East Dunbartonshire Green Network Opportunities Mapping

gcv green network

East Dunbartonshire Council

gcv green network

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1   Summary

The Central Scotland Green Network is a National Development as identified in National Planning Framework 2 and as such its delivery must be considered and planned for at regional and local authority levels when producing planning policy and in development management decision making.

The GCV Green Network Partnership developed a GIS based approach to identify strategic regional opportunities for delivery of the Green Network in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley (GCV) Strategic Development Plan. The analysis uses a range of Green Network related datasets to identify strategic locations where the planning process and the targeting of resources can deliver multiple Green Network benefits.

The approach was recognised by East Dunbartonshire Council as having the potential to identify Green Network Opportunities at the local authority and settlement scales providing data which could inform the production of the their Main Issues Report (MIR) and subsequent Local Development Plan (LDP). To this end the methodology and the datasets used were refined and adapted to reflect East Dunbartonshire's particular circumstances.

Four sets of outputs were produced to cover a range of potential scenarios. These were:

1   East Dunbartonshire wide analysis using all known development opportunities identified in Local Plan 2;

2   Outputs for each of the four MIR settlement clusters using all known development opportunities identified in Local Plan 2;

3   East Dunbartonshire wide analysis using development sites identified through the MIR consultation process; and

4   Outputs for each of the four MIR settlement clusters using development sites identified through the MIR consultation process.

Note: A more detailed rationale for developing four separate outputs is given at the end of the Summary.

Each iteration of the analysis identified geographical locations which represent an opportunity to deliver multiple Green Network benefits through the targeting of the planning process or resources. These were:

1   East Dunbartonshire wide - all known development

    1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation
    2   The Allander/Auchenhowie Road
    3   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown
    4   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh
    5   Redmoss Grasslands
    6   Galzert Water, Broomhill
    7   Southbank/Park Burn
    8   Twechar
    9   Woodilee
    10   Wester Cleddans

Green Network Opportunities Mapping

2   Main Issues Report Settlement Clusters – All known development (local plan 2)

i   Bearsden and Milngavie

1   Kilmardinny
2   Academy Gardens site
3   Pendicle Road Area
4   Canniesburn
5   Switchback

ii   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance

1   Westerhill
2   Woodhill Park
3   Auchinairn Road
4   Wester Cleddans

iii   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar

1   North Hillhead
2   Broomhill
3   Park Burn/The Greens
4   Woodilee
5   Shirva Glen
6   Gartshore Park

iv   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie

1   Balgrochan
2   Station Road/Glazert
3   Redhills

3   East Dunbartonshire wide – pre-MIR development sites

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation
2   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown
3   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh
4   Redmoss Grasslands
5   Galzert Water, Broomhill
6   Twechar
7   Woodilee, Kirkintilloch

4   Main Issues Report Settlement Clusters – pre-MIR development sites

i   Bearsden and Milngavie

1   Craigton/Tambowie
2   Mains
3   Pendicle Road Area
4   Drymen Road Corridor
5   Switchback
6   Kessington/Templehill Wood

ii   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance

1   Bishopbriggs North/Cadder
2   Jellyhill
3   Bishopbriggs Town Centre
4   Woodhill
5   Huntershill
6   Auchinairn Road Corridor
7   Wester Cleddans

iii   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar

1   Shirva Glen
2   Gartshore Park
3   Cleddans
4   Kirkintilloch Gateway/Woodilee Road
5   Crosshill/Boghead Road

iv   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie

1   Balgrochan
2   Station Road/Glazert
3   Redhills

This following report describes in detail the approach applied and interprets the specific opportunities associated with the geographical locations listed. A series of recommendations are also made which can be summarised as:

The Report should be used to:

•   Develop robust and defensible Green Network policies for the Local Development Plan

•   Target limited resources and planning gain effectively

•   Inform masterplanning and development management decisions

•   Develop Green Network Strategies for opportunity areas identified through analysis

- Inform Strategies which support the Local Development Plan e.g. Open Space, Biodiversity and Access Strategies

- Set Single Outcome Agreement Targets and measures

Note: The purpose of the Main Issues Report is to generate options and not to act as a draft plan. As a result, new developments sites are not certain to be carried forward to the proposed plan at this stage. Part of the Green Network analysis relies on assessing development or regeneration opportunities as a criterion for delivering any identifies opportunities.

For that reason, the analysis was run twice. Firstly, all known development opportunities (i.e. those currently identified in LP2) were used to assess existing green network opportunities. The analysis was then run again, this time using all proposed development sites submitted during the call for sites. This allowed the Council to identify green network opportunities to include in the Main Issues Report for a variety of options depending on if any new development options were included as an option.

The structure of the Main Issues Report looks at the area wide issues for East Dunbartonshire and then breaks these issues down to assess the spatial implications for individual communities. Green Network opportunities were therefore identified at a Council-wide scale and then at a local level in order to identifying priority sites for each level. The results do contain some differences, largely due to the habitat and access layers. In the Council-wide analysis the top circa 30% of priorities were used for both the habitat and access datasets i.e. the 30% highest priorities across the whole of the council area. When the datasets were divided into the four settlement clusters the top circa 30% of priorities were recalculated for each of the areas and, although there is some correlation with the Council-wide priorities, the second analysis identified local priorities.

introduction

2   Introduction

2.1   What is the Green Network?

The Green Network is a large scale and ambitious initiative that will, through planned and co-ordinated local action which delivers a strategic vision, transform Central Scotland by improving local communities, promoting healthier lifestyles, connecting and enhancing natural habitats, transforming perceptions and by attracting and retaining investment in the area.

The Green Network will deliver a range of outcomes including:

Enterprise Development

The economy will benefit from the Green Network because it provides:

- attractive locations in which existing businesses will wish to remain as they develop and grow
- vibrant communities that will attract new business investment, and encourage staff recruitment and retention
- new opportunities for innovative enterprises to help manage the Green Network

Health Improvement

People will benefit from the Green Network because it will provide:

- attractive locations in which to exercise or relax
- safe spaces that encourage well-being and community spirit
- cleaner living environments of which local people can be proud

Stronger Communities

Communities will benefit from the Green Network because it will:

- provide well-designed, sustainable places in which to live
- empower local communities to take ownership and help create the safe, attractive places that they want
- provide spaces that people can be proud of and which will help develop a community spirit

Biodiversity and the Environment

People, wildlife and environment will benefit from the Green Network because it:

- provides robust diverse habitats, linking across the metropolitan area
- reduces human impact on the environment
- reduces the impact of climate change on the urban population

2.2   What Comprises the Green Network?

The Green Network is a network of high quality connected green and open space which delivers a range of multiple benefits as described above and is designed and maintained to deliver these benefits now and into the future.

Green Network Opportunities Mapping

The form, size and function of its individual elements will vary significantly, however, the combination of these individual elements is what will create the Network.

In thinking about the development of the Green Network, it is helpful to distinguish between:

Green Network Cores/Hubs

– large areas of existing or new greenspace which already deliver a wide range of Green Network benefits. The aim should be to protect and expand these areas, to create new cores/hubs, create visual connections and, critically, to develop corridors to link them;

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 Cores/Hubs. Many of these corridors are incomplete, or provide a limited number of functions, so a key aim is to increase the number, continuity, visual interaction and functionality of these corridors;
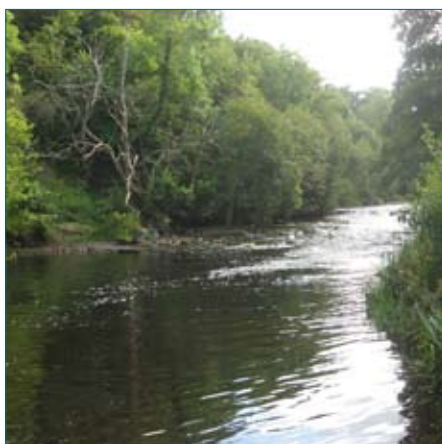
Green Network Stepping Stones

– 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. Historically suburbs had regular public and private squares set amongst densely developed terraces. 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 verges or garden improvement.

Isolated Greenspaces

- 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.

Green Network Cores/Hubs, Corridors and Links, and Stepping Stones may be comprised of any number of types of greenspace as defined in PAN 65 'Planning and Open Space'.

2.3   Policy Context and Rationale

This document assists with the interpretation of national policy and guidance into local policy and guidance, and more importantly into delivery on the ground in the form of quality places in which people will want to live, work and enjoy in their free time. It therefore sets out locally derived and sensitive Green Network priorities which help to deliver the GCV Green Network - a regional component of the Central Scotland Green Network (a National Development) as set out in National Planning Framework 2.

The hierarchy of policy context within which this will be achieved is outlined below.

2.3.1   Scottish Policy Framework

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters and supersedes the previous individual documents.

Of particular relevance to the delivery of the Green Network are the sections relating to the preparation of Development Plans, Development Management and a number of the individual subject policies including:

Open Space and Physical Activity

"Green networks which provide opportunities for physical activity and access to the outdoors, and increase accessibility within settlements and to the surrounding countryside, should be promoted and safeguarded through the development plan"

Landscape and Natural Heritage

"A strategic approach to natural heritage...linked together in integrated habitat networks can make an important contribution to...biodiversity"

"Planning Authorities should seek to prevent further fragmentation and isolation... and identify opportunities to restore links"

Flooding and Drainage

"Water courses should not be culverted as part of a new development…and exiting culverts should be opened where possible. In all cases opportunities for habitat restoration or enhancement should be sought."

National Planning Framework 2 (NPF 2)

NPF2 lays out the spatial development of Scotland to 2030. It recognises that Strategic Planning for the city regions:

"provides the opportunity to develop extensive **green networks** connecting our inner urban areas with their surrounding rural environments, providing a wide range of social, health and environmental benefits".

It identifies the Central Scotland Green Network as one of fourteen "National Developments" in recognition that its delivery "offers the opportunity to effect a step change in environmental quality, woodland cover and recreational opportunities. It will make Central Scotland a more

attractive place to live and do business, help to absorb CO2 and promote healthier, more active lifestyles".

NPF2 recognises that the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership is delivering this National Development in the west Central Belt by "taking forward a programme of greenspace enhancement designed to promote healthier lifestyles, better environments, greater biodiversity, stronger communities and economic opportunity."

Other National Policy and Strategy and Documents

Other national policy and strategic documents of particular relevance to the GN Programme include:

- Designing Places (Scottish Government 2008)
- Designing Streets (Scottish Government 2010)
- People and Places : Regeneration Policy; (Scottish Government 2006)
- Closing the Opportunity Gaps; (Scottish Government 2007)
- Scottish Forestry Strategy; (Forestry Commission Scotland 2006)
- Scottish Biodiversity Strategy; (Scottish Government 2004)
- Smart, Successful Scotland; (Scottish Government 2001)
- Green Jobs Strategy. (Scottish Government 2005)
- Equally Well (Scottish Government 2008)
- Good Places, Better Health (Scottish Government 2008)

2.3.2   Regional Policy Framework

GCV Joint Structure Plan (2006)

The 2006 GCV Structure Plan identified the creation of a high quality Green Network as a key success factor in delivering a successful City Region.

This concept of a Green Network provides a regional framework for the development of sites of many different types, delivered and managed on the ground by many different organisations. The aim is to achieve a quantum shift in the scope, scale and quality of greenspace work taking place across the area, giving priority to:

- greenspace associated with the living and working environment of local communities;
- greenspace supporting key strategic objectives, such as economic development, regeneration, biodiversity, sustainable development and environmental education; and
- greenspace linked to flagship development initiatives.

2012 Strategic Development Plan and Main Issues Report

Supporting the Strategic Community Plan, the GCV Strategic Development Plan (SDP) provides an overarching planning framework for the development of infrastructure across the region. The SDP supersedes the Joint Structure Plan and is a much more focussed document representing priorities and opportunities spatially. As with the earlier Joint Structure Plan delivery of the GCV Green Network remains a cornerstone of the SDP.

The initial stage of delivering the SDP for the GCV area is the production of a Main Issues Report (MIR) which has a strategic focus and explores the key issues and spatial options at a strategic level.

The MIR, and the subsequent adopted 2012 SDP, identifiy 14 geographical areas across the GCV where strategic opportunities exist to deliver the Green Network. These 14 "hotspots" will in due course require to be reflected in the eight respective GCV Local Development Plans.

The development of this report with East Dunbartonshire Council will apply the SDP methodology to the local authority scale in order to identify local Green Network Opportunities.

2.3.3   Local Policy Framework

In line with new planning policy, East Dunbartonshire Council (EDC) has to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) which reflects the priorities identified in the SDP. The starting point for this process is the gathering of evidence, preparation of the Monitoring Statement and the identification of the key issues, priorities and opportunities in a Main Issues Report.

The new style LDP will therefore require to incorporate policies which seek to ensure a robust and defensible Green Network. This document will inform the development of those policies.

2.4   The Role of Planning in Delivery

The planning system is one of the most important means of realising the Green Network vision. It can ensure that development respects and enhances the Green Network. It can provide the broader spatial perspective to co-ordinate individual actions in order to create quality places in which to live and work.

It can help ensure that the right Green Network components, of the right quality, are created in the right place, and that the widest possible range of benefits result.

2.5   Key Principles for Planning the Green Network

The following principles should be considered by planners to help ensure that development of the Green Network is embedded within Glasgow and the Clyde Valley's planning system.

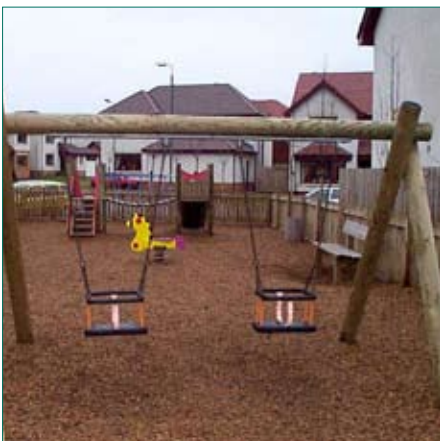### 1   The Green Network should be integrated into the design process for all developments

All development presents an opportunity to deliver the Green Network. The greatest Green Network benefits are likely to be achieved if Green Network design elements (i.e. surface water management, habitat networks, access networks, green and open space and stewardship) are considered as an integral part of the development design process, rather than dealt with as an afterthought once other elements of the scheme have become 'fixed'. For major developments the opportunities to deliver the Green Network should feature in a design brief.

2   Planning for the Green Network must be based on spatial analysis

It is vital that the planning process looks beyond the boundaries of individual development sites, however large, to consider the broader spatial context; helping to create a more coordinated and joined up network. It needs to consider two dimensions of the Green Network. Firstly, how does a given site relate to the wider Green Network? Secondly, what kinds of Green Network benefits are most appropriate in that location? Aims and objectives defined in local authority Open Space Strategies should be a key consideration.

3   The quality and function of greenspace and how it will be sustained should be considered from the outset

The Green Network can deliver a range of benefits. In order to deliver the required mix of benefits and to sustain delivery there is a need to focus on ensuring that high quality open space of the right kind is delivered in the right place. Many of the problems associated with existing open spaces reflect a shortage of funding for effective management of green infrastructure. The planning process should encourage solutions which take future management and maintenance issues into account, and use planning conditions and agreements to facilitate ongoing site management.

methodology

3   Methodology

The methodology which has been applied to the identification of Green Network Opportunities Mapping in East Dunbartonshire was originally developed in response to guidance from planners for the need to represent strategic Green Network opportunities spatially and graphically within the GCV Strategic Development Plan (SDP) Main Issues Report (MIR).

Although originally conceived to identify strategic opportunities across the Glasgow metropolitan region it was recognised from the outset that the resultant data could also be interrogated at a finer resolution for more localised opportunities.

Additionally, by replacing regionally based datasets with East Dunbartonshire specific datasets, outputs which were more relevant and useful to the local authority context could be produced. The resultant outputs will be used by East Dunbartonshire Council in two ways:

a   **To identify local priorities for action and what that action might be to deliver maximum and multiple benefit.**

b   **To inform the development of LDP Green Network policies and supporting technical documentation and, if required, supplementary planning guidance.**

3.1   Approach

The development of the methodology began by seeking to address the following questions:

1   What Green Network resource currently exists and where are the opportunities to improve it?

2   Where are the priority areas to expand the Green Network for?

      a   Biodiversity habitat networks?

      b   Public access to greenspace?

3   Where are the major areas of land use change and social need?

A series of datasets were identified which could provide answers to these questions both at the regional scale for the SDP and at a local scale for East Dunbartonshire.

Green Network Opportunities Mapping

3.1.1   Datasets

The GIS based analysis considered four data layers which collectively spatially represent the GCV Green Network, key strategic locations where future land use change present opportunities for delivery and where opportunities exist for the expansion of connectivity for people and wildlife. The data layers were:

Layer 1   Existing Greenspace Provision, Path Network and Potential for Enhancement

SDP	East Dunbartonshire
GCV wide greenspace dataset based on PAN 65 typologies produced in 2006	ED Open Space Audit qualitative scores (2003)
Core Path Plans from each of the eight GCV local authorities. Datasets weighted to reflect potential for improvement.	ED Core Path Plan

Layer 2   Strategic Biodiversity and Access Priorities

SDP	East Dunbartonshire
GCV wide Integrated Habitat Network priorities modelling	ED wide Integrated Habitat Network priorities modelling

Layer 3   Strategic Access Priorities

SDP	East Dunbartonshire
Strategic Outdoor Recreation and Active Travel Opportunities dataset produced by Central Scotland Green Network showing supply mapped against demand and need.	ED wide Network for People priorities modelling

Level 4   Strategic Development Opportunities, Land Use Change Opportunities and Areas of Social Need

SDP	East Dunbartonshire
Flagship Regeneration Areas and Community Growth Areas across the GCV	ED Development and Regeneration Sites
Social Indices of Multiple Deprivation	N/A

3.1.2   Weighting of Datasets

In order to rank and prioritise the GN opportunities identified by each of the datasets, and to aid the GIS analysis, a system of weighting was applied. The weightings, and the rationale for them, as applied to the East Dunbartonshire datasets are detailed below:

Existing Greenspace and Core Paths

The Green Network is in essence a range of types of green and open space and the paths and links which connect them. In 2003 East Dunbartonshire Council undertook a comprehensive Open Space Audit which detailed the quantity and quality of its greenspace resource according to their PAN 65 typology. When combined with the local authority's Core Path Plans, these two datasets can be taken as a good representation of the current Green Network.

However, not all greenspace presents the same opportunity for enhancement or increased functionality and therefore delivery of the Green Network. Weighting was therefore applied to the Open Space Audit qualitative scores to reflect the differing potentials as follows:

Sites scoring a qualitative score of less than 65% were taken as a high opportunity for enhancement and weighted as 3 in the analysis.

Core paths were taken as having limited ability to deliver more to the GN and therefore weighted as 1 (although it is recognised that some paths may fall short of a desirable quality).

Strategic Biodiversity Opportunities

The Integrated Habitat Network (IHN) Model uses GIS to spatially represent grassland, wetland and woodland habitats and the ability of species to move between habitats and through the adjacent landscape.

The IHN Model represents the current status of habitats and how they are 'functionally connected'. However, it doesn't show where best effort and resources should be targeted to increase the size and number of habitat networks.

To address this new software was developed which uses the IHN model data as a baseline but delivers outputs which identified priority areas for habitat creation.

The analysis employs a series of assessment criteria applied to a 100m grid of cells covering East Dunbartonshire. The output from this analysis was used in the final Green Network Opportunities Mapping analysis.

The top 30% of cells identified as habitat creation priorities were taken as a high opportunity and weighted as 3 in the analysis.

Strategic Access Opportunities

New work was commissioned by the GCV Green Network Partnership which would use a similar approach to habitat opportunity modelling but would instead analyse the urban environment in terms of its permeability for human accessibility from homes to greenspace and path networks.

Firstly, a Networks for People (N4P) model was developed which uses GIS to accurately map the distances people have to travel from their houses to either greenspace or a core path. Any household which is modelled as being further than 250m is considered to be disconnected from the Green Network.

Secondly, as for strategic habitat opportunities modelling, software applied a series of assessment criteria to 100m cell grid of cells covering East Dunbartonshire and those hexagons which consistently scored lowly in terms of adjacency and connectivity to greenspace and path networks were identified as high opportunity to improve the network.

The lowest scoring 10%, 11-20% and 21-30% of assessment cells were weighted as 3, 2 and 1 respectively in the final analysis.

Strategic Development Opportunities & Areas of Need

In consultation with East Dunbartonshire Council Officers, a series of development and regeneration sites were identified as having the potential to deliver the Green Network.

These sites were weighted as 3 in the final analysis i.e. they offered a high potential for delivery.

Note: In discussion with East Dunbartonshire Council Officers it was agreed that the analysis should focus purely on the physical aspects of the Green Network and not include SIMD as had been done for the SDP. It was felt that analysis of the correlation between the Green Network Opportunities outputs and SIMD, as well as other health, social and economic factors, could be carried out independently at a later date for specific purposes.
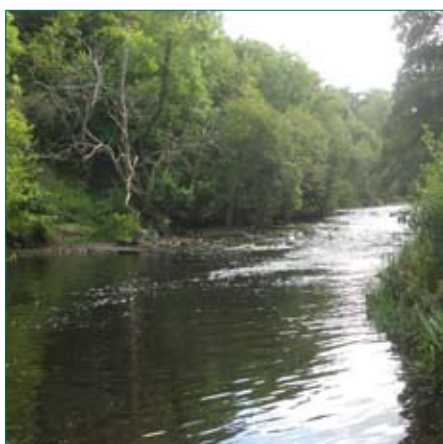
3.1.3 Analysis and Outputs

GIS analysis was employed to overlay the weighted datasets detailed above and to identify geographical locations across East Dunbartonshire where there was strong correlation between them. These areas of correlation were taken as locations where opportunities exist to deliver multiple Green Network benefits through the targeting of effort and resources.
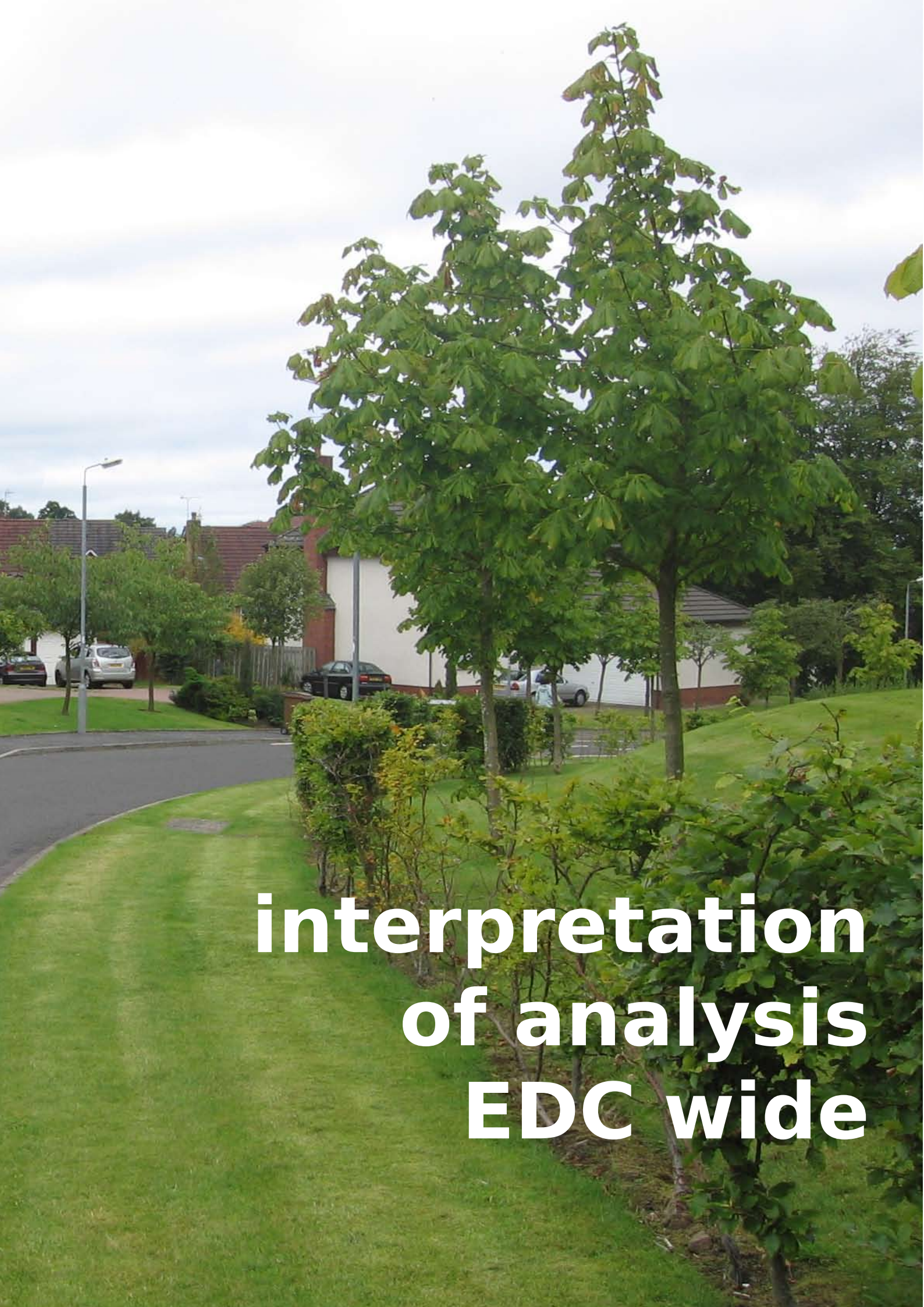
The output from the analysis was a map based spatial representation of the three highest scoring clusters of 100m cells across East Dunbartonshire.

3.2 Analysis Outputs

The outputs from the GIS analysis are:

1   Individual GIS layers showing:

     a   The top 10, 20 and 30% priorities for habitat creation
            (for combined and individual habitat types)

     b   The top 10, 20 and 30% priorities for access enhancement

     c   Weighted development/regeneration opportunities

2   Combined analysis of the above layers identifying areas of greatest opportunity to deliver multiple Green Network benefits.

interpretation
of analysis
EDC wide

4 Interpretation of Analysis

4.1 Overview

The analysis was undertaken in four phases to:

1 **Identify East Dunbartonshire wide strategic Green Network opportunities using all known development sites identified in Local Plan 2 (LP2);**

2 **Identify localised Green Network opportunities for each of the four settlement clusters used for the Main Issues Report using all known development sites identified in LP 2;**

3 **Identify East Dunbartonshire wide strategic Green Network opportunities using development sites identified through the MIR process;**

4 **Identify localised Green Network opportunities for each of the four settlement clusters used for the Main Issues Report development sites identified through the MIR process.**

The MIR settlement clusters used in the analysis were:

I **Bearsden and Milngavie**
II **Bishopbriggs, Torrance and Balmore**
III **Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar**
IV **Lennoxtown, Milton of Campsie, Clachan of Campsie and Haughead**

The purpose of using this combined approach was:

1 **To enable strategic, authority wide policy to be developed which addresses broad thematic issues which emerge through the analysis; and**

2 **To support the development of local policy reflecting local issues and the effective targeting of on the ground action.**

3 **To build in flexibility which allows for uncertainty over inclusion of some development in the Local Development Plan.**

Each of the four analysis iterations identifies locations where the opportunity exists to deliver multiple Green Network benefits through the planning process and/or the targeting of resources.

Note: The EDC wide analysis was run using the four datasets described fully in Section 3:

- Open space quality
- Habitat priorities
- Access priorities
- Development opportunity to deliver the GN

For the localised analysis the four datasets were separated into the MIR settlement cluster boundaries and local priorities recalculated for each. The opportunities mapping analysis was then rerun for each of the four MIR settlement clusters.

Since the outputs are based on correlation of priorities between the datasets, and the priorities are different at authority wide and local levels, there may be differences in the geographical locations identified at the two scales.

4.1.1 EDC Wide Analysis – All Known Development (LP2)

Figure 1 below (included as Appendix 1) shows East Dunbartonshire wide strategic Green Network opportunities using all known development sites identified in Local Plan 2 which have the potential to deliver maximum, multiple benefits for the investment of effort and resources and targeting of the planning process.
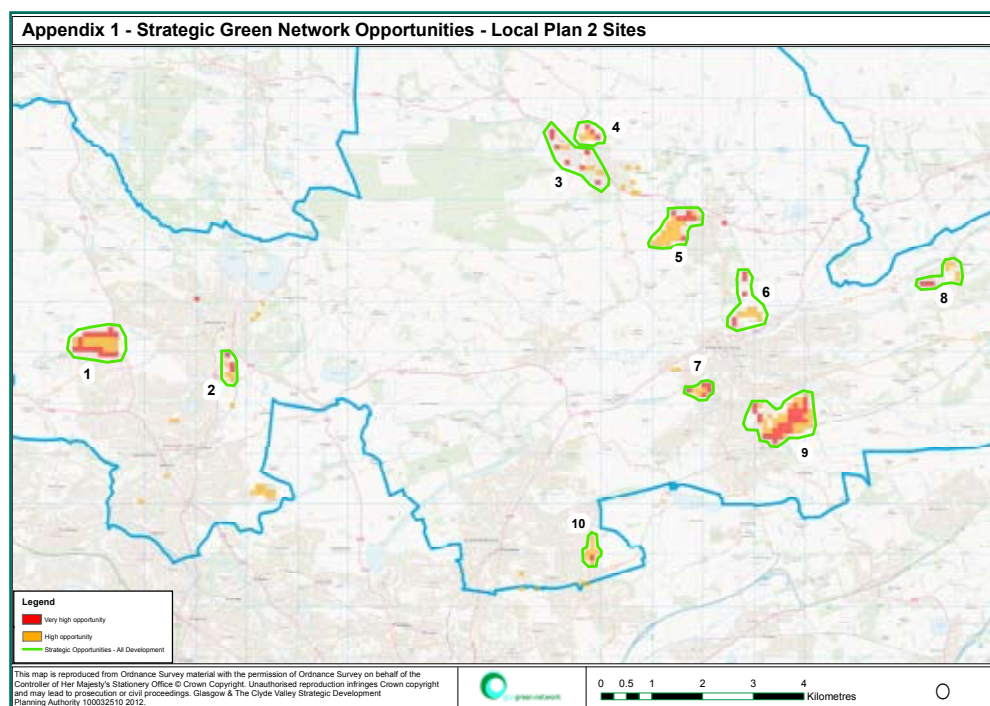

Appendix 1 - Strategic Green Network Opportunities - Local Plan 2 Sites

Legend
■ Very high opportunity
■ High opportunity
— Strategic Opportunities - All Development

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0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometres

Figure 1 - Strategic Green Network Opportunities

Note: For the 100m x 100m cells upon which the analysis is based to score in the highest opportunity band (shown in red), they must have at least maximum scoring correlation between two of the datasets plus one other score i.e. a score of 7 and above. These will be referred to as very high opportunities. For the cells to score in the high band (shown in orange) they must have a maximum scoring of 3 in at least two cells i.e. a total score of 6.

As the analysis focuses on the potential for people to access and use the Green Network, and is strongly associated with delivery through development and regeneration, the identified opportunities correlate with population centres rather than rural areas.

Areas where there are clusterings of cells can be taken to be geographical locations where the opportunity exists to deliver multiple Green Network benefits.

The locations identified through the analysis as being strategically important for delivery of the Green Network, based on Local Plan 2 development sites are:

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation
2   Kilmardinny, Bearsden
3   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown
4   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh
5   Redmoss Grasslands
6   Galzert Water, Broomhill
7   Southbank/Park Burn
8   Twechar
9   Woodlilee, Kirkintilloch
10   Wester Cleddans, Bishopbriggs

Additionally, single very high and high scoring cells, which do not correlate with significant clusters are distributed throughout East Dunbartonshire. These cells still represent significant opportunity for delivery, particularly when adjacency of high scoring baseline layer cells is considered, and should be considered when dealing with planning applications, geographically targeted resources or funding applications.

The specific Green Network Opportunities which relate to each of the ten identified clusters are:

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation, Milngavie

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland, grassland, wetland habitat mosaic
- Potential for enhancement of core path

2   Kilmardinny, Bearsden

- Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with development

3   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland habitat
- Development opportunity to deliver creation or expansion of woodland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

4	**High Park/Balgrochan Marsh**

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of primarily wetland habitat with neutral grassland and some peripheral woodland
- Potential for enhancement of core path

5	**Redmoss Grasslands**

- Open space enhancement combined with creation, expansion or management of grassland habitat and some woodland expansion

6	**Galzert Water, Broomhill**

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland habitat with some wetland
- Development opportunity to deliver creation or expansion of wetland habitat with some woodland

7	**Southbank/Park Burn, Kirkintilloch**

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland and wetland habitat
- Development opportunity to deliver open space enhancement with creation or expansion of woodland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

8	**Twechar**

- Development opportunity to deliver access enhancement and creation or expansion of wetland and woodland habitat
- Open space enhancement combined with creation and expansion of wetland and woodland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

9	**Woodilee, Kirkintilloch**

- Development opportunity to deliver open space enhancement with creation or expansion of woodland and wetland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

10	**Wester Cleddans, Bishopbriggs**

- Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation
- Some access to open space enhancement associated with development

Note: Where core path enhancement is suggested above it is acknowledged that no qualitative path data was included in the analysis and the potential may not exist if the core path is currently of a high quality.

4.1.2 MIR Settlement Cluster Findings – All Known Development (LP2)

i   Bearsden and Milngavie (Appendix 2)

      1   **Kilmardinny** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with development.

      2   **Academy Gardens Site** - Opportunity for access to open space enhancement associated with development either through creation of new open space or improved access routes to existing space.

      3   **Pendicle Road Area** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement and open space enhancement associated with development.

      4   **Canniesburn** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and possible enhancement of core path associated with development.

      5   **Switchback** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access to open space enhancement opportunity with possible core path improvements.

ii   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance (Appendix 3)

      1   **Westerhill** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and some access to open space enhancement associated with development.

      2   **Woodhill Park** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement.

      3   **Auchinairn Road** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and wetland habitat mosaic creation associated with development.

      4   **Wester Cleddans** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation and some access to open space enhancement associated with development

iii   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar (Appendix 4)

      1   **North Hillhead** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement.

      2   **Broomhill** - Major opportunity to deliver, through development, broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access to open space enhancement through the creation of new space. Possible opportunity for core path enhancement through development.

      3   **Park Burn/The Greens** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation and associated with development. Possible opportunity for core path enhancement through development.

4   **Woodilee** - Major opportunity to deliver, through development, broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access to open space enhancement through the creation of new space. Possible opportunity for core path enhancement through development.

5   **Shirva Glen** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation associated with low quality open space enhancement. Possible opportunity for core path enhancement through development.

6   **Gartshore Park** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation associated with low quality open space enhancement. Opportunity to deliver both through development at the site.

iv   **Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie** (Appendix 5)

1   **Balgrochan** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and wetland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement and development.

2   **Station Road/Glazert** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and some access enhancement associated with low quality open space enhancement and development.

3   **Redhills** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and neutral grassland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement.

4.1.3   EDC Wide Findings – Pre-MIR Development Sites

The locations identified through the analysis as being strategically important for delivery of the Green Network, based on pre-MIR development sites are:

1   **North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation**
2   **Glazert Water, Lennoxtown**
3   **High Park/Balgrochan Marsh**
4   **Redmoss Grasslands**
5   **Galzert Water, Broomhill**
6   **Twechar**
7   **Woodilee, Kirkintilloch**

The sites are shown in Figure 2 below and in Appendix 6. The specific Green Network Opportunities which relate to each of the seven identified clusters are:
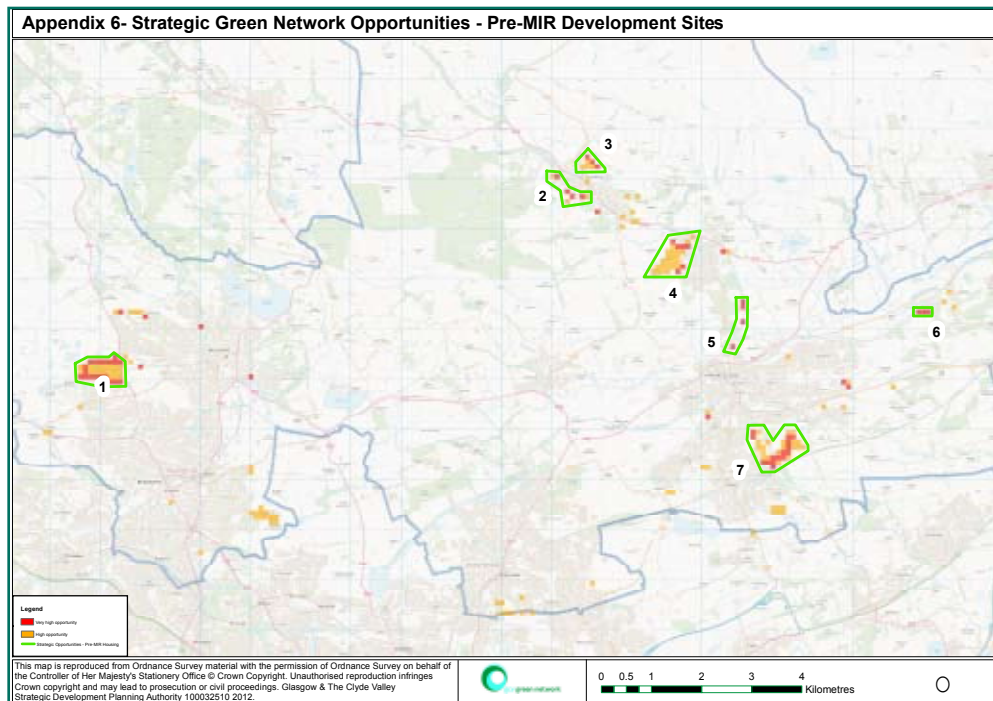

Appendix 6- Strategic Green Network Opportunities - Pre-MIR Development Sites

Figure 2 - Strategic Green Network Opportunities

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation, Milngavie

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland grassland, wetland habitat mosaic
- Potential for enhancement of core path

2   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland habitat
- Development opportunity to deliver creation or expansion of woodland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

3   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of primarily wetland habitat with neutral grassland and some peripheral woodland
- Potential for enhancement of core path

4   Redmoss Grasslands

- Open space enhancement combined with creation, expansion or management of grassland habitat and some woodland expansion

- Development opportunity to deliver creation or expansion of woodland habitat

5   Galzert Water, Broomhill

- Open space enhancement combined with creation or expansion of woodland habitat with some wetland
- Development opportunity to deliver creation or expansion of wetland habitat with some woodland

6   Twechar

- Development opportunity to deliver access enhancement and creation or expansion of wetland and woodland habitat
- Open space enhancement combined with creation and expansion of wetland and woodland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

7   Woodilee, Kirkintilloch

- Development opportunity to deliver open space enhancement with creation or expansion of woodland and wetland habitat
- Potential for enhancement of core path

4.1.4   MIR Settlement Cluster Findings – Pre-MIR Development Sites

I   Bearsden and Milngavie (Appendix 7)

1   **Craigton/Tambowie** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access/core path enhancement associated with Tambowie Farm, Craigton Woods and Craigton Road developments.

2   **Mains** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and neutral grassland habitat creation and access/core path enhancement associated with Mains Plantation improvements which is identified as a having the potential to deliver more in the greenspace audit.

3   **Pendicle Road Area** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement.

4   **Drymen Road Corridor** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access enhancement. Opportunities not associated with development or low quality open space enhancement.

5   **Switchback** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access to open space enhancement. Potential for core path improvements.

6   **Kessington/Templehill Wood** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation associated Templehill Wood improvements which is identified as having the potential to deliver more in the greenspace audit.

II   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance (Appendix 8)

1   **Bishopbriggs North/Cadder** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access/core path enhancement associated with North Bishopbriggs and Cadder developments.

2   **Jellyhill** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access/core path enhancement associated with Jellyhill development.

3   **Bishopbriggs Town Centre**- Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access enhancements. Opportunities **not** associated with development or low quality open space enhancement.

4   **Woodhill** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and core path enhancement associated with improvements to low quality open space improvements.

5   **Huntershill** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and neutral grassland habitat creation associated with Huntershill development.

6   **Auchinairn Road Corridor** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and neutral grassland habitat creation. **Key opportunity** for access to open space enhancement as area currently shown to have poor provision. Opportunities **not** associated with development or low quality open space enhancement.

7   **Wester Cleddans** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and access to open space enhancement associated with Wester Lumloch development.

III   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar (Appendix 9)

1   **Shirva Glen** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement. Potential opportunity for core path enhancement.

2   **Gartshore Park** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat mosaic creation associated with low quality open space enhancement.

3   **Cleddans** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and low quality open space enhancement associated with Cleddans Playing Fields development.

4   **Kirkintilloch Gateway/Woodilee Road** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement at McGavigan's Grassland and through development at Kirkintilloch Gateway.

5   **Crosshill/Boghead Road** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and wetland habitat creation and low quality open space enhancement associated with Crosshill Road development.

IV　**Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie** (Appendix 10)

1　**Balgrochan** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and wetland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement. Potential opportunity for core path enhancement on edge of site.

2　**Station Road/Glazert** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland habitat creation and access enhancement associated with low quality open space enhancement at Station Road Playing Fields and the Stewart Farms, Well Lane and Campsie View developments.

3　**Redhills** - Opportunity for broadleaved woodland and neutral grassland habitat creation associated with low quality open space enhancement at Redhills.

Notes:

1　Where core path enhancement is suggested above it is acknowledged that no qualitative path data was included in the analysis and the potential may not exist if the core path is currently of a high quality.

2　In addition to the cell clusters, single very high and high scoring cells, which do not correlate with significant clusters, are distributed throughout East Dunbartonshire. These cells still represent significant opportunity for delivery, particularly when adjacency of high scoring cells in the individual layers is considered. Individual cells should be considered as important opportunities for delivery of the Green Network when dealing with planning applications, geographically targeted resources or funding applications.

analysis
of individual
datasets

5 EDC Wide Analysis of Individual Datasets

The previous analysis describes the outputs as an aggregation of the 4 baseline datasets. The constituent datasets can however provide valuable decision support when viewed individually.

In particular the Networks for People and Integrated Habitat Network datasets should be used to inform decisions on habitat creation and access enhancement at the strategic local authority, settlement scale and site scales.

Note: The Integrated Habitat Network outputs are too complex to describe fully in this report, however, the Partnership can provide assistance and further analysis on request.

The Networks for People outputs are described in more detail below.

5.1 EDC wide Access Priorities

The Networks for People datasets when viewed singly can be used to inform access enhancement decisions at local authority, settlement and site scales.

Figure 3 below shows an extract from the dataset with the full map, included as Appendix 12, showing the top 30% of access enhancement priorities for East Dunbartonshire.
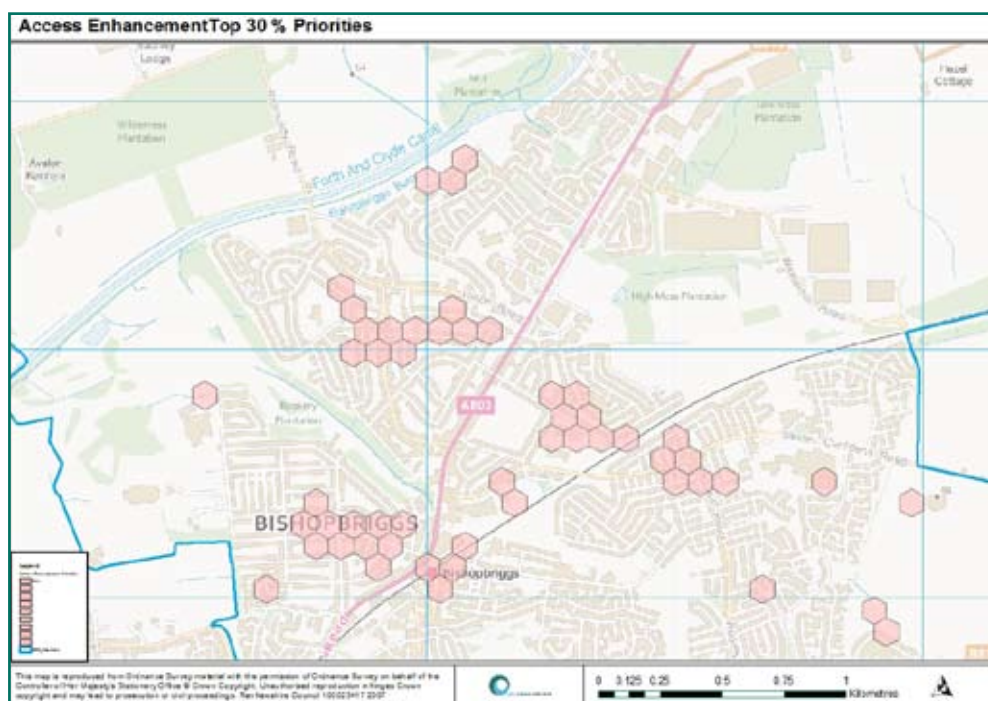

Figure 3 –   Access Priorities Bishopbriggs Extract

The shaded hexagons represent the communities in East Dunbartonshire which are the most disconnected from the Green Network. The network analysis applied has identified the shaded hexagons as being 250m or more from an open space identified in East Dunbartonshire's Greenspace Strategy or from a core path.

This output should be used to guide the targeting of development opportunity, planning gain or resources towards these areas to, wherever possible, connect them to the Green Network.

It is recognised that in some areas the opportunity won't exist to create new greenspace or path networks to connect communities. In such circumstances it is important to ensure that the spaces which are closest to those communities are of a sufficient quality that people would be willing to walk or cycle further to reach them. Consideration could also be given to "greening" the on-road journey to the spaces by adopting a Designing Streets (Scottish Government 2010) approach using measures such as street trees, cycle lanes and signage and prioritising pedestrian movement. These measures would make the local environment more permeable for non-vehicular movement.

5.2   MIR Settlement Clusters Access Priorities

The Networks for People analysis was rerun for the four MIR settlement clusters to identify local access priorities. The analysis also highlighted where open spaces were failing qualitatively as assessed in the EDC Greenspace Audit (2003).

Spaces shaded green were rated at a 65% and above qualitative score and are considered of an acceptable or good standard, although opportunities to improve these spaces should still be considered. Spaces shaded red were rated below 65% and are considered below an acceptable standard and should be actively targeted for enhancement.

The outputs are shown in Appendices 11-14

Note: A revision of the Audit is planned for the summer 2012 and, when available, the new data should replace the 2003 data, however, it is likely that the majority of the spaces considered will not have changed significantly.

The orange hexagons represent the 30% of 100m cells within the considered settlements which are most disconnected from the Green Network i.e. open spaces and core paths.

a   Bearsden and Milngavie (Appendix 11)

Significant areas of Milngavie and particularly Bearsden are shown in the analysis as being disconnected from the Green Network.

Generally there are three ways in which this under provision of access to open space can be addressed:

1   New space or access links can be created, perhaps as part of new development, however, given the fairly dense urban form in many settlements this often isn't possible.

2   Access to existing spaces can be enhanced by the implementation of Designing Streets (Scottish Government, 2010) approaches making the urban environment more permeable for people and encouraging them to travel further to open spaces.

3   The nearest open spaces to disconnected areas can be enhanced to provide levels of multifunctionality and a high quality visitor experience so people are again willing to travel further to access them.

The vast majority of open spaces within Milngavie and Bearsden score above a 65% qualitative score. Thirteen sites within the two settlements score less than 65% and these should be a priority for enhancement through the planning process or the targeting of resources.

More detailed investigation of the site assessment sheets, held within the Greenspace Team, will reveal the particular aspects of the five key assessment themes the sites failed on and which require to be addressed.

Note: A significant feature of Milngavie and Bearsden is the high proportion of private garden ownership which, while not a substitute for high quality publically accessible open space, should be taken into consideration when allocating limited resources across EDC.

b   **Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance** (Appendix 12)

Significant areas of Bishopbriggs and Torrance are shown in the analysis as being disconnected from the Green Network and the principles outlines in **a)** above should also be applied here.

Seven spaces in Bishopbriggs and Torrance are identified as failing qualitatively and should be targeted as a priority for enhancement.

c   **Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar** (Appendix 13)

Significant areas of central Lenzie, and some other smaller areas throughout Kirkintilloch and Twechar, are shown in the analysis as being disconnected from the Green Network and the principles outlines in **a)** above should also be applied here.

There are a significant number of sites identified as failing qualitatively across the area. Some of these are relatively small pocket sites and the range of functions they could offer may be limited to a very localised usage.

Woodilee is also shown as failing qualitatively but development of the site has commenced since the 2003 Audit and is likely to result in the provision of high quality open space provision and improved public access throughout the area.

The vast majority of open space within Twechar is shown as failing qualitatively and this should be seen as a priority for the village.

d   **Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie** (Appendix 14)

A limited area of Lennoxtown, north of the Main Street, is shown in the analysis as being disconnected from the Green Network and the principles outlines in **a)** above should also be applied here.

There are a significant number of large scale sites identified as failing qualitatively across the area and which have the potential to offer a range of functions through the targeting of planning gain or resources.

conclusions

6   Conclusions

6.1   East Dunbartonshire Wide Green Network Opportunities

The GIS based analysis used to identify EDC Green Network Opportunities was originally developed for, and applied to, the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan. Subsequent modification for application to Local Development Plans has resulted in a robust and powerful decision support tool.

The East Dunbartonshire outputs demonstrate extensive scope for delivery of strategic Green Network priorities through the planning process and the targeting of resources. The analysis identified, across East Dunbartonshire, ten locations using the Local Plan 2 development dataset and seven locations using the MIR development dataset, where intervention has a high potential to deliver multiple Green Network benefits.

These EDC wide strategic opportunity areas are:

Local Plan 2 Development Data

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation
2   Kilmardinny, Bearsden
3   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown
4   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh
5   Redmoss Grasslands
6   Galzert Water, Broomhill
7   Southbank/Park Burn
8   Twechar
9   Woodilee, Kirkintilloch
10   Wester Cleddans, Bishopbriggs

Pre-MIR Development Data

1   North Baljaffrey/Mains Plantation
2   Glazert Water, Lennoxtown
3   High Park/Balgrochan Marsh
4   Redmoss Grasslands
5   Galzert Water, Broomhill
6   Twechar
7   Woodilee, Kirkintilloch

There is a large degree of correlation between the two sets of opportunities. The fact that there are ten locations in the first list and seven in the second is a function of the Local Plan 2 Development Dataset containing more sites and therefore increasing the chances of correlation with other datasets.

6.2 MIR Settlement Clusters Green Network Opportunities

The strategic Green Network locations identified for the MIR settlement clusters are:

Local Plan 2 Development Data

i   Bearsden and Milngavie

      a   Kilmardinny
      b   Academy Gardens Site
      c   Pendicle Road Area
      d   Canniesburn
      e   Switchback

ii   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance

      a   Westerhill
      b   Woodhill Park
      c   Auchinairn Road
      d   Wester Cleddans

iii   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar

      a   North Hillhead
      b   Broomhill
      c   Park Burn/The Greens
      d   Woodilee
      e   Shirva Glen
      f   Gartshore Park

iv   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie

      a   Balgrochan
      b   Station Road/Glazert
      c   Redhills

Pre-Development Data

i   Bearsden and Milngavie

1   Craigton/Tambowie
2   Mains
3   Pendicle Road Area
4   Drymen Road Corridor
5   Switchback
6   Kessington/Templehill Wood

ii   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance

1   Bishopbriggs North/Cadder
2   Jellyhill
3   Bishopbriggs Town Centre
4   Woodhill
5   Huntershill
6   Auchinairn Road Corridor
7   Wester Cleddans

iii   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar

1   Shirva Glen
2   Gartshore Park
3   Cleddans
4   Kirkintilloch Gateway/Woodilee Road
5   Crosshill/Boghead Road

iv   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughhead and Milton of Campsie

1   Balgrochan
2   Station Road/Glazert
3   Redhills

There is a significant degree of correlation between the two sets of locations although not as strong as in the EDC wide analysis. The specific opportunities for each of the areas are detailed in Chapter 4 of the Report and from these can be drawn a strong underlying theme of woodland, wetland and grassland habitat mosaic creation or expansion associated with open space enhancement and particularly within development and regeneration locations.

Given the strong association of the identified opportunities with development and regeneration the planning process can be utilised and robustly applied, through masterplanning and development management, to ensure the particular open space, access or habitat benefits are fully realised in proposals and seen through to delivery.

Recommendation 1

Use outputs from Green Network Opportunities Mapping to inform the delivery of Green Network benefits through the planning process across East Dunbartonshire

6.3   East Dunbartonshire Green Network Expansion Priorities

Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the Report illustrate the value of using the individual datasets to inform expansion of the Green Network in terms of habitat and access.

The Integrated Habitat Network Priorities and Networks for People Priorities outputs can be interrogated at a range of scales: local authority wide, settlement wide or on a site by site basis and should be used to inform the work of Biodiversity, Access and Greenspace Officers as well as Policy and Development Management Planners.

Findings of this report can be used to integrate the Green Network into:

1   Complimentary strategies e.g. Open Space, Access and Biodiversity Strategies,

2   Land management decisions e.g. the design and maintenance of open space,

3   Funding applications e.g. Scottish Rural Development Programme, Central Scotland Green Network Development Fund

Recommendation 2

Further analysis and application of the Integrated Habitat Network and Networks for People Priorities Outputs to inform delivery of the Green Network in East Dunbartonshire.

6.4   Future Applications of Outputs

6.4.1   Local Development Plan

The Central Scotland Green Network is a National Development identified in National Planning Framework 2 and as such its delivery has to be addressed in Local Development Plans.

This report will inform the East Dunbartonshire Main Issues Report (MIR), the first stage in the replacement of the current Local Plan, which will be a consultative document which sets out a Vision for future development across the local authority area.

The Green Network Opportunities Mapping outputs should be used to inform issues relating to the Green Network and subsequently the writing of Local Development Plan policies which define, protect, expand and enhance East Dunbartonshire's Green Network, both as a valuable local resource and as part of the Central Scotland Green Network.

Recommendation 3

Use outputs From Green Network Opportunities Mapping and supporting datasets to develop robust and defensible Local Development Plan Green Network Policies.

6.4.2   Masterplanning and Development Proposals

The integration of Green Infrastructure into masterplans and development proposals should be considered at the outset of the development process. The Green Network Opportunities Mapping and the Expansion Priorities outputs can be used in the early stages to ensure delivery of the Green Network is put on a comparable footing with other developmental considerations.

It is important to emphasise that the outputs should not be viewed as constraints to the development planning process but rather decision support tools which can assist in finding an optimal solution for built and green infrastructure.

Recommendation 4

Use outputs from IHN and N4P Priorities Mapping to inform the early stages of masterplanning and development proposals

6.4.3   Development Management

When considering planning applications Development Management planners have a range of issues to consider and ensure are reflected in site proposals. GIS datasets play an important supporting role in the process often in the form of "constraints" maps. The Central Scotland Green Network is now a National Development identified in National Planning Framework 2, and therefore its delivery must also be considered when appraising planning applications.

The outputs from the Green Network Opportunities Mapping, and the individual datasets which underlie the analysis, can be used to inform Development Management decision making and the targeting of planning gain. However, unlike other planning considerations, their use can highlight opportunities for delivery of the Green Network through development and not be viewed as a constraint to development.

To facilitate use in Development Management decisions, the output layers should, as part of the Proposed Plan proposals map, be accessible to planners through East Dunbartonshire's GIS system.

Recommendation 5

Mainstream the use of Green Network Opportunities Mapping and supporting dataset outputs in Development Management to identify Green Network opportunities and the targeting of planning gain

6.4.4   Green Network Strategy Development

The Green Network Partnership has produced Green Network Strategies for a range of locations across the Glasgow and Clyde Valley area. The purpose of the Strategies is to develop a detailed understanding of spatial, social and economic interactions of a given area and to produce a strategic Green Network response which seeks to address those factors.

The East Dunbartonshire analysis identified eight strategic locations across the local authority area for delivery of the Green Network. The production of Green Network Strategies for these locations would ensure that the full range of potential benefits would be delivered. As well as addressing the delivery of Green Network infrastructure, Strategies would integrate the health, social and economic agendas into proposals.

Recommendation 6

Develop Green Network Strategies for the Opportunities Areas identified through the Green Network Opportunities Mapping

6.4.5   Targeting of Resources

Public bodies have an obligation to deliver value for money and are increasingly expected to deliver an improving service with decreasing budgets. The effective targeting of resources therefore is more important than ever.

The Green Network Opportunities Mapping outputs provide a tool to target those limited resources effectively and for maximum return on investment. The outputs can be used to inform prioritised action planning and budget allocation for delivery of Green Network priorities.

Recommendation 7

Use Green Network Opportunities Mapping and Habitat and Access Expansion Priorities outputs to inform the targeting of budgets and action on the ground

6.4.6   Single Outcome Agreements

Single Outcome Agreements (SOA) set out the key outcomes and targets that local authorities and their partners commit to achieving in agreement with The Scottish Government.

It can be difficult to identify appropriate targets in moving towards Outcomes and ways in which to measure whether the targets have been achieved.

The Integrated Habitat Network (IHN) Model provided detailed and measurable data on ecological connectivity, a cornerstone of sustainable management of the natural environment and mitigation against species ability to adapt to the effects of climate change. The model should be utilised to set and measure the success of meeting SOA targets on management of the natural environment.

The Networks for People (N4P) Model also has the potential to be used in setting accessibility targets for access to open space and natural environments and should be investigated more fully.
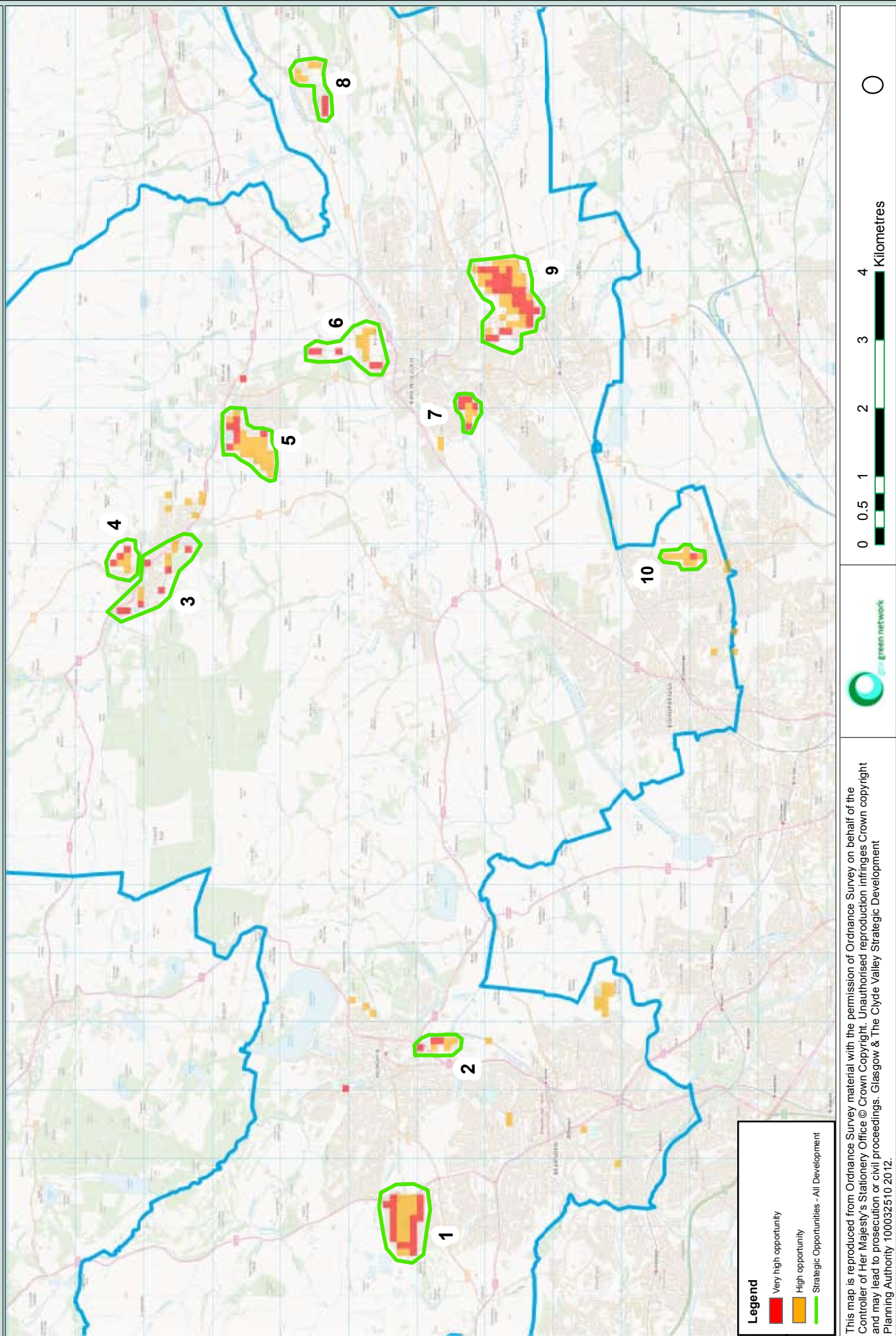
Recommendation 8

Use IHN Model to set and monitor SOA targets and investigate use of N4P model to set accessibility targets

The GCV Green Network Partnership Executive Team would welcome the opportunity to work with East Dunbartonshire Council in the future to offer advice and technical support for all of the above.
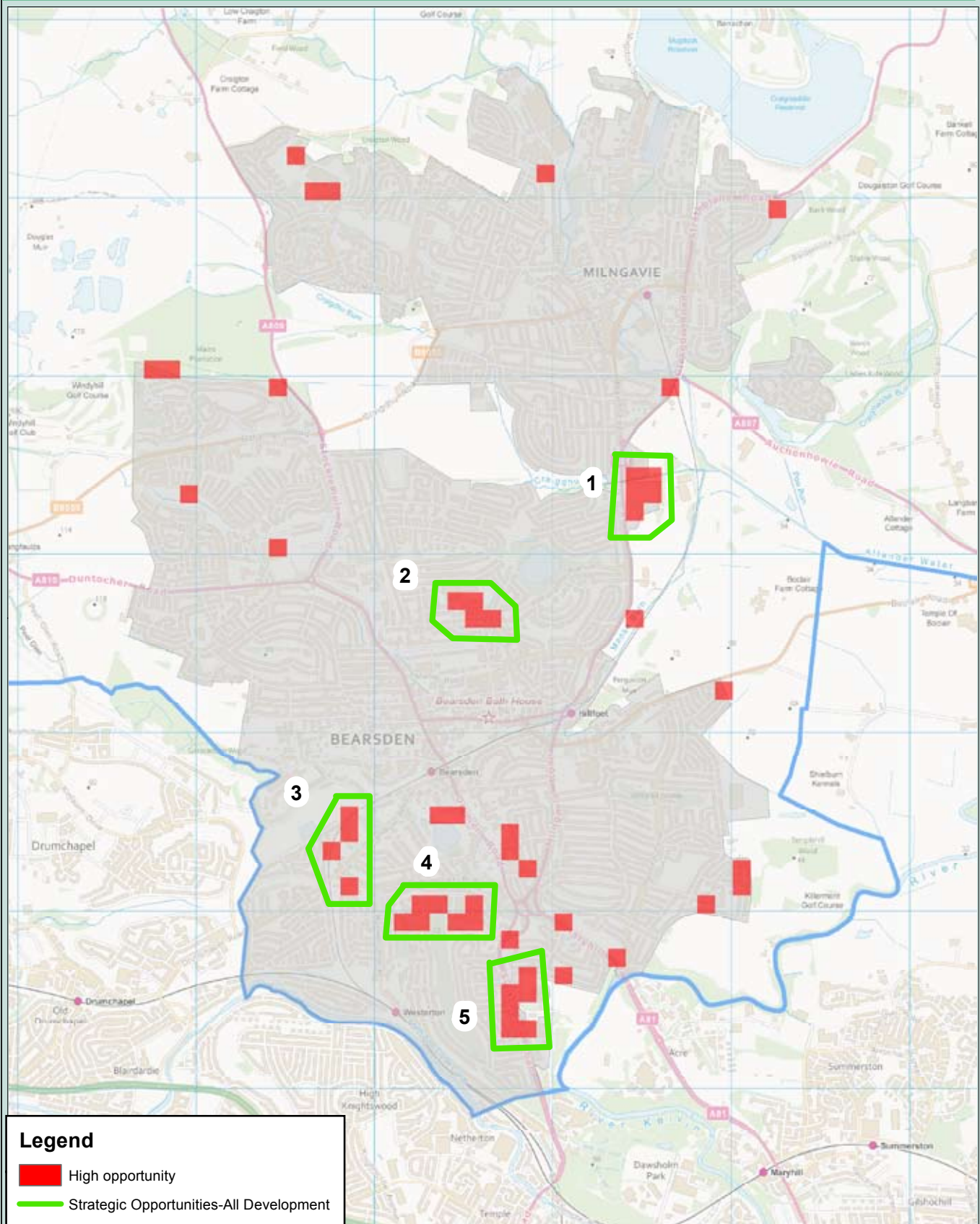
8   Appendices

Appendix 1   EDC Wide Green Network Opportunities (Local Plan 2 Development)

Appendix 2   Bearsden and Milngavie Green Network Opportunities (Local Plan 2 Development)

Appendix 3   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance Green Network Opportunities (Local Plan 2 Development)

Appendix 4   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar Green Network Opportunities (Local Plan 2 Development)

Appendix 5   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughead and Milton of Campsie Green Network Opportunities (Local Plan 2 Development)

Appendix 6   EDC Wide Green Network Opportunities (Pre-MIR Development)

Appendix 7   Bearsden and Milngavie Green Network Opportunities (Pre-MIR Development)

Appendix 8   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance Green Network Opportunities (Pre-MIR Development)

Appendix 9   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar Green Network Opportunities (Pre-MIR Development)

Appendix 10   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughead and Milton of Campsie Green Network Opportunities (Pre-MIR Development)

Appendix 11   Bearsden and Milngavie Access Priorities

Appendix 12   Bishopbriggs, Balmore, Bardowie and Torrance Access Priorities

Appendix 13   Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar Access Priorities

Appendix 14   Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie, Haughead, Milton of Campsie Access Priorities

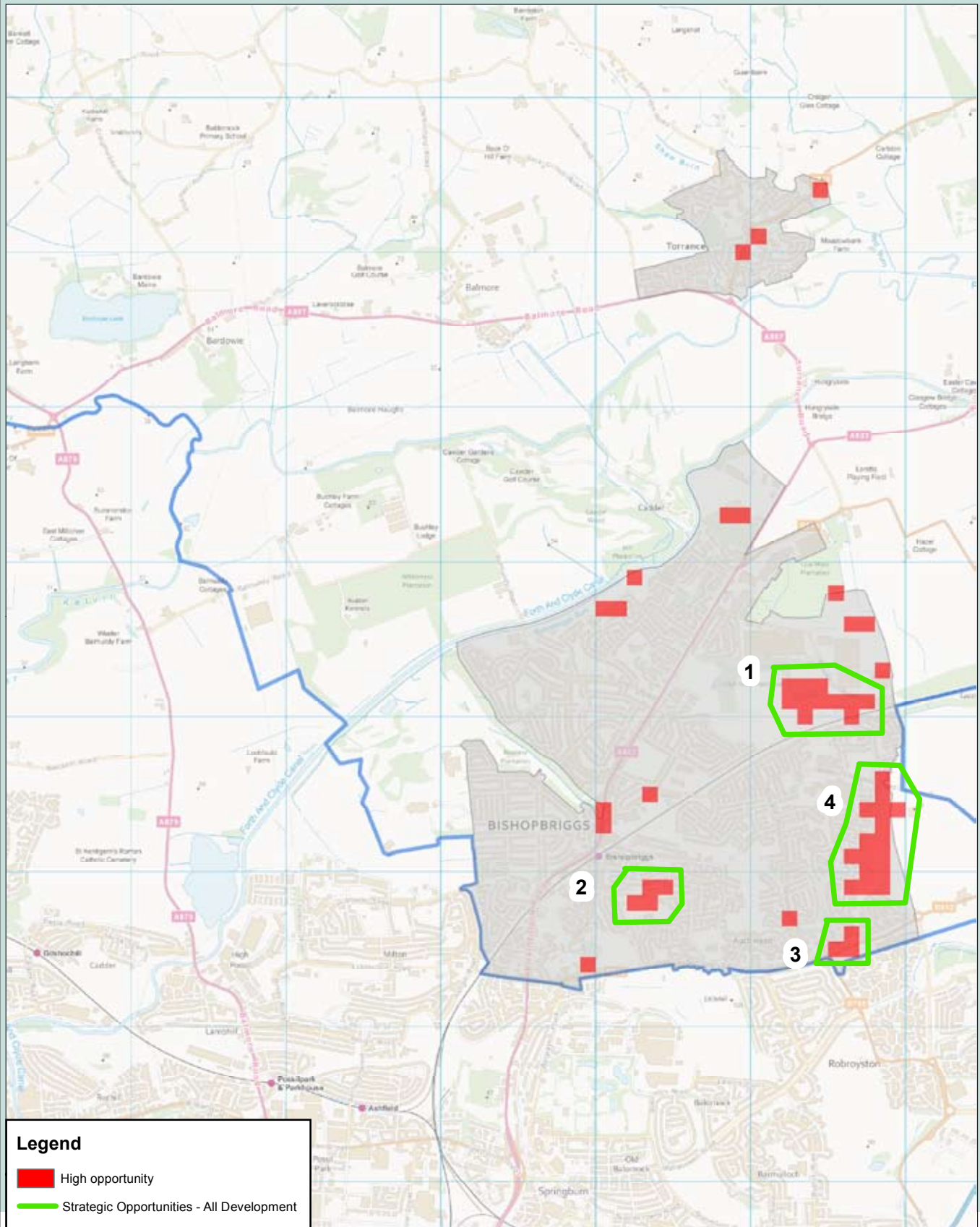# Appendix 1 - Strategic Green Network Opportunities - Local Plan 2 Sites

Legend

Very high opportunity

High opportunity

Strategic Opportunities - All Development

0   0.5   1   2   3   4
Kilometres

Appendix 2 - Bearsden and Milngavie - Local Plan 2 Sites

Legend

■ High opportunity

— Strategic Opportunities-All Development

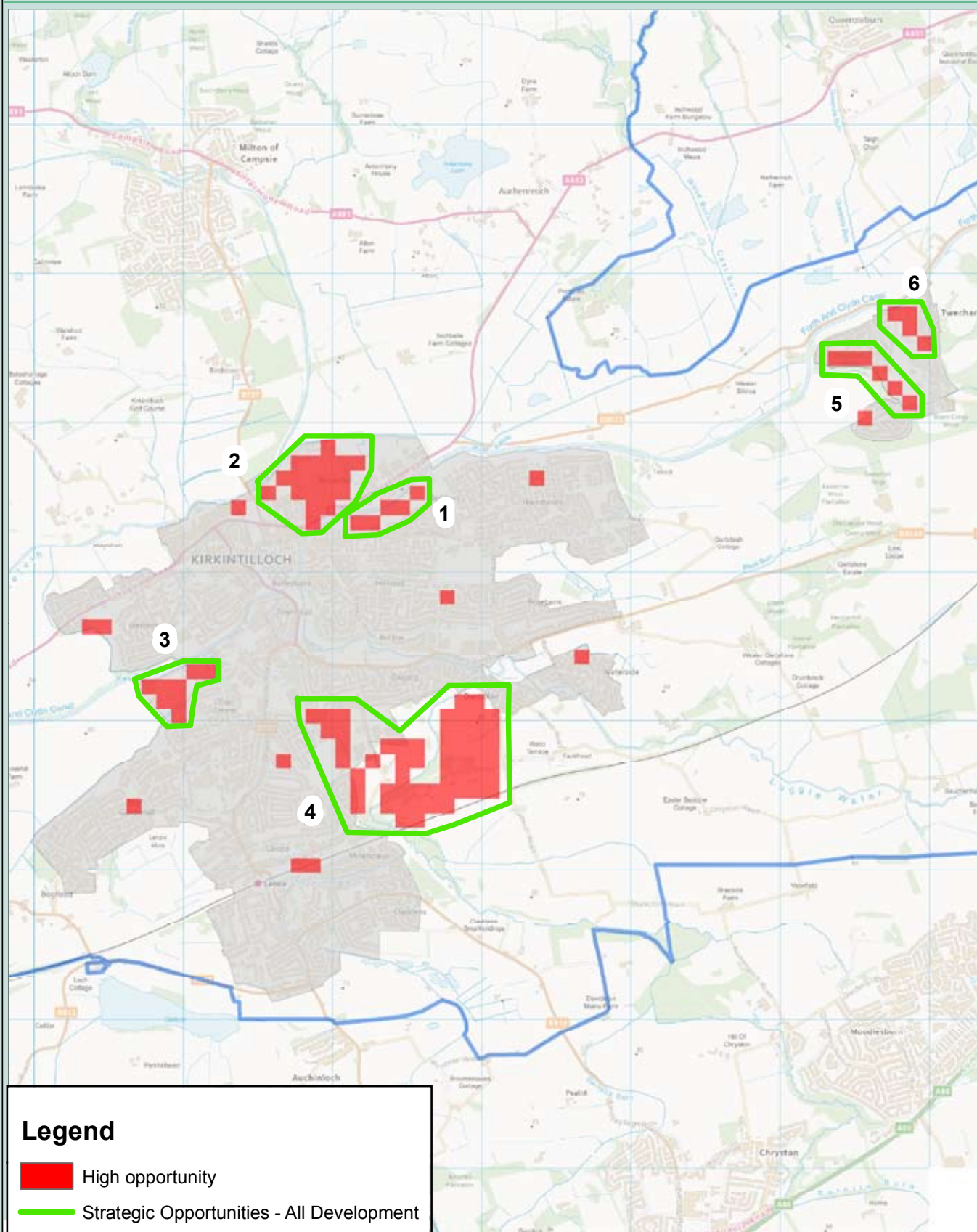0   0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2
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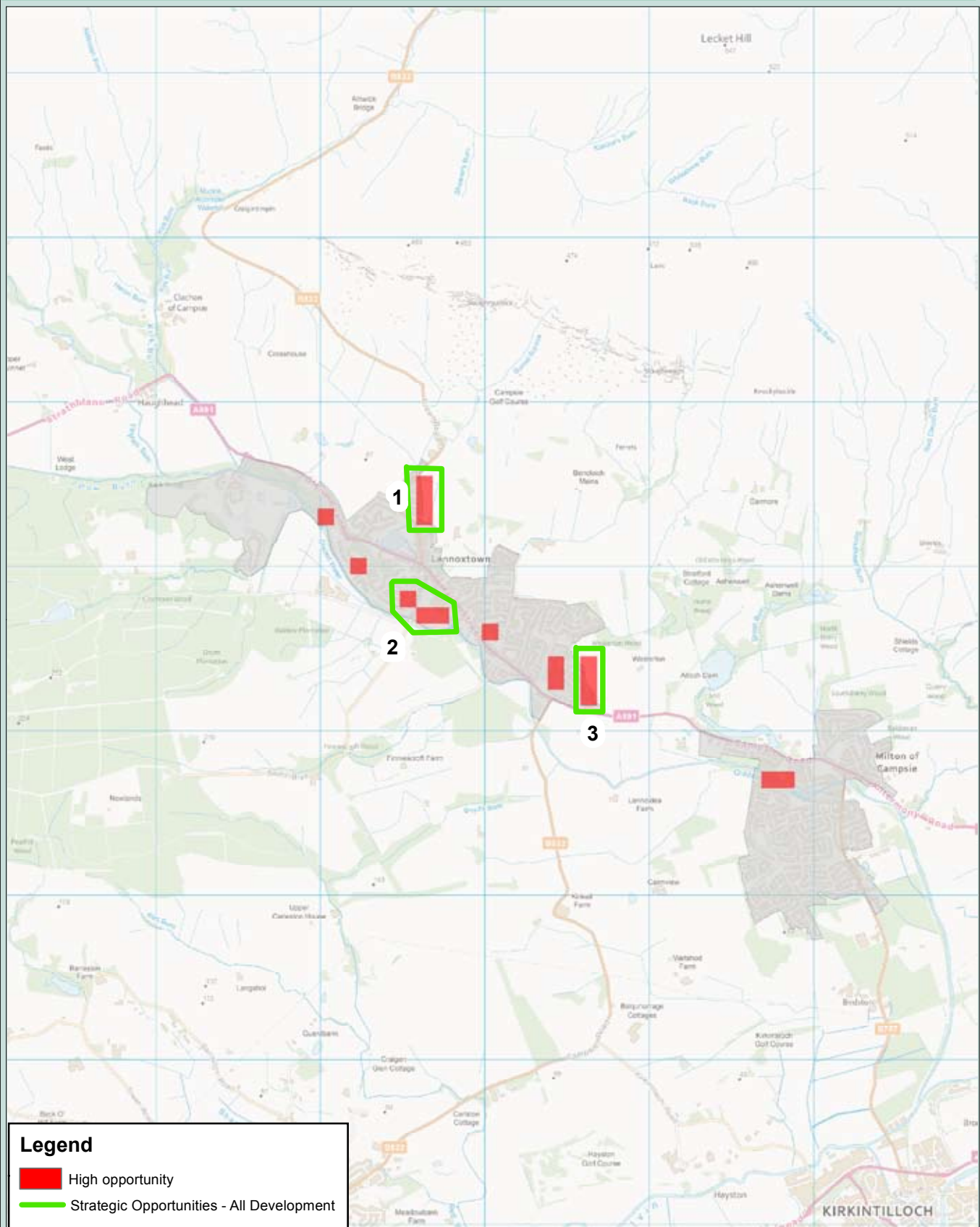
Appendix 3 - Bishopbriggs, Torrance and Bardowie - Local Plan 2 Sites

Legend

■ High opportunity

▬ Strategic Opportunities - All Development

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Appendix 3

Legend

High opportunity

Strategic Opportunities - All Development

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Kilometres

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Appendix 5 - Lennoxtown, M of C, Haughhead, Campsie - Local Plan 2 Sites

Legend

■ High opportunity

— Strategic Opportunities - All Development

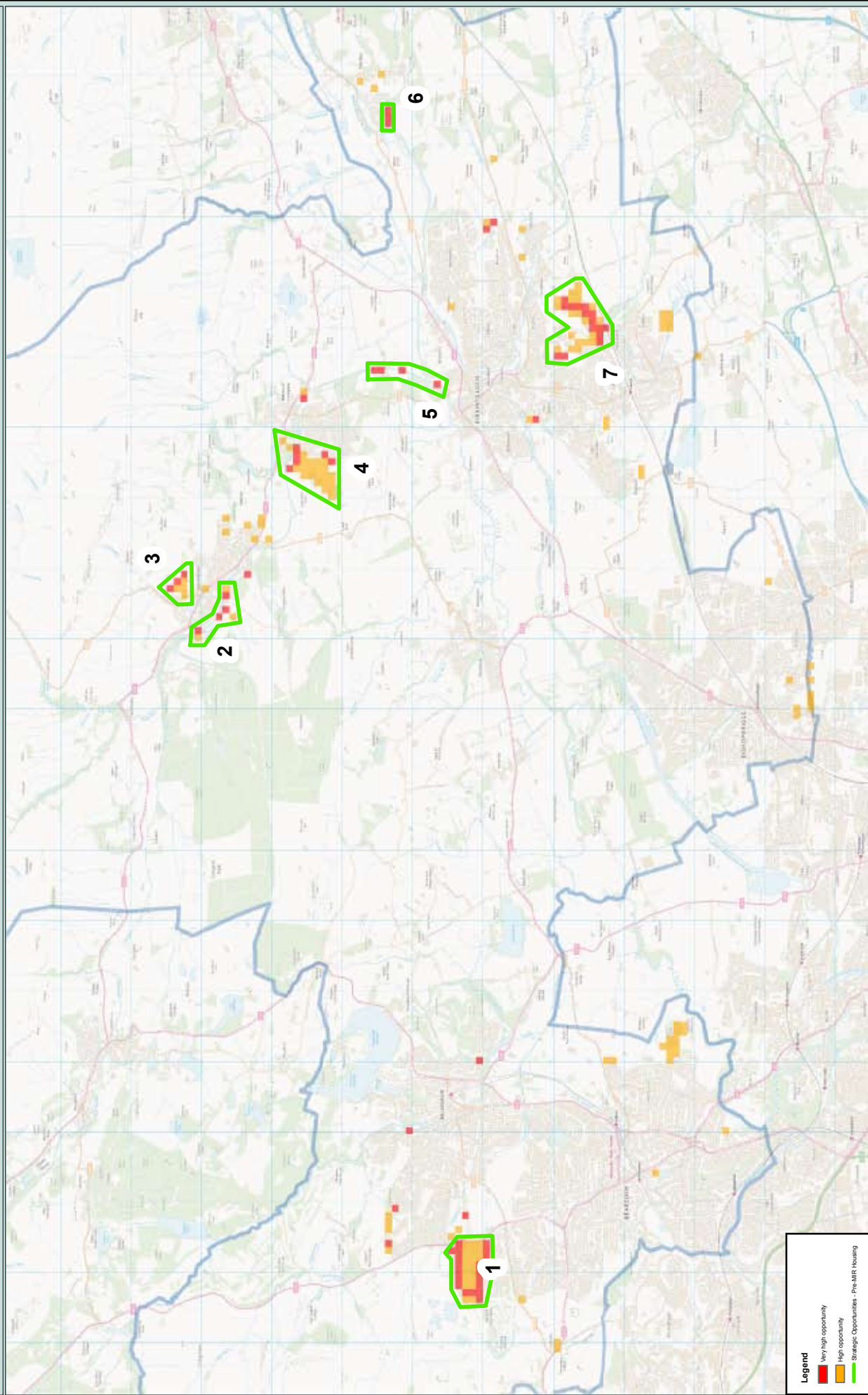0 0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2
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Appendix 6- Strategic Green Network Opportunities - Pre-MIR Development Sites

Legend

■ Very high opportunity

■ High opportunity

▭ Strategic Opportunities - Pre-MIR Housing

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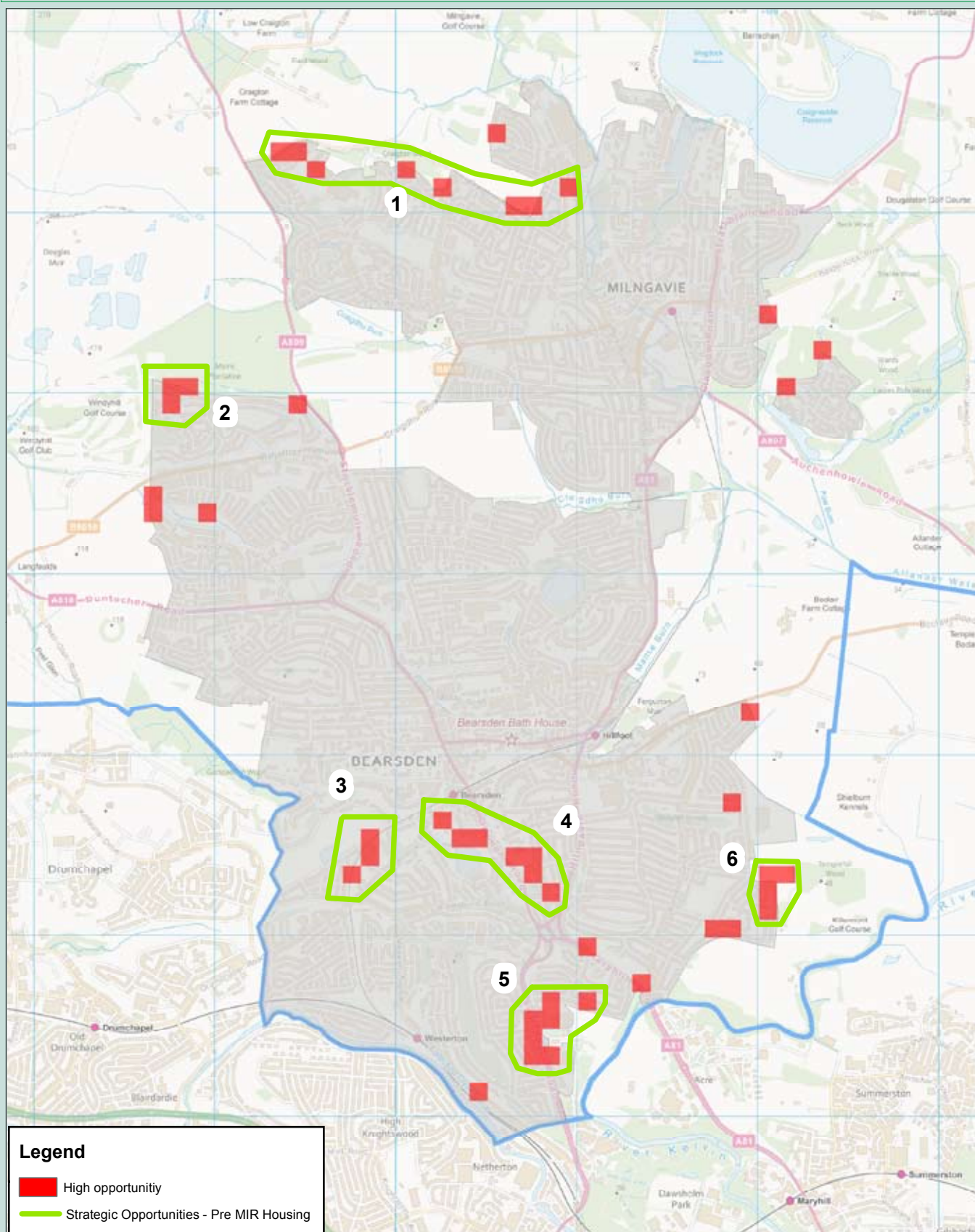
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Appendix 7 - Bearsden and Milngavie - Pre-MIR Development Sites

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High opportunitiy

Strategic Opportunities - Pre MIR Housing

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Kilometres

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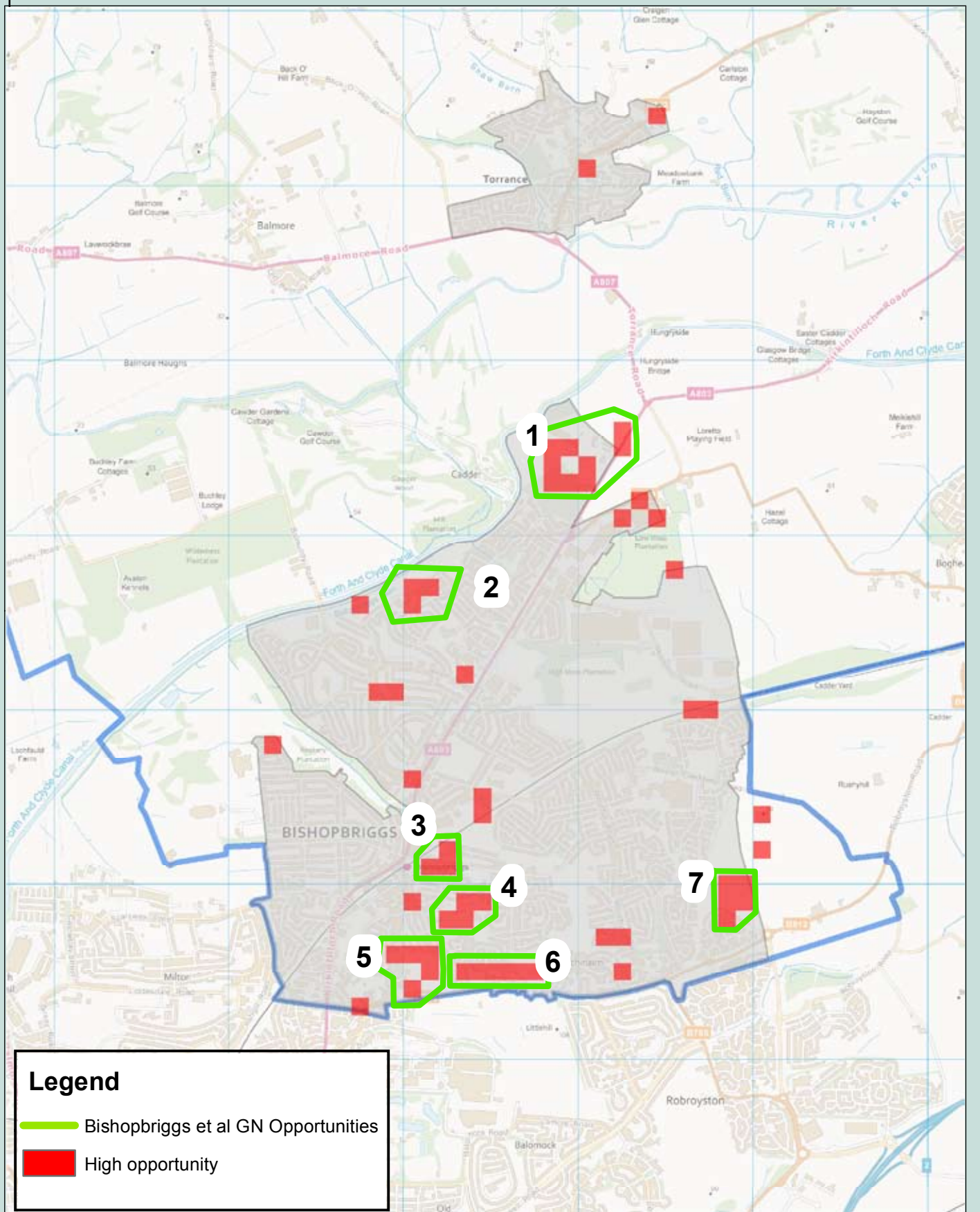
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Appendix 8 - Bishopbriggs et al - Pre-MIR Development Sites

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Legend

Bishopbriggs et al GN Opportunities

High opportunity

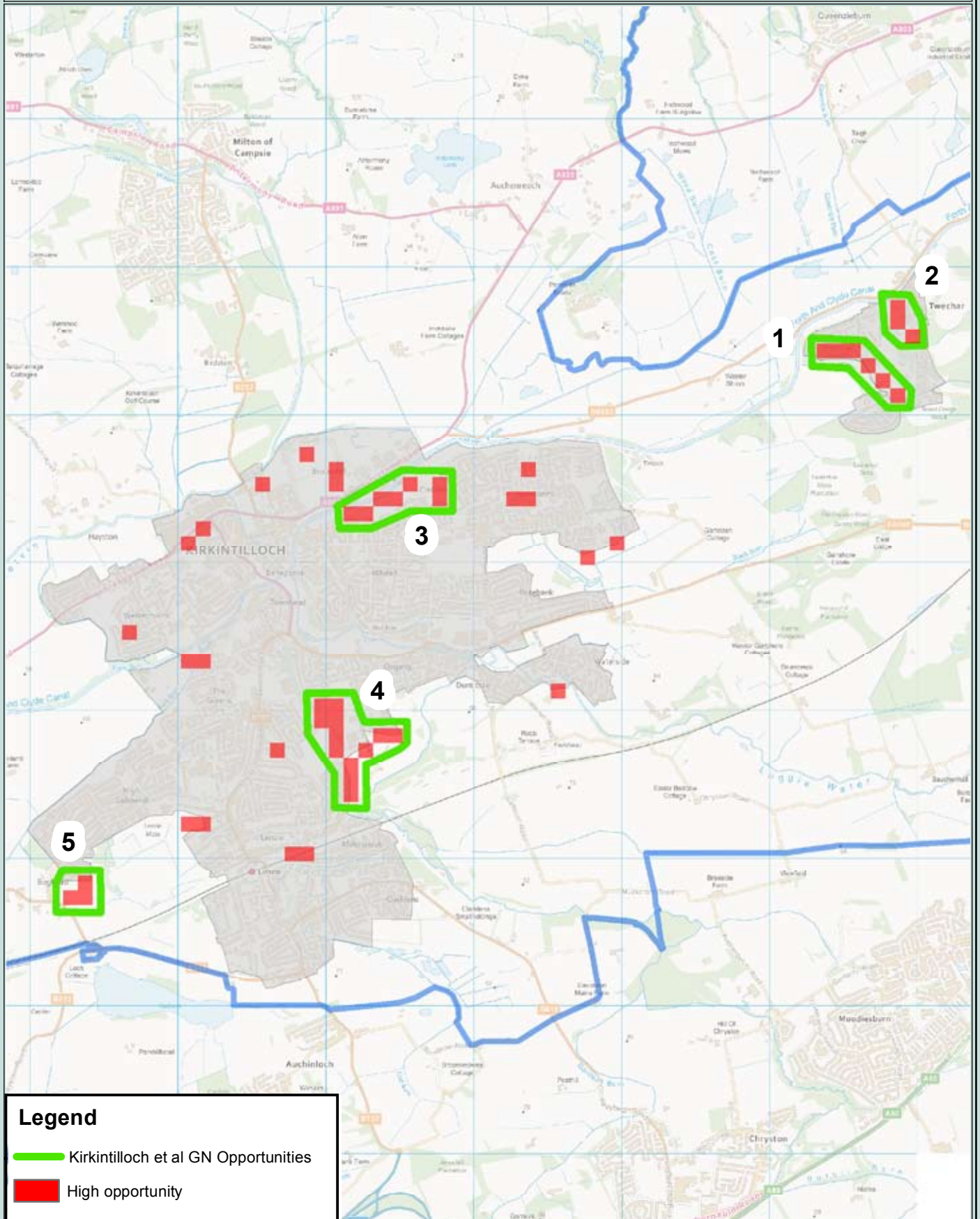0   0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2
Kilometres

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Appendix 9 - Kirkintilloch Lenzie Twechar - Pre-MIR Development Sites

Legend

Kirkintilloch et al GN Opportunities

High opportunity

0   0.3   0.6   1.2   1.8   2.4
Kilometres

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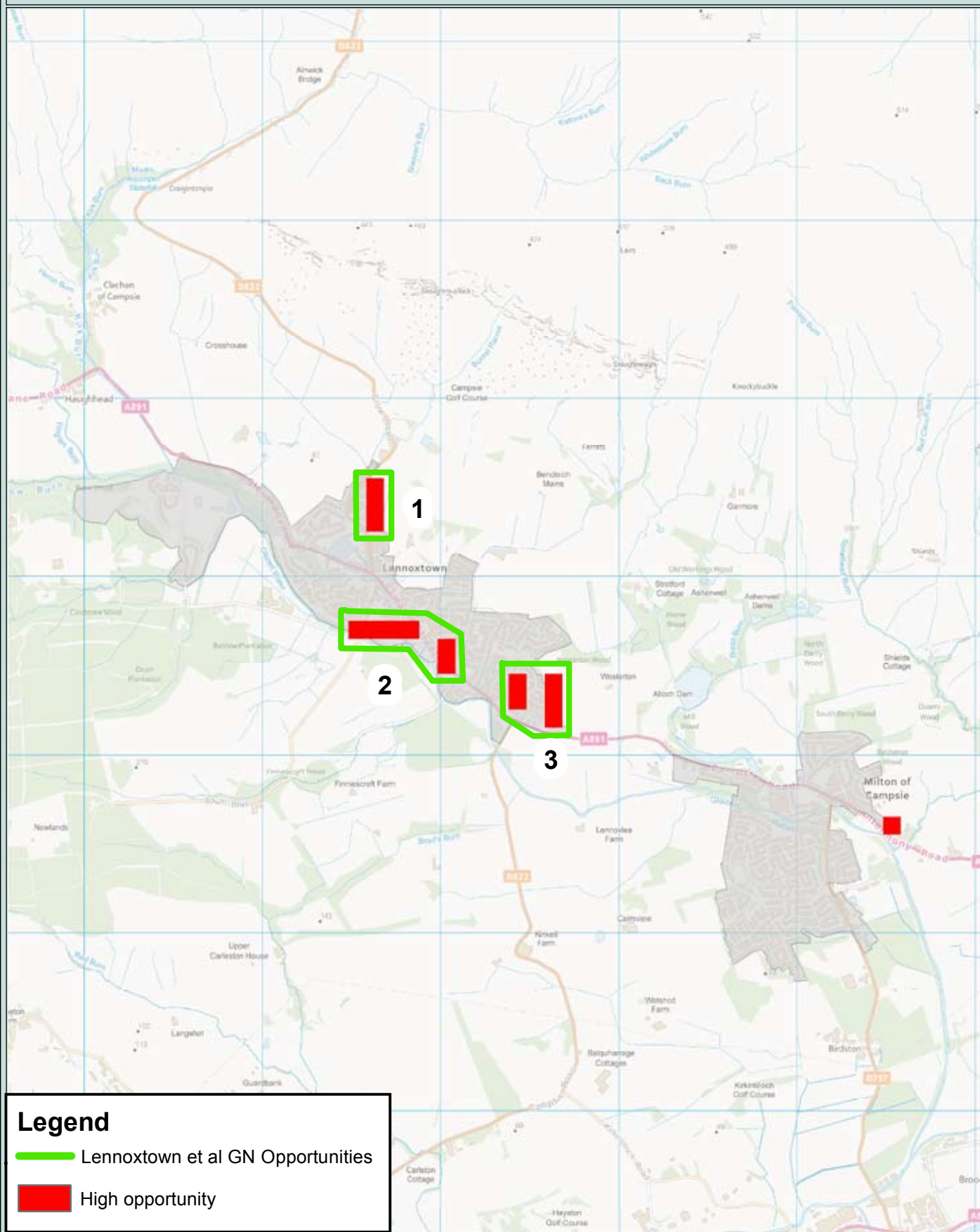
Appendix 9

Appendix 10 - Lennoxtown et al - Pre-MIR Development Sites

Legend

— Lennoxtown et al GN Opportunities

■ High opportunity

0 0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2
Kilometres

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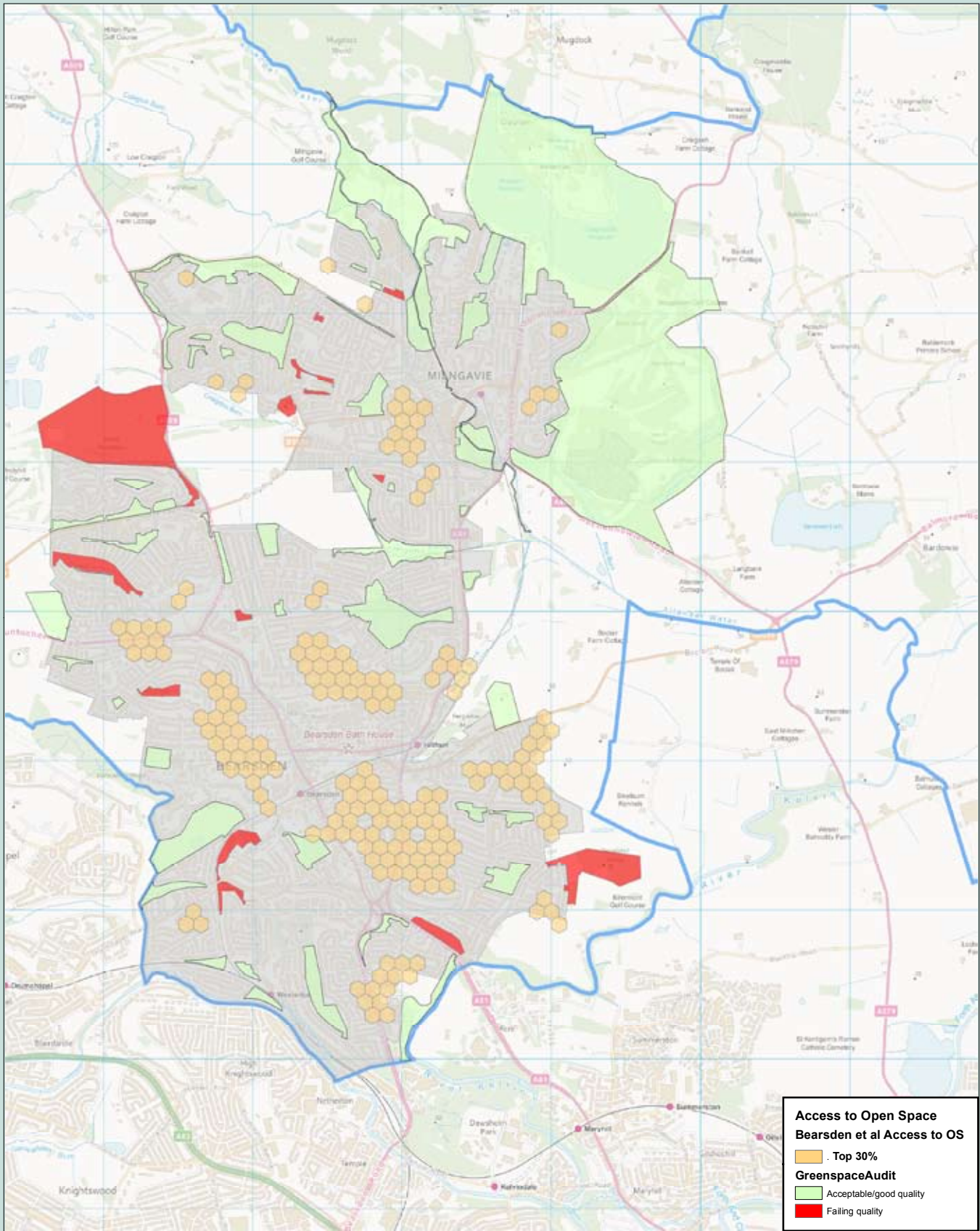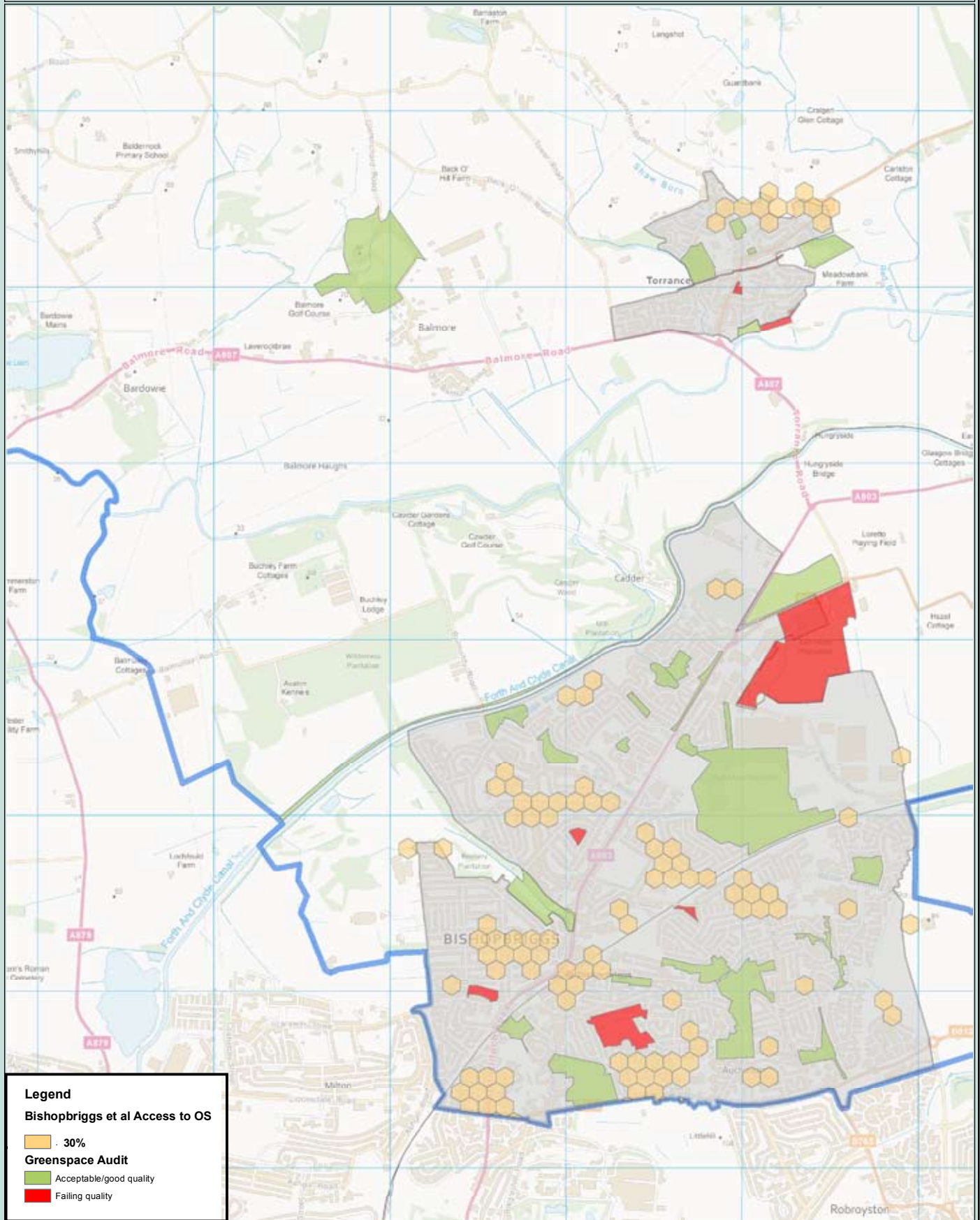
gcv green network

Appendix 11 - Bearsden and Milngavie- Access to OS

Access to Open Space
Bearsden et al Access to OS

. **Top 30%**

GreenspaceAudit

Acceptable/good quality

Failing quality

0   0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2
Kilometres

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Appendix 12 - Bishopbriggs Torrance Balmore Bardowie - Access to OS

Legend

Bishopbriggs et al Access to OS

- 30%

Greenspace Audit

- Acceptable/good quality
- Failing quality

| 0 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 |
Kilometres

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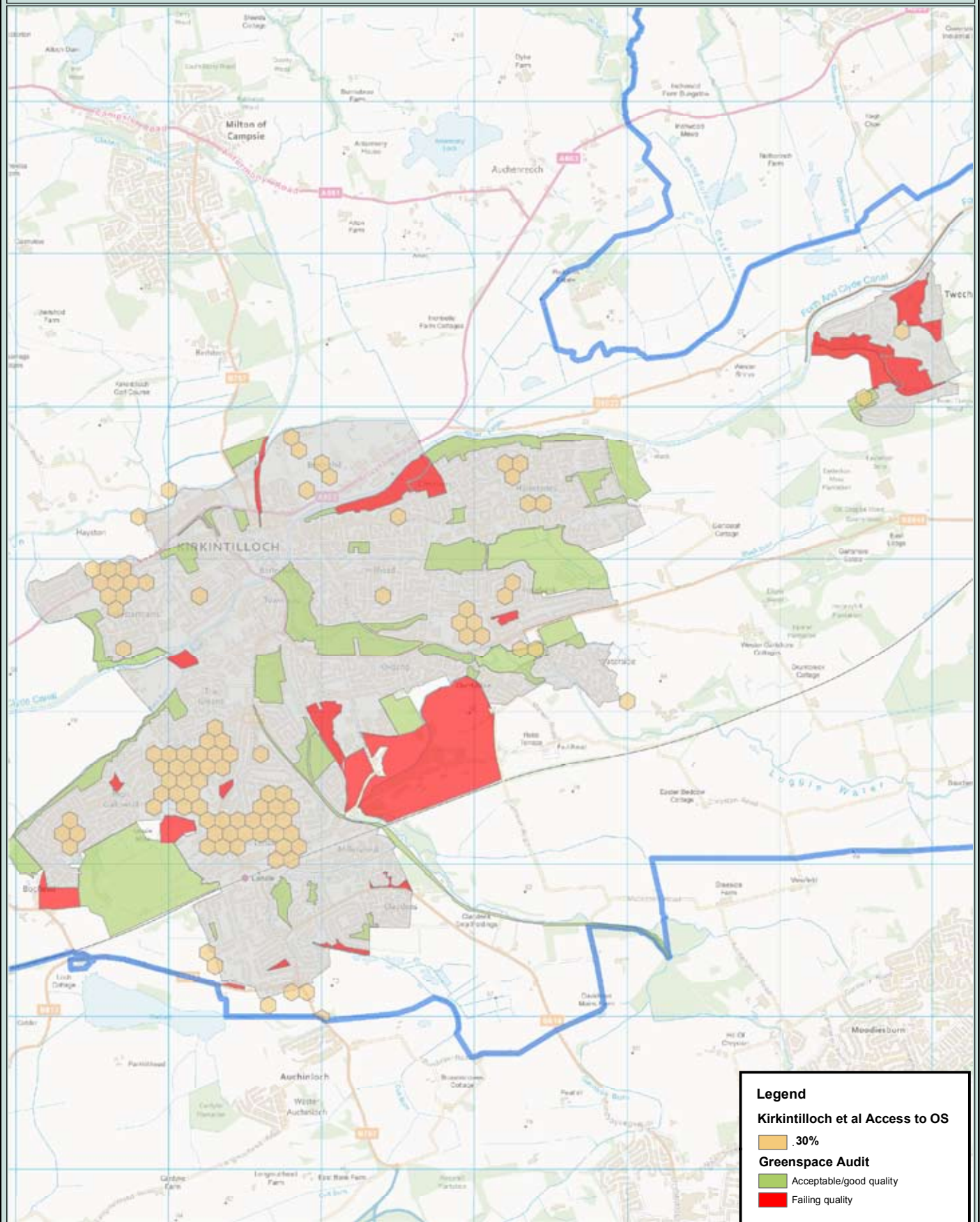
gcv green network

www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk

Appendix 13 - Kirkintilloch Lenzie Twechar - Access to OS

Legend

Kirkintilloch et al Access to OS

30%

Greenspace Audit

Acceptable/good quality

Failing quality

0   0.3   0.6   1.2   1.8   2.4
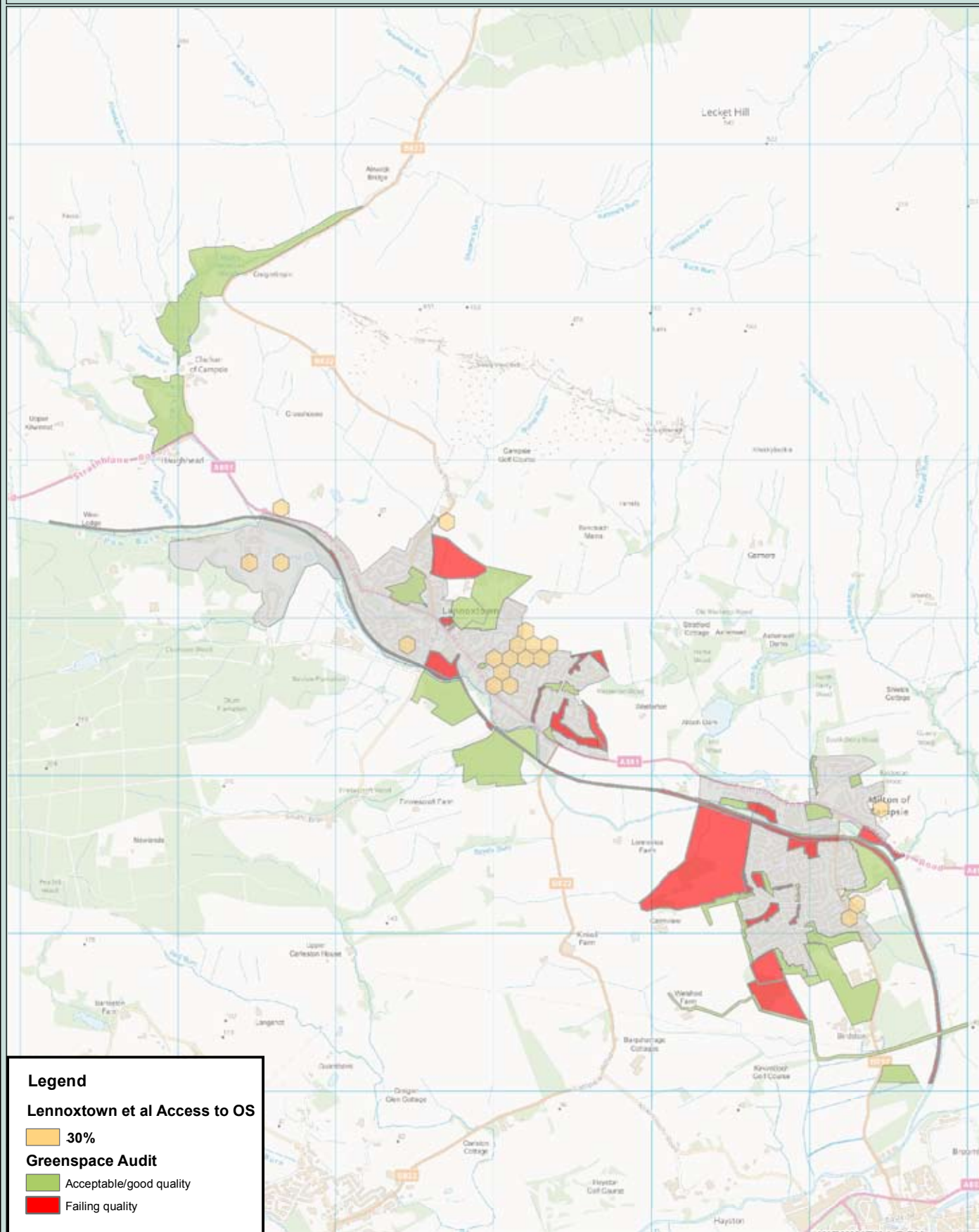Kilometres

gcv green network

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Legend

Lennoxtown et al Access to OS

30%

Greenspace Audit

Acceptable/good quality

Failing quality

gcv green network

| 0 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | Kilometres |

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East Dunbartonshire
Green Network Opportunities Mapping
Interim Report

Ally Corbett
Development Officer
Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership

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