sports pitches and two athletic tracks, which are situated at Huntershill Outdoor Centre, Bishopbriggs and Merkland Outdoor Centre, Kirkintilloch.

Park Management Plans

Alternative management plans have been put in place in several parks. This includes the transformation from short cut grass areas to more biodiverse rich habitats. Parks include:

- King George V Park, Bearsden – New management regimes include: wildflower meadow creation, replacement of shrub borders with native plants and native tree planting. Pupils from local primary and secondary schools along with guiding/scouting groups have been involved in the creation and maintenance of these new habitats
- Mains Park, Milngavie – Plans include wildflower meadow creation, path creation, signature tree planting and woodland management
- Whitefield Pond, Lennoxton – Staff from Neighbourhood Services have been supporting local residents in Lennoxton to improve the biodiversity of Whitefield Pond, install seating and sculptures, wildlife interpretation and improve the management of the surrounding area



Gruffalo carving, Kilmardiny Loch LNR

4.3 Cultural Heritage Sites

In terms of cultural heritage, East Dunbartonshire has a wealth of historic environments of national, regional and local importance. Milngavie town centre, Milngavie Reservoirs and Tannoch Loch, along with Bearsden town centre and parts of Lenzie are designated as Conservation Areas. Local Plan 2 (Policy HE5) and the emerging Local Development Plan (Policy 10) identifies and seeks to protect 30 locally important gardens and designed landscape. There are no sites designated in the national Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscape within East Dunbartonshire. More significant are the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The Antonine Wall was constructed in AD 140 and for a generation it was the north-western frontier of the Roman Empire. It stretches for 6km from modern Old Kilpatrick on the north side of the River Clyde to Bo'ness on the Firth of Forth. In 2008 the Antonine Wall was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.¹

The open spaces that include part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site have been recognised as Open Spaces of regional value and include:

- Kirkintilloch Fort in Peel Park (site KR7)
- Bearsden Fort in New Kilpatrick Cemetery (site BF1)
- Antonine Park (site BR11)
- Roman Park (site BR8)

Open spaces that are less than 0.2ha in size or are not in or adjacent to urban areas are not included in the scope of the audit. Therefore the following sites which are part of the World Heritage Site are not identified in the Strategy: the Roman Bathhouse in Bearsden, Castlehill Fort, Barrhill Fort, Summerston Fortlet, Balmuilyd Fort, Wilderness Plantation Fortlet, Cadder Fort, Glasgow Bridge Fortlet and Auchendavy Fort.

The Forth and Clyde Canal is designated as a Scheduled Monument. The canal links the coasts of Scotland from East to West, and passes through East Dunbartonshire linking Bishopbriggs to Twechar. The Canal is 56km in length and, in Dunbartonshire, runs from Bowling to West of Auchinstarry. The canal and its setting is preserved and protected from inappropriate development by Local Plan 2 (Policy HE4).

The following sites have been identified as sites with Regional Historic/Natural Attractions:

- Old Aisle Cemetery (site KF1), Historic Graveyard
- Forth and Clyde Canal (site KL2), Scheduled Monument
- Campsie Glen (site LTS2), due to its scenic interest, Garden and Designed Landscape, local geodiversity and natural heritage status
- Mugdock Reservoirs (site MF1), due to its Garden and Designed Landscape and Conservation area status

1. 2013 – 18 Antonine Wall Management Plan, Historic Scotland

4.4 Natural Heritage Sites

In terms of natural heritage, East Dunbartonshire has an outstanding environment of regional and local importance. It is assumed that biodiversity is linked to the countryside, however urban areas play host to a great number of species that have adapted to our modern day living. There are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in East Dunbartonshire, including: Cadder Wilderness, Corrie Burn, Manse Burn, Mugdock Wood, Sculliongour Limestone Quarry and South Braes. Local Nature Reserves include:

- Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve (site LS2)
- Merkland Local Nature Reserve (site KS1)
- Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve (site BR2)



These sites have been identified as open spaces with regional nature conservation interest. There are also 14 Local Nature Conservation Sites included in the Open Space Audit, that are recognised due to certain locally important features of habitat, plant/animal communities or geology.

Lenzie Moss Restoration Project

The Friends of Lenzie Moss are very active in promoting the benefits of the Moss. Local schoolchildren are involved with biodiversity projects and the Friends Group hosted a sharing good practice event by SNH on bog restoration in 2013. 2009 saw the implementation of a 5-year Management Plan that started with birch scrub removal and dam building.

Merkland Local Nature Reserve

Project work has been ongoing for a number of years at Merkland. The Merkland Conservation Volunteers group meets with a Ranger on a monthly basis to undertake biodiversity projects including tree thinning, pond creation, path construction and building hibernacula. Regular Countryside Ranger events help to promote the site.

Low Moss Habitat Restoration Project

Low Moss is an 18ha, lowland raised bog remnant found to the north of Bishopbriggs. The integrity of the site has been compromised over the years by marginal peat cutting and incision of drains. The Council commissioned a hydrological study and the drawing up of a management plan, which identified the need to remove young, naturally regenerated trees that were drying out the bog. The timber from these trees has been used to construct small natural dams throughout the site.

4.5 East Dunbartonshire's Geodiversity

In 2009, nationally important geological sites were assessed in East Dunbartonshire by British Geological Survey to evaluate the geodiversity resource within the area.² An inventory and evaluation of the area's potential Local Geodiversity Sites was undertaken. From this survey 34 sites were recommended as Local Geodiversity Sites chosen primarily for their geology, but also according to links with the character of the landscape, historical structures, ecology, and the economic and cultural history of the area. The highest scoring sites include:

- Manse Burn, Bearsden (site reference EDC10)
- Blairskaithe Quarry, Blairskaithe (site reference EDC13)
- Crow Road, Lennoxton (site reference EDC18)
- Campsie Glen, Clachan of Campsie (site reference EDC19)
- Burniebrae Burn, Shields Farm (site reference EDC21)
- Linn of Baldernock, Blairskaithe (site reference EDC25)
- East Mugdock Quarry, by Mugdock Reservoir (site reference EDC27)

The British Geological Survey report recommended improvements for each site for their protection and enhancement. Plans for improvements should be developed further, possibly in the form of a Local Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP).

2. <http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/15098/>

4.6 Type of Open Space

Each open space included in the Open Space Audit was assigned a type, according to a modified PAN 65 typology agreed with East Dunbartonshire Council. PAN 65: Planning and Open Space recommends that local authorities should adopt a typology of greenspace using the typology set out in PAN 65, to allow data to be collected and compared at a regional and national level. PAN 65 defines open space as "any vegetated land or structure, water, path or geological feature within and on the edge of settlements, and civic space consisting of squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function. Some spaces may combine green and civic elements." Each site was assigned a 'primary purpose' according to PAN 65 and a 'secondary purpose' which reflects the multi-functional nature of open spaces. The primary purpose of each of the open spaces will be reviewed on a cyclical basis to take into account changes and upgrades to the site functions and overall quality.

The recent report published by SNH and Greenspace Scotland includes a definition of publicly usable space. It is based on the PAN65 open space typology but all 'non-usable' typologies (such as amenity space associated with transport routes) have been removed. The following types of open space are considered to be publicly usable:

- Public Parks and Gardens
- Amenity Greenspace – Residential
- Playspace for Children and Teenagers
- Playing Fields
- Green Corridors
- Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace
- Allotments and Community Growing Spaces
- Civic Space

The following table sets out the East Dunbartonshire Open Space Typology:

Table 1: East Dunbartonshire Open Space Typology

PAN 65 Category	Sub-category	Description
Public Parks and Gardens	Antonine Wall World Heritage Site	Open spaces that contain part of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site, which are of regional importance.
	Open spaces of Regional Importance	Regionally important sites that include key: historic or natural attractions, sites of nature conservation interest, sport and outdoor recreation sites or geological sites.
	Neighbourhood Park	These parks are often larger areas of urban or formal parks of neighbourhood importance, usually in a central location and designed and managed as a public park. They can provide some or all of the following: active and passive recreation opportunities, social and community purposes, such as sports activities, walking, cycling, children's play, jogging and limited events.
	Local Park	These parks are often small areas of open space, often providing opportunities for children's play, seating, etc. and possibly limited conservation areas or informal sport. They are often well used parks with a distinct local catchment area, within walking distance of the immediate residential population.
Private gardens or grounds	–	Areas of land normally enclosed and associated with a house or institution and reserved for private use.
Amenity Greenspace	Residential Business & Commercial	Landscaped areas providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons i.e. road verges or greenspace in business parks, and used for a variety of informal or social activities such as sunbathing, picnics or kickabouts. Including areas of residential amenity greenspace with small areas of equipped play.
Play Space for Children & Teenagers	Equipped Playspaces	Areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children's play, usually linked to housing areas.
Sports Areas	–	Large and generally flat areas of grassland or specially designed surfaces, used primarily for designated sports i.e. playing fields, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens, and areas which are generally bookable.
Green Corridors	Recreational Walkway/Cycleway	Routes including canals, river corridors and old railway lines, linking different areas within a town or city as part of a designated and managed network, and used for walking, cycling or horse riding, or linking towns and cities to their surrounding countryside or country parks. These may link green spaces.
Natural/Semi-natural Greenspaces	Local Nature Conservation Site Other Semi-natural Greenspace	Areas of undeveloped or previously developed land with natural habitats or which have been planted or colonised by vegetation and wildlife, including woodland and wetland areas.
Allotments & Community Growing Spaces	–	Areas of land for growing fruit, vegetables and other plants, either in individual allotments or as a community activity.
Civic Space	–	Squares, streets and waterfront promenades, predominantly of hard landscaping that provide a focus for pedestrian activity and make connections for people and for wildlife, where trees and planting are included.
Burial Grounds	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Cemeteries and churchyards with public access.
Other Functional GS	–	May be one or more types as required by local circumstances or priorities.

4.7 Amount of Open Space

The total amount of open space included in the Open Space Audit is 973.46 hectares, which is divided between the following types of open space:

Table 2: Amount of each type of open space

Open Space		Area (ha)	%
Public Parks & Gardens	Open Space which includes part of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site	9.80	1
	Open space of Regional Importance • Open space with a historic/natural attraction • Site of Nature Conservation Interest • Open space with a sport or outdoor recreation attraction • (Important Geodiversity Site)	154.93	16
		75.59	8
		68.58	7
	Neighbourhood Park	104.38	11
Local Park	44.56	4.5	
Private gardens or grounds		16.46	1.5
Amenity Greenspace		132.19	13.5
Sports Areas (refer to Sports Pitch Strategy for full coverage)		10.94	1
Green Corridors	Recreational Walkway/Cycleway	31.00	3
	Local Nature Conservation Site	163.66	17
Natural/semi-natural greenspace	Other Natural/semi-natural greenspace	143.27	15
	Allotments and community growing space	0.63	0
Civic Space		1.14	0
Burial grounds		16.33	1.5
Total		973.46 ha	100%

Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites have not been included in the audit, and therefore the area figures have not been included in the calculations.

The largest category of open space in East Dunbartonshire's settlements is natural/semi-natural greenspace (31%). The category that includes all the regional greenspace combines to cover 31% of the open space included in the audit. Other significant areas of open space include parks and amenity greenspace.

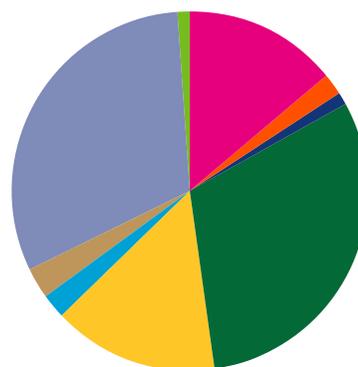


Chart 4: Amount of each type of open space in East Dunbartonshire

Settlements included in the audit vary considerably in their number of sites and quantity of open space. The settlements with the largest area of open space include Milngavie, Kirkintilloch, Bishopbriggs and Bearsden. These towns are the largest in East Dunbartonshire, where most of the population live.

Table 3: Amount of each type of open space in each settlement

Settlement	No. of Sites	Area of Open Space (ha)
Milngavie	35	252.9284
Bearsden	36	104.1993
Bishopbriggs	34	132.4734
Kirkintilloch	33	137.7434
Milton of Campsie	26	83.26338
Lennoxtown	23	102.2611
Lenzie	18	109.5513
Torrance	10	11.44691
Twechar	5	20.6329
Balmore	1	18.5998
Baldernock	1	0.3547

Table 3 identifies the amount of each type of open space in each of the 11 settlements in East Dunbartonshire. For example, from the analysis of sites of 0.2ha or more in size, Milngavie has the most open space (253ha), which is largely comprised of Regional Greenspace, Neighbourhood Parks and Natural/Semi-natural Greenspace.

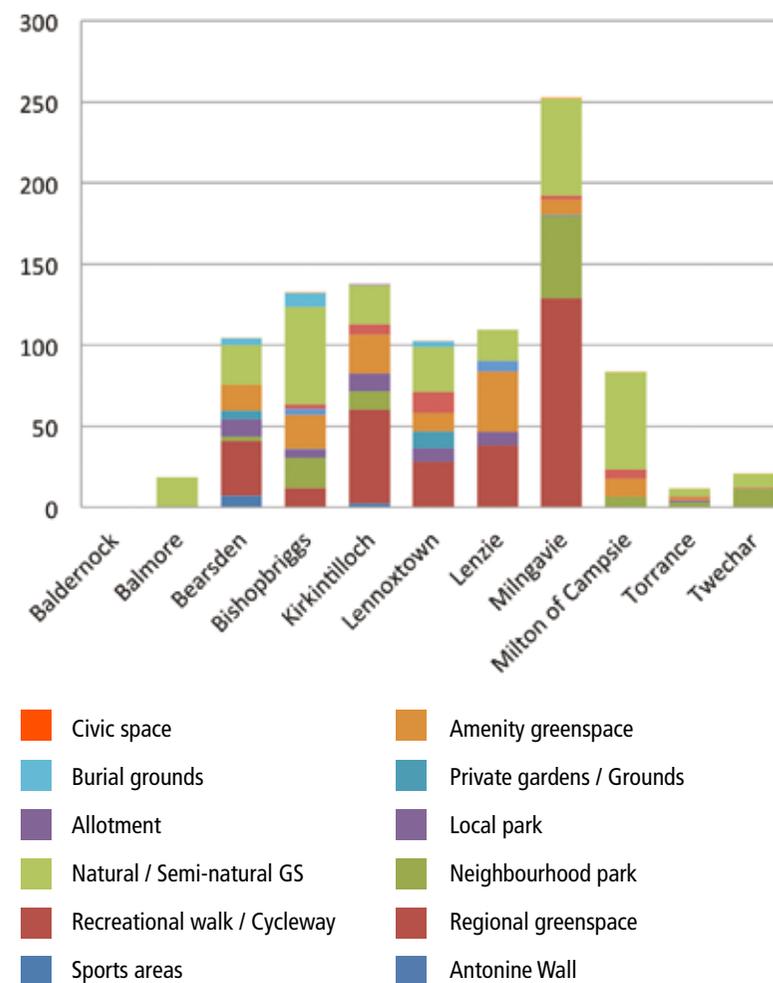


Chart 5: Division of open space in East Dunbartonshire (hectares)

5.0 Open Space Standards

5.1 Introduction

East Dunbartonshire Council was keen to establish open space standards as the next step in integrating the Open Space Audit and Strategy into the Local Development Plan and Development Management processes. This reflects Scottish Planning Policy Guidance and should deliver a wider range of benefits to the Council that will include:

- Securing a consistent and transparent approach to open space provision within the development planning process
- Supporting the development sector by ensuring that guidance is clear on open space requirements when developing plans, development frameworks, and masterplans and major applications
- Allowing development management planners to better evaluate local needs and to identify whether planning obligations to open space provision should focus on quality, accessibility or quantity, and whether this is provided on-site or off-site
- Bringing greater clarity to inter-departmental working on the priorities for open space (typology; quality; quantity and accessibility) within settlements and the connections to other policies (Core Path Plan/Local Biodiversity Action Plan/Local Development Plan/Sports Pitch Strategy)

Setting standards allows a better understanding of the current status of open space assets across a local authority area. As noted in *Greenspace Quality – A Guide to Assessment*, open space standards are intended to provide a tool to support better quality open spaces and to:

- Provide a structured basis for assessing quality of sites against a consistent methodology
- Enable open space quality of sites to be assessed in relation to one another to enable detailed analysis of inequalities
- Enable an overview of open space quality to be considered across settlements, local authority area and wider regional areas
- Allow priorities to be reviewed, alongside other initiatives and strategies for open space improvements, through planning, design or management
- Provide for ongoing monitoring and review

Open space standards will allow appropriate connections to be made to Community Planning and the Single Outcome Agreement, and will inform the Local Development Plan process.

5.2 Defining an East Dunbartonshire Open Space Standard

The East Dunbartonshire Open Space Standard will set standards for quantity, quality and accessibility across a range of PAN 65 typologies that will ensure the standard offers clarity of application, and can be monitored and evaluated over the life of the Open Space Strategy and Local Development Plan.

A number of recommendations have been drawn from the research and benchmarking with other authority standards and national standards and these include:

- Need to keep the standard simple so that the standard can offer a wide applicability across settlements (urban and rural/large and small)
- Need to recognise that certain open space types (for example allotments or cemeteries) are driven by the demand for that type of space, in a particular location
- Need to create a standard for the three key aspects of open space assets, namely: quality, quantity and accessibility
- Need to recognise the important role of the standard in addressing the impact of new build development (housing/leisure/employment based development) in exerting new demand on open space provision
- That value exists in developing a progressive approach to standards that allows for standards to be updated and revisited at each Open Space Strategy review, which will help to ensure standards are realistic and deliverable

PAN 65, which provides supplementary guidance for SPP, sets out how local authorities should prepare open space strategies and audits and advocates a 'standards-based approach' for the assessment of open space provision and need. PAN 65 suggests that standards should contain three elements:

- Quantity – an amount of space per house unit or head of population
- Quality – a benchmark against which quality can be measured
- Accessibility – an amount of particular types of open space within a specified distance, i.e. a distance threshold

PAN 65 states that different types of open space require to be considered separately. This can be thought of most simply as 'supply-led', 'demand-led' and 'standards-based' approaches.

Spaces most suited to a supply-led approach are urban parks and gardens, civic spaces, woodlands and other natural greenspaces. This should assess the existing size and distribution of spaces against their current and future role, and allow for the formulation of a strategy that protects and enhances these spaces, extending and linking them where feasible. A demand-led approach is suited to those spaces for which a quantifiable demand can be identified, for example, sports facilities and functional spaces such as cemeteries and allotments. This should allow the local authority to consult with relevant user groups or carry out necessary survey work in order to establish the demand for facilities. Where the need for a type of space is broadly the same everywhere, or where the demand for a particular use is difficult to quantify, for example when attempting to predict future community needs in a new housing area, it may be appropriate to use a standards-based approach.

The process of setting open space standards for East Dunbartonshire has involved an iterative process of mapping and testing a range of standards across the open space typology. The standards set out in the following sections include a combination of quantity, quality and accessibility standards for specific types of open space, which together combine to provide an accurate assessment of open space provision and need.



Luggie Park Skate Park, Kirkintilloch

5.3 Open Space Hierarchy

Open space may serve a range of functions and some areas, particularly informal spaces, may not fit neatly into the typology. An appreciation of the hierarchy of open spaces can help the understanding of the different functions they perform and distinguish between spaces of strategic, local and neighbourhood importance (PAN 65). Some types of open space, for example Open Spaces of Regional Importance serve the Council wide area, providing important facilities such as sports areas, historic sites or features of nature conservation interest. These sites have been classified in response to their core assets, which occur naturally or have historic importance and include open spaces which contain parts of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site. Their strategic importance in East Dunbartonshire is reflected in the level of investment (financial and time) directed towards the sites and therefore it is considered that people will travel further to visit these resources from time to time.

Other types of open spaces have catchments that serve a particular Neighbourhood, for example neighbourhood parks, play areas and sports pitches. These facilities will tend to be multifunctional in nature, providing a range of facilities/activities for people of all ages. These type of facilities can be planned for, ensuring that everyone has access to good quality play facilities (catering for a range of ages), sports pitches and recreational uses associated with larger parks (walking, cycling, informal recreation). Access to natural and semi-natural greenspace should be considered at this strategic level as research has shown that access to this type of greenspace is important.

At a local level, provision of local open spaces is important where there is a lack of neighbourhood open space. These types of open space include local parks and local play space. Allotments, burial grounds, cemeteries, amenity greenspace and civic space tend to have developed as settlements have grown and changed.

Table 4: The open space hierarchy

Hierarchy	Core assets	No. of sites
Open spaces of Regional Importance East Dunbartonshire Council wide provision	• Open Space which includes part of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site	4
	• Open space with a historic/natural attraction	4
	• Site of Nature Conservation Interest	4
	• Open space with a sport or outdoor recreation attraction	9
	• Open space with a recreational walkway/cycle route	9
	• Local Geodiversity Site (geodiversity) ³	7
Open spaces of Neighbourhood Importance Settlement wide provision	• Neighbourhood Park	17
	• Playspace – Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play ⁴	6
	• Local Nature Conservation Site	14
	• Natural/Semi-natural Greenspace	31
	• Sports Area (refer to Sports Pitch Strategy)	3
Open spaces of Local Importance Community provision	• Local Park	23
	• Civic Space	11
	• Private Gardens/Grounds	5
	• Playspace – Local Equipped Areas for Play	34
	– Local Areas for Play	21
	• Allotments	1
	• Cemeteries	4
• Amenity Greenspace	83	

3. There are 34 LNCS sites protected for geodiversity in East Dunbartonshire

4. There are 67 playspaces in East Dunbartonshire

5.4 East Dunbartonshire’s Open Space Standards

The open space standards are presented as an interim standard that provides a basis for modelling and which need to be tested and validated through consultation on the Strategy and implementation of the Action Plan. The standards have been identified by benchmarking relative to current open space guidance (Scottish Government/Fields in Trust/Greenspace Scotland) and standards set by other local authorities.

Quantity of Open Space

Quantity is a consideration in ensuring appropriate provision of open space, albeit that it has perhaps been over-emphasised historically relative to the importance of good accessibility and quality.

Total open space provision can provide a useful guideline on provision within individual settlement areas and is important in establishing a broad equity across settlements and local neighbourhoods. Appropriate quantity standards should be determined from analysis of existing quantity provision, benchmarking to national standards and consideration of local circumstances and community/stakeholder views. National standards for minimum quantities of open space do not currently exist. Where open space quantity exceeds quantity thresholds the quality and accessibility issues take greater importance. This is of particular importance relative to developer contributions and open space investment programmes.

The above requires an assessment of how provision is made (based on the amount of space per house unit or per head of population) against selected open space typologies. East Dunbartonshire Council sets a quantity standard for open space that requires all settlements to seek to secure the following:

Table 5: The East Dunbartonshire Council Quantity Standard

Open Space Asset	Quantity Standard
<p>Overall provision of Multi-functional Open Space, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Spaces of Regional Importance • Public Parks and Gardens – neighbourhood or local park 	<p>Multi-functional Open Space provision = 68m² per household or 1.5 – 1.8ha/1000 population</p> <p>Application: Distribution of regional greenspace, parks and green network across the region and within each settlement.</p>

The quantity standard is based on the East Dunbartonshire Council Developer Contributions Planning Guidance Note from the Adopted Local Plan 2, which has been benchmarked against Fields in Trust’s guidance on Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport & Play.

The standard requires the:

- Identification of all settlements that fall below the defined quantity standard and addresses in the Local Development Plan the mechanisms to achieve the quantity standard
- Establishment of mechanisms to consult with local stakeholders/community on local needs and issues impacting on open space quantity
- Quantity of sports pitch provision should be referenced to the Sports Pitch Strategy
- All new open space to address or contribute within the settlement to the quantity standards whether on-site or off-site provision

Quality of Open Space

Quality is a key component of open space. Open spaces need to be “fit for purpose” and serve local communities by providing a level of service and functional provision to meet informal leisure and recreational needs. Quality is important in terms of the following:

- Linked green networks of open space, providing routes to work, school and other community facilities, promoting the region as a “green” place to live
- Well designed, attractive and managed spaces of all types and sizes
- Providing a range of habitats for biodiversity, that can host or act as functional stepping stones/wildlife corridors
- Places that provide opportunities to participate in formal sports, informal recreation (including walking, cycling, play and growing food), promoting health and wellbeing
- Places which are inclusive and serve local needs

The quality assessment part of the audit process is probably the most complex area to secure consistent evaluation. Setting quality criteria to assess the standard of an open space is made more difficult by the diversity of spaces (character, scale, function) and the difficulties involved in establishing a common set of criteria against which to evaluate quality. This problem can be addressed by recognising that quality criteria are not absolute measures but rather provide an informed, common-sense approach on which a consistent judgement of the quality of a space can be determined.

The PAN 65 compliant Open Space Audit calculated the quality of open space assets by numeric scoring against quality criteria. Quality analysis can review the levels of quality achieved within a settlement area or neighbourhood (e.g. a village); within differing types of open space (e.g. parks); within specific qualitative areas (e.g. biodiversity); or on an individual and comparative site analysis.

The quality audit included the assessment of 222 open space sites. The quality standard is based on the Greenspace Scotland guidance, "Greenspace Quality: A Guide to Assessment, Planning and Strategic Development". Each site was assessed against 5 indicators, as set out in Table 6:

Table 6: Quality criteria for open space assessment

Access	Attractiveness/Place Appeal	Biodiversity	Functionality	Community Benefits
Well located and close to community	Attractive and offers a positive image	Contributes positively to biodiversity/water/air quality	Offers a range of functions/flexibility of use	Safe and welcoming
Meets DDA requirements/ disabled needs	Provides an attractive setting	Large enough to sustain wildlife populations	Diverse play/sport/recreational opportunity	Good levels of natural surveillance
Provides quality paths fit-for-purpose	Quality materials/ equipment/ furniture	Offer diversity of habitats	Offers good places for social interaction	Low levels/absence of anti-social behaviour
Connects to other transport nodes to promote and encourage active travel	Attractive planting/ landscape elements	Part of wider landscape structure	High quality facilities meeting user needs	Appropriate lighting levels
Easy to move around and allows movement in & between places	Welcoming boundaries/entrances	Connects to wider Green Networks	Appropriate facilities for location/ size/use	Sense of local identity and place
Has accessible entrances in right places	Facilities in clean/safe/usable condition	Balance habitat protection and access	Facilities well sited for all ages	Provide routes to wider community facilities
Offers connected path network and signage	Low levels of litter and adequate bins	Sustainable and resource efficient (grass cutting/peat compost)	Adaptable to changing needs/use	Contains distinctive/memorable places
–	Well maintained	–	–	Community involvement in management

Each category has a series of 7 to 8 questions and for each question the open space is given a score of between 1 and 5. The scores for each indicator are totalled and an overall percentage score given. The total percentage scores have been separated into three bands. This banding provides a useful starting point to review the quality of the overall open space resource. Any sites in either band D or E are not considered to be fit for purpose.

Table 7: Fitness for purpose quality scoring

<i>Fit for purpose</i>		
Band A	Score of 75% or more	Excellent
Band B	Score of 65% – 75%	Very Good
Band C	Score of 50% – 65%	Good
<i>Not fit for purpose</i>		
Band D	Score of 50% – 40%	Fair
Band E	Score of less than 40%	Poor

Band A

A typical example of an open space that scores within band A is Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve (scored 85%), which provides a variety of high quality opportunities for play, walking and recreation, whilst providing an attractive and well maintained environment of high biodiversity and geodiversity value.



Band A	Score of 75% or more	Excellent
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Band B

A typical example of an open space that scores within band B is Woodhead Park (scored 72%), which provides a high quality play facility and gardens together with other open space opportunities of varying condition and functionality.



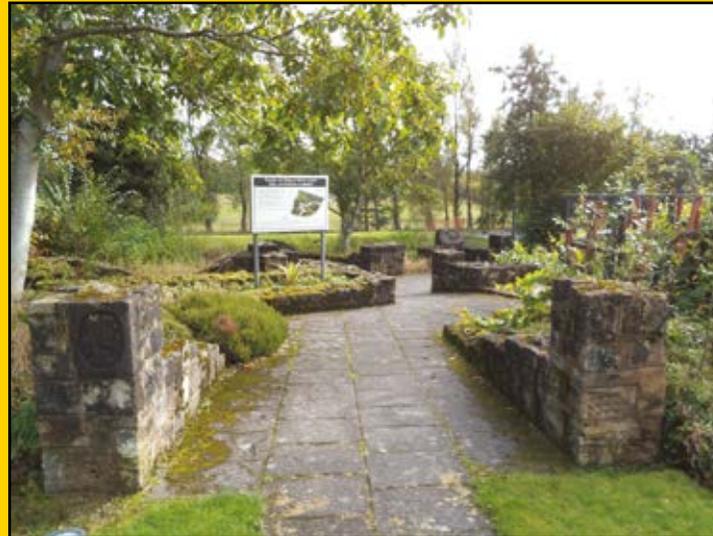
Band B

Score of 65% – 75%

Very Good

Band C

A typical example of an open space that scores within band C is Antonine Gardens (scored 62%), which provides a seating area, interpretation and ornamental planting, but is in need of repair and replanting to restore its value as an attractive garden.



Band C

Score of 50% – 65%

Good

Band D

A typical example of an open space that scores within band D is Callieburn Park (scored 45%), which provides a large area of grassed open space but is of poor quality, with issues of antisocial behaviour limiting its use and function.



Band D	Score of 50% – 40%	Fair
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Band E

A typical example of an open space that scores within band E is Rosebank Park (scored 39%), which has few facilities apart from a poorly designed play area positioned on a steep slope.



Band E	Score of less than 40%	Poor
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The quality assessment has been useful to review the quality of all types of open space in each settlement to get a better picture of differences and patterns across East Dunbartonshire. However, the application of quality standards is not applicable to all types of open space. Therefore, the standards have been applied to open space that contains a section of the Antonine Wall, greenspace of Regional Importance, public parks and gardens, and amenity greenspace.

East Dunbartonshire Council sets a quality standard for open space that requires all settlements to seek to secure the following:

Table 8: The East Dunbartonshire Council Quality Standard

Open Space Asset	Quantity Standard
<p>Overall quality of Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Spaces of Regional Importance • Public Parks and Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Neighbourhood Park – Local Park • Amenity Greenspace <p>Application: Distribution of open space that are fit for purpose across the region and within each settlement.</p>	<p>Provision of the following quality of facility:</p> <p>Band A or B Band A or B</p> <p>Band A, B or C</p>

The quality standard requires:

- All greenspaces of regional importance and parks should be brought up to the 65% quality standard through a rolling programme of quality upgrades, as resources and project coordination allow
- All amenity open space, in the audit, should be brought up to the 50% quality standard through a rolling programme of upgrades
- Provision of high quality play space and associated facilities, providing safe play opportunities for children and young people of all ages. Ensure that all play areas operated and maintained by the Council are in good condition, safe and litter free
- Establishment of mechanisms to consult with local stakeholders/community on local needs and issues impacting on open space quality

- Partner/developer/stakeholder and community support to improve quality in the identified spaces as a priority;
- All new open space to address the 5 quality criteria set out in the Greenspace Scotland Quality Criteria and achieve band A or B scores across all typologies, which will be assessed at design and post implementation stages.

The aim of a quality threshold approach would be to ensure the Strategy targets sites of poorest quality and provide an identifiable measure of progress as audits/quality reassessments are undertaken. The standard will also enable the identification of sites where investment in open spaces is essential to maintain open spaces that are fit for purpose.

Accessibility of Open Space

Access is a key component of open space. Open spaces need to serve local communities and deliver locally accessible open space providing a local resource that addresses daily needs, supports access by walking, cycling, horse riding and public transport, supports unsupervised use with safe accessibility and promotes informal recreation and exercise (dog walking, health walking or general passive use).

The accessibility standard refers to how close people should be to their nearest publicly usable open space. Greenspace Scotland, SNH 2013 Developing Open Space Standards Guidance and Framework notes that whether a space is 'publicly usable' depends on two factors: the type of space and the size of space – is it big enough to be usable? It advises that *"Publicly usable open space typologies include: Public Parks and Gardens, Amenity Greenspace – Residential, Playspace for Children and Teenagers, Playing Fields, Green Corridors, Natural/Semi Natural Greenspace, Allotments & Community Growing Spaces, Civic Space"*.

International research into the impacts of greenspace on health and on wider quality of life shows that having greenspace within a 5 minute walk of home is a strong indicator for health and quality of life benefits. 0.2 hectares is big enough for a 'kick about' pitch or other informal play (and also has the advantage that it is also the minimum size of open space which has been audited in many areas). Generally, in urban design, a 5 minute walk is considered to equate to a distance of 400 metres 'door to space'.

It requires assessment using straight line distance thresholds for particular types of open space. Distance thresholds are a useful planning tool, especially when used in association with GIS. It is possible to measure the number of households within a distance threshold comparison of sites, neighbourhoods and community settlements. Distance thresholds set the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision.



The method for identifying effective catchment areas often involves projecting a straight line catchment radii from the boundary of an open space. This is the easiest and quickest way to plot approximate catchment areas to identify areas without ready access to particular facilities.

The accessibility standard for Local Parks is based on the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership standards, the standard for green network, including natural/semi-natural open spaces, is based on the Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership, East Dunbartonshire Council Greenspace Mapping Review and consultation. The play space categories are based on the Fields in Trust "Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play" and best practice guidance.

The accessibility standard requires:

- All new open space to address or contribute to improved access and safe connectivity within the settlement whether this be by on-site or off-site provision
- Identification of the areas within settlements where open space provision falls below the defined accessibility standard, where there is a need to improve restricted accessibility. The Local Development Plan can identify open space required to meet the needs of any development sites in these areas
- Establishment of mechanisms to consult with local stakeholders/community on local needs and issues impacting on open space accessibility

East Dunbartonshire Council sets an accessibility standard for open space that requires all settlements to seek to secure the following:

Table 9: The East Dunbartonshire Council Accessibility Standard

Open Space Asset	Accessibility Standard
Overall accessibility of Multi-functional Open Space and Playspace, including:	Distribution of provision:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Greenspace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional Historic/Natural Attraction – Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest – Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation 	2 kilometers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Parks and Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Neighbourhood Park – Local Park 	840 metres 400 metres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playspace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play – Local Equipped Areas for Play 	800 metres 400 metres
Application: Distribution of open space across the region and within each settlement.	

5.5 Open Space Provision

The following sections set out the summary analysis of the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space in the East Dunbartonshire settlements.

Quantity of Open Space

The table below sets out the overall provision of Multi-functional Open Space (including Regional Greenspace and Public Parks and Gardens).

Table 10: Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space

Settlement ⁵	Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	Multi-functional Open Space Quantity	
		Total	Hectares per 1000 population
Bearsden	27,220	54.43 ha	2.00 ha
Bishopbriggs	22,940	35.91 ha	1.57 ha
Kirkintilloch	19,200	82.51 ha	4.30 ha
Lennoxton	3,980	36.50 ha	9.17 ha
Lenzie	8,500	46.40 ha	5.46 ha
Milngavie	13,070	179.72 ha	13.75 ha or 4.36 ha
Milton of Campsie	3,840	7.00 ha	1.82 ha
Torrance	2,390	4.12 ha	1.72 ha
Twechar	1,390	11.25 ha	8.09 ha

The application of the East Dunbartonshire quantity standard for Multi-functional Open Space concludes that all settlements meet the standard. The larger settlements meet the standard with some large excesses of open space in some areas, due to the inclusion of large areas of open space associated with the Regional facilities.

5. The table does not include figures for Balmore or Haughhead.

For example, the open space associated with Mugdock Reservoirs skews the results of the Milngavie calculations, adding 122.75ha of open space to the totals. However, if Mugdock Reservoir is omitted from the Milngavie calculations, provision of open space still meets the quantity standard.

As the chart below demonstrates, a large proportion of multi-functional open space is comprised of Regional open space in use for sport and outdoor recreation or is important for its nature conservation interest or historic interest.

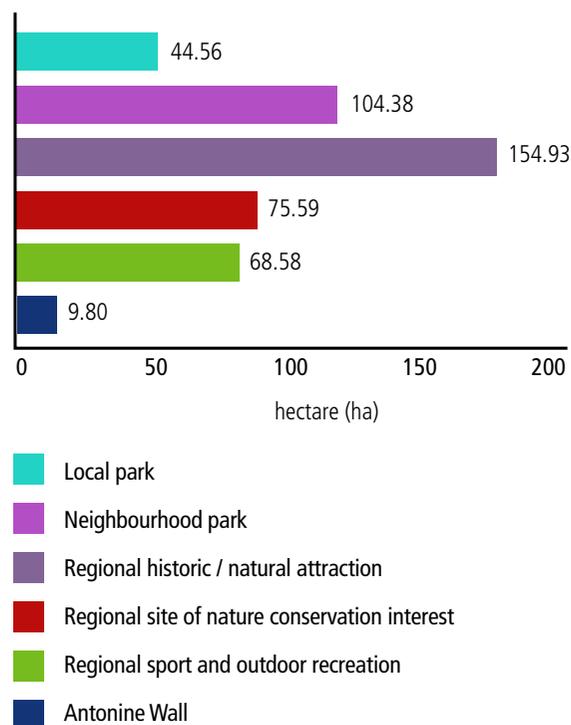


Chart 6: Multi-functional open space

Quality of Open Space

The following section sets out the summary analysis of the quality of the open spaces in the East Dunbartonshire settlements. The chart below includes the scores for all the open spaces included in the audit. Each bar represents a site quality score, which have been ordered from the lowest to the highest score. The scores range from 38% (McGavigans Scrub) to the highest score of 85% (Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve), with the majority of sites scoring in the 50s and 60s.

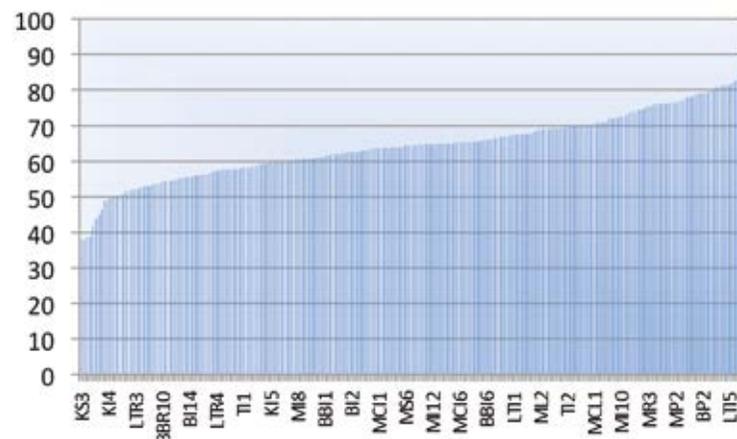
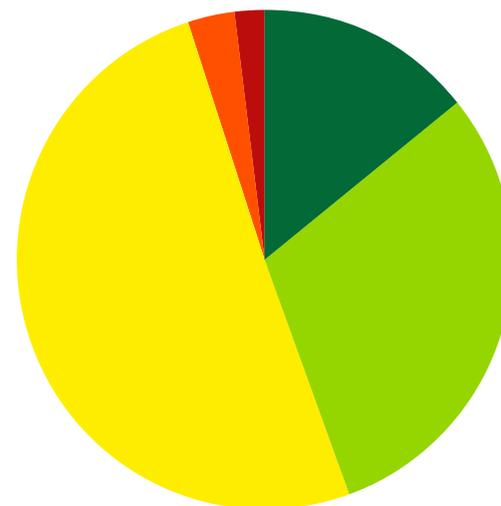


Chart 7: Quality scores for all open spaces

Of all the 222 open spaces assessed, the following numbers of sites fell into the various scoring bands:



- Band A = 32
- Band D = 7
- Band B = 67
- Band E = 4
- Band C = 112

Chart 8: Quality scores for all settlements

Approximately 50% of sites (112 sites) fell into the band C score, with only 4 sites given a band E score, 7 given a band D score, 32 given a band A score and the remaining 67 sites given a band B score.

A more detailed analysis of the quality scores examines the quality of provision of the various types of open space. The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following table on a settlement by settlement basis:

Table 11: Fitness for purpose assessment

Settlement	Open Space Fitness for Purpose		
	Regional Greenspace (A or B)	Public Parks & Gardens (A or B)	Amenity Greenspace (A, B or C)
Bearsden	5 out of 5	3 out of 5	13 out of 14
Bishopbriggs	1 out of 2	0 out of 8	11 out of 12
Kirkintilloch	5 out of 5	1 out of 7	9 out of 10
Lennoxtown	2 out of 2	1 out of 3	8 out of 8
Lenzie	1 out of 1	3 out of 4	8 out of 9
Milngavie	2 out of 2	1 out of 6	16 out of 16
Milton of Campsie	–	1 out of 2	11 out of 11
Torrance	–	3 out of 3	3 out of 3
Twechar	–	1 out of 2	–

In terms of the quality of Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace, all settlements have a good provision of open space that is considered fit for purpose. The larger settlements of Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch, Lennoxtown, Lenzie and Milngavie are well provided for in terms of regional greenspace. All settlements have good standards of provision of amenity open space.

However, the quality scores for Public Parks & Gardens are less favourable, with only 4 out of 9 settlements meeting the average fitness for purpose quality standards. For example, Bearsden’s parks meet the standard in terms of the average scores, but only 3 out of 5 sites meet the standard. The quality scores for the parks in Bishopbriggs range from 45% to 63% and therefore none of the 8 parks meet the standard.

Twechar, Lenzie and Torrance have a better quality of park provision. All of the three parks in Torrance meet the quality standards.

Accessibility of Open Space

The following section sets out the summary analysis of the accessibility of the open spaces in the East Dunbartonshire settlements.

Figure 3 (Appendix 2) identifies the Greenspaces of Regional Importance in the East Dunbartonshire Council area and accessibility to these sites from the settlement areas. The mapping demonstrates that all of the larger and smaller settlements are located within the 2km accessibility buffer for greenspace (of regional importance due to historic/natural attraction, site of nature conservation interest and sport & outdoor recreation) and therefore provision is good. There is also a good provision of strategic recreational walkways/cycleways.

Figures 4a to 4d in Appendix 2 identifies the Neighbourhood and Local Open Spaces in each of the settlement areas.

Figures 5a to 5d in Appendix 2 identifies Playspace Accessibility in each of the settlement areas.

The settlements of Milngavie and Bearsden are well provided for in terms of the hierarchy of regional greenspace and neighbourhood provision. There is only a small area to the south of Bearsden at Cairnhill that is not located within 400m of a local park or 840m of a neighbourhood/regional greenspace. However, the local community may frequent nearby parks to the south that fall within the Glasgow City boundary.

Similarly, Bishopbriggs and Torrance are well provided for, with only small areas of residential housing on the north eastern extent of Bishopbriggs (and the western extent of Torrance), not within 400m of a local park or 840m of a neighbourhood/regional greenspace.

Milton of Campsie and Twechar meet the accessibility standards, with all residential areas within 400m of a local park or 840m of a neighbourhood/regional greenspace. There are some areas on the northern peripheries of Kirkintilloch and the southern extents of Lenzie that do not have access to open space within the defined distances.

The majority of residential areas in Lennoxtown have good access to local park provision, apart from the peripheral areas of the eastern extents. The smaller villages of Balmore, Clachan of Campsie and Baldernock have access to semi-natural open space and the wider countryside, but no formal park provision.

A more detailed settlement assessment has been set out in the Opportunities for Open Space summaries in Part 2.

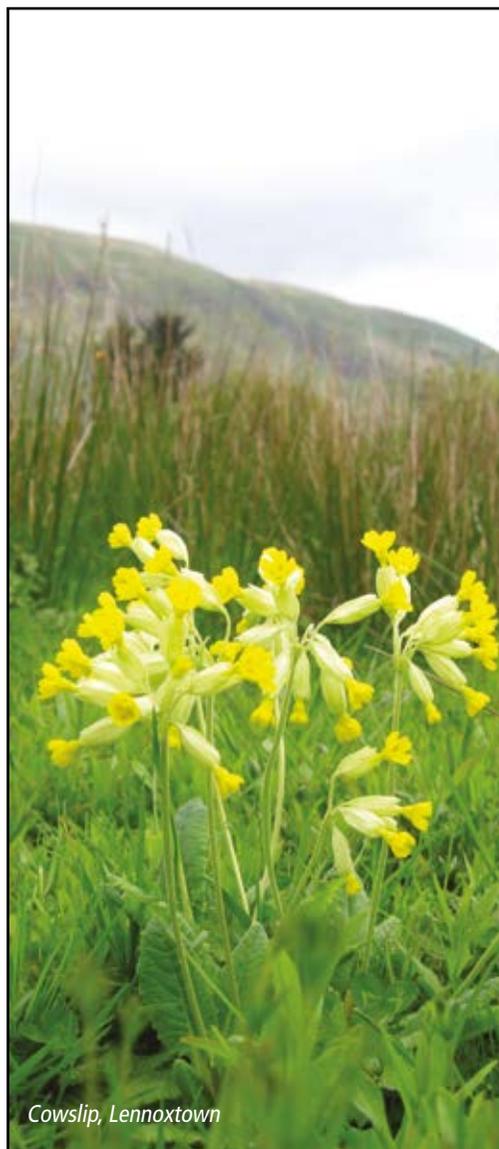
6.0 Implementation

6.1 Delivery

The Local Development Plan will contain policies for development to: promote the provision of green infrastructure, protect and enhance existing open spaces and provide new open space to meet its needs, which will be identified on the Proposals Map. It will also contain proposals for new community growing spaces.

New open spaces needed for new development can be created or existing ones improved through open space projects, Local Development Plan and development management of planning applications.

In terms of Council delivery, some of the opportunities identified for each of the settlement areas in this Open Space Strategy will be further developed and, if resources allow, be carried out on the ground by East Dunbartonshire Council's Neighbourhood Services, who will work in close partnership with other Council departments, local residents and external stakeholders to deliver high quality greenspace improvements.



6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Best practice recommends that a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework should be set up to establish a formal and measurable process to record outputs and outcomes. It is vital that the Open Space Strategy becomes a part of the day-to-day management of the Council's open space resource.

The implementation and refinement of the Action Plan will be carried out on an annual basis by the Open Space Steering Group identifying the tasks required for implementation of the Strategy, in conjunction with Service Plans. This will be accompanied by a summary progress statement that will summarise progress made on the Action Plan and undertake an evaluation of success. The monitoring process should address the following issues:

- Open Space Audit – Review and update the baseline Open Space Audit information and the Open Space Strategy on a five yearly cycle. Monitor and reassess existing sites for improvements to achieve standards
- Future stakeholder and community engagement
- Capital and revenue funding programme
- Open space quality improvements
- User satisfaction
- Community need

The evaluation will inform the Action Plan updates. There will also be a mid-point review of progress of the Action Plan half-way through the Strategy period, in line with the approach of the Council's Local and Economic Development Strategies.

A monitoring statement will be prepared, reviewing the implementation of the Strategy standards and targets to inform a future review of the Strategy.

6.3 Partnership Projects

The Open Space Strategy will seek to create links with current strategies/initiatives in the area, through multi-agency working that embeds open space in partnerships with relevant external bodies.

Funding could be sought through joint capital programmes and funding bids through joint environment/regeneration initiatives, strategies and capital projects as well as opportunities for developer funding. Major public and private initiatives may include:

- Local Development Plan community growing space proposals
- Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network projects
- Glasgow Metropolitan Drainage Scheme
- Core Path Plan
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site Management Plan
- Bearsden Air Quality Management Group
- Central Scotland Green Network Trust projects
- Lenzie Moss peat management project
- Scottish Government / SEPA, River Glazert Improvement Project.
- Scottish Canals projects
- East Dunbartonshire Council Peatland restoration project
- Dunbartonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan projects
- Community projects led by "Friends of", "In Bloom" and resident groups along with Community Councils and schools
- Climate Change Funds
- Heritage Lottery Grants
- WREN initiatives

6.4 GIS Mapping and Database Design

An important element in planning for the Audit was to understand the need for information and securing all necessary agreements on how data was being managed, co-ordinated and accessed, together with appropriate protocols for GIS mapping and data capture. Care was taken in ensuring that change records were established for the database ensuring that any changes were properly logged and reported and to ensure consistent results along the process of data gathering and quality assessing.

It is important to note that the Audit is a dynamic piece of work and the sites included in the study should be considered to be Stage 1 of an ongoing process. The information recorded in the GIS database should be reviewed on an annual basis and added to, as environmental work is undertaken to ensure that the information remains current. Changes to the open space resource and updating of the Open Space Audit database will be monitored and recorded through the Change Log, adding new sites/recording improvements.





6.5 Action Plan

The Open Space Strategy will be implemented through the Action Plan as shown in Table 12 which provides detailed tasks to be achieved and the organisations/ lead partners who will be responsible for taking the actions forward. It will be undertaken over a five year period but will require updating as changes, resources or demand occur.

The Open Space Strategy will be implemented through the Action Plan as shown and will be undertaken over a five year period.

Table 12: Actions that involve the process of delivering the Open Space Strategy

Ref.	Action	Does it meet the strategy objectives?						Lead Organisation	Timescale (short, med, long)
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Open Space Steering Group – Set up an Open Space Steering Group with internal and external partners, with clearly defined aims, roles and responsibilities. To meet on a 6 month basis to approve the Action Plan/Priority Projects. Explore setting up of sub-group to involve Community Councils and Community Groups.	X			X			Council, SNH, CSGNT ⁶ , CSGNP	Short
2	Prioritisation and Resourcing of Projects – Review the Strategic Action Plan on a two yearly cycle, identifying the tasks required for implementation of the Strategy, in conjunction with Service Plans and the Community Plan. Establish a monitoring system to review delivery of tasks at each year end. Undertake a mid-term review of the Action Plan, along with stakeholder and community consultation on the selection of priority projects.	X	X	X	X			Council, SNH, CSGNP, CSGNT	Short
3	Local Development Plan – The emerging Local Development Plan should contain policies and proposals for development to protect and enhance open spaces that take into consideration the findings of the open space audit and strategy, in line with Scottish Planning Policy. It should consider: identifying the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire on its Proposals Map, including policy for provision of new open space required for development based on the open space standards, setting out requirements for open space provision and green network enhancement on individual development proposal sites. A review of developer contributions should be carried out to establish how benefits to Green Networks can be achieved as well as enhancements to Play Areas along with Local and Neighbourhood Parks.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Council	Short
4	Monitoring Statement – Preparation of a monitoring statement, reviewing the implementation of the Strategy standards and targets to inform a future review of the Strategy. Timing of the production of the monitoring statements will be determined by the Open Space Steering Group.	X			X			Council	Med
5	Linking East Dunbartonshire Council Strategic Priorities – Integrate settlement open space network with East Dunbartonshire Council Core Path network, in line with the Access Strategy. Ensure that open space development optimises links with East Dunbartonshire Council Core Path Network through Access Officer input into the open space planning process. Ensure open space contributes to adaption and mitigation of the effects of climate change.	X	X	X			X	Council	Med
6	Working with Communities – Achieve effective community involvement through consultation, encouraging a sense of public 'ownership' and stewardship, through involvement in the design and management of major open space developments, ongoing improvements and specific open space issues. Encourage and support the formation of local volunteer groups, such as "friends of" or "in bloom" groups to support the enhancement of specific open space.	X			X			Council, CSGNT, CSGNP, Scottish Wildlife Trust	Med
7	Community Events & Education Programme – Continue to support the use of open spaces by local groups and organisations for holding appropriate local events and activities. Develop a dialogue between community groups and East Dunbartonshire Council Officers, Ranger Service, Sport & Leisure to support and encourage community initiatives and events, where appropriate. Promote within wider community education initiatives the awareness of the value and benefits of open spaces to help tackle anti-social behaviour and vandalism and reinforce community responsibility.	X			X			Council, CSGNT	Med
8	Promotion and Marketing – Advertise and promote Green Flag and other awards or events on East Dunbartonshire Council website and other community newsletters. Identify a 'Best Practice' project for each area on an annual basis to promote open space activities/achievements of East Dunbartonshire Council staff/community groups etc.	X			X			Council, CSGNT, CSGNP	Med

6. Central Scotland Green Network Trust (CSGNT), Central Scotland Green Network Partnership (CSGNP) Timescales: short term (1 to 3 years), medium term (4 to 5 years), long (5+ years).

Actions that involve the delivery of open space projects

Ref.	Action	Does it meet the strategy objectives?						Lead Organisation	Timescale (short, med, long)
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
9	Green Network Hubs, Corridors and Links – All residents should have access to networks of semi-natural greenspace/ green networks on their doorstep, providing access to the countryside. Ensure that open spaces are ‘joined up’ in coordinated green networks that reconnect existing open spaces, provide wildlife corridors and strengthen local identity. Protect the Green Network hubs and corridors and identify the potential Green Network Stepping Stones that would help to protect and expand the Green Network. Establish a pilot project to strengthen the Green Network links along the eastern edge of Kirkintilloch, to identify the feasibility of land owner participation, external funding and implications for the wider East Dunbartonshire Council Green Network.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Council, CSGNY, GCVGNP ⁷ , Scottish Wildlife Trust	Med
10	Strategic Multi Use Path Routes – Protect and enhance the existing strategic path routes: Strathkelvin Railway Walkway (KL1, LTL1, MCL1, KL1), Thomas Muir Way (BBL1, LTL1) ML1 West Highland Way, John Muir Trail and the Forth & Clyde Towpath. Secure links to the wider core path network where possible. Develop the links to John Muir Way from adjacent open spaces.		X	X				Council	Med
11	Biodiversity Enhancements in Open Spaces – Implement a more naturalistic grassland management regime to encourage the growth of wildflowers and grasses in the semi-natural areas of the green network (e.g. native hedges, native planting, installation of bat and bird boxes). Trial the part-conversion of a traditional park management regime to an ‘eco-regime’, demonstrating best practice and reviewing overall maintenance costs (e.g. wildflower meadows, wild areas, reduction in the use of pesticides/herbicides, creation of ponds/wetland restoration etc.)		X	X		X	X	Council, CSGNT, GCVGNP	Med
12	Natural Heritage – Protect the status of historic parks, Ancient Woodland, SSSI and Local Nature Conservation Sites and enhance the natural resource. Implement the recommendations of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) when setting management objectives for historic parks, wildlife sites, LNCS and other sites. Consultation between Countryside Team and Council Officers to ensure that any open space improvements adhere to the LBAP to safeguard target priority species and their habitats.	X	X		X	X		Council, SNH	Med
13	Climate Change Mitigation – Mitigate climate change through new woodland creation of appropriate tree species and provenance, in existing open spaces where appropriate and not to the detriment to existing grassland or wetland habitats. Protect existing woodland and identify locations where better management of existing woodland or planting of new woodland will aid natural flood management programmes at a catchment scale and enhance the nature conservation and habitat value of the resource. Review woodlands within the parks and prepare management plans for the future management of the woodland resource. Support opportunity for developing a significant biomass resource in open spaces and where there are concentrations of coniferous and productive woodland. Progress with restoration of peatlands and wetlands, and create species rich grasslands and meadows for carbon capture.	X	X	X		X	X	Council, Forestry Commission, CSGNT	Long

7. Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership

Ref.	Action	Does it meet the strategy objectives?						Lead Organisation	Timescale (short, med, long)
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
14	Flood Prevention – Support opportunity for integration of sustainable urban drainage and flood risk management associated with open space. Maximise the potential of trees and woodlands to alleviate flooding and raise awareness of the importance of trees in urban areas, including street trees and greenspaces, in reducing localised flooding and surface water flow.	X					X	Council, SEPA	Med
15	Community Growing Space – Ensure that community growing space sites in East Dunbartonshire are of a sufficient quantity and quality to meet the needs and aspirations of local residents, where resources allow. Develop proposals in line with the proposals set out in the Local Development Plan (Craigfoot, Milton of Campsie: Ashburn Gardens, Milngavie and Woodhill Park, Bishopbriggs), in addition to other areas such as Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs).		X	X	X		X	Council	Short
16	Signage Provision – Provide, where appropriate, directional, interpretive and informational signage within public open spaces, for residents and visitors to increase awareness. Carry out an audit of existing signage and interpretation and make recommendations for future provision. Develop corporate style.			X		X		Council	Med
17	World Heritage Site – To safeguard and enhance the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site by managing conserving and protecting its cultural and natural landscape. Implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the site in all planning, regulatory and policy documents which may affect it • Promote awareness and understanding of this outstanding universal value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility • Implement key recommendations in the approved interpretation plan and access strategy, including improving signage, interpretation, visitor information, access routes and visitor facilities at individual sites along the Wall. 			X		X		Historic Scotland	Med
18	Forth and Clyde Canal – Protect and enhance the Forth and Clyde Canal (KL2, BBL1) for historic interest as it is a scheduled monument and its recreation value.	X	X	X	X	X		Scottish Canals	Med
19	Historic Graveyards – Protect and enhance the historic graveyards of Old Aisle Cemetery Kirkintilloch (KF1) and the graveyard in Clachan of Campsie.			X		X		Council	Med
20	Garden and Designed Landscapes – Protect and enhance the Garden and Designed Landscapes of Campsie Glen (LTS2) and Milngavie Reservoirs (MF1) to preserve their scenic interest and Garden and Designed Landscape heritage.	X		X		X	X	CSGNT, GCVGNP	Med
21	Local Geodiversity Sites – Protect and enhance Local Geodiversity Sites in East Dunbartonshire.					X		SNH	Med
22	Open Space Development: Cluster Priorities – Seek to address deficiencies in terms of quality of provision through a programme of open space upgrades, as resources and project coordination allow. On the basis of the priority projects identified in the settlement summaries, select sites from each of the settlements to develop a 5 year rolling programme of improvement works.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Council	Short/med /long

Timescales: short term (1 to 3 years), medium term (4 to 5 years), long (5+ years).

Part 2: Opportunities for Open Space



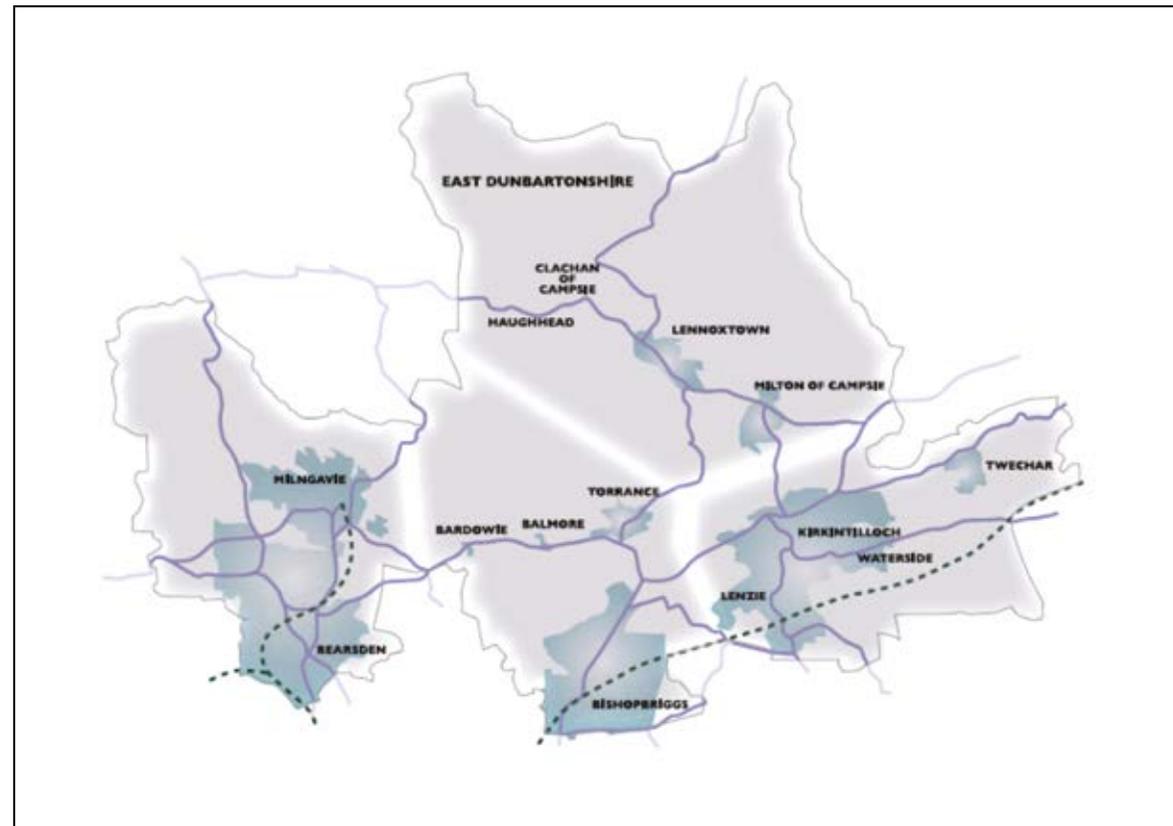
7.0 East Dunbartonshire opportunities for Open Space by community area

7.1 Introduction

East Dunbartonshire is divided into four geographical areas, as identified in the emerging Local Development Plan: Bearsden and Milngavie; Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Torrance and Bardowie; Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Waterside and Twechar; and Lennoxton, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie.

Part Two of this report contains summaries of opportunities for open space for each of the East Dunbartonshire settlements and provides an assessment of open space provision. Each summary includes a list of priority projects, which may further strengthen the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire.

The range of projects should be reviewed to identify projects to be developed, subject to funding availability and partnership initiatives.



7.2 Opportunities for Open Space in Bearsden

Bearsden is located on the north western fringe of Greater Glasgow, approximately 6 miles (9.7km) from the City Centre, and is effectively a suburb, with housing development coinciding with the introduction of a railway line in 1863. In 2005, Bearsden was ranked the 7th wealthiest area in Britain and has the least social housing of any town in Scotland.

The Roman Antonine Wall runs through the town and the remains of a military Bath House can be seen near the town centre. Bearsden started out as a small village in the 17th century, but grew in the 19th century as wealthy Glasgow businessmen moved to the city's periphery in search of a better standard of living. Further development of more affordable housing has increased the population of the town to approximately 27,220.

Bearsden

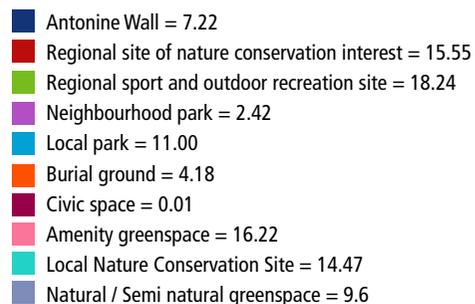
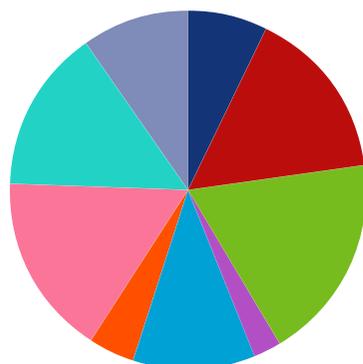


Chart 9: Division of open space in Bearsden (hectares)

Open Space Provision

Bearsden is the largest town in East Dunbartonshire and has 104 hectares of open space⁸. The town is made up of a large areas of residential houses set within large gardens, with modest open spaces on the periphery of the heart of the town. Bearsden is unusual as it lacks a centrally located formal public park or large open space. However, the open spaces of Kilmardinny Loch (BR2), Colquhoun Park (BR1) and King George V Park (BR4) form a triangle of large accessible open spaces around the town centre. Other smaller parks include Langfaulds Field (BR3), Heather Avenue Open Space (BR6), Mosshead Park (BR12) and Westerton Park (BR10). There are a number of large amenity open spaces providing levels of informal recreational opportunity.



8. This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

Semi-natural greenspaces include a SSSI at Manse Burn (BI4), LNR at Kilmardinny Loch (BR2) and Local Nature Conservation Sites at St Germain's Loch (BS10) and Templehill Wood (BS1). Open spaces with historic interest include New Kilpatrick Cemetery (BF1), Roman Park (BR8) and Antonine Park (BR11) which contain sections of the Antonine Wall. There are a number of pockets of woodland located in the heart of residential areas, for example Cairnhill Woods (BS2), Whitehill Woods (BS3) and larger areas of semi-natural woodland on the edges of the town, such as Templehill Woods (BS1) and Mains Plantation (MS2).

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	54.43 hectares
Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	27,220
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	2.00 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	111% to 133%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

Quality of Open Space

The main open spaces in Bearsden include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space		
BR2	Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve	84.74
BR12	Mosshead Park	80.90
BR3	Langfaulds Field	78.14
BR4	King George V Park	76.13
BR1	Colquhoun Park	74.37
BI4	Grampian Way and Cruachan Road O.S.	72.71
BR7	Thorn Park	70.27
BR6	Heather Ave Open Space	67.60
BF1	New Kilpatrick Cemetery	66.64
BI15	Paterson Place O.S. (privately owned)	65.63
BR11	Antonine Park	64.93
BI18	Stockie Muir Road OS 2	64.76
BI5	Braemar Cres. O.S.	64.51
BR8	Roman Park	64.49
BI2	Stockie Muir Road 1	62.50
BI16	Abercrombie Dr. O.S. (privately owned)	61.97
BI11	Argyle Road O.S.	60.36
BI1	Cromalt Crescent OS	60.21
BI13	Kilmardinny House	59.42
BI12	Southview O.S.	55.86
BR10	Westerton Park	55.86
BI14	Bailie Drive O.S.	55.39
BR5	Baljaffray O.S.	55.07
BI7	Westerton Station O.S.	54.69
BI8	Moorfoot Way O.S. (privately owned)	53.64
BR9	Cluny Park	50.41

The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Number of open spaces audited	27
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Bearsden's open space is fit for purpose, with 16% being "excellent", 27% being "very good" and 57% being "good".	



Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, all residential areas are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). Kilmardenny Loch LNR (BR2) provides a well used open space resource to the north of the town centre, Thorn Park (BR7) provides sports facilities and Colquhoun Park (BR1) is a large park to the west, while King George V Park (BR4) is located to the east.



At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space is varied. There is a lack of neighbourhood and local park functions in the north west of the town. Heather Avenue Open Space (BR6) is the only park in the north, with the other open spaces being mainly amenity open space or woodland. Quantity of open space provision in this part of the settlement is good, but there is a notable lack of formal and informal play and recreational facilities. The opportunities for core path connections around Bearsden is limited due to land use and a lack of linear features (former railway lines, waterways), with only short sections of paths where opportunity allows.

Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved in Bearsden include:

Bearsden Open Space Opportunities		
BR2	Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve	Car park upgrade and extension
B17	Westerton Station OS	Amenity tree and shrub planting
BR1	Colquhoun Park	Redesign park: flood mitigation work, wetland creation, access improvements, biodiversity enhancements and relocation of play park
BR4	King George V Park	Wildflower meadow creation, signature tree planting, upgrading of play facilities
BR5	Baljaffray OS	Upgrade play facilities and park space functions
BR6	Heather Ave OS	Play area upgrade required
BR7	Thorn Park	New play area required
BR8	Roman Park	Historic interpretation, woodland management and access improvements
BR9	Cluny Park	Access improvements, grassland and wildflower creation and maintenance, tree planting
BR10	Westerton Park	Upgrade park facilities: accessibility, shrub and bulb planting
BR11	Antonine Park	Improve the landscape of the site: tree and shrub planting, entrance areas, seating, historic interpretation
BS1	Templehill Woods	Path upgrade, woodland thinning and wetland creation
BS2	Cairnhill Woods	Path upgrade, woodland thinning, outdoor classroom, rustic play, interpretation and wetland creation
BR10	St Germain's Loch (area part owned by East Dunbartonshire Council)	Broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access enhancement

Summary

Bearsden lacks a centrally located formal public park or large open space and therefore the more peripheral open spaces of Kilmardinny Loch (BR2), Colquhoun Park (BR1), Langfaulds Field (BR3) and King George V Park (BR4) should combine to form the key open space sites for the town. Quality of open space provision and function should be upheld to ensure that high quality open space provision is met.

The lack of neighbourhood and local park provision in the north west of the town should be addressed through the upgrading of smaller local open spaces including: Heather Avenue Open Space (BR6), Baljaffray OS (BR5) and Thorn Park (BR7). Overall lack of playspace should be addressed in more detail, taking into consideration the large areas of houses with ample garden space and demographics.

Open spaces with historic interest that should be protected and enhanced: New Kilpatrick Cemetery (BF1), Roman Park (BR8) and Antonine Park (BR11). There is a need to explore opportunities to improve the access networks around the town where possible, along with extending path links to open spaces in neighbouring areas and to the surrounding countryside. This should be informed by the East Dunbartonshire Council Access Strategy and Core Path Plan and strengthened through potential linkages created by new developments.



7.3 Opportunities for Open Space in Milngavie

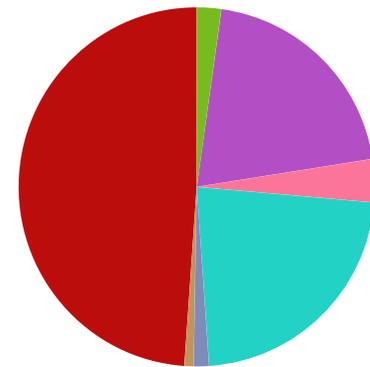
Milngavie is located on the north western edge of Greater Glasgow, around 6 miles (9.7 km) from Glasgow city centre, and to the north of Bearsden. Until relatively recently, Milngavie was a self-contained independent burgh with a number of mills and industries on the banks of the Allander Water. Stone built villas and semi-detached houses were constructed for wealthy citizens to the east of the town centre and around Tannoch Loch. A railway line was built in 1863 to serve local industry which resulted in Milngavie growing rapidly as a commuter town. After World War II a local authority housing scheme was built to the west of the town centre, housing many people relocated from Clydebank which was badly bombed.

The town is the start of the West Highland Way long distance footpath which runs northwards for 95 miles to the town of Fort William. The town is a very popular retirement location, and supports a healthy number of families with children. It currently has a population of approximately 13,070.



⁹ This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

Milngavie



- Regional sport and outdoor recreation site = 6.18
- Neighbourhood park = 50.50
- Local park = 0.29
- Civic space = 0.77
- Amenity greenspace = 9.93
- Local nature conservation site = 56.45
- Natural / Semi-natural greenspace = 3.40
- Recreational walkway / Cycleway = 2.18
- Regional site of nature conservation interest = 122.75

Chart 10: Division of open space in Milngavie (hectares)

Open Space Provision

Milngavie is one of the largest towns in East Dunbartonshire and has by far the most amount of open space than any other East Dunbartonshire Council settlement, with 253 hectares of open space⁹. The reason for this anomaly is the inclusion of the Milngavie Reservoirs (MF1) on the northern boundary, providing an attractive place to walk and enjoy the views over the town. Milngavie has acted as a 'green lung' for people from the city since the first reservoir opened over 150 years ago, and serves as the start of the West Highland Way. The town is made up of a large area of residential houses set within large gardens, with a Victorian Park (Lennox Park MR3) within easy walking distance from the town centre. Other public parks include Oakburn Park (MR6), Mains Park (MR4) and Barloch Moor (MR5). There are a number of large amenity open spaces providing levels of informal recreational opportunity.

Open spaces with historic interest include Milngavie Reservoirs (MF1) and Antonine Gardens (MR7). The West Highland Way (ML1) and Allander Way (ML2) run north to south of the town, providing path connections to the surrounding countryside. Local Nature Conservation Sites at Craighdu Wedge (MR2), Tannoch Loch (MP2), Mains Plantation (MS2) and Craighton Wood (MS3) provide semi-natural spaces for informal recreation.

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	179.72 hectares
Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	13,070
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	13.75 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	764% to 917%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is excellent overall provision.	

Quality of Open Space

The main open spaces in Milngavie include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space		
MI13	Milngavie Precinct	82.50
MF1	Milngavie Reservoirs (owned by Scottish Water)	79.29
MP2	Tannoch Loch (privately owned)	76.44
MR3	Lennox Park	75.31
ML1	West Highland Way, Milngavie	73.79
MS3	Craighton Wood (privately owned)	73.64
MI10	Milngavie War Memorial	72.67
MS4	Craighton Rd Woodland (privately owned)	72.00
MI11	Lillie Art Gallery O.S.	69.96
MF1	Douglas Muir Rd O.S.	69.89
MR1	Allander Park	69.00
ML2	Allander Way, Milngavie	68.86
MS2	Mains Plantation (privately owned)	66.77

MI5	North Dumgoyne Ave. O.S.	65.47
MI7	James Watt O.S.	64.89
MI12	Milngavie Library O.S.	60.81
MI2	Craighton Road O.S.	64.80
MS6	Craighdow	64.26
MS6	Drumbeg Terrace Wood	63.99
MR9	Keystone Quadrant	62.55
MR6	Oakburn Park	62.50
MR2	Craighdu Wedge	62.43
MR7	Antonine Gardens	62.04
MI15	Campsie Drive	62.00
MF1	Mains Park	50.41
MR10	Allander Park	60.71
MI6	Crawford Road O.S.	60.70
MI8	Breadie Drive O.S.	60.40
MR8	Dougalston Avenue Open Space (privately owned)	58.40
MI4	Craigbarnet Road O.S.	58.20
MR5	Barloch Moor	57.60
MI1	Craigielea Crescent O.S.	57.56
MI14	Lennox Avenue/Park Road	54.24
MI9	Lyle Sq. O.S.	53.54
MI3	Ashburn Gardens O.S.	52.97

The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Number of open spaces audited	35
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Milngavie's open space is fit for purpose, with 11% being "excellent", 37% being "very good" and 52% being "good".	

Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, all residential areas are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). Lennox Park (MR3) is centrally located and provides a multi-functional open space for the town. Milngavie Reservoirs (MF1) provide walking routes around an attractive landscape, located to the north east of Milngavie.



At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space is good, with an abundance of neighbourhood parks (Allander Park, Mains Park, Oakburn Park and Barloch Moor) spread across the settlement, along with the regional park (Lennox Park). There is a lack of neighbourhood and local park functions in the north west of the town. There is only 1 local park (Antonine Gardens). However, access to neighbourhood parks is within 400 metres of all residential areas.

Quantity of open space provision is good, but there is a lack of formal and informal play and recreational facilities, especially to the north of the settlement. Core path connections through the town are good, with the West Highland Way and Allander Way providing strategic path links.

Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved in Milngavie include:

Milngavie Open Space Opportunities		
MF1	Milngavie Reservoirs	Work with the community and Scottish Water to help implement actions as set out in the Milngavie Reservoirs Conservation and Recreation Management Plan
MR7	Antonine Gardens	Redesign landscape area/gateway feature in collaboration with Milngavie in Bloom
MI3	Ashburn Gardens O.S.	Potential site for Allotments
MI11	Lillie Art Gallery O.S.	Small seating/display area outside the Gallery
MR5	Barloch Moor	Upgrade park facilities
MR1	Allander Park	Open space upgrades and wetland/grassland creation
MR3	Lennox Park	Improve design of the Skate park and improve recreational facilities and access
MR4	Mains Park	Wildflower creation and woodland management, biodiversity improvements. Open space upgrades
MR6	Oakburn Park	Redesign park to upgrade facilities
BLF1	Baldernock Cemetery	Enhance the landscaping and create a memorial garden

Summary

Milngavie is well provided for in terms of the quantity and accessibility of its open space. The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards and therefore there is very good overall provision. Milngavie Reservoirs (MF1) on the northern boundary of the town provides an attractive place to walk and enjoy the views over the town and greatly increases the town's open space provision. Milngavie is made up of a large area of residential houses set within large gardens, with a number of parks, strategic walkways and peripheral semi-natural open space.



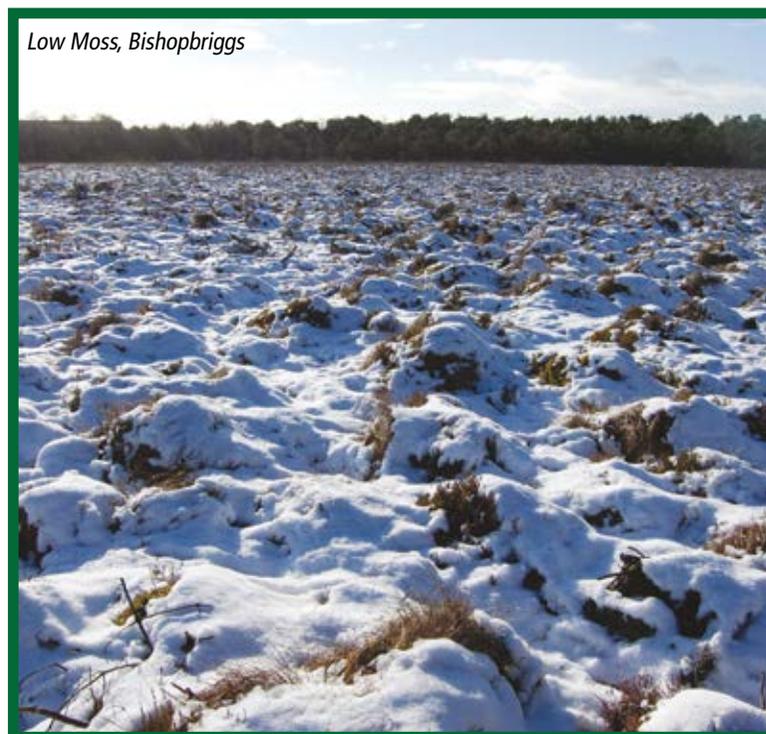
The quality of the open space is very good overall, with all regional and amenity open spaces meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council standard. However, the average score for parks was 62%, which is below the East Dunbartonshire Council standard, though better than other settlements in East Dunbartonshire. Only 1 out of the 6 parks met the standard (over 65%). Of particular importance are the open spaces of Antonine Gardens (MR7), Barloch Moor (MR5), Allander Park (MR1) and Mains Park (MR4), which all score between 57 and 62%.

The recreational value of these open spaces should be improved to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provide appropriate facilities for local communities. However, there are no open spaces that are not considered to be fit for purpose.

There is a need to explore the opportunity to improve the access networks around the town where possible, along with extending path links to open spaces in neighbouring areas and to the surrounding countryside. This should be informed by the East Dunbartonshire Council Access Strategy and Core Path Plan and strengthened through potential linkages created by new developments. Improved linkages to the town centre and railway station should also be carried out.

7.4 Opportunities for Open Space in Bishopbriggs

Situated to the north of Glasgow, the town of Bishopbriggs has grown since its beginnings in the mid-18th century. The town grew from a small rural village on the old road from Glasgow to Kirkintilloch and Stirling during the 19th century, eventually growing to incorporate the adjacent villages of Auchinairn, Cadder, Jellyhill and Mavis Valley. The name of the town is thought to refer to the strips of farmland known as 'riggs' from which the Bishop of Glasgow raised tithes.



After the completion of the Forth and Clyde Canal in the 19th century the town's population grew as the new industries of coal mining, brickmaking, quarrying, engineering and publishing developed. The town was later part of Lanarkshire and subsequently an independent burgh from 1964 to 1975. The proximity of Bishopbriggs to Glasgow has made it a suburb and commuter town of the city. It currently has a population of approximately 23,940.

Bishopbriggs

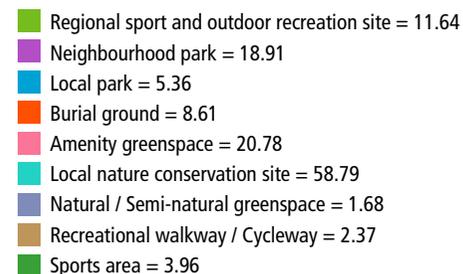
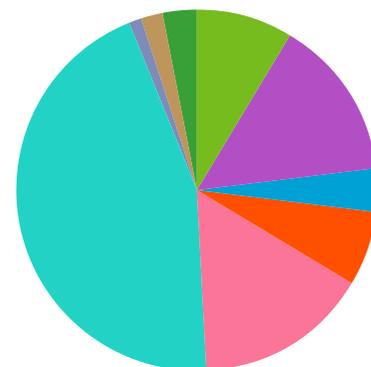


Chart 11: Division of open space in Bishopbriggs (hectares)

Open Space Provision

Bishopbriggs is the second largest town in East Dunbartonshire and has 133 hectares of open space¹⁰. The industrial heritage of the town is reflected in the residential architecture and the rapid growth of estates of single aged housing stock. The Glasgow to Edinburgh rail line effectively splits the town in two, which reflects the age of the housing stock and the nature of the open spaces provided. To the north of the railway line are more traditional parks, whereas the open spaces to the south are predominantly large residential greenspaces and amenity space. The principal park in the town is the centrally located Bishopbriggs Public Park (BBR4). Other public parks include Woodhill Park (BBR1), Etive Park (BBR5), Lennox Crescent (BBR9) and Callieburn Park (BBR2). Huntershill Playing Fields (BBR3) provides sports and recreation space. Local parks include Doune Crescent (BBR6), Meadowburn Park (BBR8) and Springfield Park (BBR10).

The Forth and Clyde Canal forms the northern boundary of the town, providing an important strategic path network, connecting to the wider path network and the countryside. To the north east of the settlement there are 3 large Local Nature Conservation Sites, including Low Moss (BBS7), High Moss (BBS6) and Cadder (BB12), providing semi-natural spaces for informal recreation.

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	35.91 hectares
Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	23,940
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	1.57 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	87% to 105%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

10. This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

Quality of Open Space

The main open spaces in Bishopbriggs include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space		
BR2	Bishopbriggs Library O.S.	78.90
BR12	Strathkelvin Retail Park (privately owned)*	76.71
BR3	Bishopbriggs Public Park	75.38
BR4	Bishopbriggs War Memorial	74.41
BR1	Auchinairn War Memorial	73.03
BI4	Letham Drive O.S.	69.17
BR7	Brackenbrae Open Space	67.77
BR6	Cadder Cemetery	67.71
BF1	Meadowburn O.S.	67.69
BI15	Cloan Crescent	67.51
BR11	Cadder, Bishopbriggs	66.64
BI18	High Moss	66.14
BI5	Angus Avenue O.S.	66.00
BR8	Thrums Avenue O.S.	65.33
BI2	Low Moss	63.90
BI16	Dalhousie Gardens	63.71
BI11	Doune Crescent	63.19
BI1	Meadowburn Wood	63.09
BI13	N. Wester Cleddans Rd O.S. (privately owned)	61.27
BI12	Hilton Park	61.19
BR10	Meadowburn Park	60.13
BI14	Huntershill Playing Fields	60.07
BR5	Meadowburn Wood 2	59.89
BI7	Kirkintilloch Road	59.27
BI8	Ashfield O.S.	59.17
BR9	Loretto Playing Fields (privately owned)	57.62

*Although a retail space, this site scored highly in the Audit due to high quality landscaping, remnant planting, access, seating and links to Low Moss, a Local Nature Conservation Site.

BBR10	Springfield Park	54.19
BBR1	Woodhill Park 3	53.81
BBI9	S. Wester Cleddans Rd O.S.	53.10
BBR9	Lennox Crescent	52.73
BBR2	Callieburn Park (part owned by East Dunbartonshire Council)	44.95

The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space	
Number of open spaces audited	33
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	1
Sites that are not fit for purpose and should be improved: BBR2 Callieburn Park 44.95 quality score	
Nearly all of Bishopbriggs' open space is fit for purpose, with 6% being "excellent", 36% being "very good" and 55% being "good". However, some of the more important parks in the heart of residential areas were given fairly low scores. The average score for parks was 56%, which is below the East Dunbartonshire Council standard. None of the 8 parks met the standard (over 65%).	

Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, all residential areas are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). Bishopbriggs Public Park (BBR4) provides a multi-functional open space resource in the centre of the town and Huntershill Playing Fields (BBR3) provides regional sports facilities to the south.



Bishopbriggs Public Park

At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space is varied, with most residential areas having good access to either a regional park (Bishopbriggs Public Park), a neighbourhood park (Woodhill Park) or a local park (Springfield Park, Meadowburn Park and Doune Crescent). There is a lack of local park functions in the east of the town, with the only types of open space being amenity greenspace. Residents in the east will have to travel up to 850 metres to Woodhill Park. There is also a notable lack of formal and informal play facilities in the eastern area of the settlement. The opportunities for core path connections around Bishopbriggs is limited due to land use and a lack of linear features (former railway lines, waterways), with only short sections of paths where opportunity allows.

Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved in Bishopbriggs include:

Bishopbriggs Open Space Opportunities		
BBR11	Cloan Crescent	Play equipment upgrade
BBR6	Doune Crescent	Open space improvements
BBF1	Cadder Cemetery	Potential for memorial garden
BBR1	Woodhill Park 3	Masterplan required
BBR2	Callieburn Park (part owned by East Dunbartonshire Council)	Core path enhancement along with open space improvements: new playpark
BBR5	Etive Park	Potential site for allotments along with open space improvements
BBR7	Hilton Park	Access and biodiversity improvements, signature tree planting
BBR8	Meadowburn Park	Upgrade park facilities including access and biodiversity improvements
BBS6	High Moss	Potential for improved access from Westerhill to Bishopbriggs along the southern border
BBS7	Low Moss	Access improvements, wetland creation, biodiversity improvements and interpretation required

Summary

Bishopbriggs is reasonably well provided for in terms of the quantity and accessibility of its open space. The amount of open space is just above the East Dunbartonshire Council minimum standards of provision. However, the quality of provision is variable, with some residential areas having large expanses of open space of poor quality and functionality. This is particularly significant in the residential areas to the south of the main line railway that runs through the centre of the town. The average score for parks was 56%, which is below the East Dunbartonshire Council standard. None of the 8 parks met the standard (over 65%). Of particular importance are the open spaces of Woodhill Park 3 (BBR1), Callieburn Park (BBR2), Etive Park (BBR5) and Lennox Crescent (BBR9), which all score between 45 and 55%. Issues of quality in Bishopbriggs parks should be addressed to ensure equity of open space provision.

With regard to the parks and open spaces to the north of the railway line, provision and quality is overall good. Bishopbriggs Public Park (BBR4) provides a multi-functional open space resource in the centre of the town. However, some of the facilities within the open spaces are beginning to show signs of wear and therefore the quality of open space provision and function should be upheld to ensure that high quality open space provision is met throughout the town.

The open space assessment concluded that there is a lack of local park functions and informal play facilities in the east of the town, with the only types of open space being amenity greenspace. There is also a notable lack of formal and informal play facilities in this area.

Sites that are not fit for purpose and should be improved include:

- Callieburn Park (BBR2)

There is a need to explore the opportunity to improve the access networks around the town where possible, along with extending path links to open spaces in neighbouring areas and to the surrounding countryside. This should be informed by the East Dunbartonshire Council Access Strategy and Core Path Plan and strengthened through potential linkages created by new developments.

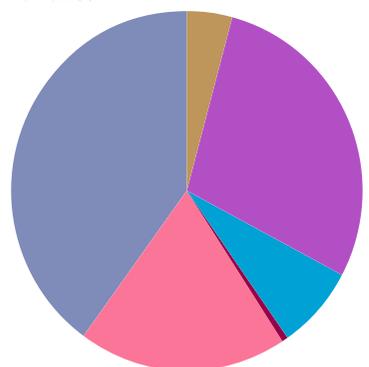


7.5 Opportunities for Open Space in Torrance and Balmore

Torrance is a small village about 8 miles north of Glasgow, situated at the foot of the Campsie Fells. Torrance used to mainly consist of farmland, however the village has expanded and currently has a population of approximately 2,390. The village was known for the "Eleven Ploughs of Balgrochan", part of the estate of the Grahams of Mugdock. The Forth and Clyde Canal runs along its southern edge.

Balmore (population less than 1,000) is a small clachan located 1km west of Torrance and 5 km east of Milngavie.

Torrance



- Recreational walkway / Cycleway = 0.50
- Neighbourhood park = 3.28
- Local park = 0.84
- Civic space = 0.07
- Amenity greenspace = 2.19
- Natural / Semi-natural greenspace = 4.57

Chart 12: Division of open space in Torrance (hectares)

Open Space Provision

Torrance is surrounded on all sides by open countryside and has over 11 hectares of open space¹¹. The village is split in two by the former railway line (now Kelvin Valley Way TL1). The main park is West Balgrochan Play Area (TR3) located beside the school and to the north of the Main Street. The Demonstration Garden (TR4) provides a pleasant place to sit. The other main open space is Woodmill Park (TR1), providing sports grounds and access to the long distance Kelvin Valley Way (TL1) which runs along the north of the site. There are two semi-natural open spaces on the north west of the village, including Tower Burn (TS2) and West Balgrochan Marsh (TS4), which provide attractive woodland and grassland to walk in. There are a string of open spaces along the southern edge of the village which provide informal play space and amenity grassland.

Balmore has only 1 open space included in the audit, which is Glenorchard Wood (BAS1) located to the north of the village. The site is a large area of semi-natural woodland surrounded by agricultural fields and provides an attractive setting for the village, with opportunities to walk in the woodland and the countryside beyond. Glenorchard Wood however is privately owned and therefore not classed as a public open space. Open space calculations have not been undertaken for Balmore as the only provision is a very small play area.

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Torrance	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	4.12 hectares
Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	2,390
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	1.72 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	96% to 115%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

¹¹ This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

Open Space Priority Projects

The main open spaces in Torrance and Balmore include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Torrance		
TR3	West Balgrochan Play Area	70.93
TR4	Demonstration Garden	69.90
TI2	Torrance War Memorial	69.52
TR1	Woodmill Park	67.36
TS2	Tower Burn	63.76
TS4	West Balgrochan Marsh	61.61
TL1	Kelvin Valley Way, Torrance	58.19
TI1	Kelvin View O.S.	58.07
TR2	Firbank Open Space	57.57
TS1	Daisy Field, Rosehill Road	54.36



QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Balmore		
BAS1	Glenorchard Wood (privately owned)	66.00



The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Torrance	
Number of open spaces audited	10
Average quality score	63.13
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Torrance open space is fit for purpose, with 40% being "very good" and 60% being "good".	

Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, the villages of Torrance and Balmore are not within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space in Torrance is good, with all areas within 840 metres of the neighbourhood park of Woodmill Park (TR1). The majority of residential areas are within 400 metres of the play space at West Balgrochan Play Area (TR3). Balmore was not included in the accessibility assessment.

Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved in Torrance include:

Torrance and Balmore Open Space Opportunities		
TR1	Woodmill Park	Opportunities exist to enhance recreational and biodiversity potential
TS4	West Balgrochan Marsh	Potential LNR if appropriate management is undertaken (access improvements, wetland enhancement, grassland management, formation of 'Friends of' group etc.)
TL1	Kelvin Valley Way	Upgrade the open space facilities in the heart of the village to encourage greater use and access to other open spaces

Open Space Provision

The village of Torrance is well provided for in terms of the overall quantity and accessibility of open space. The village is set in attractive countryside, with seminatural open spaces on the village perimeter, strategic path network and a range of parks and open spaces set in residential areas. Resources should be focussed on ensuring that the quality of provision is upheld and that the facilities and landscaping within the existing park and play space is enhanced, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provide a high level of community facility.



Torrance War Memorial

Balmore does not have a local park or amenity open space due to its size and population, apart from a small play area and is therefore poorly served by publicly owned open space. It is set in attractive countryside with an accessible woodland on the northern perimeter providing a level of open space amenity, however there is need for a small centrally located area of open space to provide for the village's recreational needs.



7.6 Opportunities for Open Space in Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar

Kirkintilloch is located approximately 8 miles from the centre of Glasgow, beside the Forth and Clyde Canal. The first known settlement on the site of the present day town was a fort of Roman origin established in what is now known as Peel Park in the mid-2nd century. The fort was one of the northernmost posts in Roman Britannia. The Roman Antonine Wall runs through the town, although little trace can now be seen above ground. The town was one of the centres of the industrial revolution in Scotland, with a booming textile industry. Following the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal through the town in 1773, and the establishment of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway in 1826, Kirkintilloch developed further as an important transportation hub, inland port, and production centre for iron, coal, nickel and small ships. Kirkintilloch became an "overspill" settlement during the redevelopment of Glasgow in the 1960s and has since remained a commuter town. The town is the administrative centre of the East Dunbartonshire Council area, with a population of 19,200.

Lenzie was built in the 19th century as a commuter town for those travelling to Glasgow and Edinburgh, as Lenzie railway station is a stop between the two cities. Lenzie, meaning the 'wet plain', was formerly used for farming. Today, Lenzie has a population of 8,500.

Twechar (population 1,390) is a small former mining village located to the east of Kirkintilloch. The Forth and Clyde Canal runs close to the village to the north, closely following the line of the Antonine Wall. There are visible remains of the Roman wall on Barhill and the Roman Fort is a local tourist attraction.

Kirkintilloch

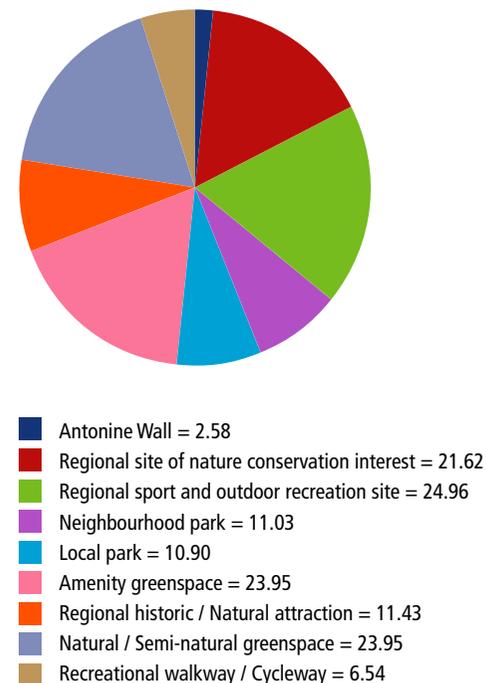
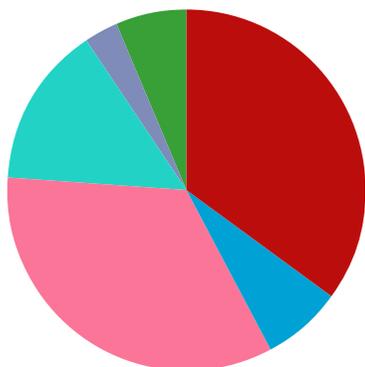


Chart 13: Division of open space in Kirkintilloch (hectares)

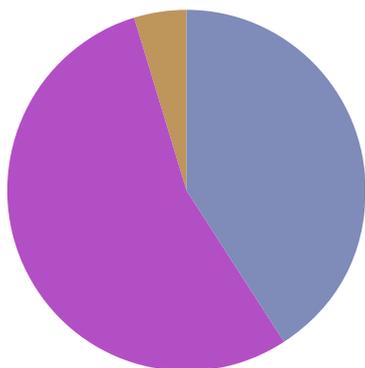
Lenzie



- Regional site of nature conservation interest = 38.42
- Local park = 7.99
- Amenity greenspace = 37.09
- Local nature conservation site = 16.00
- Natural / Semi-natural greenspace = 3.07
- Sports areas = 6.99

Chart 14: Division of open space in Lenzie (hectares)

Twechar



- Natural / Semi-natural greenspace = 8.45
- Neighbourhood park = 11.25
- Recreational walkway / Cycleway = 0.92

Chart 15: Division of open space in Twechar (hectares)

Open Space Provision

Kirkintilloch is one of the largest towns in East Dunbartonshire and has 138 hectares of open space¹². Lenzie is a smaller settlement with 110 hectares of open space¹². Both towns are made up of residential areas, set within large areas of open space and canals. The principal centrally located parks include the historic Peel Park (KR7), Luggie Park (KR1) and Merklands Sports Pitches (KR3). Other smaller parks include Woodhead Park (KR2), Whitegates Park (KR4) and 5 local parks. There are a number of large amenity open spaces providing levels of informal recreational opportunity.

Semi-natural greenspaces include Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve (LS2) in Lenzie, which provides a large area of semi-natural recreational space and Merkland Local Nature Reserve (KS1), Kirkintilloch. Open spaces with historic interest include Peel Park (KR7), Old Aisle Cemetery (KF1) and the Forth and Clyde Canal (KL2) that includes two branches running east to west and north to south. There are a number of woodland corridors in Kirkintilloch located in the heart of residential areas, for example Luggie Water (KS8), McGavigans Scrub (KS3), Tintock Wood (KS2) and Boghead Rd Wood (LS1).

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Kirkintilloch	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	82.51 hectares
Population (GROS Mid - 2008 Population Estimates)	19,200
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	4.30 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	239% to 287%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

12. This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.



Twechar has 21 hectares of open space¹³. There are 4 open space sites, which include Twechar Public Park (TWR2), Shirva Glen (TWS2) and Gartshore Public Park (TWR1). Together, these sites provide large areas of open space and woodland with a range of recreational activities. The Forth & Clyde Canal (TWL1) runs along the northern boundary of the village.

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Twechar	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	11.25 hectares
Population (GROS Mid – 2008 Population Estimates)	1,390
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	8.09 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	449% to 539%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lenzie	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	46.40 hectares
Population*	8,500
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	5.46 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	303% to 364%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

13. This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

* GROS Mid – 2008 Population Estimates

Quality of Open Space

The main open spaces in Kirkintilloch and Lenzie include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Kirkintilloch		
KI9	Rosebank Allotments	85.14
KI8	Peel Park War Memorial	81.33
KI10	Regent Gardens O.S.	80.75
KR7	Peel Park	79.52
KS8	Luggie Water	76.24
KL2	Forth and Clyde Canal	73.64
KR2	Woodhead Park	72.24
KS1	Merkland Local Nature Reserve	70.91
KR3	Merkland Sports Pitches	70.07
KF1	Old Aisle Cemetery	68.93
KS2	Tintock Wood	68.56
KR8	Meiklehill Park	67.17
KL1	Strathkelvin Railway Path	66.91
KI3	Glasgow Road O.S. 2	66.05
KR1	Luggie Park	65.36
KL3	Broomhill Depot Walkway	65.00
KS6	Westermains scrub and grass	64.84
KI2	New Lairdsland Road	64.71
KI5	Eastside Park	59.49
KR4	Whitegates Park	58.43
KR5	Waterside Park	57.76
KR6	Langmuir Park	54.81
KI6	Banks Road O.S.	52.21
KI1	North Harestanes O.S	51.86
KR10	Afton View O.S	50.76
KS5	Hillhead scrub and grassland	50.21
KI7	St Ninian's Bridge, Market Road	50.19
KI4	Friarscroft	49.21

KR11	Tintock Park	48.86
KR9	Rosebank Park	38.76
KS3	McGavigans Scrub	37.79

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lenzie		
LS2	Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve	81.67
LR2	Christine's Way, Glenwood to Park Burn	79.07
LI10	Woodilee	76.00
LS1	Boghead Road Wood	75.94
LR1	Boghead Pitches	69.37
LR3	Alexandra Road Park	69.29
LP1	Lenzie Rugby Club	65.01
LI4	Broom Gardens	64.99
LI8	Orchardfield	63.96
LS3	Millersneuk Marsh	63.53
LI7	Netherhouse Avenue	60.50
LI5	Anne Crescent O.S.	57.89
LI2	Cult Burn O.S.	57.09
LR4	Park Burn O.S.	56.57
LI1	Watermill Ave O.S.	56.36
LI9	Ingleside	54.52
LI6	Crosshill Rd O.S.	49.89

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Twechar		
TWR2	Twechar Public Park	74.86
TWL1	Forth & Clyde Canal	70.21
TWI1	Twechar War Memorial	69.80
TWS2	Shirva Glen	60.57
TWR1	Gartshore Public Park	55.36

The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

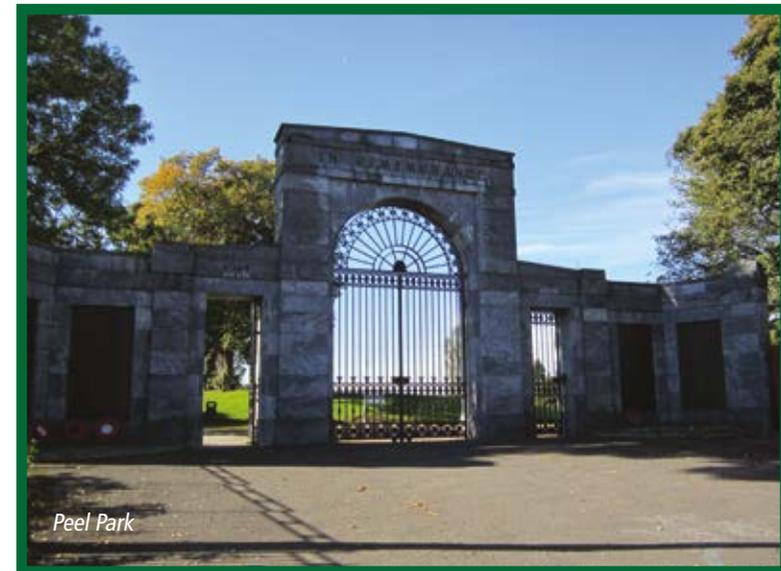
QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lenzie	
Number of open spaces audited	18
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
There are no sites that are not fit for purpose.	
All of Lenzie's open space is fit for purpose, with 23% being "excellent", 18% being "very good" and 59% being "good".	

*At the time of publication, Friarscroft had undergone a redesign and new build of a play ar



Lenzie Moss

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Kirkintilloch	
Number of open spaces audited	33
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	4
Sites that are not fit for purpose and should be improved: KI4 Friarscroft* 49.21 quality score KR11 Tintock Park 48.86 quality score KR9 Rosebank Park 38.76 quality score KS3 McGavigans Scrub 37.79 quality score	
Nearly all of Kirkintilloch's open space is fit for purpose, with 15% being "excellent", 39% being "very good" and 27% being "good".	



Peel Park

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Twechar	
Number of open spaces audited	5
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Twechar's open space is fit for purpose, with 20% being "excellent", 40% being "very good" and 40% being "good".	

Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, all residential areas in Kirkintilloch are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). Peel Park (KR7), Luggie Park (KR1) and Merklands Sports Pitches (KR3) provide centrally located international and regional park and sports facilities. Luggie Park provides a range of multi-functional open space facilities including walking, play and youth activities. Merkland Local Nature Reserve (KS1) provides an area of semi-natural open space.



All residential areas in Lenzie are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace, including Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve (LS2) and the nearby Luggie Park (KR1) in Kirkintilloch. At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space is good, with most residential areas having good access to either a regional park (Peel Park and Luggie Park), a neighbourhood park (Woodhead Park and Whitegates Park) or a local park (Waterside Park, Langmuir Park, Rosebank Park, Tintock Park and Afton View Open Space). There is a wide range of the various types of open space spread throughout the settlement, linked by a network of paths and strategic walkways.

Lenzie is less well provided for in terms of park provision, with only 3 local parks on the periphery of the settlement. The eastern part of Lenzie is within 840 metres of two neighbourhood parks in Kirkintilloch (Woodhill Park and Whitegates Park). Local park provision is poor in the eastern parts of the town.

At a regional level, the residential areas of Twechar are not within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). Twechar is well provided for, with Twechar Public Park (TWR2) and Gartshore Public Park (TWR1) providing neighbourhood open space functions.

Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved include:

Kirkintilloch Open Space Opportunities		
KF1	Old Aisle Cemetery	Planting of Garden of Remembrance
KR1	Luggie Park	Broadleaved woodland habitat creation, path enhancement and open space improvements
KR2	Woodhead Park	Policy planting and ornamental beds
KR5	Waterside Park	Broadleaved woodland habitat creation and some open space enhancement
KR6	Langmuir Park	New woodland creation and open space enhancements
KS6	Westermains scrub and grass	Open space enhancement combined with expansion of woodland and wetland habitat
KI10	Regent Gardens O.S.	Installation of play facilities
KR9	Rosebank Park	Upgrade park facilities
KR11	Tintock Park	Upgrade park facilities



Lenzie Open Space Opportunities

LR2	Christine's Way, Glenwood to Park Burn	Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland and wetland habitat. Core path enhancement
LS2	Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve	Additional dams and upgrading of boardwalk, birch removal
LR4	Park Burn O.S.	Upgrade play facilities and park space functions. Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation and core path enhancement
LS3	Millersneuk Marsh LNCS	Improve access around the site and interpretation. Potential LNR
LI7	Netherhouse Avenue	Develop a new play park in the north east
LI1	Watermill Avenue O.S.	Upgrade park facilities
LI9	Ingleside	Upgrade park facilities

Twechar Open Space Opportunities

TWR1	Gartshore Public Park	Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation. Open space enhancement: play area to be removed and incorporated into onsite housing development
TWR2	Twechar Public Park	Open space enhancement combined with creation and expansion of wetland and woodland habitat. Enhancement of core path
TWS2	Shirva Glen	Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation. Core path enhancement

Summary

Kirkintilloch and Lenzie are very well provided for in terms of the overall quantity of open space. Both towns are made up of residential areas, set within large areas of open space, canals and large areas of semi-natural open space on the edges of the towns. Kirkintilloch has a wide range of the various types of open space spread throughout the settlement, linked by a network of paths and strategic walkways. Lenzie is less well provided for with regard to accessibility to open spaces, with only 3 local parks on the periphery of the settlement. However, the overall lack of open space should be considered, taking into consideration the large areas of houses with ample garden space and local demographics.

However, the quality of open space provision is variable in Kirkintilloch, with some residential areas having large expanses of open space of poor quality and functionality. Kirkintilloch had the lowest average quality score of 61%. Therefore care should be taken to ensure that the quality of provision should be addressed in all open spaces to ensure that high quality open space provision is met throughout the town.

The average score for Kirkintilloch's parks was 55%, which is below the East Dunbartonshire Council standard. Only 1 of the 7 parks met the standard (over 65%). Of particular importance are the open spaces of Friarscroft (K14), Tintock Park (KR11) and Rosebank Park (KR9), which all score between 39 to 49%. Issues of quality in Kirkintilloch parks should be addressed to ensure equity of open space provision.

In contrast, the parks and open spaces in Lenzie met the East Dunbartonshire Council quality standard, with an average quality score of 67% for its parks. 3 out of 4 parks met the quality standard (over 65%). Provision of local park space could be overcome by upgrading Ingleside (LI9) to provide local play facilities and potentially by upgrading Watermill Ave Open Space (LI1). Overall lack of playspace should be addressed in more detail, taking into consideration the large areas of houses with ample garden space and demographics.

The village of Twechar is very well provided for in terms of the overall quantity and accessibility of open space. Twechar is set in attractive countryside, with semi-natural open spaces on the village perimeter, strategic path networks and a range of parks and open spaces set in residential areas. Resources should be focussed on enhancing and upgrading the facilities and landscaping within the existing park and open space network, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provide a high level of community facility.



Twechar Public Park

Sites that are not fit for purpose and should be improved include:

- Tintock Park (KR11)
- Rosebank Park (KR9)

There is a need to explore the opportunity to improve the access networks around the town where possible, along with extending path links to open spaces in neighbouring areas and to the surrounding countryside. This should be informed by the East Dunbartonshire Council Access Strategy and Core Path Plan and strengthened through potential linkages created by new developments.

7.7 Opportunities for Open Space in Lennoxtown, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead

Lennoxtown (population 3,980) is a small town about 10 miles north of Glasgow and over 3 miles from Kirkintilloch, at the foot of the Campsie Fells. In its history, the industries of milling and printing have changed the town. Tenants of the Woodhead estate used to bring their corn to be ground at Lennox Mill. The calico printing works at Lennoxmill during the late 1780s was a major industry in the area. It was to provide accommodation for the block makers and other cotton printing workers that the village of Lennoxtown was established, during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Milton of Campsie is a small village about 10 miles north of Glasgow, situated at the foot of the Campsie Fells and is neighboured by Kirkintilloch and Lennoxtown. The village expanded considerably in the 1970s with the addition of modern housing estates. It currently has a population of approximately 3,840.

Clachans of Campsie and Haughhead are situated to the south of the Campsie Fells at the foot of Campsie Glen. Clachan of Campsie used to be the main town of the area until Lennoxtown was built. There is a convent called Schoenstatt and St Machan's Church is of historic importance.

Open Space Provision

Lennoxtown is surrounded on all sides by open countryside and has over 102 hectares of open space¹⁴. There is one main park to the north of the town providing a range of play and recreation facilities (High Park LTR1). Local park facilities are also provided in three locations, including Whitefield Pond (LTR2), Station Road Playing Fields (LTR3) and Ferguson Park (LTR4). There are a number of large semi-natural open spaces providing levels of informal recreational opportunity on the northern and southern peripheries. The Strathkelvin Railway Path (LTL1) forms the southern boundary of the town.

14. This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

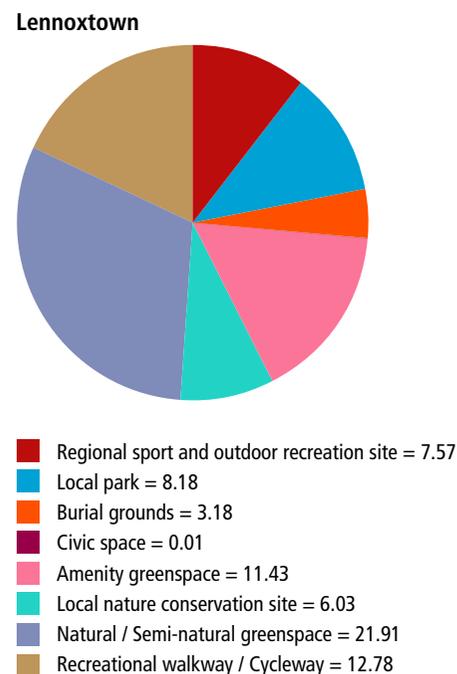
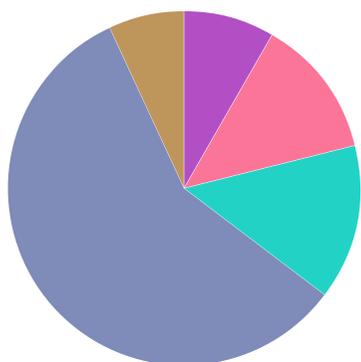


Chart 16: Division of open space in Lennoxtown (hectares)

Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead have only 2 open spaces included in the audit, which are Schoenstatt (LTP1) and Campsie Glen (LTS2) located to the south and north of the villages. There is a small play area at Haughhead, which was redesigned and built in 2013. These open spaces provide attractive places to walk and enjoy the surrounding countryside. Due to the small size of the settlement and land ownership, open space calculations have not been undertaken for Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead.

Milton of Campsie



- Neighbourhood Park = 6.99
- Amenity greenspace = 10.60
- Local nature conservation site = 11.91
- Natural / Semi-natural greenspace = 48.03
- Recreational walkway / Cycleway = 5.71

Chart 17: Division of open space in Milton of Campsie (hectares)

Milton of Campsie is surrounded on all sides by open countryside and has 83 hectares of open space¹⁵. The village is essentially split in two by the former railway line (now Strathkelvin Railway Route MCL1). The older part of the village is located to the north of the former railway line, with Milton Public Park (MCR3) at the centre of the village. The other park is to the south, Kincaid Park (MCR1), providing play and recreation facilities for the residential areas in the south of the village. There are a number of semi-natural greenspaces to the south and west of the village, providing attractive woodland and grassland to walk in.

¹⁵ This relates to the overall total of open space provision over 0.2 hectares in each settlement, including private garden/grounds and large areas of semi-natural open space.

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lennoxton	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	36.50 hectares
Population (GROS Mid-2008 Population Estimates)	3,980
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	9.17 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	509% to 611%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is very good overall provision.	

QUANTITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Milton of Campsie	
Quantity of Multi-functional Open Space	7.00 hectares
Population (GROS Mid-2008 Population Estimates)	3,840
Amount of open space per 1,000 population	1.82 hectares
Meeting the East Dunbartonshire Council quantity standard by	101% to 121%
The amount of open space is above the East Dunbartonshire Council standards of provision and therefore there is good overall provision.	

Quality of Open Space

The main open spaces in Lennoxtown, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead include:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lennoxtown		
LTR1	High Park	82.71
LT15	Lennoxtown War Memorial	81.33
LTP1	Schoenstatt (privately owned)	81.29
LT18	Lennox Castle Hospital Residential Site	80.00
LTS7	Balgrochan Marsh	78.76
LTR2	Whitefield Pond	77.93
LTS2	Campsie Glen	77.93
LTL1	Strathkelvin Railway Path	77.10
LTF1	Campsie Cemetery	68.36
LT11	The Fells	67.29
LT12	Benvue to Ashcroft Avenue	66.94
LTS4	Redhills Woodland	65.47
LTS9	Redhills View Woodland	64.54
LT16	Drumaling Terrace	64.43
LTS5	Southfield Woodland	63.97
LT17	McCabe Gardens	61.79
LT13	Benvue Road	59.69
LTR4	Ferguson Park	57.29
LTS6	Redhills View Grassland	56.33
LTS8	Ashcroft Avenue O.S.	56.14
LTS10	Westerton Wood	55.36
LTR3	Station Road Playing Fields	52.07
LT14	Chapel Square	51.64



QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Milton of Campsie		
MCI8	Milton of Campsie War Memorial	76.58
MCL2	Kelvin Valley	72.17
MCS5	Kincaid Wood	71.86
MCS11	Nappies Loan	70.86
MCS3	Birdston Wood	70.83
MCL1	Strathkelvin Railway Route	70.39
MCS8	Skimmers Hill	70.01
MCS7	Redmoss Wood	69.19
MCS10	Western Shelterbelt	69.19
MCI6	Maple Walk O.S. 1	65.27
MCI9	Maple Walk O.S. 2	65.27
MCR3	Milton Public Park	65.24
MCI2	Munro Drive O.S.	65.06
MCS16	South Grassland	64.69
MCI7	Cannerton Crescent O.S.	63.81
MCI1	Valleyfield O.S.	63.62
MCS1	Birdston Community Woodland	63.47
MCS14	Red Moss Grassland	63.00
MCR1	Kincaid Park	62.31
MCS9	Northern Shelterbelt	61.93
MCI3	Lochalsh Crescent	60.83
MCS2	South Woodland	59.60
MCI5	Alder Road O.S.	57.80
MCI4	Linden Lea	57.42
MCS17	Antermony Road	52.86
MCS13	Valleyfield Wood	51.89



The application of the quality standards for Multi-functional Open Space and Amenity Greenspace is summarised in the following tables:

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Lennoxton	
Number of open spaces audited	20
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Lennoxton's open space is fit for purpose, with 25% being "excellent" 25% being "very good" and 50% being "good".	

QUALITY of Multi-functional Open Space – Milton of Campsie	
Number of open spaces audited	26
Number of sites not considered fit for purpose	0
All of Milton of Campsie open space is fit for purpose, with 4% being "excellent", 50% being "very good" and 46% being "good".	

Open Space Accessibility

At a regional level, the villages of Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead are within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction) due to the facilities at High Park (LTR1) and Campsie Glen (LTS2).

At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space in Lennoxtown is good, with all areas within 840 metres of the High Park and within 400 metres of the 3 local parks (Whitefield Pond LTR2, Station Road Playing Fields LTR3 and Ferguson Park LTR4). Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead were not included in the accessibility assessment.

At a regional level, the residential areas in Milton of Campsie are not within 2km of a Regional Greenspace (Regional Site for Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Regional Historic/Natural Attraction, Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest). At the neighbourhood level, provision of park space in Milton of Campsie is good, with all areas within 840 metres of the two neighbourhood parks of Kincaid Park (MCR1) and Milton Public Park (MCR3).



Open Space Priority Projects

The open spaces that should be improved in Lennoxtown, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead include:

Lennoxtown, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead Open Space Opportunities		
LTR1	High Park	Pond area enhancement
LTR2	Whitefield Pond	Additional planting of trees and shrubs
LTR3	Station Road Playing Fields	Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and some access enhancement. Upgrade open space facilities
LTR4	Ferguson Park	Upgrade open space facilities
LTS4	Redhills Woodland	Upgrade the path network and entrances, signage to and around the site, woodland management
LTS5	Southfield Woodland	Upgrade the path network and entrances, upgrade paths, signage and woodland management
LTS6	Redhills View Grassland	Grassland habitat enhancement, access improvements and woodland management
LTS7	Balgrochan Marsh	Restoration and enhancement
LT14	Chapel Square	Upgrade open space facilities
MCR3	Milton Public Park	Additional recreational improvements required
MCS14	Red Moss Grassland	Open space enhancement combined with creation, expansion or management of grassland habitat and some woodland expansion
MCS17	Antermony Road (Craigfoot Field)	Potential site for allotments

In addition to the above improvement projects, identification and support of the development of a community woodland at Hole Farm, Lennoxtown should be provided to reflect the commitment from the landowners to progress the requirement of the associated legal agreement in conjunction with a forestry operator.

Summary

The village of Lennoxtown is well provided for in terms of the overall quantity and accessibility of open space. The village is set in attractive countryside, with semi-natural open spaces on the village perimeter, strategic path network and a range of parks and open spaces set in residential areas. Resources should be focussed on ensuring that the quality of provision is upheld and that the facilities and landscaping within the existing park and play space is enhanced, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provide a high level of community facility.



The village of Milton of Campsie is very well provided for in terms of the overall quantity and accessibility of open space. The village is set in attractive countryside, with semi-natural open spaces on the village perimeter, strategic path networks and a range of parks and open spaces set in residential areas. Resources should be focussed on enhancing and upgrading the facilities and landscaping within the existing park and open space network, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provide a high level of community facility. There is a demand for growing spaces and priority should be given to providing an allotment site in the area. There are no local parks in the village, however the size of the settlements and provision of a range of other open spaces limits the need for a second tier of open space.

Clachan of Campsie and Haughhead do not have a local park or amenity open space due to size and population. However, the clachans are set in attractive countryside with Campsie Glen to the north providing a level of open space amenity and Haughhead has a play area which was redesigned and built in 2013.

Appendix 1 – Open Space Quality Criteria

Open Space Quality Criteria

Access & Community

Fitness for Purpose Assessment Criteria	5 High	3	1 Low	not applicable n/a
Well located & close to community	integral with community infrastructure and local path and greenspace networks	direct, safe and legible connections to local communities	poorly sited with clear severance between greenspace and other community infrastructure	connections to community not relevant
Meets DDA requirements/disabled needs	compliant in all respects with DDA includes specific elements supporting disabled use	DDA compliant in terms of grades and main routes step and barrier free	non DDA compliant with barriers to free access for disabled and other user groups	DDA compliant not appropriate or achievable on a site of this character/location/type
Provides quality paths fit-for-purpose	appropriate path surface, well maintained with no management or drainage issues	appropriate path surface with some minor maintenance and/or drainage issues	poor quality or inappropriate path surface for location or levels of use; significant maintenance or drainage issues	no paths expected on a site of this type or size (e.g. waterbody, dense woodland or scrub, small scale amenity space)
Connects to other transport nodes to promote and encourage active travel	good connectivity with fixed transport links, quality bus routes, cycle and path networks	connects to other path and cycleway networks provided by footways and footpaths	poorly connected with no obvious path networks or transport modes	connectivity not available or appropriate on a site of this character/location/type
Allows movement in and between places	provides for highly permeable boundaries and multiple points of entry/access as part of a path or greenspace network	provides routes and connections connecting places	poorly connected with paths and natural desire lines unprovided for or restricted	movement between places not relevant to the site
Has accessible entrances in right places	entry points well placed and accessible to encourage safe access and use	entrances satisfactory	entrances poor by reason of siting; safe accessibility and connection to communities	entrance locations determined by other factors and non-relevant to the site
Offers connected path network and signage	high quality, legible way marking and signage indicates links to wider path and cycleway network	some good connections but signage incomplete and/or no way marking	limited connections and no signage or way marking to indicate wider connectivity	signage inappropriate to the location/site

Attractiveness/Place Appeal

Fitness for Purpose Assessment Criteria	5 High	3	1 Low	not applicable n/a
Attractive and offers a positive image	overall quality image, feel and appeal created through character and quality of the elements	attractive with many positive elements but includes issues that need addressing	poor image and low level of appeal/attractiveness likely to generate a negative image	attractiveness not an issue by reason of site/character or use
Provides an attractive setting	contributes significantly to the quality, character and setting of the urban area/settlement/place	contributes to quality but the profile and level of visibility limit the capacity to significantly impact on place quality	does little to support place quality by reason of location or quality and image of the site	not relevant
Quality materials/equipment/furniture	provides quality suite of external/public realm furniture and equipment with good materials	mixed quality with some elements in need of renewal or upgrading to remain fit for purpose	poor quality finishes, materials and equipment that limit appeal and use	not relevant
Attractive planting/landscape elements	offers attractive plant assemblages (native or exotic) that support place character and quality	offers a variable quality of plants and landscape elements that supports quality but could be better	generally poor quality or inappropriate planting and landscape management	plant and landscape elements not relevant to function and/or type of space
Welcoming boundaries/entrances	user friendly boundaries and entries offer clear sense of welcome and signal community value and use	functional boundaries and entrances define site with neutral impact on character or functionality	poor quality boundaries impact negatively on perceptions of place entrances and boundary treatments	not relevant to site and/or location
Facilities in clean/safe/usable condition	spaces and facilities clean, tidy and clearly valued, well used and well maintained	spaces in usable condition but issues evident with cleanliness, and condition	facilities either in poor condition or issues with cleanliness and condition likely to restrict use	condition of facilities not relevant to the site
Low levels of litter and adequate bins	no evidence of litter and litter bins (where provided) in good condition and maintained	low levels of litter with bins evident and litter generally localized and/or short term	litter clearly an issue with established litter problem and bins absent or not adequately maintained	litter not relevant
Well maintained	clear indications of appropriate levels of maintenance well targeted to the site that supports quality of place	level of maintenance generally good but challenged by use/misuse	levels of maintenance failing to support quality of place and address use/misuse	maintenance not relevant to the site by reason of scale and/or other management activity

Biodiversity

Fitness for Purpose Assessment Criteria	5 High	3	1 Low	not applicable n/a
Contribute positively to biodiversity/water/air quality	biodiversity issues are clearly evidenced within the site and contribute to site quality	biodiversity contributes through semi-natural elements but no other evidence of active management	opportunity to support biodiversity not taken and site offers little positive value	biodiversity not relevant by nature of the space and function
Large enough to sustain wildlife populations	site strongly supports native populations by green networks and quality of landscape elements	site supports some native populations but fragmented and value limited to site	site fragmented and unconnected to wider networks with little habitat value	habitat opportunity and value not relevant
Offers diversity of habitats	offers a diversity of habitats that offer good connections with extended edges and linkages	offers a range of habitat types but connections and the range of habitat types could be stronger	poor quality and attention to habitat development	habitat diversity not relevant
Part of wider landscape structure	a key part of a wider network and landscape character area	contributes to wider networks and landscape character areas	poorly connected and very limited contribution to the wider landscape setting	landscape setting not relevant
Connects to wider green networks	offers strong connections and plays an important role within the wider Green Network	offers limited connections and contribution to the Green Network	poorly connected and represents a fragmented and discrete site with very limited role within the Green Network	not relevant
Balance habitat protection and access	clear balance evident; where appropriate, supported by information and good path routing	access and habitat protection clearly working and no evidence of problems	quality habitats suffering from other uses and need for management attention	not a relevant issue on the site
Resource efficient (grass cutting/peat compost)	clear attention to resource and sustainability issue evidenced on site (SUDS/recycling/encouragement to reduce litter)	site and facilities fit for purpose demonstrating some evidence of attention to resource efficiency	evidence of inappropriate resource activity that offers very limited benefits to user or quality of place	resource efficiency not a relevant issue

Functionality

Fitness for Purpose Assessment Criteria	5 High	3	1 Low	not applicable n/a
Offers a range functions/ flexibility of use	good diverse range of activity reflecting user needs, setting location and character of the site	range of activity reflecting user needs, setting, location and character of the site	poor, very limited range of activity that does not reflect anticipated user needs and site context	not relevant
Diverse play/sport/recreational opportunity	a range of challenging play and sport activity provided for a breadth of age and user groups	play and sports facilities provided but limited range	play and sports facilities not provided in locations where such facilities would be appropriate	play and sports facilities not relevant to this type of space and/or location
Offers good places for social interaction	offers good spaces and places for social activity that are used by communities and include supporting furniture	offers spaces for social activity	offers none or very limited areas considered safe and usable for social activity	not relevant
High quality facilities meeting user needs	provides a well used site that clearly reflects needs, providing high quality facilities	provides for a range of activities that address need and offers good quality facilities	provides a range of activities that appears unconnected to local need and is of indifferent quality	appropriateness of facilities is not relevant
Appropriate facilities for location/size/use	facilities are appropriate to function and include service elements such as toilets, lit paths, range of play etc.	facilities are restricted given the scale and function of the site	facilities are poor or non-existent for this scale and function of site	appropriateness of facilities is not relevant
Facilities well sited for all ages	facilities are well sited offering natural surveillance, readily accessible and suited to all ages	facilities are well sited and accessible but locations may not address all user needs	facilities are poorly sited, restricting access, compromising safe use or access and offer barriers to activity	not relevant
Adaptable to changing needs/ use	greenspace offers good flexibility and adaptability for use, capable of accommodating changing needs	greenspace is flexible but any significant change of use would require major change	greenspace is very inflexible unlikely to be able to address changing needs	adaptability of use is not relevant

Community Benefits

Fitness for Purpose Assessment Criteria	5 High	3	1 Low	not applicable n/a
Safe and welcoming	site offers safe welcoming image through a range of positive measures such as signage, lighting and sightlines	site is welcoming but issues of safety have potential to impact on more vulnerable user groups	site is clearly neither safe nor welcoming to a majority of users	issue of safety and sense of welcome not relevant
Good levels of natural surveillance	site offers good natural surveillance from surrounding areas and complies with Safe by Design principles	site generally overlooked with main areas offering good natural surveillance	site offers very limited natural surveillance and issues of perceived safety therefore arise	natural surveillance not applicable to this site
Low levels/absence of antisocial behaviour	site offers no evidence of anti-social behaviour and no evidence of activity likely to establish perceived threats to users	site generally has safe quality but with some limited evidence of antisocial behaviour or misuse	site shows evidence of persistent antisocial behaviour	anti-social behaviour not relevant to this site
Appropriate lighting levels	appropriate lighting throughout the site with no obvious management or user issues	appropriate lighting at entrances and where appropriate main routes with only minor lighting issues	lighting poor, restricting use	lighting not relevant to this site
Sense of local identity and place	positively contributes to local identity and clear sense of place established by the character or quality of the site	contributes to sense of place and local identity	negatively contributes to sense of place and local identity	local identity and sense of place not relevant
Provide routes to wider community facilities	provides connecting routes to schools, library, community facilities and transport nodes	provides limited connections to community infrastructure	provides very restricted connections to community infrastructure	issues of community connectivity not relevant to this site
Contains distinctive/memorable places	creates a distinctive and memorable quality of place that supports local culture identity	contributes in some areas or parts to distinctiveness	offers no qualities that could be regarded as distinctive or memorable	not relevant
Community involvement in management	evidence or knowledge of active and direct community participation in site planning and site management	community participation through consultation on site planning and management	community consultation not part of the planning and management arrangements	issues of community engagement not relevant

Appendix 2 – Figures

Open Space Strategy

January 2015

7929 GIS 102

Legend

-  East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
-  SSSI
-  Green network Stepping Stones
-  Green Network Hub
-  Core Paths
-  Open Space Audit Sites
-  Local Nature Conservation Sites

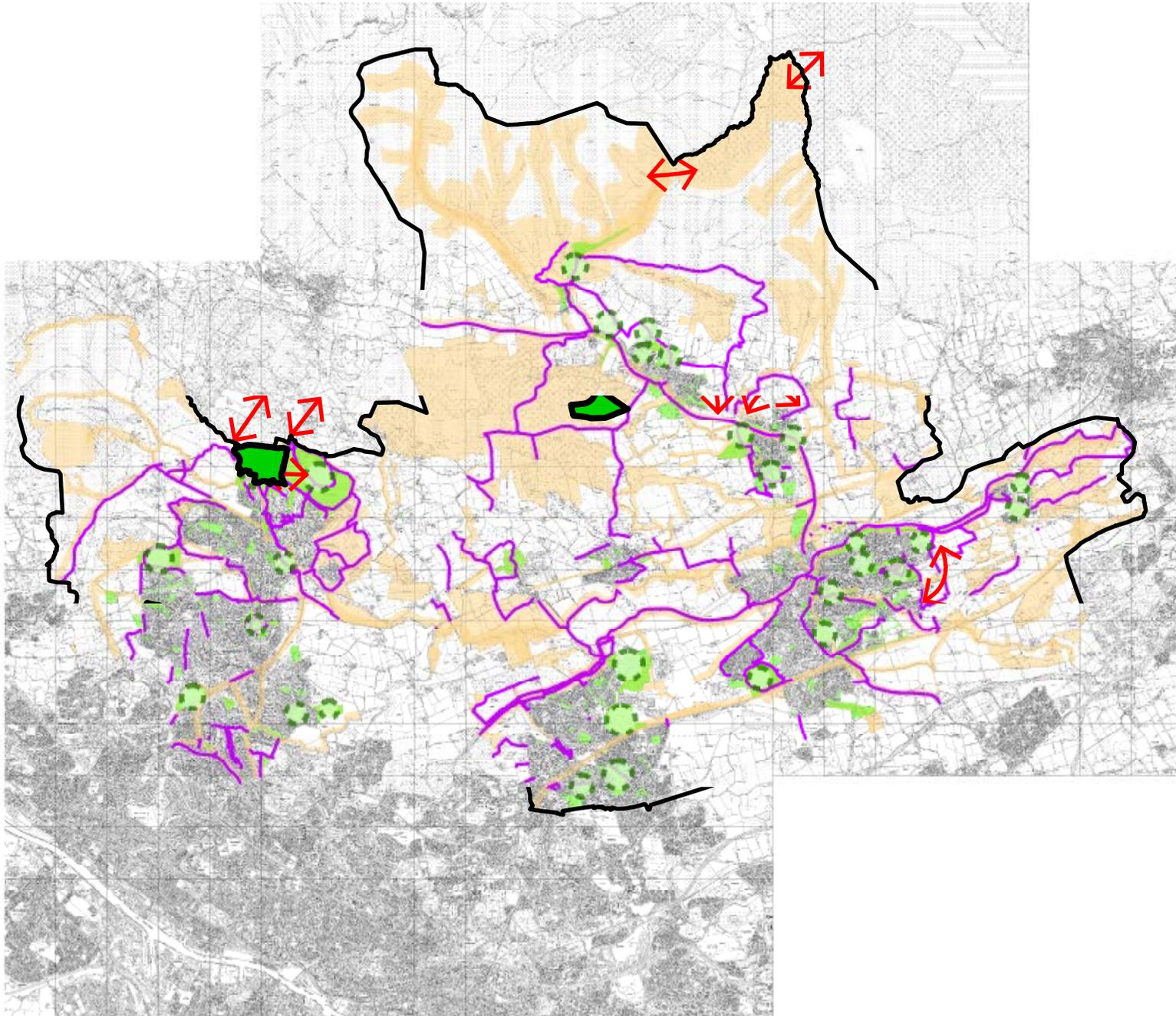
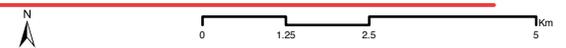


Figure 2
 East Dunbartonshire's
 Green Network



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Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 103

Legend

- Regionally Important Geological Site
- Recreational Walkway / Cycleway
- Regional Historic / Natural Attraction
- Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest
- Regional Sport and Outdoor Recreation Site
- Regional Greenspace 2km buffer

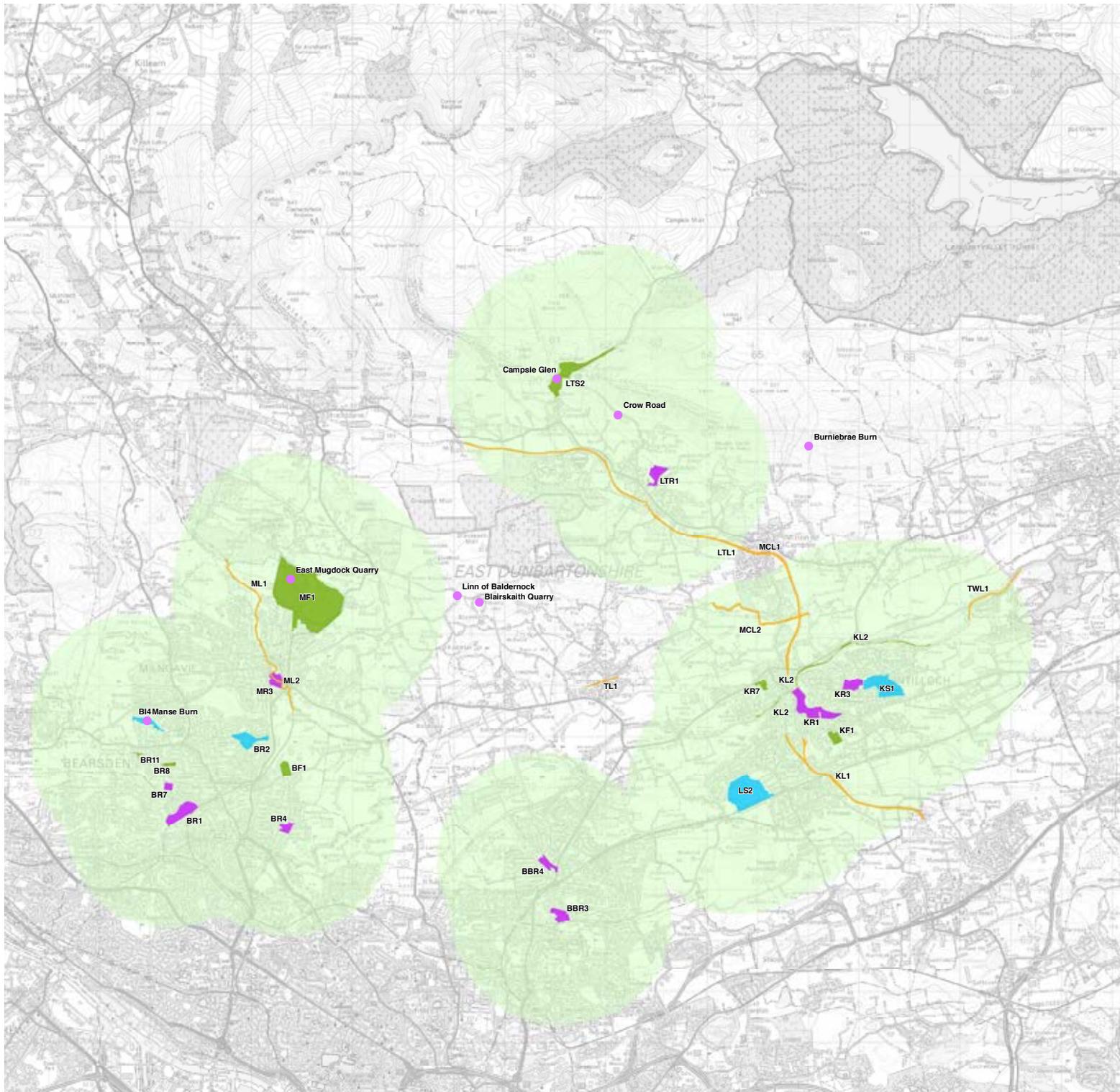


Figure 3

Regional Open Space



Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 104

Legend

- East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Allotments

Neighbourhood Open Spaces

- Local Nature Conservation Site
- Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace
- Neighbourhood Park
- Sports Areas

Local Open Spaces

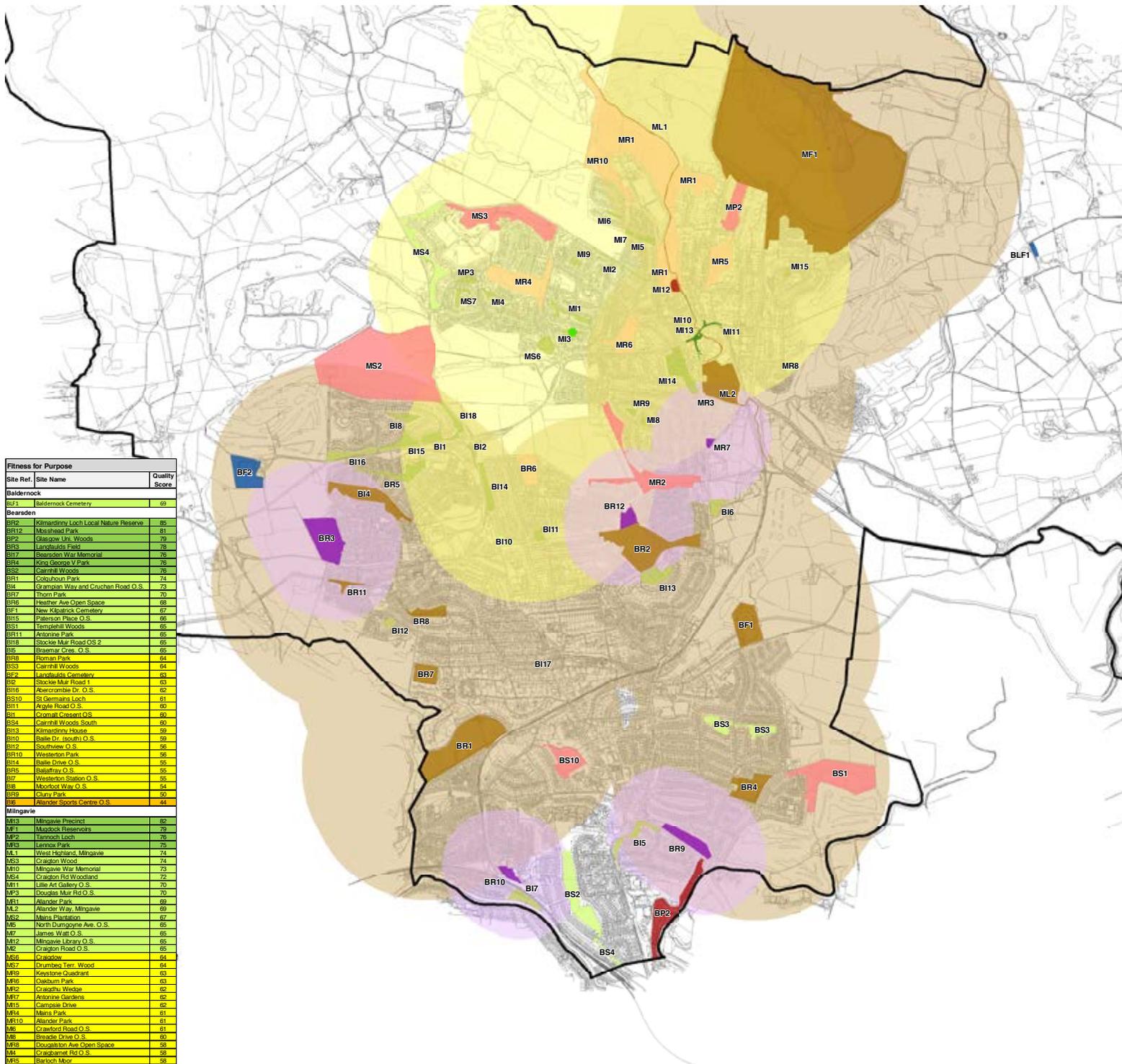
- Amenity Greenspace
- Cemetery
- Civic Space
- Local Park
- Private Gardens / Grounds

Regional Open Space

- Recreational Walkway / Cycleway;
- Regional Historic / Natural Attraction;
- Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest;
- Regional Sport and Outdoor Recreation Site

Distance Bands

- Local Parks 400m buffer
- Neighbourhood Parks 840m buffer
- Regional Open Space 840m buffer



Site Ref.	Site Name	Quality Score
Baldernock		
BF1	Baldernock Cemetery	69
Bearsden		
BR2	Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve	85
BR12	Mosshead Park	81
BR2	Bassow Linn Woods	79
BR3	Landfauld Field	78
BR7	Bearsden War Memorial	76
BR4	King George V Park	75
BS2	Carrhill Woods	74
BR1	Coluhoun Park	74
BR1	Craigston Way and Couston Road O.S.	73
BR7	Thorn Park	70
BR6	Heather Ave Open Space	68
BR1	New Kilmock Cemetery	67
BR15	Peterson Place O.S.	66
BS1	Templehill Woods	65
BR11	Antonine Park	65
BR18	Stockie Muir Road OS 2	65
BS	Braemar Cres. O.S.	65
BR8	Roman Park	64
BS3	Carrhill Woods	64
BR2	Landfauld Cemetery	63
BR	Stockie Muir Road 1	63
BR18	Reincombe Dr. O.S.	62
BS10	St Germain's Loch	61
BR11	Argyle Road O.S.	60
BR	Colmah Woodland O.S.	60
BS4	Carrhill Woods South	60
BR13	Kilmardinny House	59
BR10	Baile Dr. (south) O.S.	59
BR12	Southern O.S.	59
BR10	Westerton Park	58
BR14	Baile Drive O.S.	56
BR5	Baldrif O.S.	56
BR	Westerton Station O.S.	56
BR	Moorfoot Way O.S.	54
BR9	Cluny Park	53
BR	Reindeer Sports Centre O.S.	44
Milngavie		
MR3	Milngavie Precinct	82
MR1	Mudcock Reservoirs	76
MR2	Farnoch Loch	75
MR3	Lennox Park	75
ML1	West Hillland, Milngavie	74
MS3	Craigston Wood	74
MR10	Milngavie War Memorial	73
MS4	Craigston Rd Woodland	72
MR1	Lille Art Gallery O.S.	70
MR3	Douglas Muir Rd O.S.	70
MR1	Alexander Park	69
ML2	Reindeer Way, Milngavie	68
MS2	Mains Plantation	67
MS	North Dumgoyne Ave. O.S.	66
MR7	James Watt O.S.	66
MR2	Milngavie Library O.S.	66
MR2	Craigston Road O.S.	66
MS6	Crabapple	64
MR7	Drumhwa Terr. Wood	64
MR9	Kewstone Quadrant	63
MR6	Oakburn Park	63
MR2	Craigatha Woods	62
MR7	Antonine Gardens	62
MR15	Campsie Drive	62
MR4	Mains Park	61
MR10	Reindeer Park	61
MR	Crawford Road O.S.	61
MR	Breadale Drive O.S.	60
MR8	Douglas Ave Open Space	58
MR	Craigbarnet Rd O.S.	58
MR5	Barloch Moor	58
MR	Craigatha Crescent O.S.	56
MR14	Lennox Avenue / Park Road	54
MR	Lyle Sq. O.S.	54
MR	Achuan Gardens O.S.	53

Figure 4a

Neighbourhood and Local Open Spaces

(Bearsden and Milngavie)



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Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 105

Legend

- East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Allotments

Neighbourhood Open Spaces

- Local Nature Conservation Site
- Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace
- Neighbourhood Park
- Sports Areas

Local Open Spaces

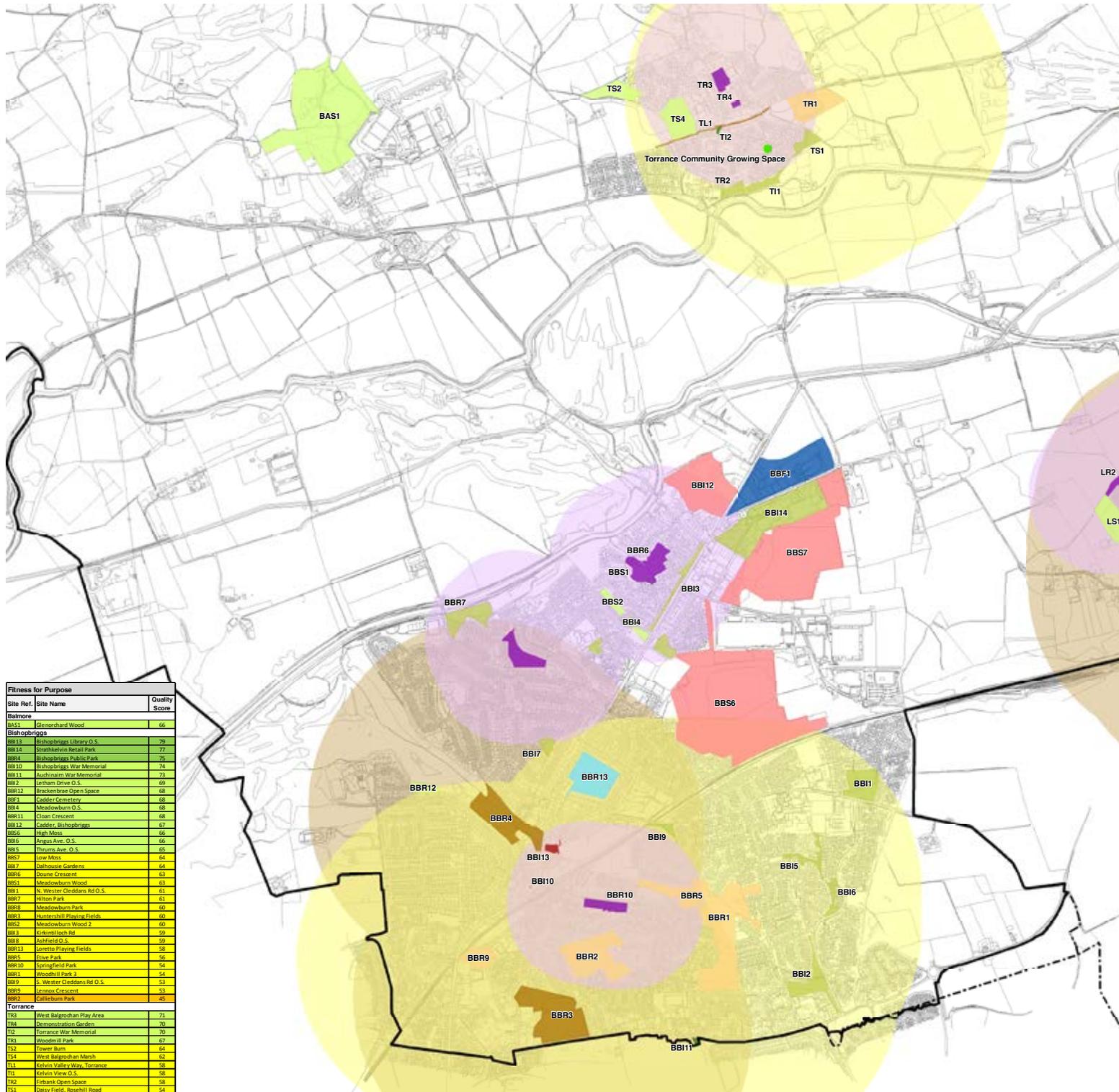
- Amenity Greenspace
- Cemetery
- Civic Space
- Local Park
- Private Gardens / Grounds

Regional Open Space

- Recreational Walkway / Cycleway;
- Regional Historic / Natural Attraction;
- Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest;
- Regional Sport and Outdoor Recreation Site

Distance Bands

- Local Parks 400m buffer
- Neighbourhood Parks 840m buffer
- Regional Open Space 840m buffer

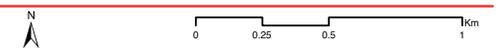


Site Ref.	Site Name	Quality Score
Balmore		
BAS1	Glanorchard Wood	66
Bishopbriggs		
BB13	Bishopbriggs Library O.S.	75
BB14	Strathkelvin Retail Park	77
BB16	Bishopbriggs Public Park	75
BB10	Bishopbriggs War Memorial	75
BB11	Austrian War Memorial	71
BB2	Leitham Drive O.S.	69
BB12	Blackhouse Open Space	68
BB1	Cadder Cemetery	68
BB4	Meadowburn O.S.	68
BB11	Cloam Crescent	68
BB12	Cadder, Bishopbriggs	67
BB56	High Moss	66
BB16	Angus Ave. O.S.	66
BB5	Elmrigg Ave. O.S.	65
BB7	Low Moss	64
BB17	Dalhouse Gardens	64
BB6	Dooner Crescent	63
BB2	Meadowburn Wood	63
BB1	N. Wester Cleddans Rd O.S.	63
BB7	Hilton Park	61
BB8	Meadowburn Park	60
BB1	Woodhill Playing Fields	60
BB2	Meadowburn Wood 2	60
BB3	Kirkmichael Rd	59
BB8	Knairfield O.S.	59
BB13	Loreto Playing Fields	58
BB5	Elvie Park	56
BB10	Springfield Park	54
BB1	Woodhill Park 3	54
BB9	S. Wester Cleddans Rd O.S.	53
BB9	Lennox Crescent	53
BB2	Callieburn Park	49
Torrance		
TR3	West Balgorehan Play Area	71
TR4	Demonstration Gardens	70
TR2	Torrance War Memorial	70
TR1	Woodmill Park	67
TR2	Tower Burn	64
TR4	West Balgorehan Sports	62
TL1	Kelvin Valley Way, Torrance	58
TI1	Kelvin View O.S.	58
TR2	Firbank Open Space	58
TS1	Olavy Field, Rosehill Road	54

Figure 4b

Neighbourhood and Local Open Spaces

(Bishopbriggs, Torrance and Balmore)



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Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 106

Legend

- East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Allotments

Neighbourhood Open Spaces

- Local Nature Conservation Site
- Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace
- Neighbourhood Park
- Sports Areas

Local Open Spaces

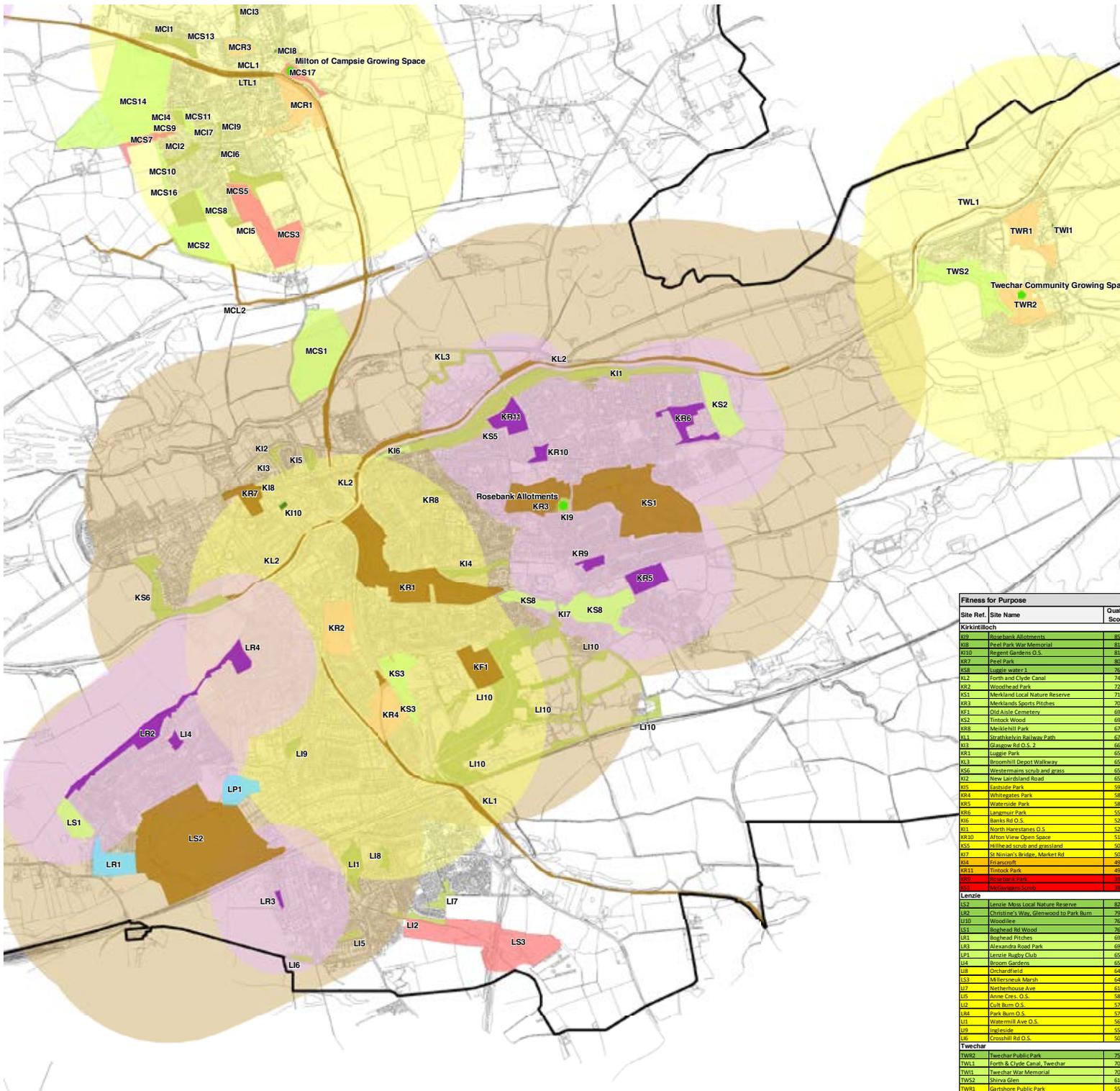
- Amenity Greenspace
- Cemetery
- Civic Space
- Local Park
- Private Gardens / Grounds

Regional Open Space

- Recreational Walkway / Cycleway;
- Regional Historic / Natural Attraction;
- Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest;
- Regional Sport and Outdoor Recreation Site

Distance Bands

- Local Parks 400m buffer
- Neighbourhood Parks 840m buffer
- Regional Open Space 840m buffer



Site Ref.	Site Name	Quality Score
Kirkintilloch		
009	Rosebank Allotments	85
008	Peel Park War Memorial	81
010	Regent Gardens O.S.	81
007	Peel Park	80
008	Luggie water 1	76
KL2	Forth and Clyde Canal	74
003	Woodhead Park	72
001	Merikland Local Nature Reserve	71
003	Merikland Sports Pitches	70
001	Old Aisle Cemetery	69
002	Tintock Wood	69
008	Meiklehill Park	67
041	Strathkelvin Railway Path	67
001	Glasgow Rd O.S. 2	66
001	Luggie Park	65
003	Broomhill Depot Walkway	65
006	Westermains scrub and grass	65
008	New Landland Road	65
005	Exaside Park	59
004	Whitesgates Park	58
005	Watercote Park	58
006	Lanemark Park	55
006	Banks Rd O.S.	52
001	North Hareshanes O.S.	52
0010	Alton View Open Space	51
005	Millar's Wood and grassland	50
007	St Ninian's Bridge, Market Rd	50
004	Franscroft	49
0011	Tintock Park	49
001	Rosebank Park	48
001	McCaughey's Scrub	48
Lenzie		
002	Lenzie Moss Local Nature Reserve	82
002	Christine's Way, Glenwood to Park Burn	79
040	Woodilee	76
001	Boghhead Rd Wood	76
001	Boghhead Pitches	69
003	Alexandra Road Park	69
001	Lenzie Rugby Club	65
008	Brown Gardens	65
008	Ochardfield	64
003	Millersneuk Marsh	64
007	Netherhouse Ave	61
008	Burn Cross O.S.	58
002	Cult Burn O.S.	57
004	Park Burn O.S.	57
001	Watermill Ave O.S.	56
007	Inglewade	55
008	Crosshill Rd O.S.	50
Twechar		
002	Twechar Public Park	76
001	Forth & Clyde Canal, Twechar	70
001	Twechar War Memorial	70
002	Shirva Glen	61
002	Garnthorn Public Park	45

Figure 4c

Neighbourhood and Local Open Spaces

(Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar)



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Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 107

Legend

- East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries

Allotments

Neighbourhood Open Spaces

- Local Nature Conservation Site
- Natural / Semi-natural Greenspace
- Neighbourhood Park
- Sports Areas

Local Open Spaces

- Amenity Greenspace
- Cemetery
- Civic Space
- Local Park
- Private Gardens / Grounds

Regional Open Space

- Recreational Walkway / Cycleway;
- Regional Historic / Natural Attraction;
- Regional Site of Nature Conservation Interest;
- Regional Sport and Outdoor Recreation Site

Distance Bands

- Local Parks 400m buffer
- Neighbourhood Parks 840m buffer
- Regional Open Space 840m buffer

Fitness for Purpose		
Site Ref.	Site Name	Quality Score
Balmore		
BAS1	Balmore Wood	66
Lennoxton		
LTR1	High Park	83
LTS1	Lennoxton War Memorial	81
LTP1	Schoenstatt	81
LTR	Lennox Castle Hospital Residential Site	80
LTS7	Balgoshaan Marsh	79
LTS2	Whitfield Pond	78
LTS3	Campsie Glen	78
LTS11	Strathkelvie Railway Path	77
LTP1	Campsie Cemetery	68
LTI1	The Fells	67
LTI2	Denvue to Ashcroft Avenue	67
LTS4	Redhills Woodland	66
LTS9	Redhills View Woodland	66
LTS6	Drumalling Terrace	64
LTS5	Southfield Woodland	64
LTI7	McCabe Gardens	62
LTI3	Denvue Road	60
LTS8	Leggison Park	59
LTS6	Redhills View Grassland	56
LTS8	Ashcroft Ave. O.S.	56
LTS10	Western Wood	55
LTS3	Blairton Road Playing Fields	52
LTI4	Chapel Square	52
Milton of Campsie		
MCR8	Milton of Campsie War Memorial	77
MCI2	Robert Valley Alley	72
MCS5	Kincaid Wood	72
MCS11	Nappies Loan	71
MCS3	Birdston Wood	71
MCI4	Strathkelvie Railway Route	70
MCS8	Skimmers Hill	70
MCS7	Redness Wood	69
MCS10	Western Shatterbelt	69
MCI6	Maple Walk O.S. 1	66
MCI9	Maple Walk O.S. 2	66
MCR3	Milton Public Park	66
MCI2	Blairton O.S.	66
MCS16	South Grassland	66
MCI7	Cannerton Cres. O.S.	64
MCI1	Valleyfield O.S.	64
MCS5	Birdston Common Woodland	63
MCS14	Red Moss Grassland	63
MCI1	Kincaid Park	62
MCS9	Northern Shatterbelt	62
MCI3	Luchally Crescent	61
MCS2	South Woodland	60
MCI5	Alder Bel O.S.	58
MCI4	Lindrick Lane	57
MCS17	Antemossy Road	53
MCS13	Valleyfield Wood	52

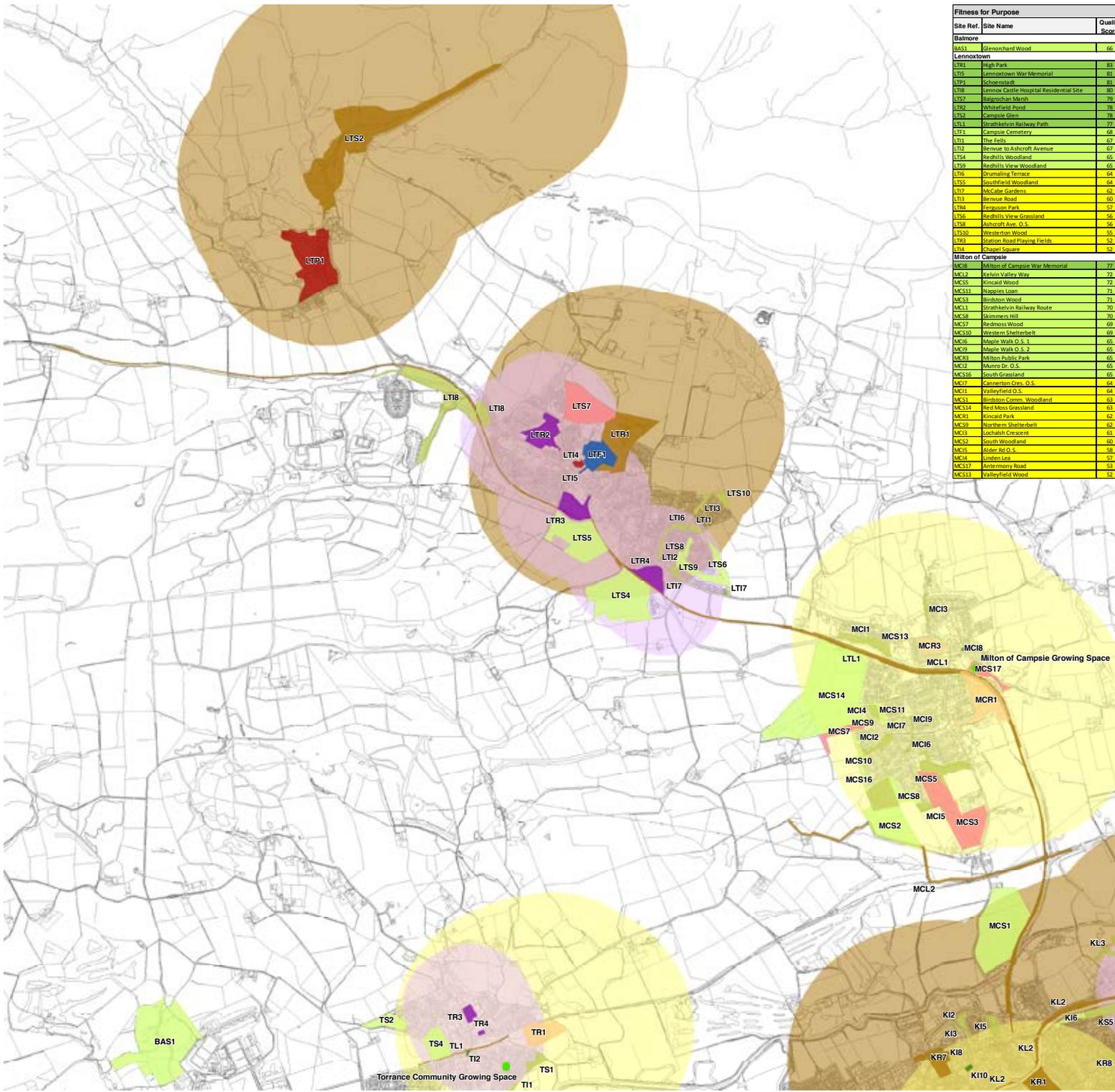
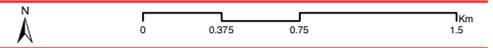


Figure 4d
 Neighbourhood and Local Open Spaces
 (Lennoxton, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughead)



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Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 108

Legend

-  East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
-  Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
-  Greenspace Audit Sites

Playgrounds

-  LAP
-  LEAP
-  NEAP
-  No survey
-  Under Construction
-  Core Paths
-  LAP 240m buffer
-  LEAP 400m buffer
-  NEAP 800m buffer

Note:

Accessibility is based on notional standards - to be agreed

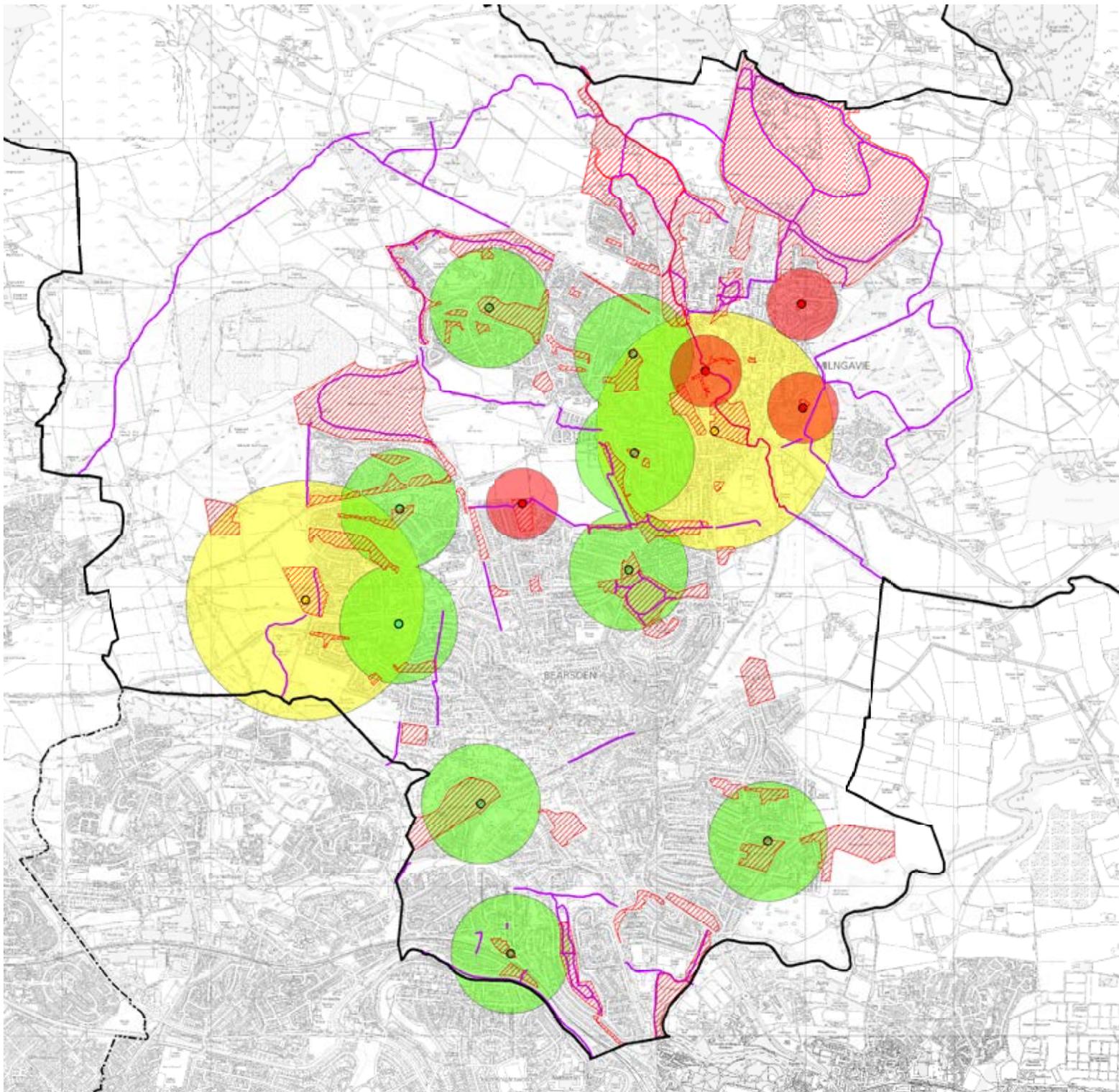


Figure 5a

Playspace Accessibility

(Bearsden and Milngavie)



Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 109

Legend

-  East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
-  Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
-  Greenspace Audit Sites

Playgrounds

-  LAP
-  LEAP
-  NEAP
-  No survey
-  Under Construction
-  Core Paths
-  LAP 240m buffer
-  LEAP 400m buffer
-  NEAP 800m buffer

Note:

Accessibility is based on notional standards - to be agreed

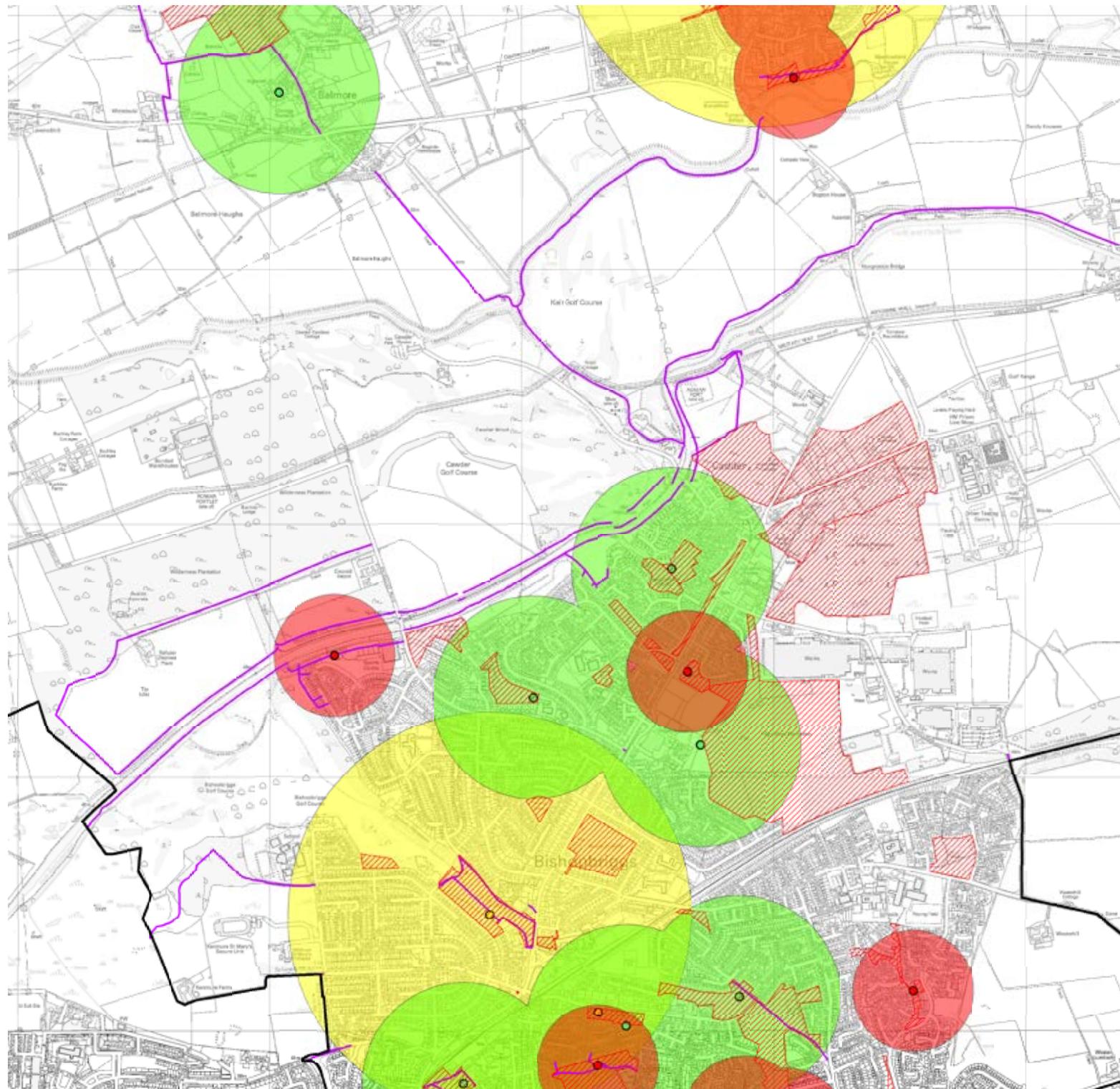


Figure 5b

Playspace Accessibility

(Bishopbriggs, Torrance and Balmore)



Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 110

Legend

-  East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
-  Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
-  Greenspace Audit Sites

Playgrounds

-  LAP
-  LEAP
-  NEAP
-  No survey
-  Under Construction
-  Core Paths
-  LAP 240m buffer
-  LEAP 400m buffer
-  NEAP 800m buffer

Note:

Accessibility is based on notional standards - to be agreed

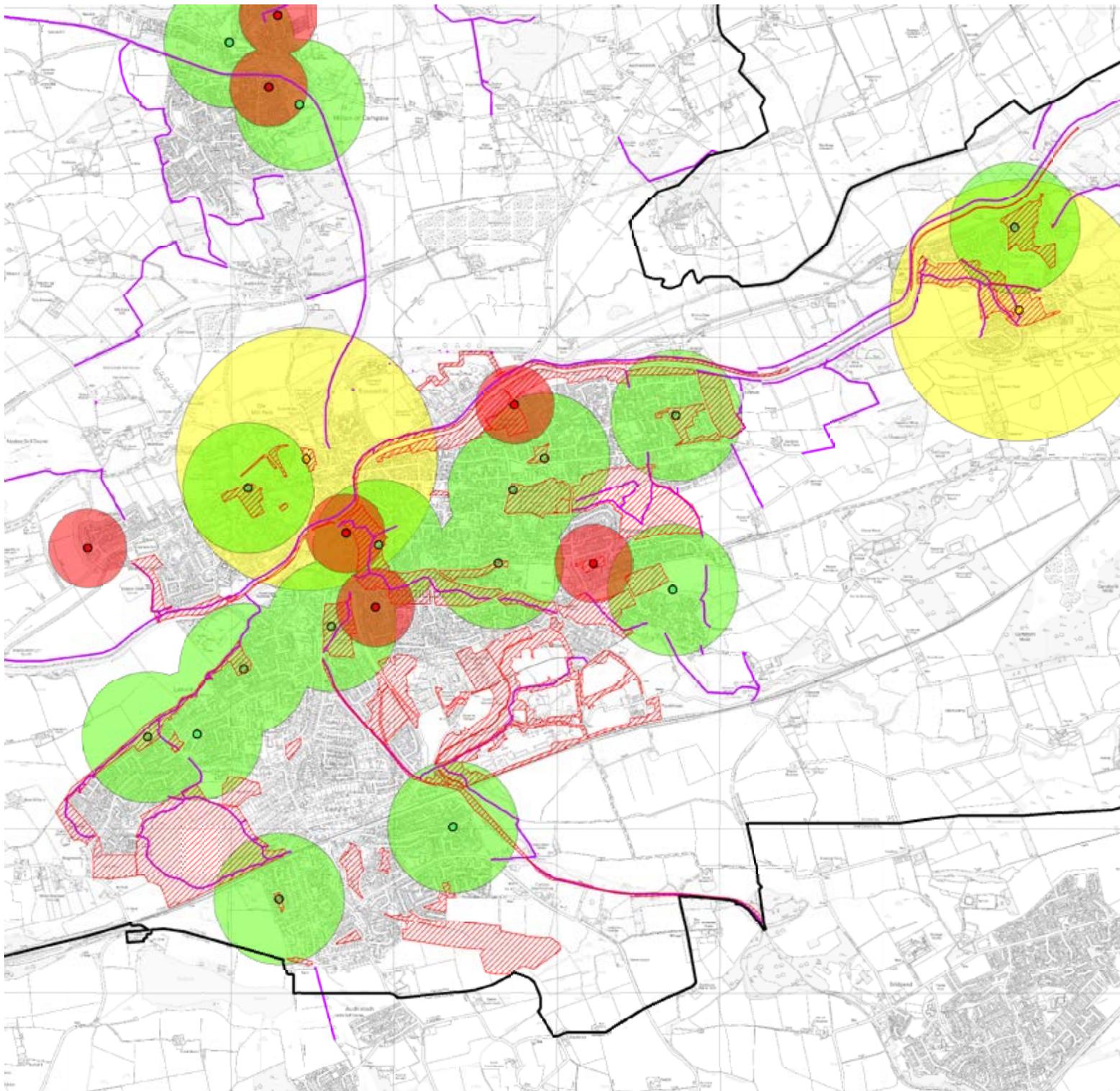


Figure 5c

Playspace Accessibility

(Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar)



Open Space Strategy

January 2014

7929 GIS 111

Legend

-  East Dunbartonshire Local Authority Boundary
-  Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
-  Greenspace Audit Sites

Playgrounds

-  LAP
-  LEAP
-  NEAP
-  No survey
-  Under Construction
-  Core Paths
-  LAP 240m buffer
-  LEAP 400m buffer
-  NEAP 800m buffer

Note:

Accessibility is based on notional standards - to be agreed

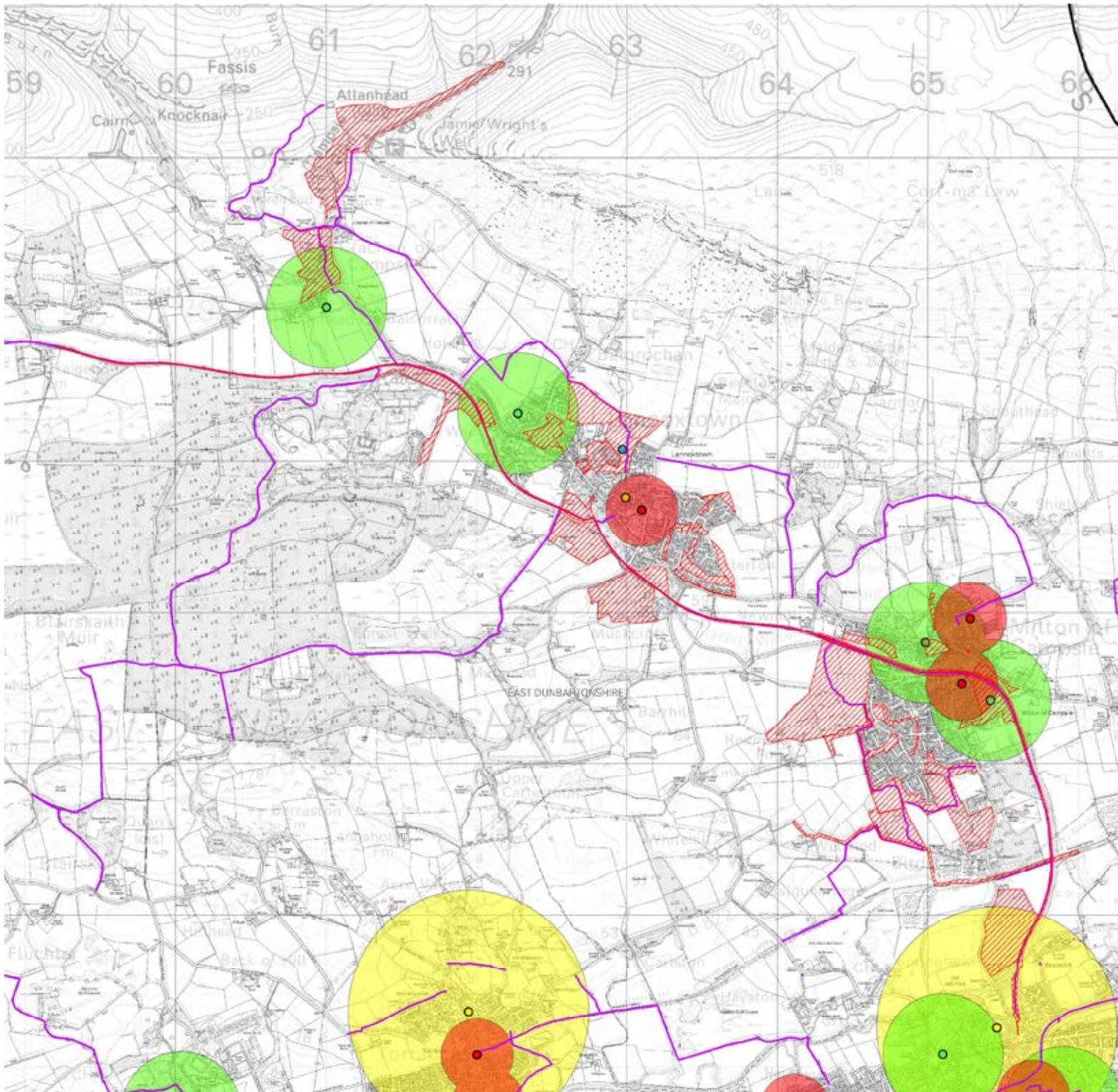


Figure 5d

Playspace Accessibility

**(Lennoxton, Milton of Campsie,
 Clachan of Campsie and Haughead)**



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Other formats

This document can be provided in large print, Braille or on audio CD and can be translated into other community languages. Please contact the Council's Corporate Communications Team at 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow G66 1TJ Tel: 0300 123 4510

本文件可按要求翻譯成中文，如有此需要，請電 0300 123 4510。

اس دستاویز کا در خواست کرنے پر (اردو) زبان میں ترجمہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ براہ مہربانی فون نمبر 0300 123 4510 پر رابطہ کریں۔

ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0300 123 4510 ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ।

Gabhaidh an sgrìobhainn seo cur gu Gàidhlig ma tha sin a dhìth oirbh. Cuiribh fòn gu 0300 123 4510

अनुरोध करने पर यह दस्तावेज़ हिन्दी में भाषांतरित किया जा सकता है। कृपया 0300 123 4510 पर फोन कीजिए।



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IronsideFarrar
Environmental Consultants