



Glasgow City Council

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cities to life,
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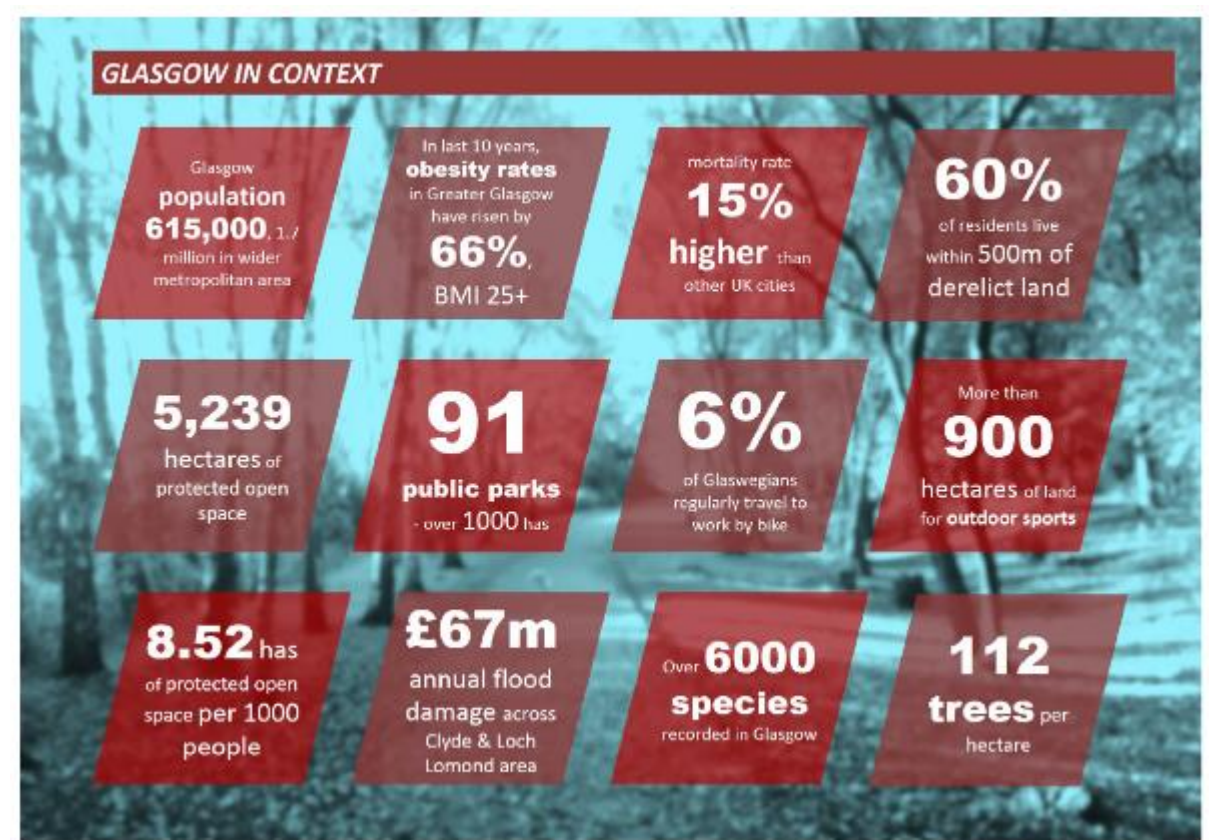


Problems

EU Goals for Nature based solutions.

- urban regeneration
- improved wellbeing
- building coastal resilience
- understanding ecosystem management
- sustainable use of materials & energy
- enhanced insurance value of IGI solutions
- carbon sequestration.

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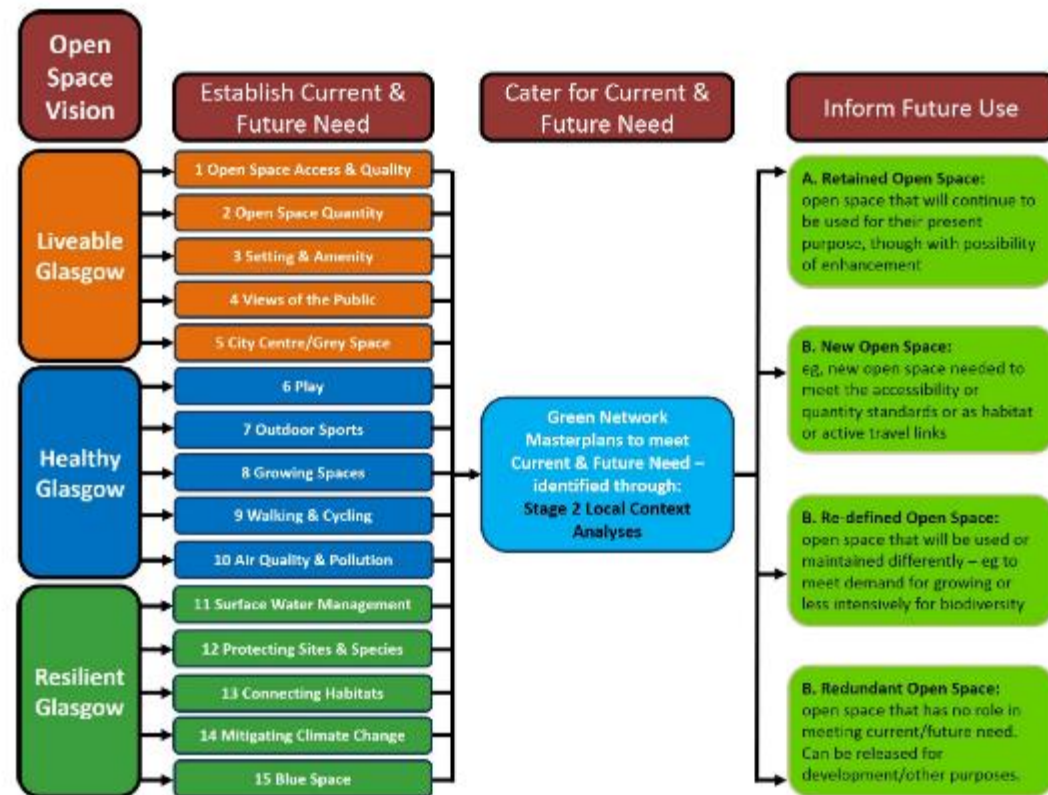
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Project Overview - GCC role

Complex problem to embed NBS in urban planning policy

Glasgow chosen as front runner city because:



- understand the implications of a changing climate
- Collaborative & innovative in relation to NBS
- We try to deal with blue / grey / green spaces across departments, disciplines and partners.
- Working with MGSDP, CSGN, GCVGN, Greenspace Scotland, SNIFFER etc
- Our NBS projects are now at a scale that they are impacting positively on policy,
- We support bottom up / top down solutions

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Challenges that the project will attempt to move forward

- Gathering Robust Evidence – from city activities
- Capturing data / exemplars etc. – to use for peer education; cost / benefit analysis; methodology / process description
- Monitoring – Identify the right type of monitoring that becomes proportionate & meets the needs of both academics & cities
- Methodology – Scalable to city wide; transferable to different contexts
- Demonstrator – Run in Glasgow, scale out city wide; Capture methodology and test replicability in different contexts
- Regulations / Budgets – Economic, social & technical
- Sustainable data – Easy to collect; easy to use; easy to maintain; easy to share
- Fast moving Technology – new apps; Geospatial information communication technology (G-ICT)



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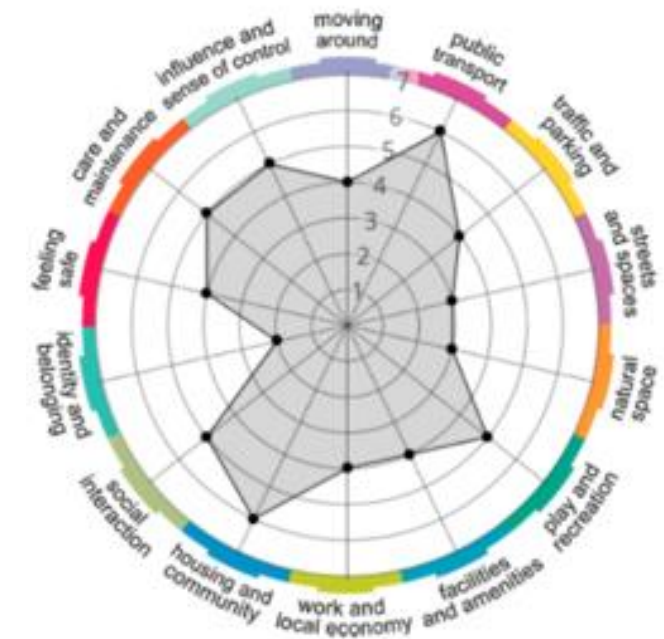
Think about Place

“Dull, inert cities, it is true, do contain the seeds of their own destruction and little else. But lively, diverse, intense cities contain the seeds of their own regeneration, with energy enough to carry over for problems and needs outside themselves.”

Jane Jacob

"Town Planning is not mere place-planning, nor even work planning. If it is to be successful it must be folk planning. This means that its task is not to coerce people into new places against their associations, wishes, and interest, as we find bad schemes trying to do. Instead its task is to find the right places for each sort of people; place where they will really flourish

Sir Patrick Geddes



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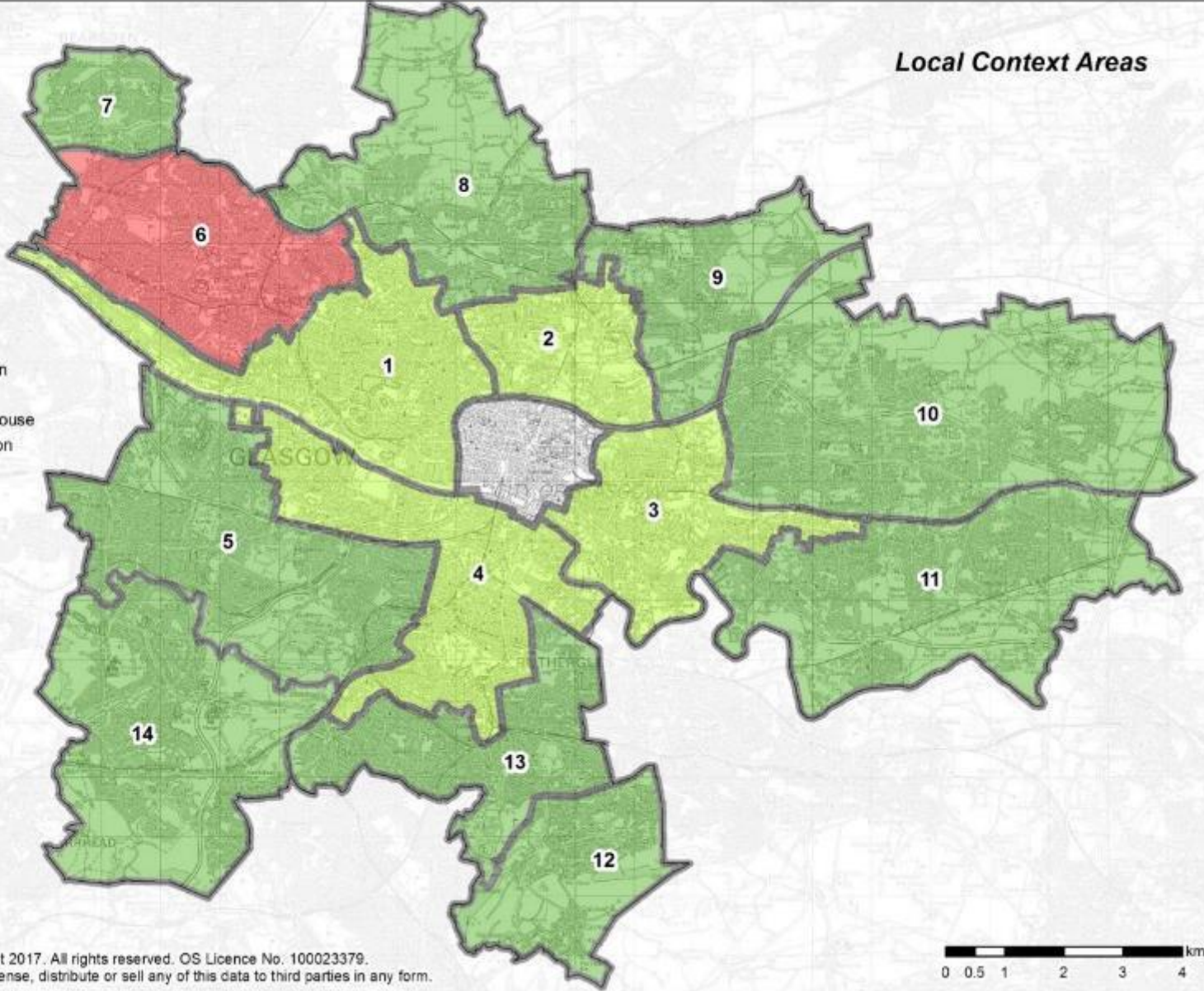
**A new approach to
Open Space**



Local Context Areas

- Inner Urban Area**
 - 1 West End
 - 2 Hamiltonhill
 - 3 Parkhead
 - 4 Ibrox & Govanhill

- Outer Urban Area**
 - 5 Cardonald
 - 6 Knightswood**
 - 7 Drumchapel
 - 8 Summerston & Milton
 - 9 Balornock
 - 10 Carntyne & Easterhouse
 - 11 Tollcross & Baillieston
 - 12 Castlemilk
 - 13 Newlands
 - 14 Pollok



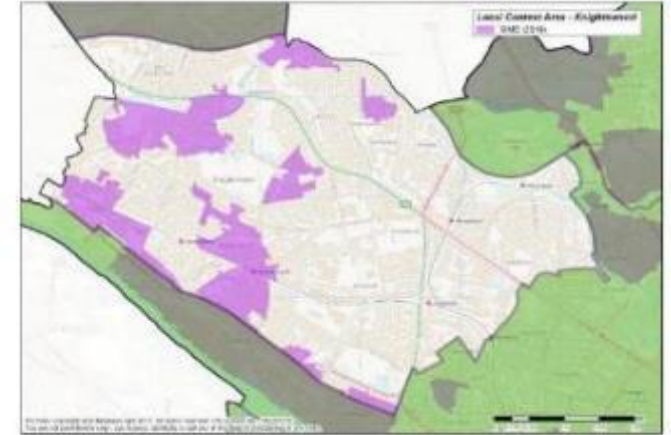


Local Contexts (Openspace masterplans) – Understanding areas better

2 Stages:

Stage 1

- quality of the most publicly usable open spaces
- accessibility to these open spaces
- identification of “gaps
- identification of key issues to be addressed to help meet the accessibility, quality and quantity standards
- consultation through the OSS/SG6 will allow agreement on key actions with the community and other partners to help create better places.



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Local Contexts (Openspace masterplans) – Understanding areas better

Stage 2

collaborative approach with partners to determine how best to enhance and manage the open space resource and ensure it delivers the functions the Council needs it to

will require an enhanced and dedicated staff resource, and close cross-service working

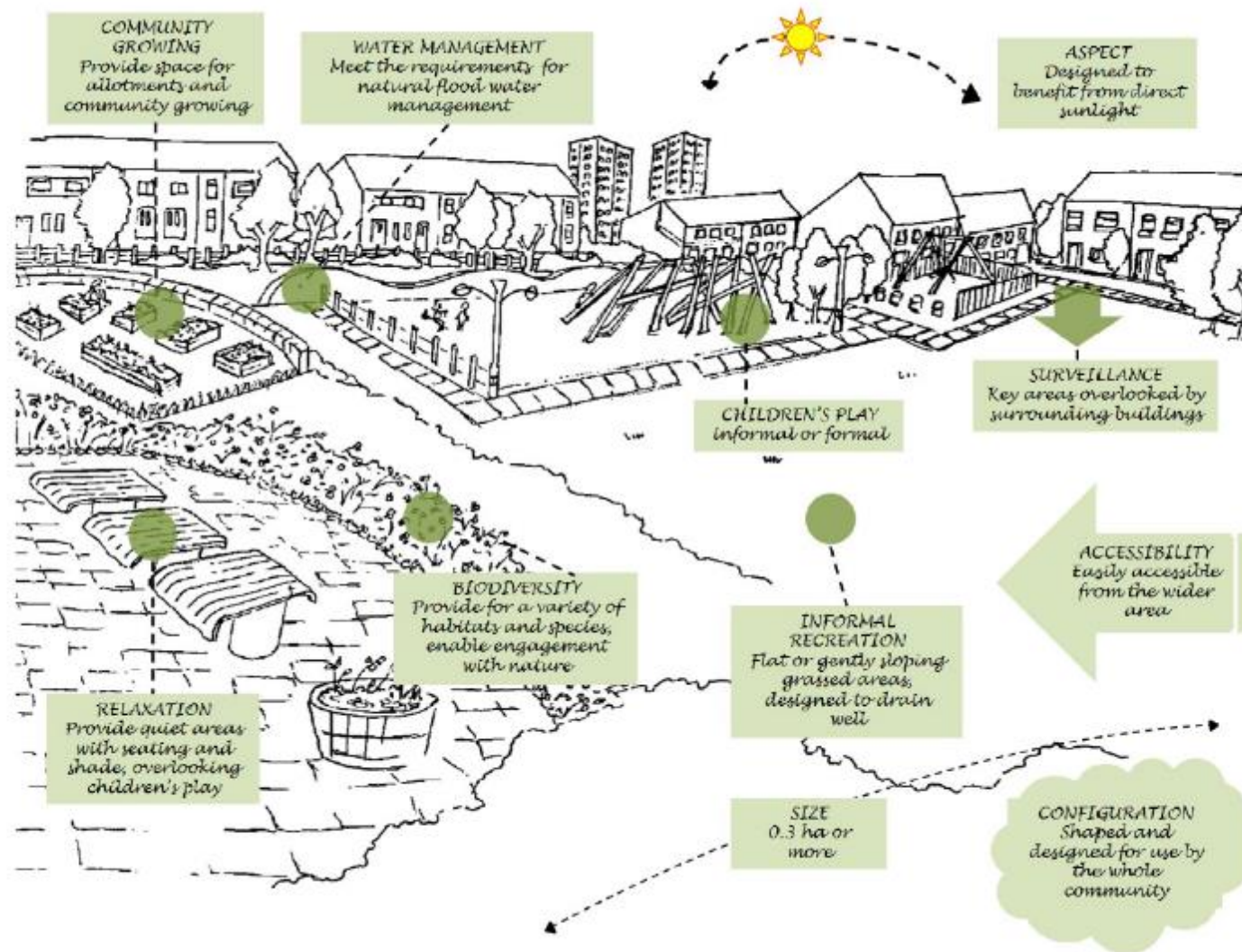
Focus on:

- managing surface water (liaison with MGSDP team);
- delivering enhanced connectivity in active travel networks (liaison with LES, Core Paths Plan);
- meeting gaps in accessibility to publicly usable open space and, where required, enhancing connectivity and quality of these spaces (with LES);
- identifying where it may be possible to release surplus open spaces for other purposes and use compensation for their loss/income generated by their sale for enhancing the remaining open space resource
- taking account of the views of the public in relation to where spaces should be retained/ created/developed for other purposes
- enhancing and connecting habitats and habitat networks; and
- enhancing a sense of place in existing communities, regeneration priority areas and new developments.

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Case Study – Barrowfield Community Park

Barrowfield Community Park is a good example of a Community Space. It was developed in 2015 on an area of tarmac used as a bus park for coaches visiting Celtic Park. A partnership between the local community, the Council, Forestry Commission Scotland, West of Scotland Housing Association and erz Landscape Architects has delivered a new open space for all sectors of the community. It provides opportunities for recreation and play, has created new habitats, provides space to sit and relax and delivers sustainable drainage infrastructure.

The Park is well surveyed from surrounding homes and provides easy access for all users.



Case Study – Croftfoot Primary

The South East Glasgow Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) includes measures to help control surface water runoff and flooding within key areas of south east Glasgow. These measures include retrofitting a Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) at Croftfoot Primary as the runoff from the site contributes to flooding in the area.

Investment in the SuDS is an opportunity to provide additional benefits for biodiversity, amenity and play, including a new porous Multi Use Games Area, new outdoor, water-themed play equipment and a proposed overflow basin/amphitheatre that will provide water storage during sever flood events, but can be used for play/outdoor recreation at other times.

A holistic approach to investment is not only helping address flooding in the area, but is also enhancing opportunities for play, biodiversity and outdoor education.

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Case Study – Halfway Community Park

The Council is currently delivering a SWMP for Hillington and Cardonald. Existing public open space at Moss Heights currently has limited value and an opportunity was identified to use the open space to deliver more sustainable flood management solutions as part of a wider regeneration of the open spaces to deliver a new public park. The new Halfway Community Park will include sustainable drainage measures, such as raingardens and basins, as well as natural play areas, paths, seating and community space, growing space, extensive planting and a kick-about space that will help the Park meet the Quality Standard.

The park is being funded through a variety of sources, including the European Regional Development Fund, Green Infrastructure Fund, the City Council, City Deal and Southside Housing Association.



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Case Study – Seven Lochs Wetland Park

The Seven Lochs Wetland Park, spanning a wetland area between Glasgow and North Lanarkshire, has huge potential to provide for both biodiversity and enhanced accessibility for people. A new park of national significance is envisaged, sustaining and enhancing a high quality, innovative wetland environment that will:

- protect and enhance biodiversity;
- promote health and well-being; and
- contribute to environmental, economic and social regeneration.

Encompassing seven lochs, five local nature reserves, a country park and one of Glasgow's oldest buildings, the park will provide benefits for biodiversity and local communities. When complete, the project will enable local people and visitors to experience the natural and cultural heritage of the Seven Lochs area and help local communities take ownership of the park. The Park is home to populations of water voles, the only site for green hairstreak butterfly in Glasgow, key populations of the uncommon small pearl-bordered fritillary (butterfly) and other special species and habitats.

It is being funded by a variety of sources, including £4.5 million funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and contributions from surrounding housing developments



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