

Trees, Planning and Development in Scotland

ALL IMAGES
SHOULD BE
PROPERLY
ATTRIBUTED

\OUTREACH \ OUTPUT \ OUTCOME \

Brian Mark Evans

Professor of Urbanism & Landscape

GLASGOW
URBAN LAB
THE GLASGOW
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Geneva UN Charter
Centre of Excellence
SMART SUSTAINABLE CITIES



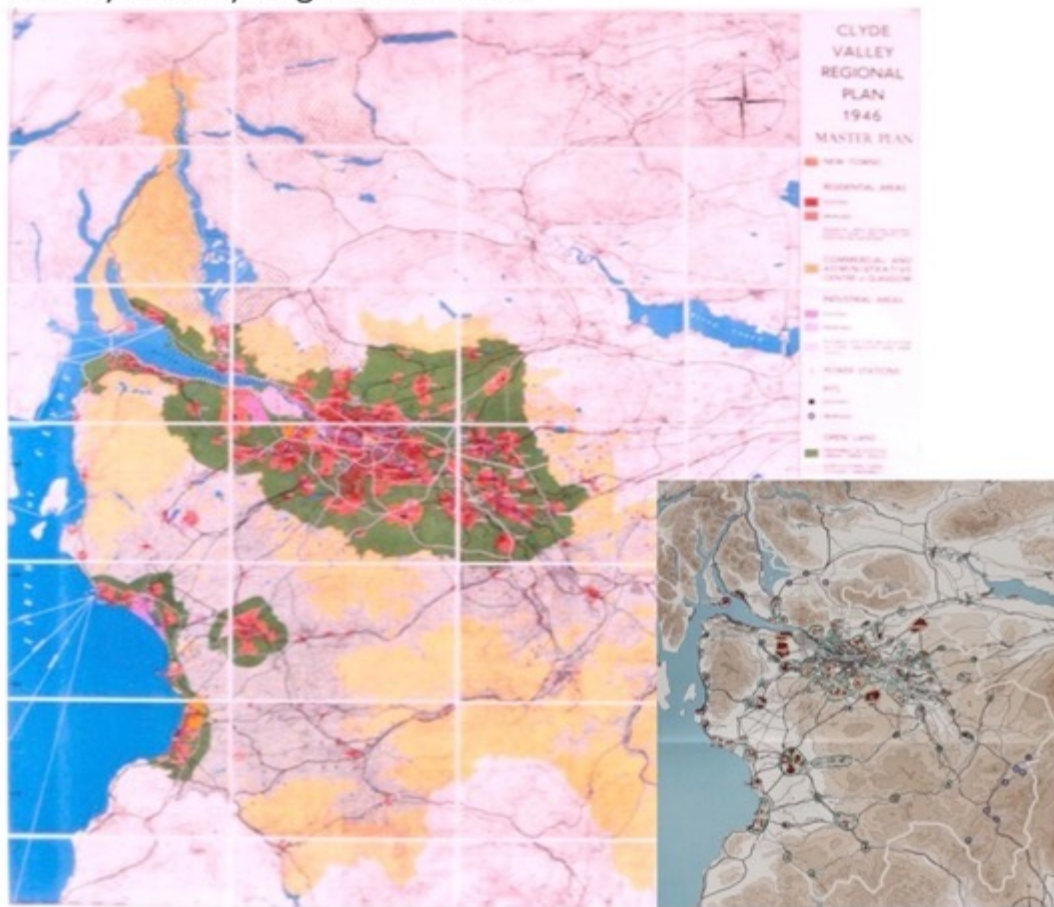
UNECE

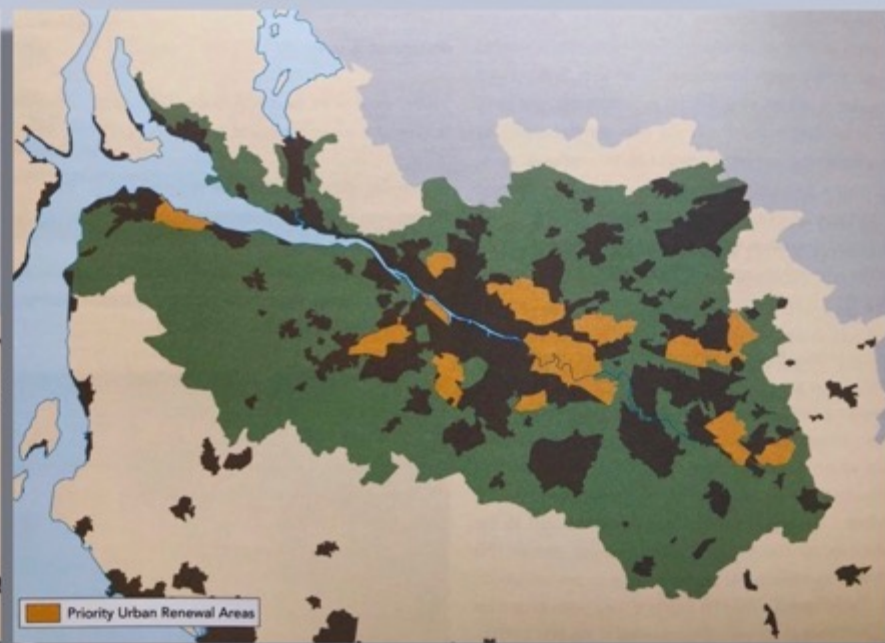
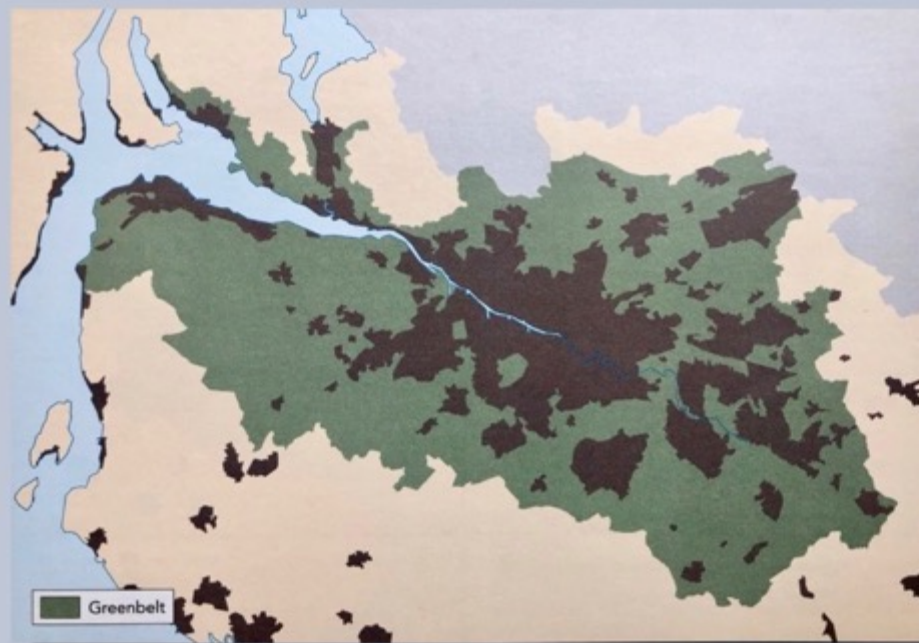
THE LAND

THE PEOPLE

THE CITY

The Clyde Valley Regional Plan 1946





STRATHCLYDE
STRUCTURE
PLAN 1995



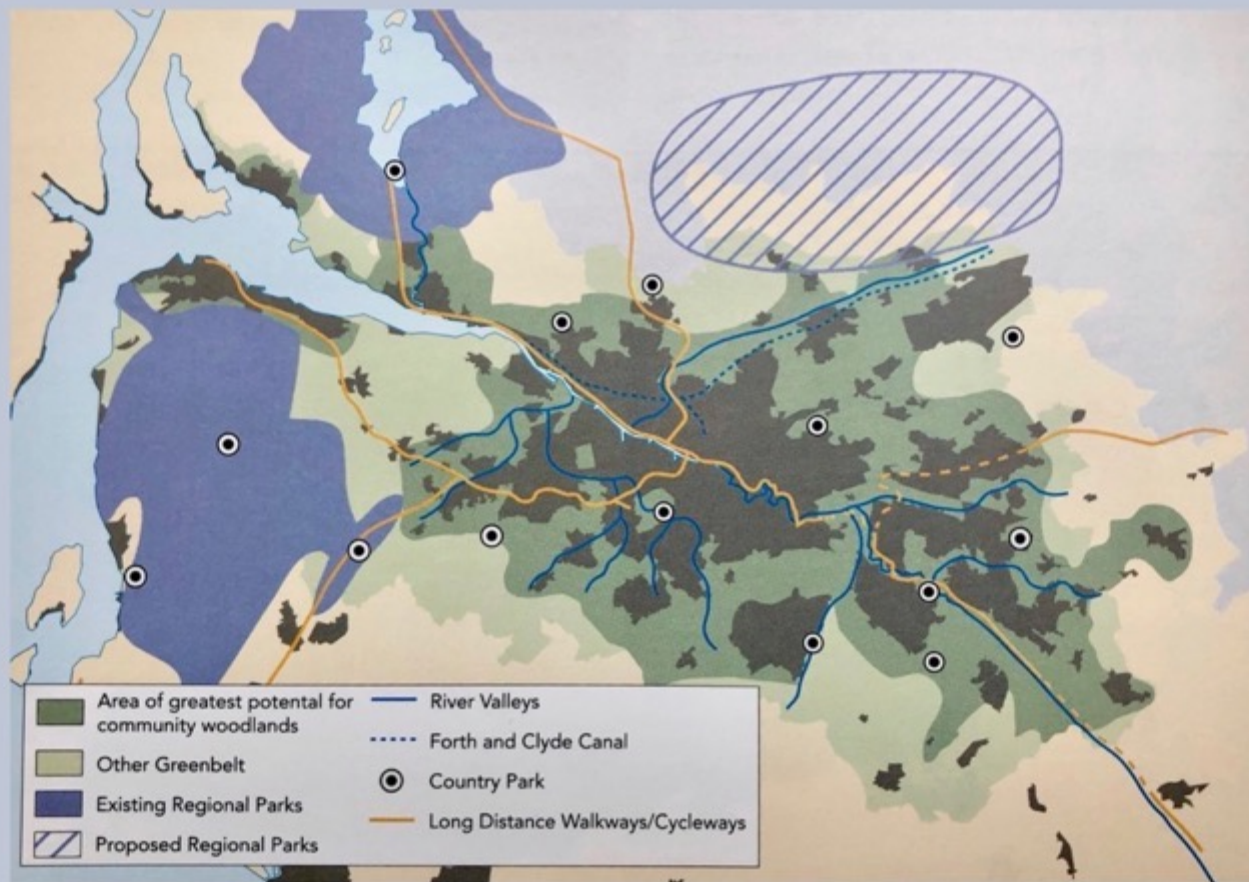
REENING THE CONURBATION

STRATHCLYDE
STRUCTURE
PLAN 1995

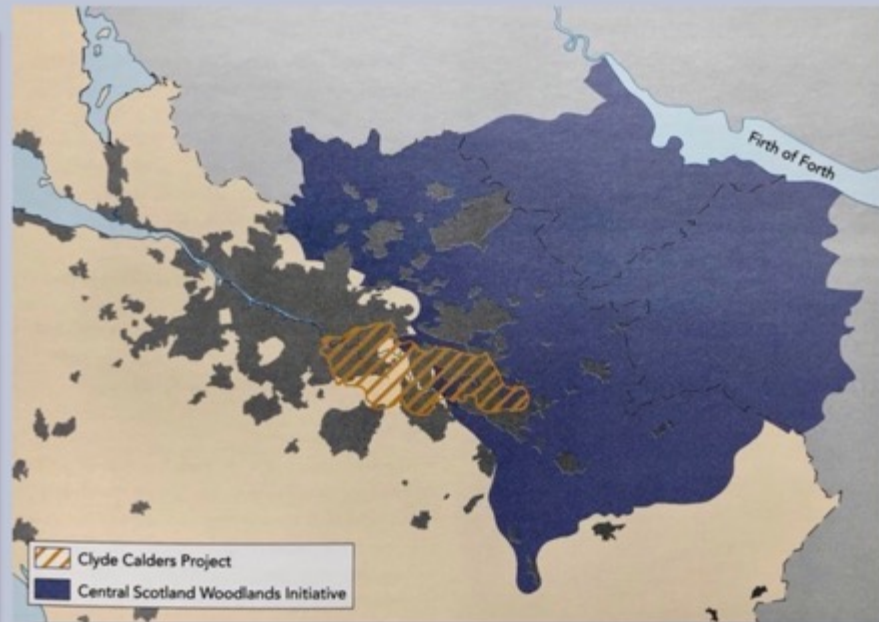
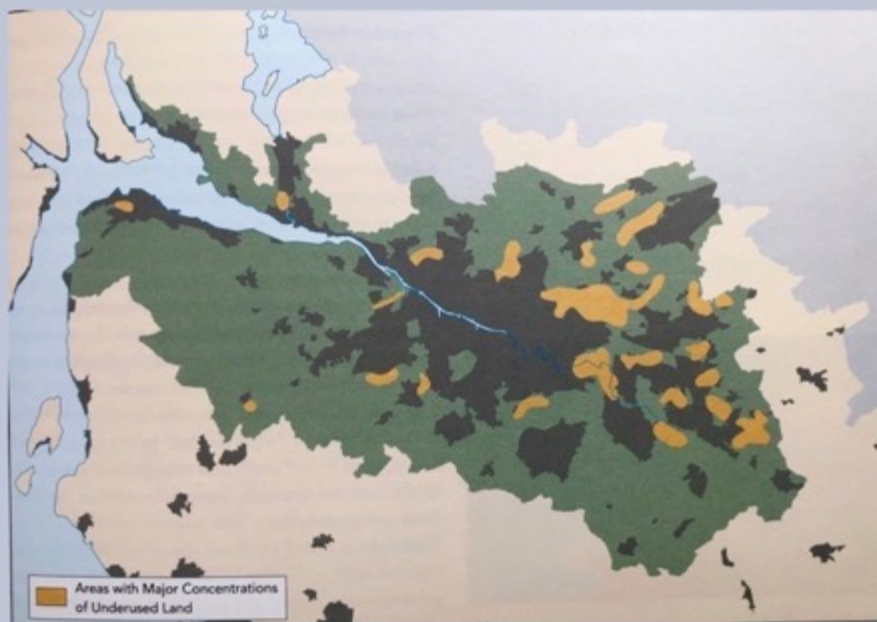
GREENING THE CONURBATION

GB 3

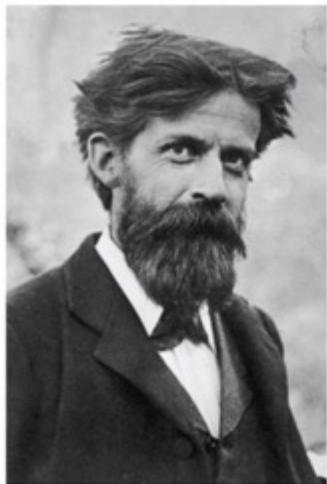
The Regional Development Strategy requires the Greening of the Conurbation, through integrated environmental projects to improve the Greenbelt, and related urban corridors, as shown on the Key Diagram inset, and amplified in Schedule 2.



STRATHCLYDE
STRUCTURE
PLAN 1995



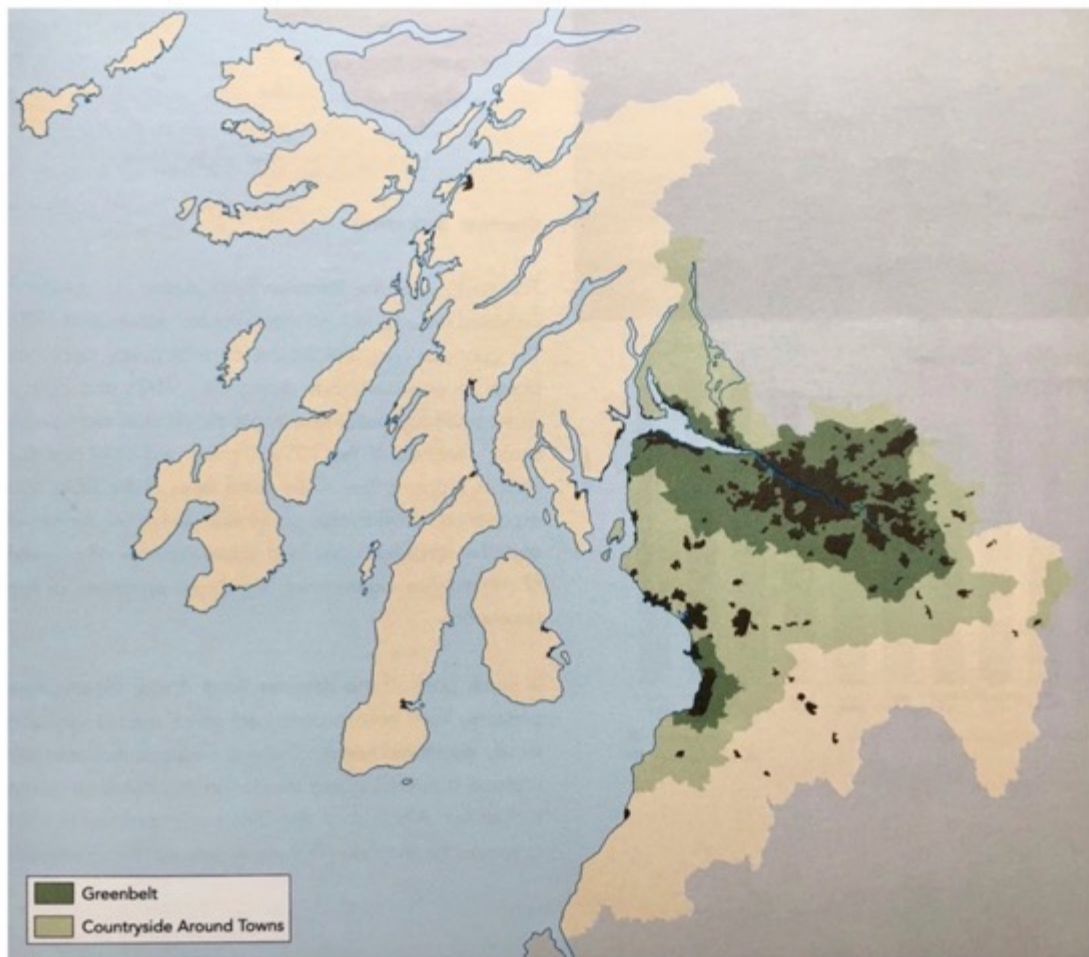
STRATHCLYDE
STRUCTURE
PLAN 1995

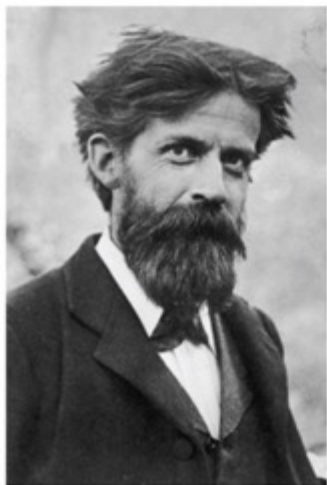


Patrick Geddes



Robert Grieve





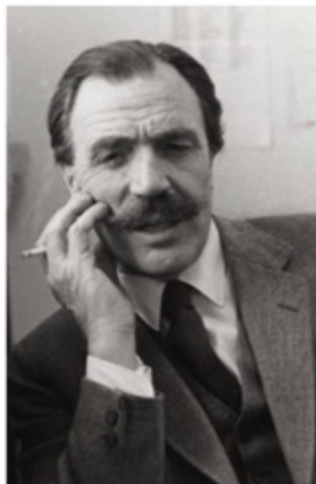
Patrick Geddes



John Muir



Robert Grieve



Ian McHarg

◆ Gordon Cullen

Ed Bacon ◆



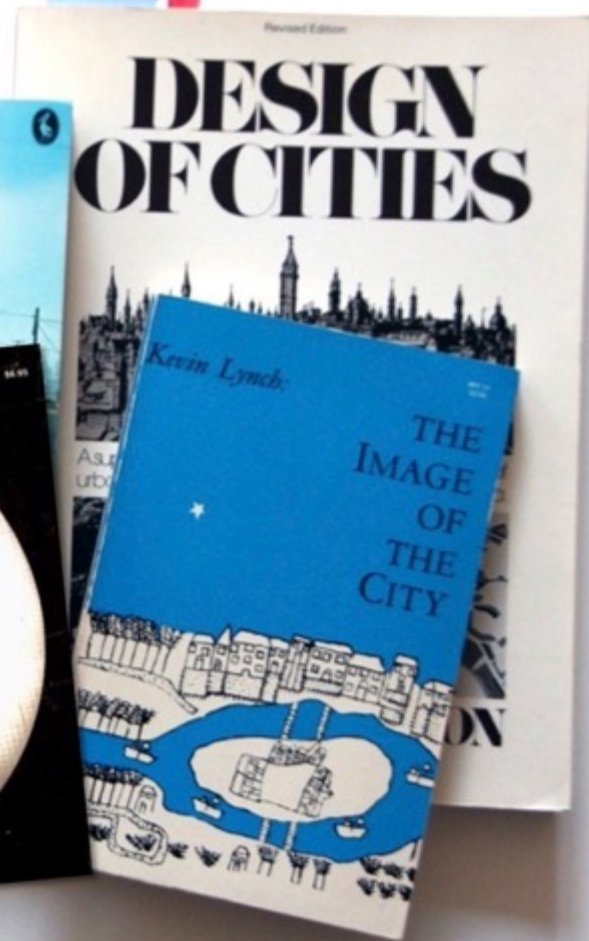
◆
Ian McHarg

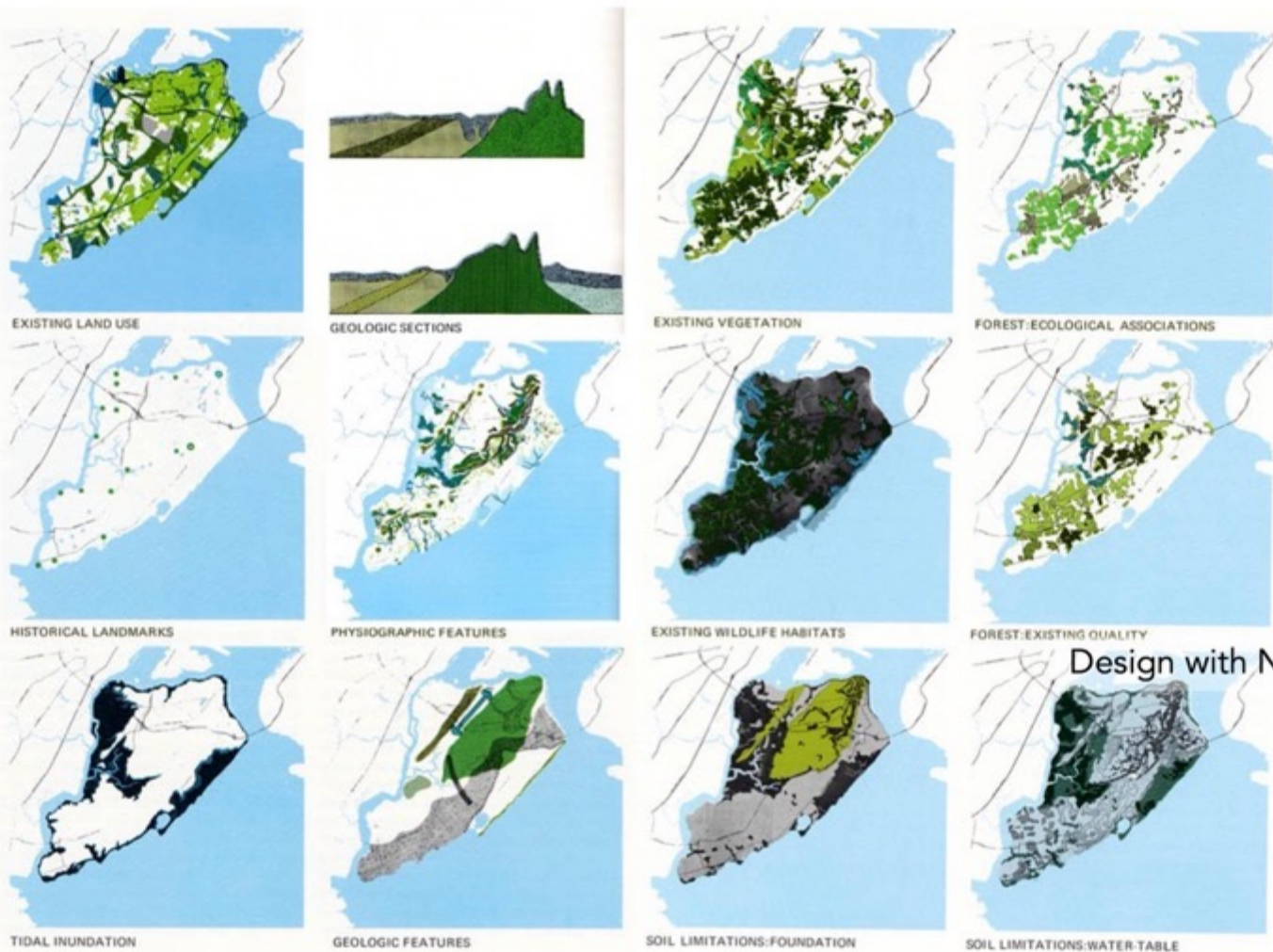
◆
Jane Jacobs

◆
Kevin Lynch

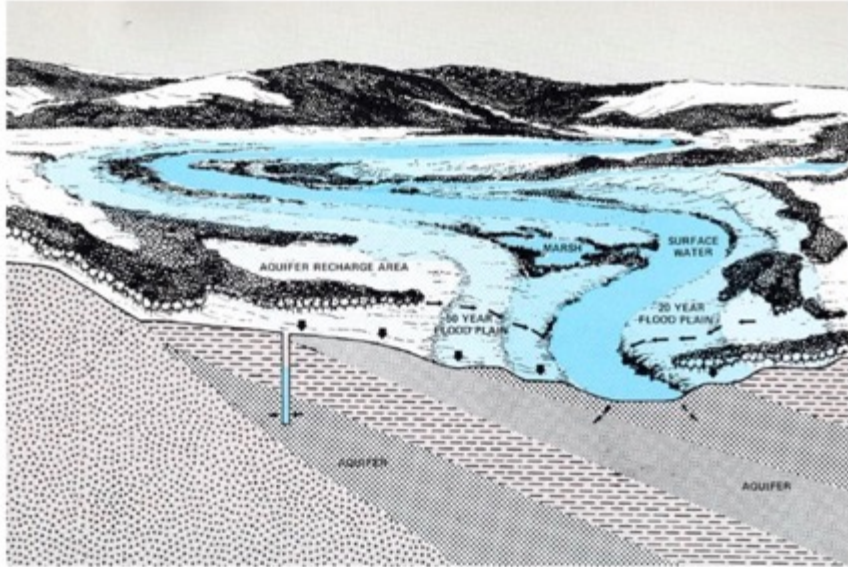


Grady Clay and Peter L. Laurence

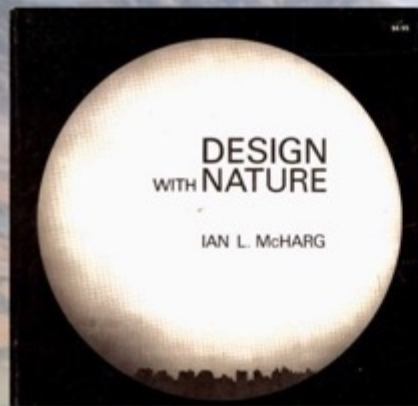


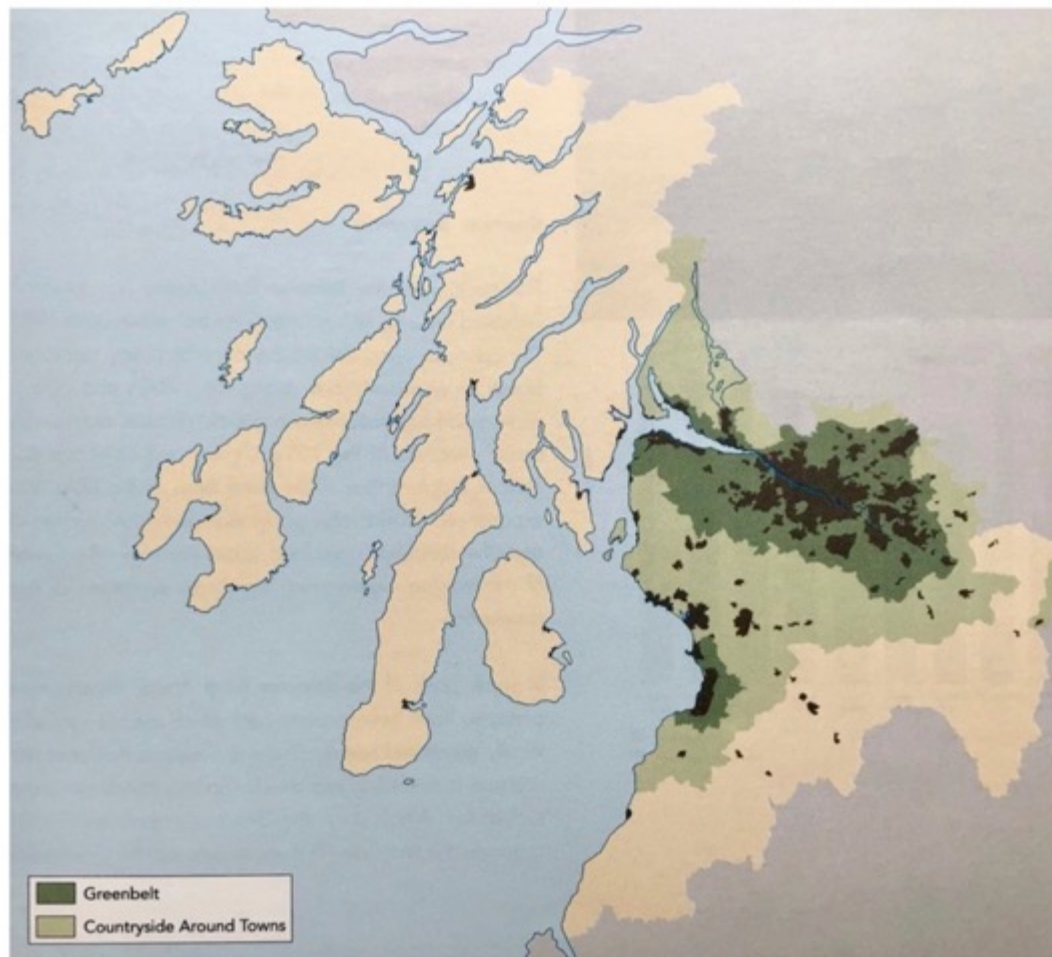


Design with Nature 1969



Design with Nature 1969





THE CENTRAL SCOTLAND WOODLANDS PROJECT—A Plan for Land Use and Landscape Renewal

John Sheldon*

Introduction

Since the first clearance of tracts of forest for agriculture man has had an increasing influence on the landscape of the British Isles. Historic changes began in the Neolithic period, about 3,000 BC, when the countryside was heavily forested. It was then that man turned from hunting to agriculture and as a result began the process of burning and felling the forests for grazing land and arable farming. The process steadily increased until the commercial felling of forests began in the seventeenth century. The period of enclosure and later the restoration of some landscapes by the prosperous agricultural improvers of the eighteenth century, laid down much of the inherited landscape of today. Yet, change is still taking place as the increasing sophistication of agricultural technology has set new demands in a landscape which is often incompatible with modern farming developments, and the political and economic demands for efficient food production.

The landscape has constantly changed and what is seen today is an inherited reminder of man's influence on land use and management which, over many centuries, has been developed through social and economic demands, and technological advances. New demands however, are now being made of the landscape and the social values that are placed on it often conflict with agricultural progress. In 1974, this gave rise to the Countryside Commission's study, "New Agricultural Landscapes", which attempted to analyse the landscape changes in lowland England and how landscape improvement could take place in association with agricultural improvements.

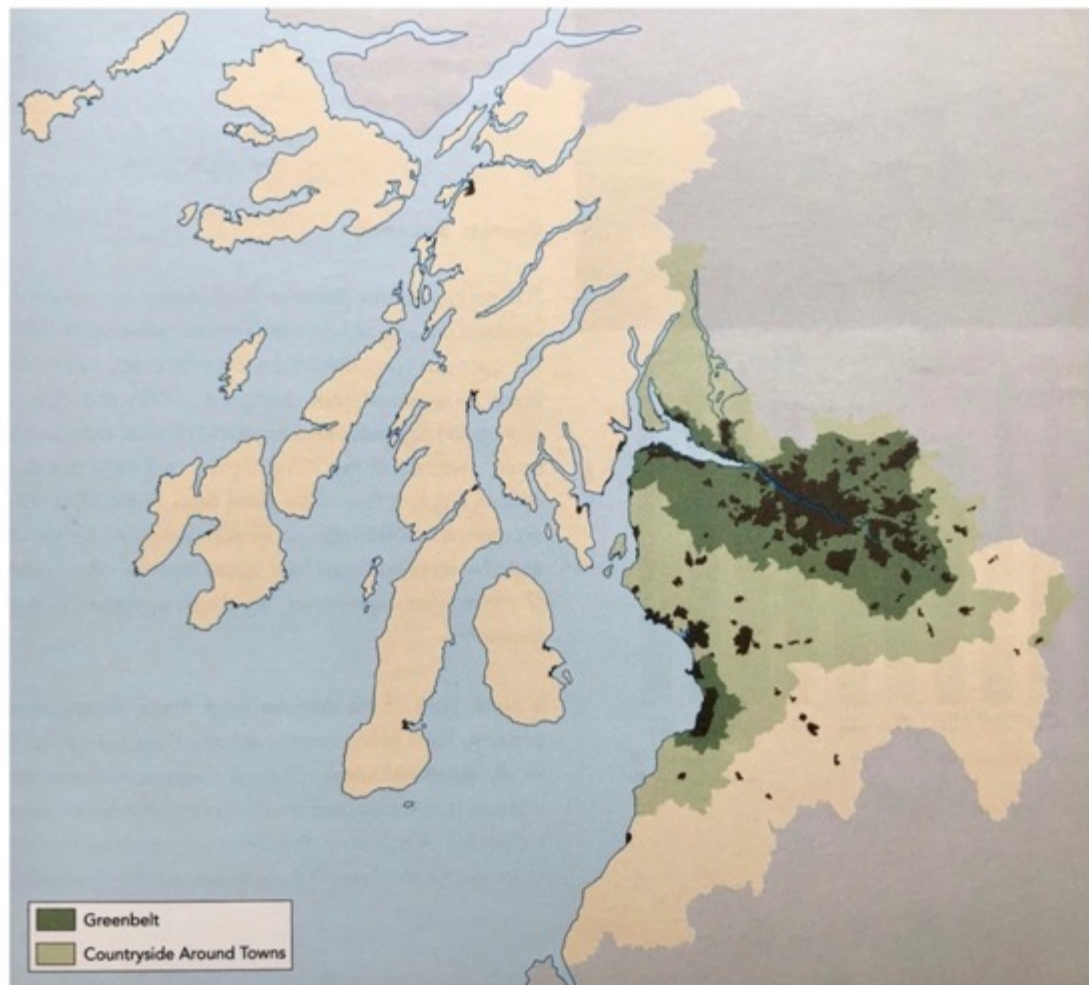
In upland Britain, which is now the subject of similar studies, landscape change has also occurred although here the trees were lost at a very early stage and, with the introduction of sheep, and in Scotland, the establishment of deer forests and grouse moors, large tracts of upland have remained treeless and unchanged for many centuries. Only quite recently has commercial forestry become an important although still a relatively minor alternative land use in the uplands. Yet, new agricultural technology is now beginning to influence practical and economic ways of improving upland productivity. As a consequence, the arguments that are debated on the change in lowland landscapes, in the loss of hedgerows and woodlands, is now also being directed to the changes in the treeless upland landscape, as a result of new agricultural and forestry developments. In parallel to this has been the debate between agriculturists and foresters on the future use of hill land—whether it should be for food or timber, or a planned integration of both.

The Central Scotland Uplands

In the central belt of Scotland, the upland moors between Glasgow and Edinburgh have suffered both land use and the landscape damage as a consequence of extreme conflicting economic interests. In turn, these have created circumstances which have neither encouraged agricultural investment or created the opportunities for significant commercial timber production.

The moorlands, from Falkirk southwards, rise to about 290 m, where they merge into the western foothills of the Pentlands, in West Lothian and Lanark. They are bleak, windswept and inhospitable, and represent an upland area where a diverse mineral

*Dept of Physical Planning, Lothian Regional Council, 12 St Giles Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1TL.



Robert Steedman



Mark Turnbull





Glasgow Garden Festival 1988



WATER & MARITIME

To include:
Themed restaurant
Tower
Maritime trade & exploration
Nautical exhibits
Water at work
Water displays
Plant collectors gardens
Boat trips



PLANTS & FOOD

To include:
Themed cafe
Gardeners' bazaar
Horticultural displays
Agricultural displays
Allotment gardens
Demonstration gardens
Third World initiatives
Plantsmans' gardens



RECREATION & SPORT

To include:
Themed restaurant
Themed cafe
Gardeners' bazaar
Home and gardens exhibits
Tenement gardens
City farm
Water sports display and learning area
Land-based sports display and learning area



HEALTH & WELL-BEING

To include:
Themed cafe
Planet Earth
Plants and the Environment
Plants and medicine
Conservation
Health & fitness gardens
Gardens of Peace



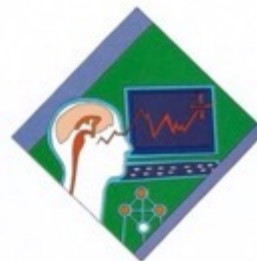
LANDSCAPE & SCENERY

To include:
Themed restaurant
Man and Landscape
Mountain and scree features
River and Lake features
Woodland and forestry
Heath and moorland
Lowland and meadows



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Water & Maritime | | Information |
| | Recreation & Sport | | Toilets |
| | Landscape & Scenery | | Nursing Mothers |
| | Plants & Food | | First Aid |
| | Health & Well-Being | | Telephone |
| | Science & Technology | | Wheelchair Hire |
| | History & Heritage Trail | | Play Area |
| | Education & Culture Trail | | Restaurant |
| | Horticultural Trail | | Cafe |
| | Additional Display Areas | | Shelter |
| | Buildings | | Event Areas |
| | Pedestrian Circulation | | Entrance |
| | External Pedestrian Access | | High Street |
| | Car Parking | | Garden Centre |
| | Tram Route | | Gardeners Bazaar |
| | Structure Planting | | Tower |
| | Matrix Planting | | Craft Village |
| | Formal Planting | | Leisure Facility |
| | Grass | | Thrill Ride |





Buchanan Street, Glasgow
Gillespies LLP



St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Gillespies LLP



St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Gillespies LLP

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2012

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan

May 2012

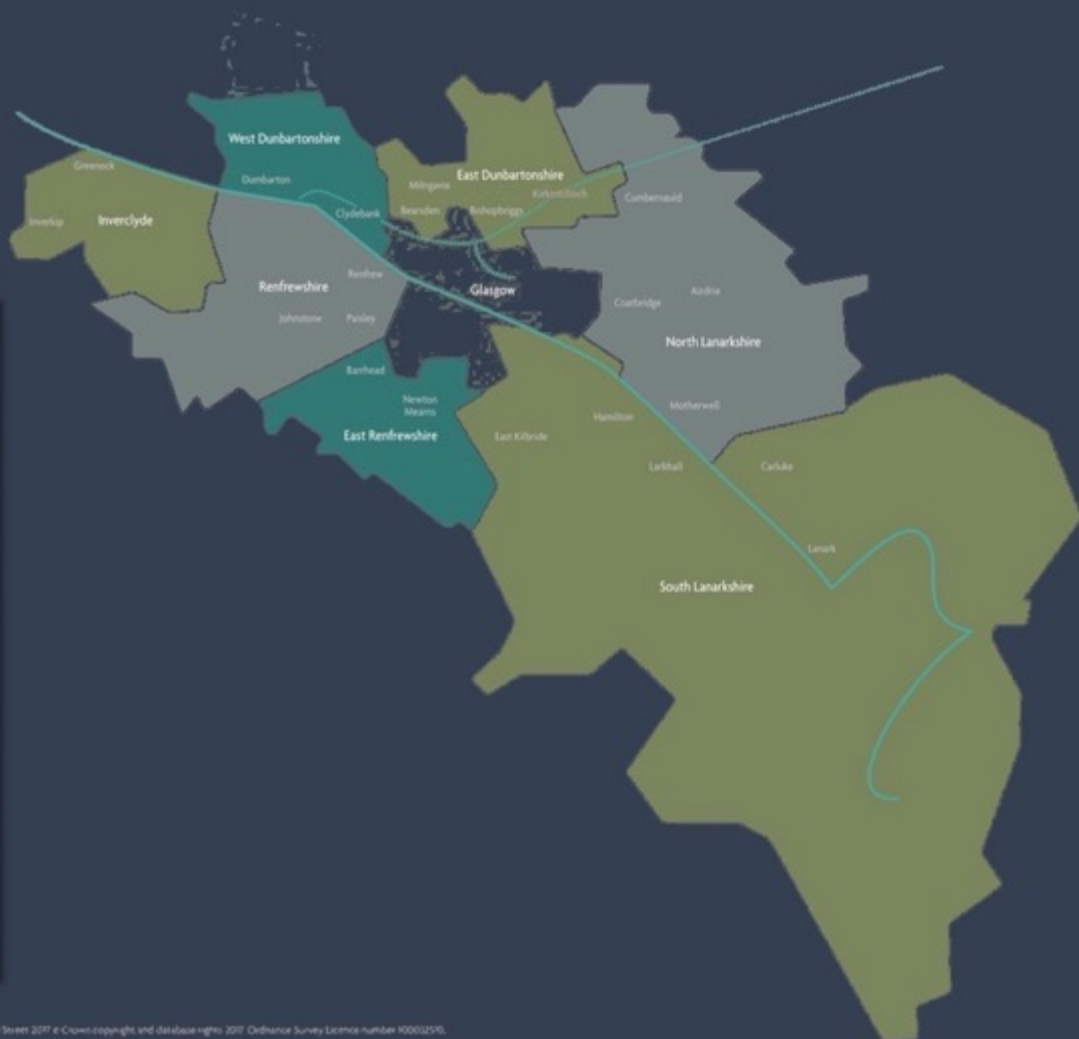


Diagram 14 Forestry and Woodland spatial framework



Diagram 17 Housing Market Areas

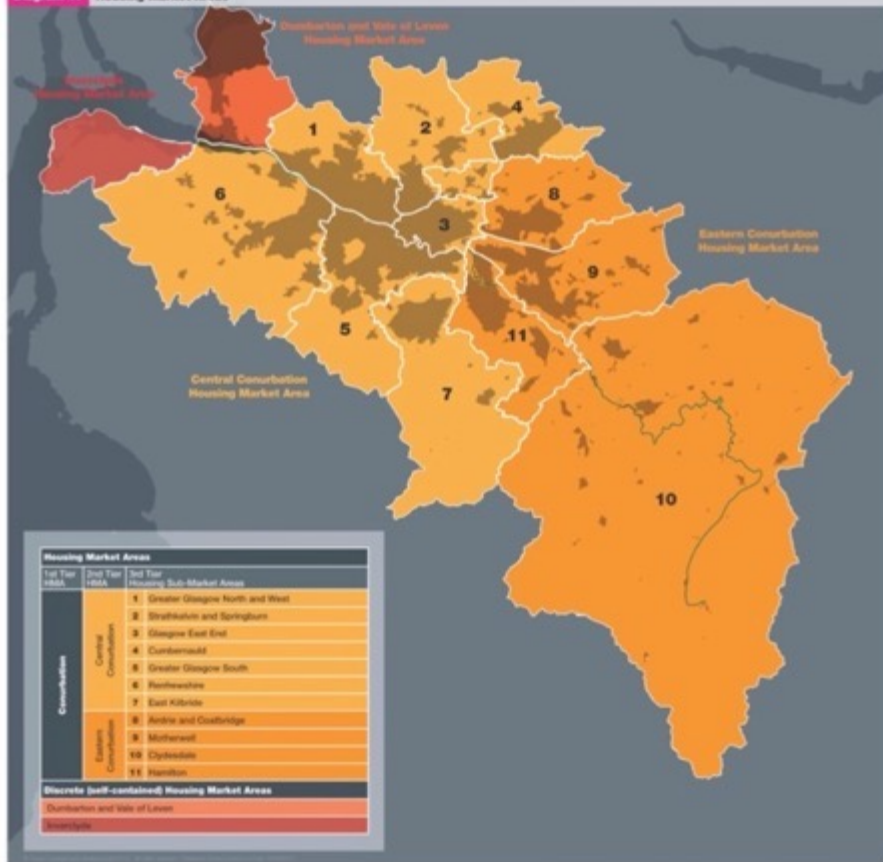


Diagram 19 Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan: waste water treatment works catchments



Diagram 20 Spatial development priorities

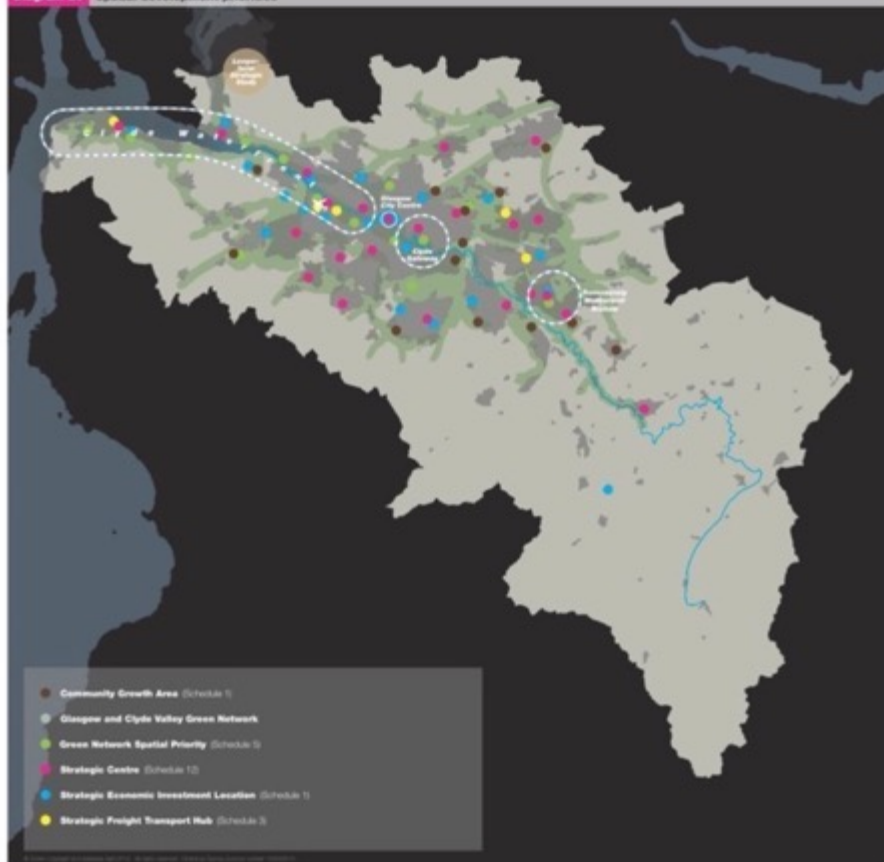


Diagram 18 Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan: waste water treatment works catchments

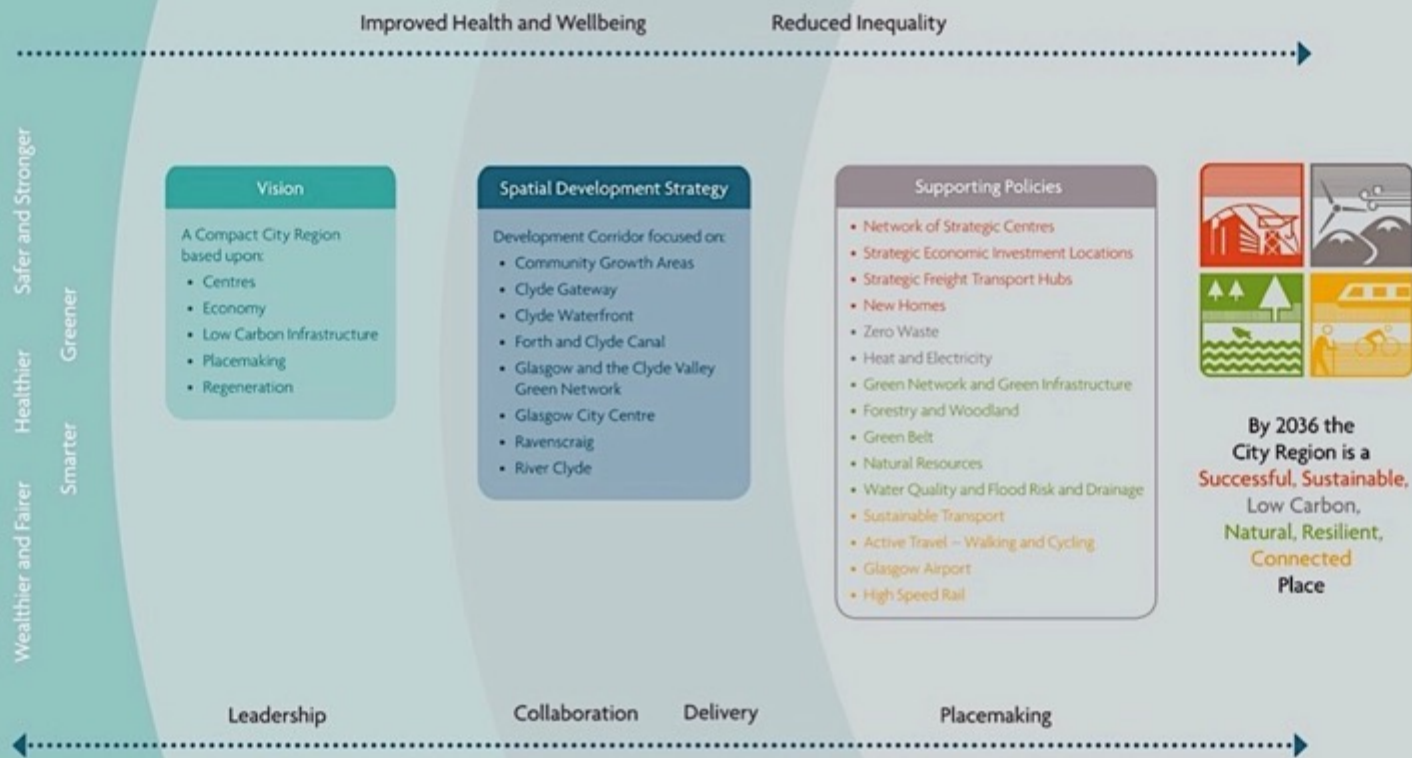


4 Spatial Development Strategy Introduction

Diagram 9 Spatial Vision and the Spatial Development Strategy

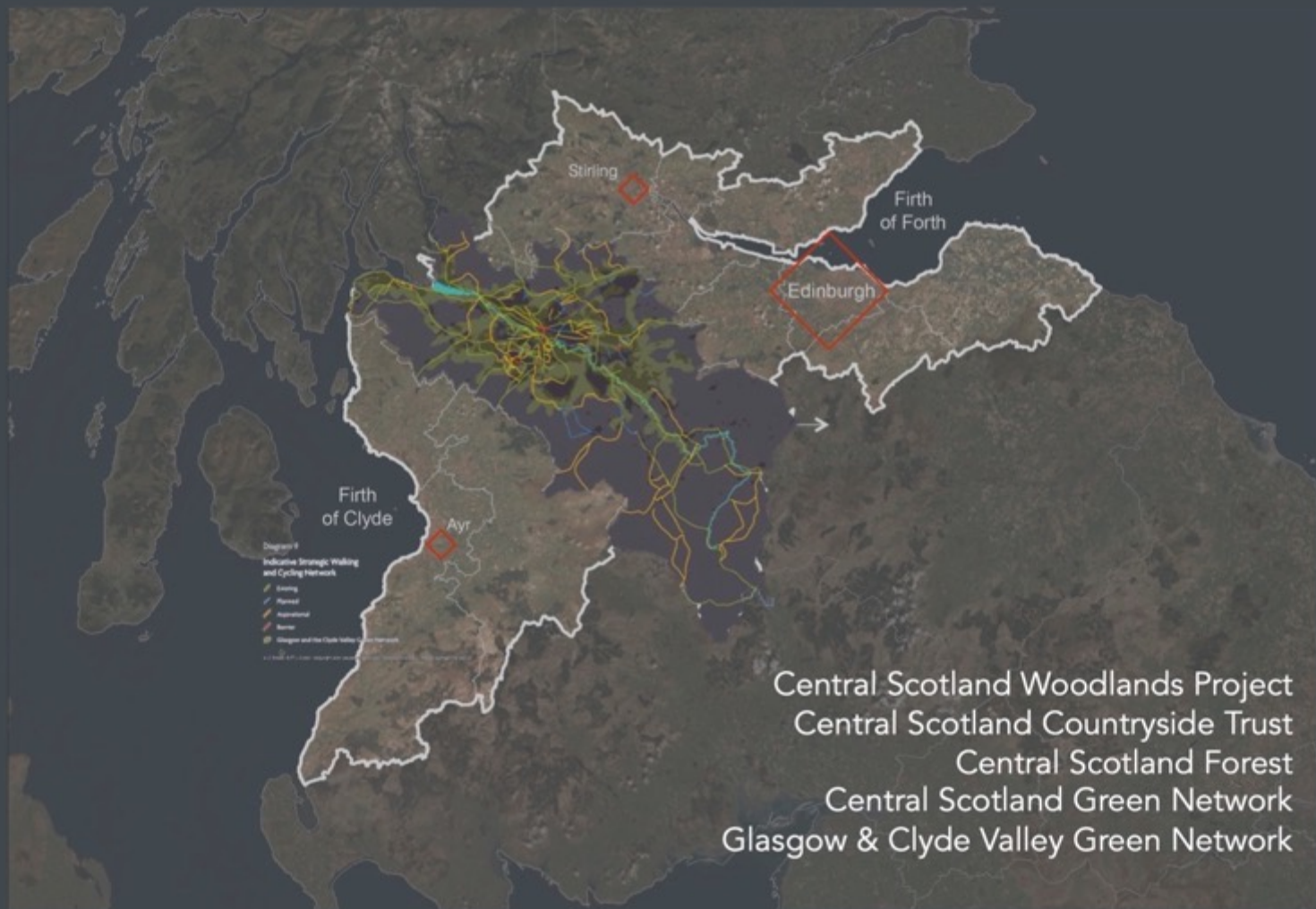
		Spatial Vision									
		Reduced Development Footprint	Higher Densities	Agglomeration	Regeneration and Renewal	Land-use and transport Integration	Sustainable Locations	Green Infrastructure	Low Carbon Energy Potential	Greening the Economy	Local Supply
Development Corridor	Clyde Waterfront										
	Clyde Gateway										
	Glasgow City Centre										
	Ravenscraig										
	Green Network										
	Community Growth Areas										
	Collaboration										
	Strategic Economic Investment Locations										
	Glasgow International Airport										
	High Speed Rail										
Spatial Frameworks	Sustainable Transport										
	Green Network Spatial Priorities										
	Forestry and Woodland										
	Green Belt										
	Windfarm Search Areas										
	Minerals Search Areas										
Low Carbon Energy - Urban Retrofit											

From Vision to Place

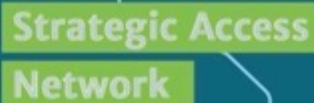
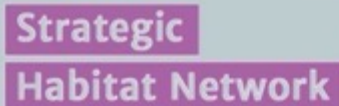




STRATEGIC
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2012



Making the Connections







An aerial photograph of a winter landscape. The ground is covered in a thick layer of snow, with long, dark shadows cast by trees and a path. The trees are mostly bare, with some evergreens visible. The path is a narrow, dark line winding through the snow. The overall scene is quiet and serene.

Growing Awareness— How green consciousness can change perceptions and places

Brian Evans & Sue Evans (editors)



TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM in LANDSCAPE and ENVIRONMENT

Landscape and physical environment of cities and regions today and tomorrow.

Five years of research: background of climate change, migration, health awareness and ever increasing urban intensification: reflect on the role and the benefits of landscapes and ecosystems in our city regions.

Understanding and reasoning the landscape
Towards a new paradigm in landscape and environment.

LEARNING from THOUGHT

Green Paradigm

Porritt

Green Infrastructure

Armour

Wellness not Illness

Burns

The Nature of Networks

Hughes

Ecological Sequestration

Head

LEARNING from PLACE

Emscher Landscape Park

Schwarze-Rodrian

South Pennines Watershed

Gray

Philadelphia

Neukrug

Scotland's Canals

Miller

Dublin

Leahy

LEARNING from ACTION

Power of transformation

Verhagen

New York High Line

Switkin

London Olympic Park

Mattinson

Cheonggyecheon River

Kim

Ecological Waterscapes

Grau



The Kelpies
Falkirk Greenspace

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
Lea Valley

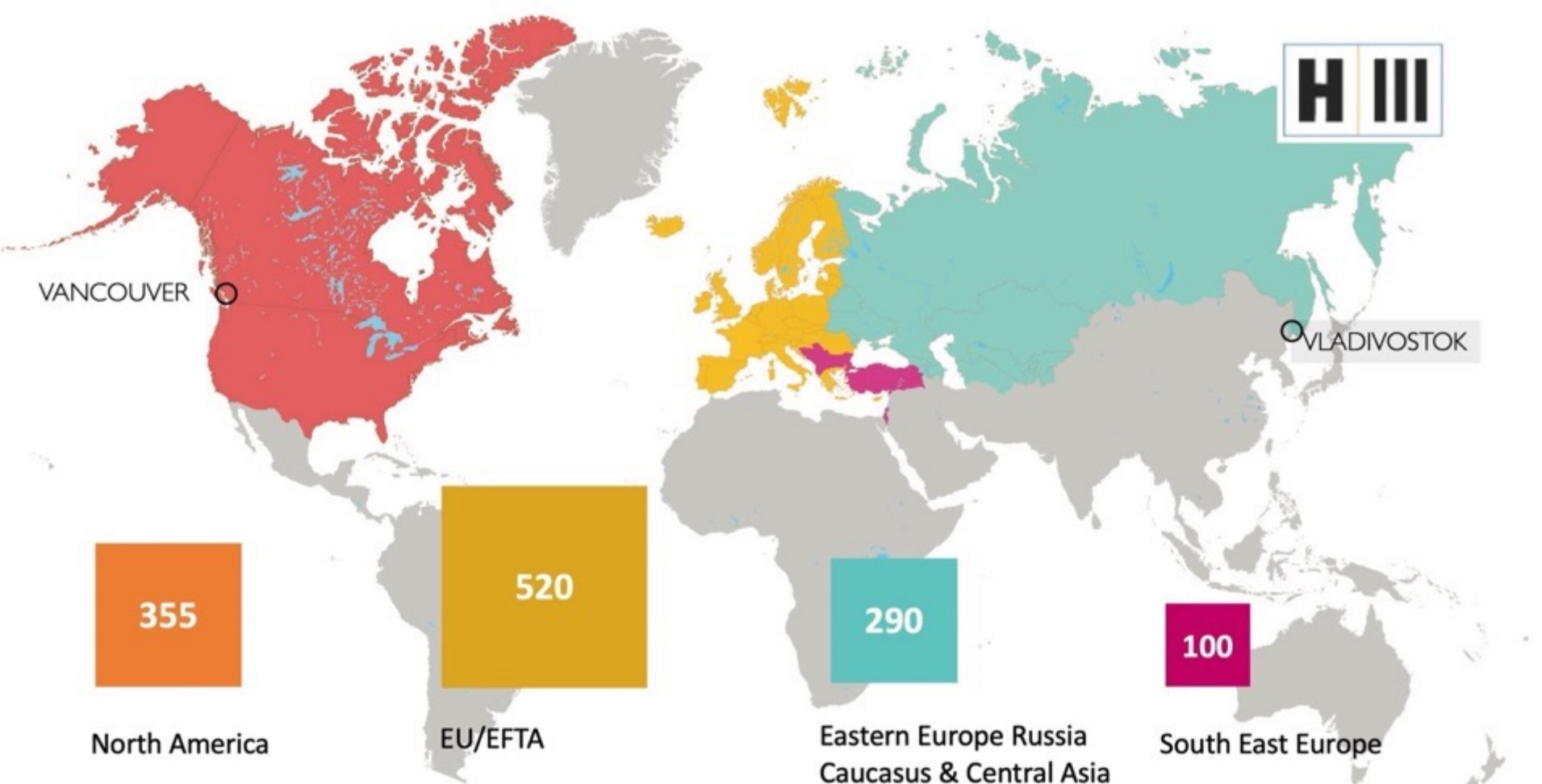


Agenda 2030 :Transforming our World – the Sustainable Development Goals

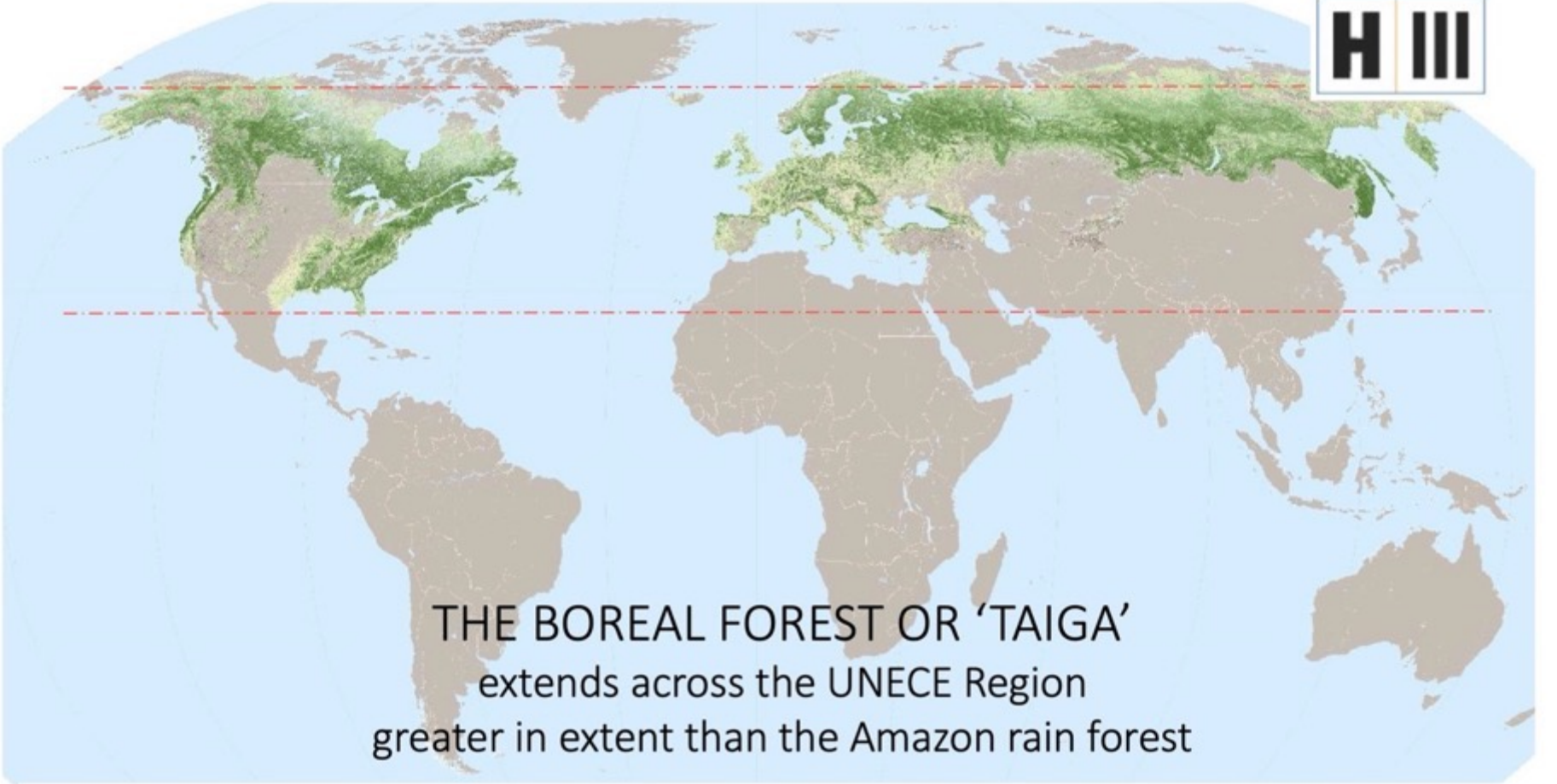


Article 2: comprehensive, far-reaching and **people-centred** universal and transformative goals and targets

Article 5: **integrated and indivisible** to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental



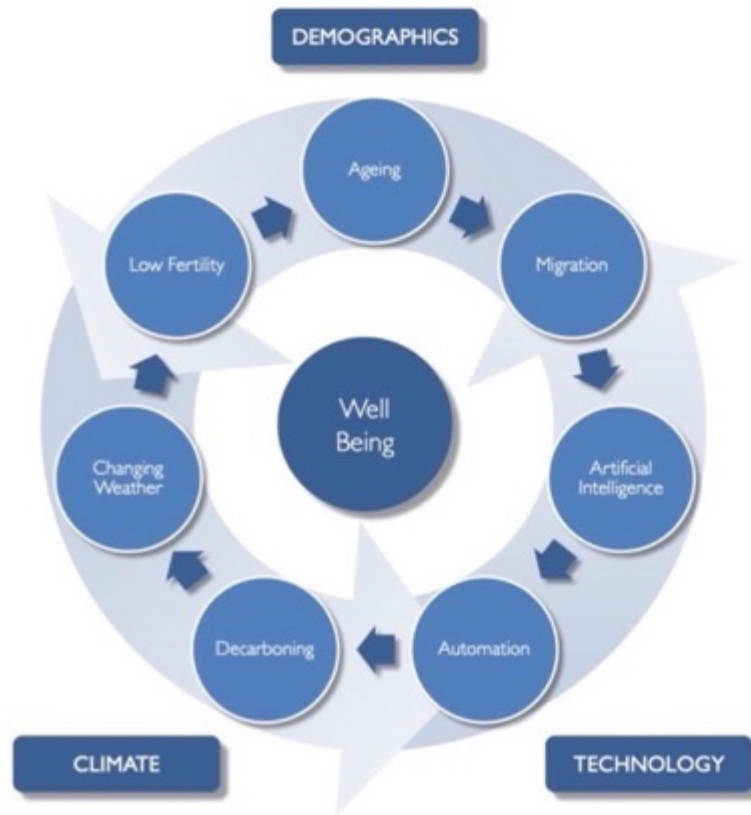
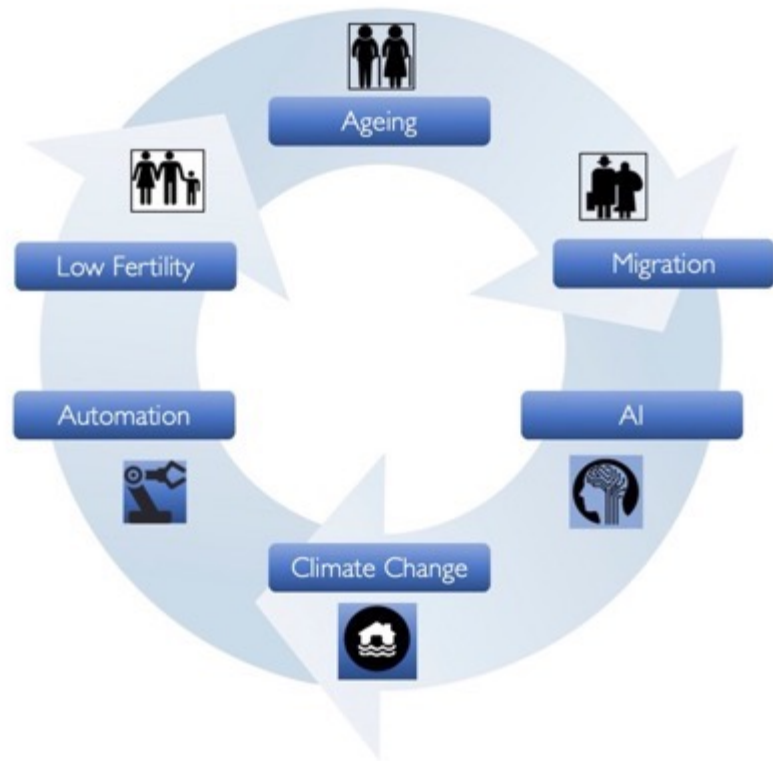
The Territories of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



THE BOREAL FOREST OR 'TAIGA'
extends across the UNECE Region
greater in extent than the Amazon rain forest

THE INDUSTRIAL CITY KNOWLEDGE CITY TRANSITION





Place and Life in the UNECE: Regional Action Plan 2030



Agenda 2030 :Transforming our World – the Sustainable Development Goals



Article 2: comprehensive, far-reaching and **people-centred** universal and transformative goals and targets

Article 5: integrated and indivisible to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental



Source:
Outcomes-focused
Policy Making in Scotland
www.nationalperformance.gov.scot



Source:
Glasgow's Climate Plan
Response to the climate & ecological emergency
www.glasgow.gov.uk



The SDGs enable **vertical** and **horizontal** integration

Place Commission\Glasgow
City Urbanist\Glasgow

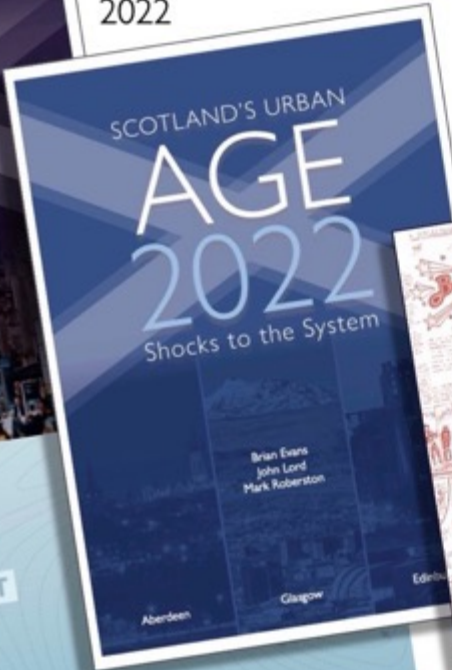
2016



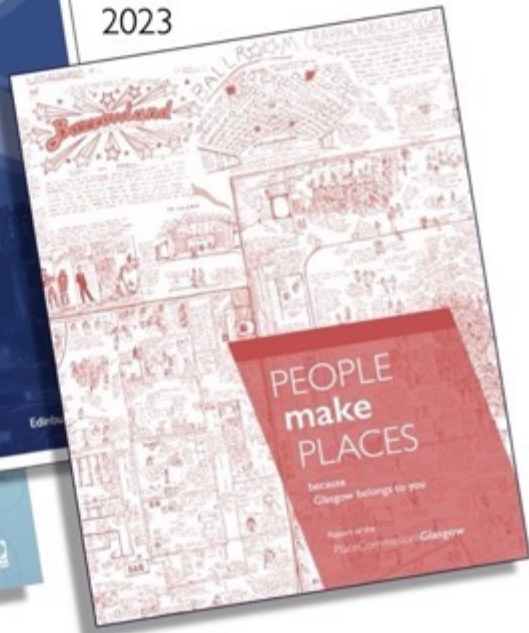
2018



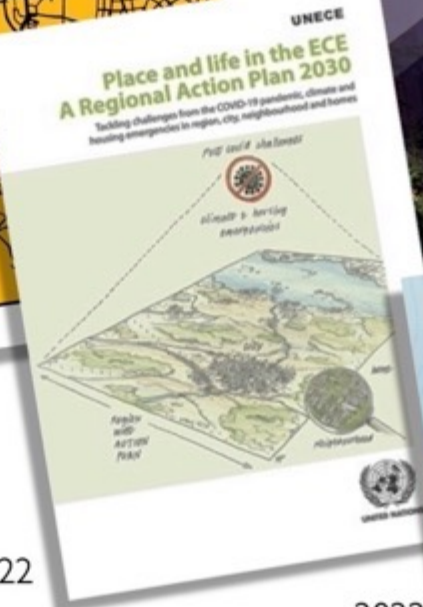
2022



2023

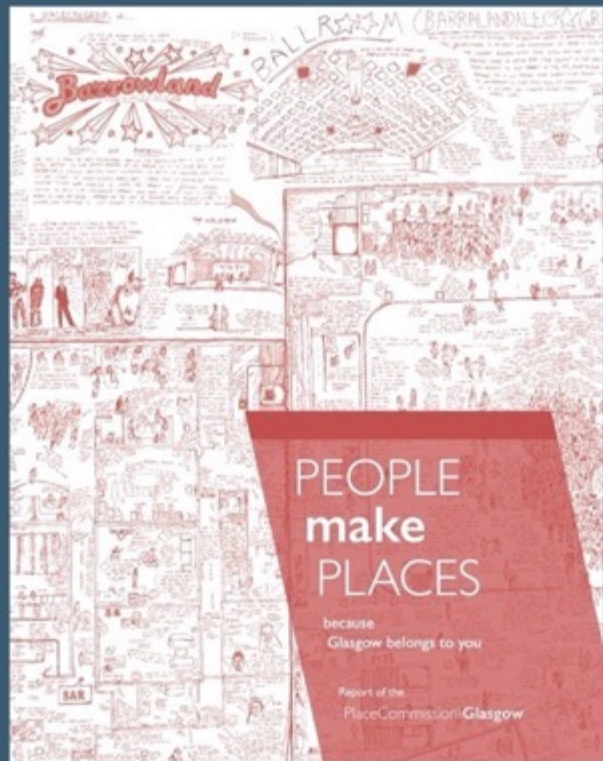


2022



2022





PEOPLE **make** PLACES

Report of the
Place Commission\ **Glasgow**

2.

What we mean when we talk about place

“

Place is one of the most
multi-layered and multi-purpose
words in our language.”

ALESSANDRO DELL'ORTO

The Ubiquity of Place

Place is everywhere, places are all around us. Everywhere is some place. Place is a general construct, a concept that gives everywhere some qualities, some specificity whether cultural, social, environmental or economic. And these in turn connote other qualities – ceremonial, beautiful, tranquil, vibrant, community, busy, unloved places.

PLACE – What do we mean?

The virtuous loop of place quality and value



Outcomes: 'big ticket' policy arenas



Source: Carmona (2019)

Health outcomes

- Better physical health
- Better mental health
- Better general fitness
- Greater daily comfort
- Enhanced quality of life

Social outcomes

- Fewer accidents
- More social integration
- Lower rates of crime
- Better educational outcomes
- Street-level viability and sociability
- Civic pride
- Inclusiveness
- Enabling environments for older age
- Enabling places for people with disabilities

Economic outcomes

- Residential property uplift
- Retail property uplift and reduced vacancy
- More viable investments
- Increased local tax base
- Reduced public expenditure
- Lower costs of living
- Higher productivity

Environmental outcomes

- Reduced energy consumption
- Reduced carbon emissions
- Adaptive reuse of buildings and spaces
- Reduced pollution
- Greater resilience
- Ecological diversity

Source: Carmona (2019)

VALUE | QUALITY | ATTACHMENT

Place Commission\Glasgow
City Urbanist\Glasgow

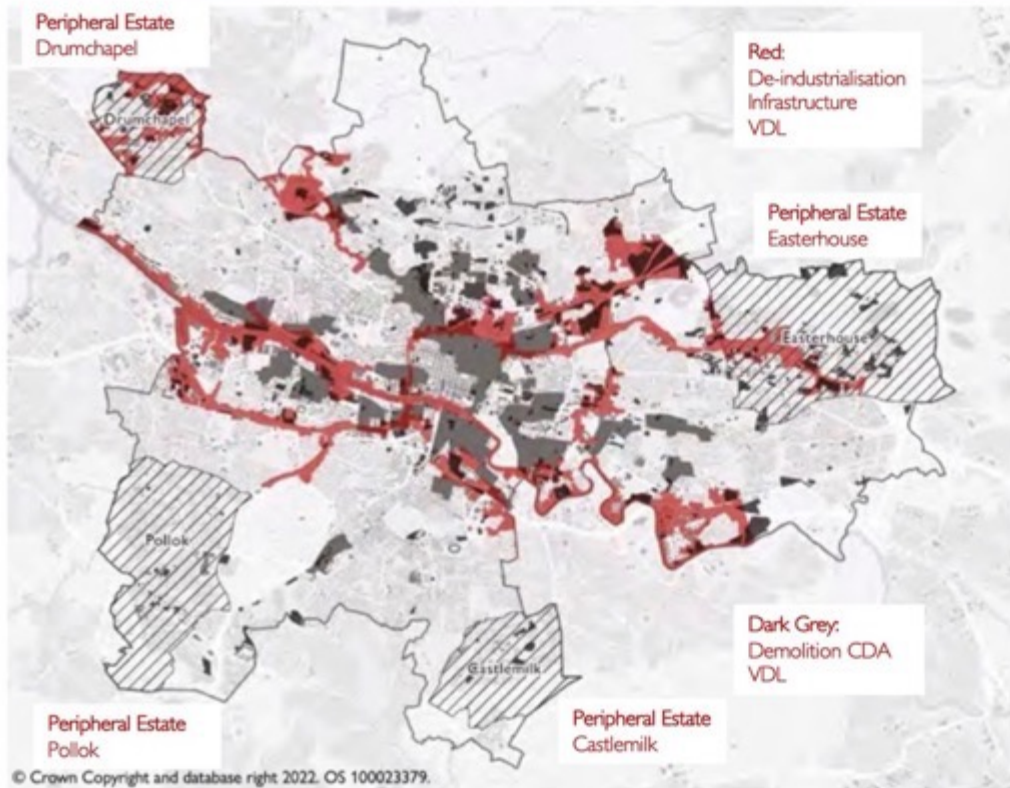
3.

The four eras of modern Glasgow

“

The city of Glasgow fascinates and intrigues – its rise, fall and reinvention, its history and modernity, its reputation as ‘Red Clydeside’ and its powerful architecture all give the city a myth and a legend.”

KEITH KINTREA & REBECCA MADGIN (2020)

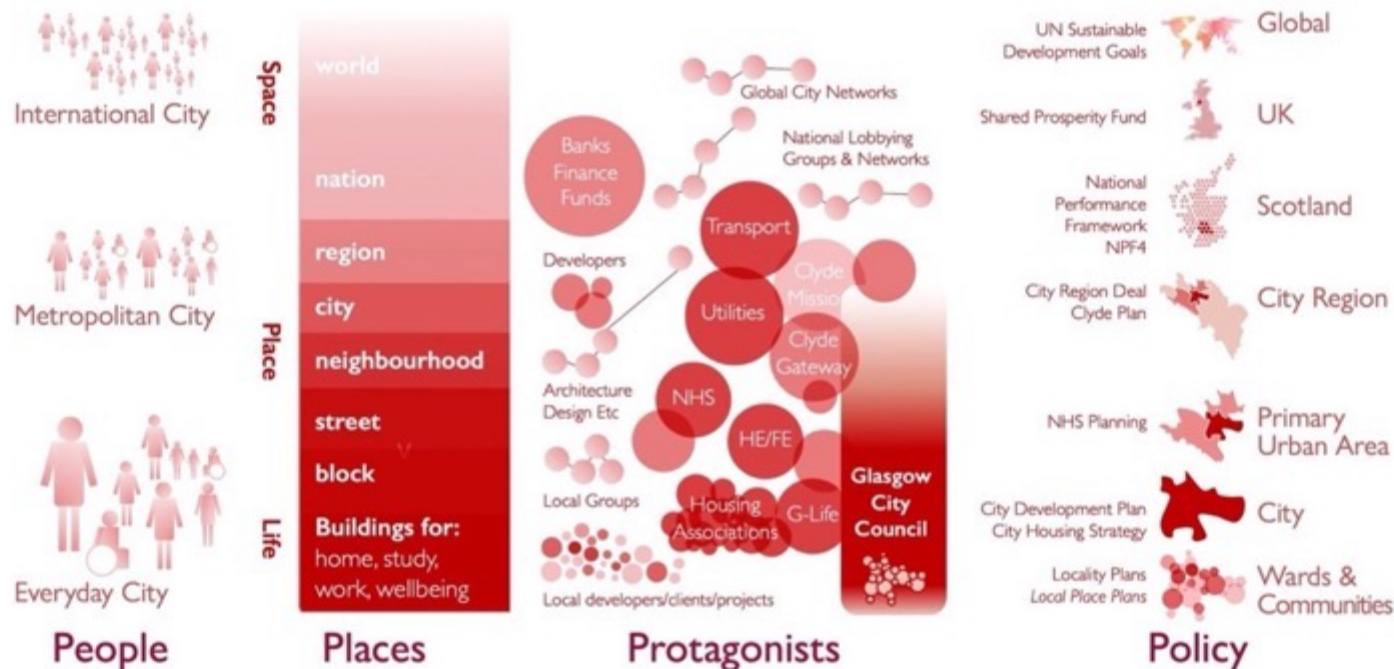


Source:
Glasgow City Council

The map shows the aggregate effect of motorway construction, demolition from comprehensive development areas and the vacant and derelict land from deindustrialisation.

4.

Investigations in place\ Enquiry & Reflection – a Place Ecosystem?



“Glasgow is at its most alluring, when it dreams of being a better version of itself.” RORY OLCAYTO

Place Commission\Glasgow
City Urbanist\Glasgow

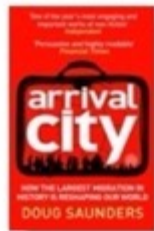
5. The Cities of Glasgow – looking through different lenses

Place Commission\Glasgow
City Urbanist\Glasgow

International

A reputation based on:

- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Sport
- ✓ Creativity
- ✓ Diversity
- ✓ Living



“Scotland without Glasgow ...would have no worldly dimension.”

“It's very important for cities all around the world to reinvent themselves, and Glasgow is a good example of that” **ZAHA HADID**

Metropolitan

The Bigness of Glasgow

Glasgow Primary Urban Area

Glasgow City Council
East Dunbartonshire Council
East Renfrewshire Council
Renfrewshire Council



Everyday

The Sum of Small Things

GOW 2021

are over 630,000
living in Glasgow,
equivalent to 100 people,
population of the city
like this.



Ethnicity



Age



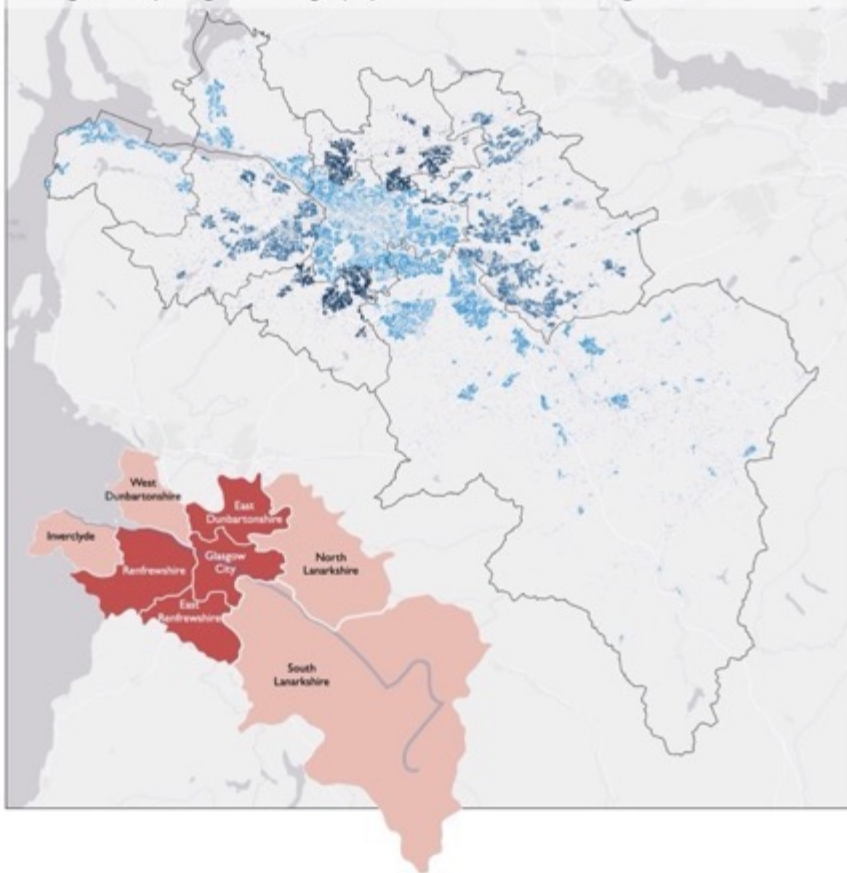
Disability



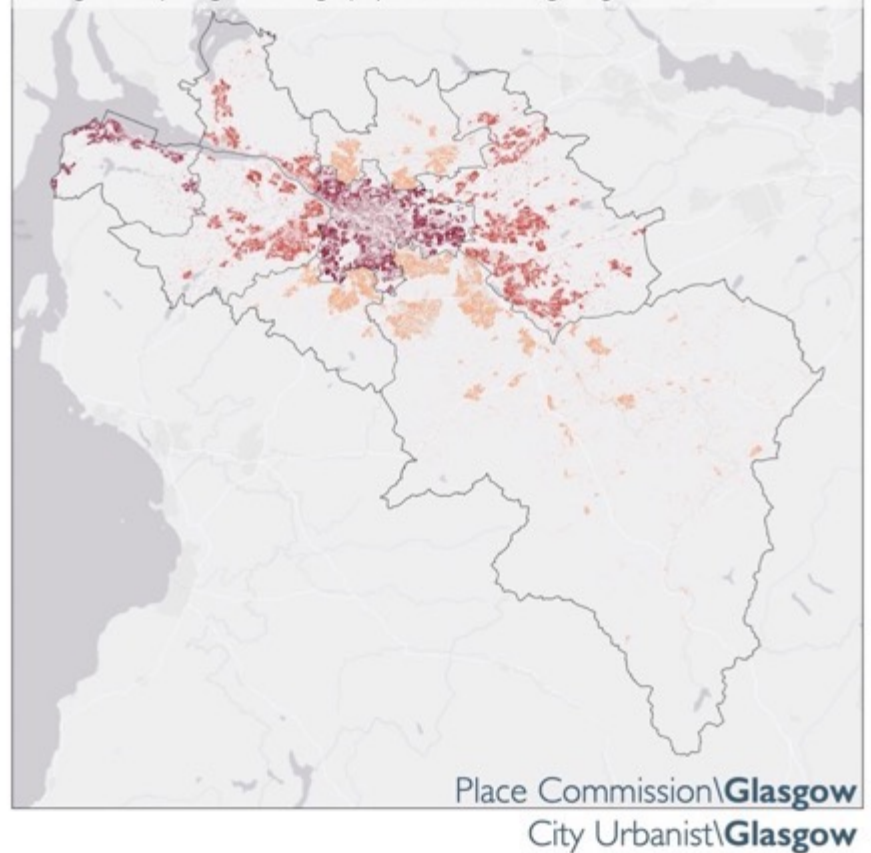
Data sources: National Records of Scotland, Glasgow City Council, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, Understanding Glasgow

The Cities of Glasgow – Issues of Metropolitaneity

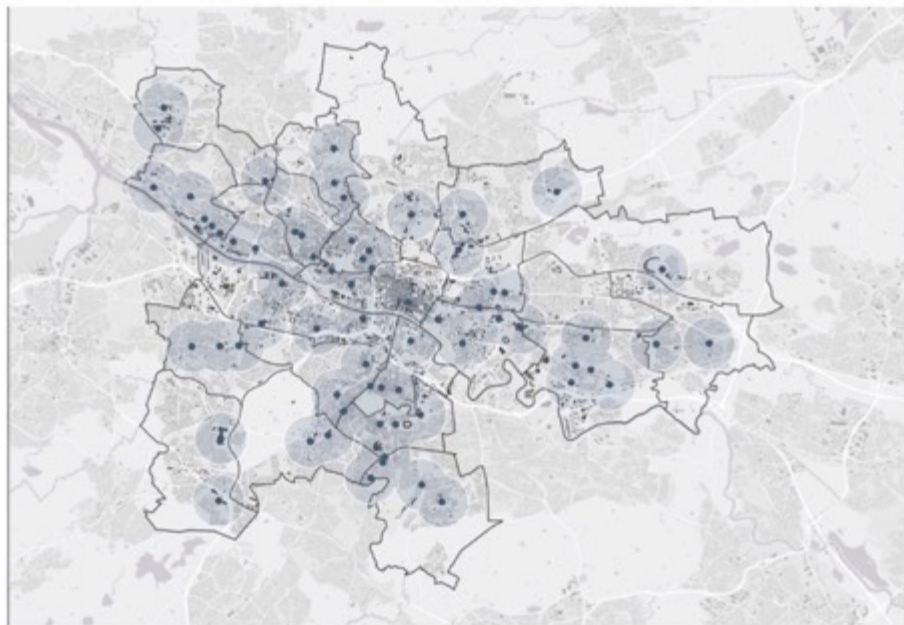
Glasgow City Region: Geography of Carbon Retrofit: Light = lower



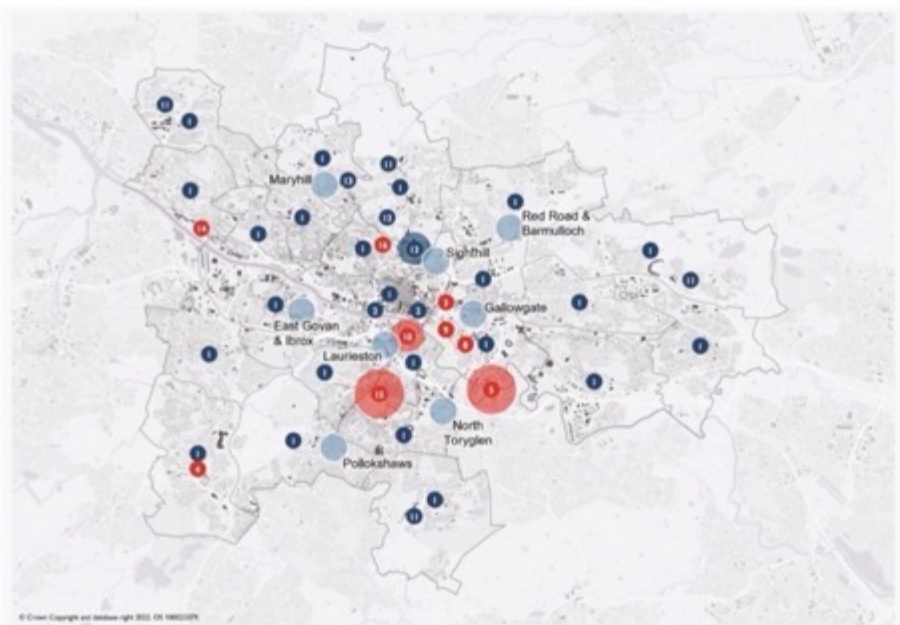
Glasgow City Region: Geography of Disadvantage: Light = lower



5. The Places of Glasgow\ of people, for people, by people



Glasgow City: Geography of Neighbourhoods



Glasgow City: Typology of Place

The PLACES of Glasgow



1 \Airi\

Artists in Residence is a city-wide project to bring engagement with the arts close to communities across each of the 23 wards in Glasgow.

Place Credentials: Community Engagement, Community Empowerment, Public Enterprise, Inspirational Intent, Education



2 \After the Pandemic\

After the Pandemic uses creativity and community to rethink our environments, reimagine our cities, and redesign our communities to be greener, more vibrant, and more resilient.

Place Credentials: Community Engagement, Community Activation, Climate Action, Partnership, Inspirational Intent



3 \Bell Street Stables\

Bell Street Stables is a positive example of how a historic industrial building can be restored for modern use.

Place Credentials: Excellent Design, Public Enterprise, Climate Action, Procurement



4 \CCI\

The Centre for Civic Innovation (CCI) is a citizen-centred design team within Glasgow City Council responsible for establishing a design-led approach to the understanding of societal shifts and civic experience within the city.

Place Credentials: Community Engagement, Community Empowerment, Public Enterprise, Excellent Design, co-creation, Education



5 \Clyde Gateway\

Clyde Gateway is an urban regeneration Company established to deliver significant social, economic, and physical change across East Glasgow and South Lanarkshire.

Place Credentials: Community Engagement, Excellent Design, Public Enterprise, Governance, Partnership, Procurement, Delivery, Longevity



6 \Clyde in the Classroom\

Clyde in the Classroom is a hands-on project which uses the life history of a native Scottish species, the brown trout, to promote awareness of river ecology among young people across the River Clyde catchment.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Climate Action, Education, Delivery



7 \Clyde Climate Forest\

The Clyde Climate Forest is a project that aims to plant 18 million trees across Glasgow City Region and has the potential to benefit quality of life, quality of place, and wildlife habitats.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Climate Action, Education, Delivery



8 \Glasgow Women's Library\

The Glasgow Women's Library is a leading charity and social enterprise that supports thousands of women across Scotland every year by coordinating and hosting a range of public events, services, cultural programmes, and learning opportunities.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Public Support, Explicit Values, Inspirational Intent, Education

The PLACES of Glasgow



9 \Monteith Row\

Monteith Row is a housing project in the inner eastend of Glasgow that has restored a neglected city block and revitalised the listed Monteith Hotel.

Place Credentials: Excellent Design, Public Enterprise, Climate Action, Procurement



10 \New Gorbals\

New Gorbals is regarded as an exemplar of masterplan-led area regeneration. New Gorbals Housing Association, established by residents in 1989, has played a pivotal role in the transformative change.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Governance, Partnership, Procurement, Longevity



11 \On the Edge\

On the Edge is a visual arts project by Bash Khan that raises awareness of the people and places in Glasgow left on the edge by the political, planning and development process. It asks 'how can communities reclaim and give themselves 'permission' to use their public spaces?'

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Inspirational Intent



12 \Refuweegee\

Refuweegee is a community-led charity which helps to ensure that forcibly displaced people arriving in Glasgow are greeted by kindness and generosity.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Inspirational Intent, Values



13 \Scottish Canals\

Scottish Canals is a public body that has proactively improved the environmental and socio-economic conditions on and around the banks of the Forth & Clyde Canal by combining functional requirement with quality of place.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Excellent Design, Public Enterprise, Climate Action, Partnership, Procurement, Delivery



14 \Scotstoun Community Garden\

Scotstoun Community Garden is a community-driven project that has seen a former industrial site be transformed into a tranquil and beautiful green space by volunteers who sourced their own funds, tools, and materials.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Excellent Design, Climate Action



15 \South Seeds\

South Seeds is a community-led organisation based in Govanhill with the mission to enable Southsiders to lead more sustainable lives.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Social Enterprise, Climate Action, Values, Education



16 \Woodside Towers\

The regeneration of the Woodside Multi-Storey Flats in North Glasgow is an exemplar for retrofitting high-rise housing and has helped to reduce energy demand and tackle fuel poverty for residents.

Place Credentials: Excellent Design, Climate Action, Community Engagement, Procurement

The Places of Glasgow\ place synergies\



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Place Credentials: Community Engagement, Excellent Design, Public Enterprise, Governance, Partnership, Procurement, Delivery, Longevity



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New Gorbals is regarded as an exemplar of masterplan-led area regeneration. New Gorbals Housing Association, established by residents in 1989, has played a pivotal role in the transformative change.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Governance, Partnership, Procurement, Longevity

The Places of Glasgow\ place synergies\



14 \Scotstoun Community Garden\

Scotstoun Community Garden is a community-driven project that has seen a former industrial site be transformed into a tranquil and beautiful green space by volunteers who sourced their own funds, tools, and materials.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Excellent Design, Climate Action



15 \South Seeds\

South Seeds is a community-led organisation based in Govanhill with the mission to enable Southsiders to lead more sustainable lives.

Place Credentials: Community Empowerment, Community Activation, Social Enterprise, Climate Action, Values, Education

The Places of Glasgow\ place synergies\



6 \Clyde in the Classroom\

Clyde in the Classroom is a hands-on project which uses the life history of a native Scottish species, the brown trout, to promote awareness of river ecology among young people across the River Clyde catchment.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Climate Action, Education, Delivery



7 \Clyde Climate Forest\

The Clyde Climate Forest is a project that aims to plant 18 million trees across Glasgow City Region and has the potential to benefit quality of life, quality of place, and wildlife habitats.

Place Credentials: Community Activation, Climate Action, Education, Delivery

6. Findings

- ☐ What we mean by place
- ☐ Glasgow's Journey
- ☐ Engagement & Engagement Outcomes
- ☐ The cities of Glasgow\ international, metropolitan, everyday
- ☐ The places of Glasgow\ of people, by people, for people
- ☐ Challenges remain
- ☐ Learning from Glasgow Applying the learning
- ☐ Capacity building\ a place system

6.

Recommendations

[1] Place Outcomes

shift emphasis from
plans & targets to
outcomes

[2] Climate Outcomes

[3] Place Stock Transfer

transfer assets to
communities

[4] Place Governance

Accountability &
Responsibility
HAs\CDTsPartnership
Leadership
Championship

[5] Glasgow Place Bureau

public bodies enable
creative community
activities

[6] Place Panels

Tell the world
Bring the world
1988/1990 + 40

[7] Place Exhibition



Patrick Geddes



John Muir,



Robert Grieve



Ian McHarg



Robert Steedman



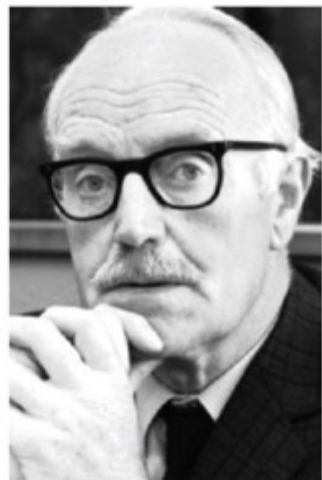
Mark Turnbull



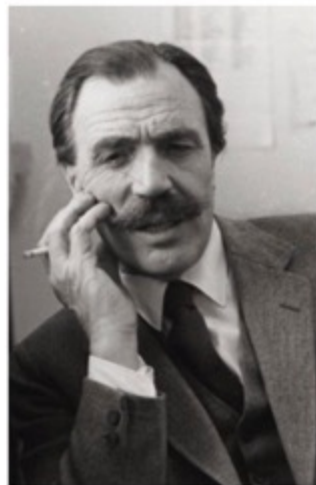
Patrick Geddes



John Muir,



Robert Grieve



Ian McHarg



Robert Steedman



Mark Turnbull



Cathy
Johnston



Sue
Evans



Rachel
Tennant

THE LAND

THE PEOPLE

THE CITY

Agenda 2030 :Transforming our World – the Sustainable Development Goals



Article 2: comprehensive, far-reaching and **people-centred** universal and transformative goals and targets

Article 5: **integrated and indivisible** to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental



Source:
Outcomes-focused
Policy Making in Scotland
www.nationalperformance.gov.scot



Source:
Glasgow's Climate Plan
Response to the climate & ecological emergency
www.glasgow.gov.uk



The SDGs enable **vertical** and **horizontal** integration

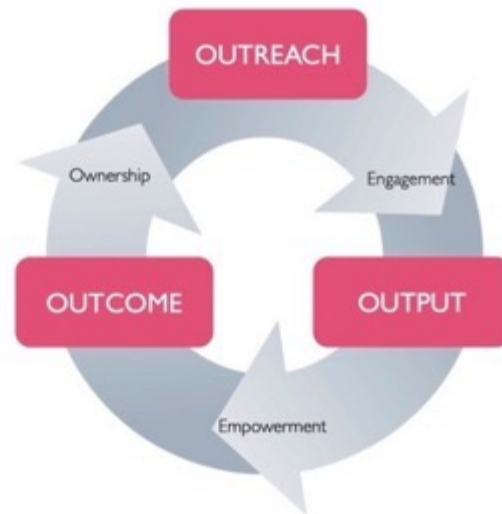
Place Commission\Glasgow
City Urbanist\Glasgow



The Creative Design Cycle



The Pedagogic Cycle



The Empowerment Cycle

Research | Education | Policy | Engagement | Practice | Design | Communication | Maintain

Scotland's National Performance Framework

Our Purpose, Values and National Outcomes



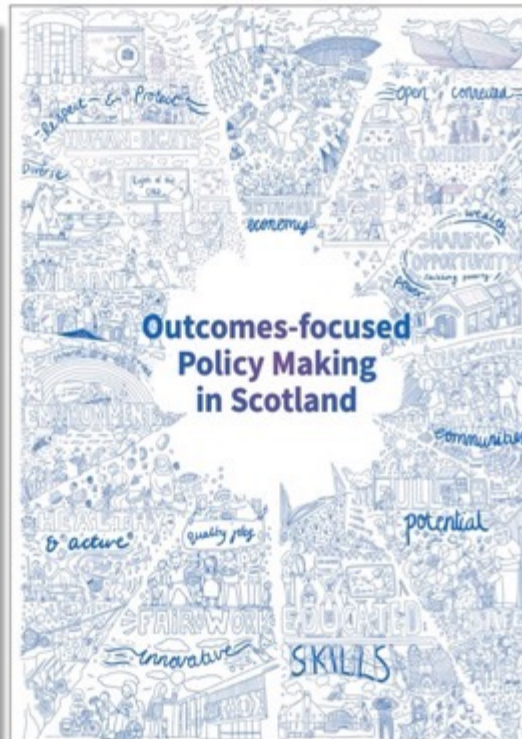
nationalperformance.gov.scot



National Planning Framework 4



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba





Unforested Plateau



Forested Plateau

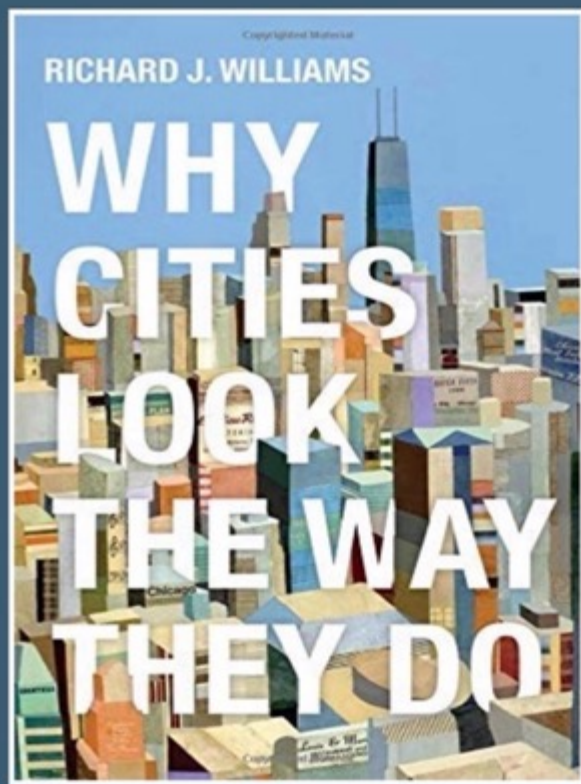


Forested Valley Wall



CLYDE CLIMATE FOREST
A Temperate Rain Forest
Every tree planted contributes to the canopy

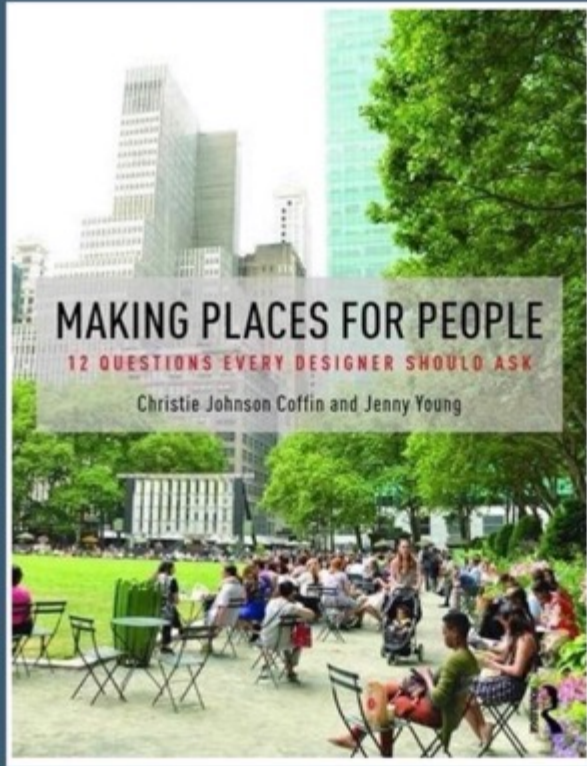




Why Cities look the way they do
Richard J Williams

All about **PROCESS**

- ☐ Money
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Sex
- ☐ Work
- ☐ War
- ☐ Culture



Making Places for People
Christie Coffin & Jenny Young

- What is the 'story' of this place?
- **Whose place is it?**
- Where is it?
- **How big is the place?**
- What 'logic' supports it?
- **Does it balance community, privacy and economy?**
- What makes it useful?
- **Does it support health?**
- What makes it sustainable?
- **Who does (and will) like it?**
- What is the evidence that it will work?
- **Does it support social equity?**

Per Møllerup



Godt nok er ikke nok

Betragtninger om offentlig design

Good Enough is not Enough

Observations on public design

Dansk Design Center
Danish Design Centre



“

Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody.”

Jane Jacobs

“

You won't often find us talking about climate change ...

... we think the best way to tackle climate change is by cutting energy use, reducing waste and using local spaces to grow food – bringing practical benefits to local people.

So, we talk about these things most of the time.”

Lucy Gillie, South Seeds