



Context Briefing 3

Changes over time in the provision of amenities and facilities

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Introduction

In this briefing, information is provided on changes over time in the provision of amenities and facilities within walking distance of the GoWell areas, by Intervention Area Type (IAT). The focus here is on a range of amenities for everyday life, such as shops selling food, schools, playgrounds and facilities for physical activity. Although this does not represent the full range of amenities which people might use locally or further afield, it provides an indication of how the level of provision varies between IATs and how this changes over the 2006-2011 period. A comparison with the level of amenities across Glasgow as a whole is also provided, however it should be noted that this is only for the numbers across Glasgow and has not been calculated for those within walking distance, defined as those reached within a ten minute walk. Moreover, the Glasgow-wide count of facilities also includes GoWell areas.

Mapping methodology

The GoWell participants' postcodes (n=1,009) were imported into a mapping package and from this we built '10 minute walking zones' around the study areas. Each new '10 minute walking zone' was matched to datasets of facilities to obtain a count of facilities that fall within that area for each of the three years, 2006, 2009 and 2011.

Facilities data were obtained Ordnance Survey's Points of Interest (PoI) datasets from December 2006, 2009 and 2011.

This was considered the best dataset to study change over time since data were available for each of the three years. However it must be noted that due to changes in the categorisation in some amenities (e.g. restaurants) over the period, not all of the data are comparable over the years. In some cases, e.g. alcohol outlets, the data for 2011 did not align with our observations of the city. This was during a period when many off-licenses in Glasgow were closing (Haddows, Victoria Wine, Oddbins) and this transition may have resulted in OS having difficulties in gathering the data which is often derived from local data companies, 118 and Thomson Local information. However even taking into account those closures it was clear that the 2011 data could not be used on its own. A more realistic count of off-licenses was derived from a combination of Points of Interest and the Ordnance Survey's Address Layer 2 data for 2011. Keywords in the name of the organisations in the datasets were searched for e.g. 'off-licence', 'beers wines spirits', and a data set was compiled. This methodology produced a list of off-licences and shops selling alcohol with 279 premises for 2011. This figure also includes supermarkets and grocery stores that sell alcohol and therefore the 2011 data cannot be directly compared with the 2006 and 2009 data.

We do not distinguish here between facilities under public or private ownership (this information will be included in subsequent updated versions of this briefing). Ideally, the data would be adjusted for the different population sizes of the study areas and IATs, however given the fluctuations in population in GoWell areas between 2006 and 2011, this will be examined in future updates of this briefing. There are a number of limitations to the OS data, for example although the OS data is based on information supplied by a range of public and private agencies, it is important to note that the data has not been checked by OS to confirm whether a facility exists 'on the ground'. However, we will be cross-checking the OS data against data held by the council and other agencies for those amenities which are of particular relevance to GoWell objectives or for which the Pol data shows a large change in the count of particular amenities.

In the rest of this briefing, data on the number of amenities within a ten minute walk of GoWell areas is shown in tables for the different type of IATS. This is shown for three time points and the percentage change between 2006 and 2011 is also provided. In reading these tables, it should be borne in mind that the small numbers involved in many of the amenities result in large percentage changes. Data on Glasgow is also provided, but this relates to the number as whole and not by those within walking distance, defined as those reached within a ten minute walk.

The data has been categorised under headings (which are based on OS headings with the exception of playgrounds which has now been included under Sport and Recreation). There are five categories:

EATING AND DRINKING

Cafes, snack bars and tearooms; fast food outlets; pubs and bars; and restaurants).

SPORT AND RECREATION

Athletic facilities; golf; gymnasiums, sports halls, leisure centres; sports grounds, stadia, pitches; squash courts; swimming pools; tennis.

EDUCATION

Primary and infant schools; nurseries.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Halls and community centres; libraries; places of worship; youth organisations.

RETAIL

Alcohol, off-licenses and wholesalers; convenience and general stores; independent supermarkets; supermarket chains.

Eating and drinking

Of all the categories of neighbourhood amenities looked at here, facilities for eating and drinking were the most widely available, and also show the greatest increase in provision over the time period studied.

Table 1 shows that the number of cafes and snack bars increased (by 43%) from 28 to 40 across GoWell areas over the five-year period. Provision was greatest in the Housing improvement Areas, and most of the increase was also observed in these areas (provision rose by 76%). Across Glasgow as a whole there was a 51% increase in the presence of these establishments.

Table 1. Cafes and snack bars.

Intervention area type	Number of cafes and snack bars within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	1	1	2	+100%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	4	2	3	-25%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	5	1	4	-20%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	17	21	30	+76%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	1	1	1	+0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>+43%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>+51%</i>

Provision of fast food outlets is higher than provision of cafes and snack bars, in all areas. The number of fast food outlets has also risen over the period. For GoWell areas this increase was just over 20% (and therefore less than was seen for cafes) and it was 37% across the city as a whole (comparable to the increase in cafes). Comparisons of IATs, again show that there was the greatest level of provision in the HIAs. The greatest proportional increase over the time period was however seen in the TRAs.

Table 2. Fast food outlets.

Intervention area type	Number of fast food and takeaway outlets within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	10	15	15	+50%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	11	10	13	+18%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	23	24	25	+9%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	35	30	44	+26%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	11	11	12	+9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>+21%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>+37%</i>

Fish and chip shops are considered separately from fast food outlets in the Ordnance Survey's Points of Interest dataset. For Glasgow as a whole, the increase in the number of fish and chip shops is comparable to the increases in cafes/snack bars and also fast food outlets more generally. In GoWell areas, however, there has been a much greater increase in fish and chip shops than across the city (an increase of 71%) although numbers of outlets are still relatively small compared with the other categories. When taken together with the fast food outlet data in Table 2, we see an almost 30% increase in fast food outlets between 2006 and 2011 across GoWell areas, and a 37% increase in fast food outlets across the city as a whole.

Table 3. Fish and chip shops.

Intervention area type	Number of fish and chip shops within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	1	3	3	+200%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	3	3	5	+67%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	3	3	7	+133%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	9	8	11	+22%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	1	1	3	+200%
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>+71%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>+37%</i>

Finally in relation to facilities for eating, there appears to have been a striking rise in the number of restaurants in the city. However, there has been a change in the categorisation of this amenity over the years between 2006 and 2011. It also appears that provision is highly variable in GoWell areas. The TRAs and Peripheral Estates have almost no restaurants and there has been no change over the time period studied. By contrast, provision has increased in all of the other three IATs – and most dramatically in the HIAs, which appear to have almost 12 times as many restaurants in 2011 than they did in 2006. We will be cross-checking this data against other data sources.

Table 4. Restaurants.

Intervention area type	Number of restaurants within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	0	0	0	0%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	1	3	8	+700%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	1	4	5	+400%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	3	9	35	+1,067%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	1	1	1	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>+717%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>+519%</i>

As shown in Table 5, provision of pubs and bars within walking distance of GoWell areas, has also risen over the period. In 2011, the city as a whole had 25% more pubs, bars and inns than it did in 2006; the total number being exceeded only by the number of fast food outlets in the city. The increase in pubs in the GoWell areas has been slightly less than in the city as a whole. In the HIAs, however, there was a 40% increase in provision over the period. There was a slight drop in the number of pubs and bars across the other IATs.

Table 5. Pubs and bars.

Intervention area type	Number of pubs, bars and inns within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	7	6	6	-14%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	5	3	4	-20%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	10	8	7	-30%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	42	37	59	+40%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	4	2	3	-25%
<i>Total</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>+16%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>+25%</i>

Sport and recreation

The data on playgrounds show that there has been a drop from 82 play areas in 2006 to 59 in 2011 (a 28% drop) across GoWell areas as a whole. In contrast to the other IATs, the TRAS saw little change in the number of playgrounds. The reduction in provision in the Peripheral Estates is particularly striking, given the relative stability of these areas in other ways compared with the regeneration areas. Across Glasgow as a whole, there was also a reduction, but (at 12%) it was much less than in the GoWell areas.

Table 6. Playgrounds.

Intervention area type	Number of playgrounds within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	13	13	13	0%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	8	8	3	-63%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	10	10	8	-20%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	16	16	11	-31%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	35	35	24	-31%
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>-28%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>-12%</i>

As shown in Tables 7 and 8, a wide range of sport and leisure facilities were analysed. Overall, there was a 6% rise in the number of sports facilities between 2006 and 2011. The dominant category of sports provision is of 'sports grounds, stadia and pitches', followed by 'gymnasiums, sports halls and leisure centres' (data not shown). Numbers have stayed relatively stable in all areas over the time period, with a small increase in provision being observed (for sports grounds: 7% in GoWell areas; 3% in the city as a whole; for sports halls: no change in GoWell areas; 8% increase in the city as a whole). There was no change in the number of athletic facilities, golf courses or sport halls within a ten minute walk of GoWell areas. There has however been a small increase in the provision of swimming pools in the Peripheral Estates. Across Glasgow as a whole, changes have again been relatively small.

Table 7. Athletic, golf, swimming, and squash facilities.

	Number of athletic, golf, swimming, and squash facilities within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
Intervention area type	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	2	2	2	0%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	2	2	2	0%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	6	6	6	0%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	4	3	3	-25%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	4	4	6	+50%
<i>Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>+6%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>0%</i>

Table 8. Gym, sports and tennis facilities.

	Number of gym, sports and tennis facilities within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
Intervention area type	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	24	25	26	+8%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	10	10	10	0%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	40	38	40	0%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	44	49	49	+11%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	43	43	45	+5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>+6%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>+4%</i>

Education

As Table 9 shows, there has been a decrease in the number of primary schools in all IATs, and across Glasgow a whole. This represents a reduction of 20% in the provision of primary schools within a ten minute walk of GoWell areas and of 23% in the number of primary schools across Glasgow as a whole, resulting from Glasgow City Council's school rationalisation and improvement programme. However, the number of nurseries across GoWell areas increased between 2006-2011 (Table 10), with small increases being seen in all IATs.

Table 9. Primary schools.

Intervention area type	Number of primary schools within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	8	8	6	-25%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	4	4	4	0%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	8	8	7	-13%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	14	13	11	-21%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	11	8	8	-27%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-20%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>-23%</i>

Table 10. Nurseries.

Intervention area type	Number of nurseries within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	12	14	13	+8%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	6	8	8	+33%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	8	7	9	+13%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	20	23	21	+5%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	13	14	14	+8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>+10%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>-1%</i>

Public infrastructure

Community halls make space available for a range of activities within areas. Provision within walking distance across all GoWell IATs slightly reduced (by 7%) over the period, the largest reduction being seen in the WSAs. Across Glasgow as a whole, there was a 16% reduction in the number of community halls – higher than that seen in the GoWell areas as a whole.

Table 11. Halls and community centres.

Intervention area type	Number of halls and community centres within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	2	4	3	+50%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	5	3	4	-20%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	10	9	6	-40%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	6	8	6	0%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	6	9	8	+33%
<i>Total</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>-7%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>-16%</i>

Libraries and places of worship also offer facilities for local activity, personal development and social contact/support. Over the period, GoWell areas have seen little change in the number of libraries (Table 12) or places of worship (Table 13) within walking distance, although there has been a clear increase in the latter within LRAs. Across Glasgow, there has been a small reduction in places of worship (two fewer) and a small increase in libraries (four more).

Table 12. Libraries.

Intervention area type	Number of libraries within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	3	3	3	0%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	1	0	1	0%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	2	2	2	0%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	3	2	3	0%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	2	1	2	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>+11%</i>

Table 13. Places of worship.

Intervention area type	Number of places of worship within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	13	13	12	-8%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	6	7	9	+50%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	11	13	12	+9%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	32	30	31	-3%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	15	16	14	-7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>+1%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>-1%</i>

The number of places of worship within a ten minute walk of GoWell postcodes has remained largely unchanged over the five-year period between 2006 and 2011. This is similarly reflected across the city.

There has been a drop in the number of youth organisations within walking distance of GoWell areas, which is similarly reflected across the city.

Table 14. Youth organisations.

Intervention area type	Number of youth organisations within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	2	2	3	+50%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	1	1	1	0%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	1	1	2	+100%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	8	5	5	-38%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	5	5	3	-40%
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>-18%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>-17%</i>

Retail

There has been a substantial increase in the number of shops selling food since 2006 across GoWell areas and Glasgow as a whole.

Table 15. Convenience/general stores and supermarkets.

Intervention area type	Number of convenience and general stores, supermarkets within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	3	5	10	+233%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	7	13	14	+100%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	8	19	11	+38%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	15	29	41	+173%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	7	6	9	+28%
<i>Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>+112%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>+125%</i>

Findings presented earlier in this briefing illustrated an increase in the numbers of pubs and bars in the city, and the fact that these were among the most common amenities for eating or drinking in all IATs and for Glasgow as a whole. Alcohol off-licences and wholesalers constitute another form of drinking amenity. Our current data indicate that provision has increased by 65% across GoWell areas (and has more than doubled in HIAs), and risen by 89% across the city as a whole.

As Table 16 shows, there was a rise in alcohol off-licenses between 2006 and 2009, with a large rise observed between 2009 and 2011, but as noted previously the data for 2011 is not directly comparable.

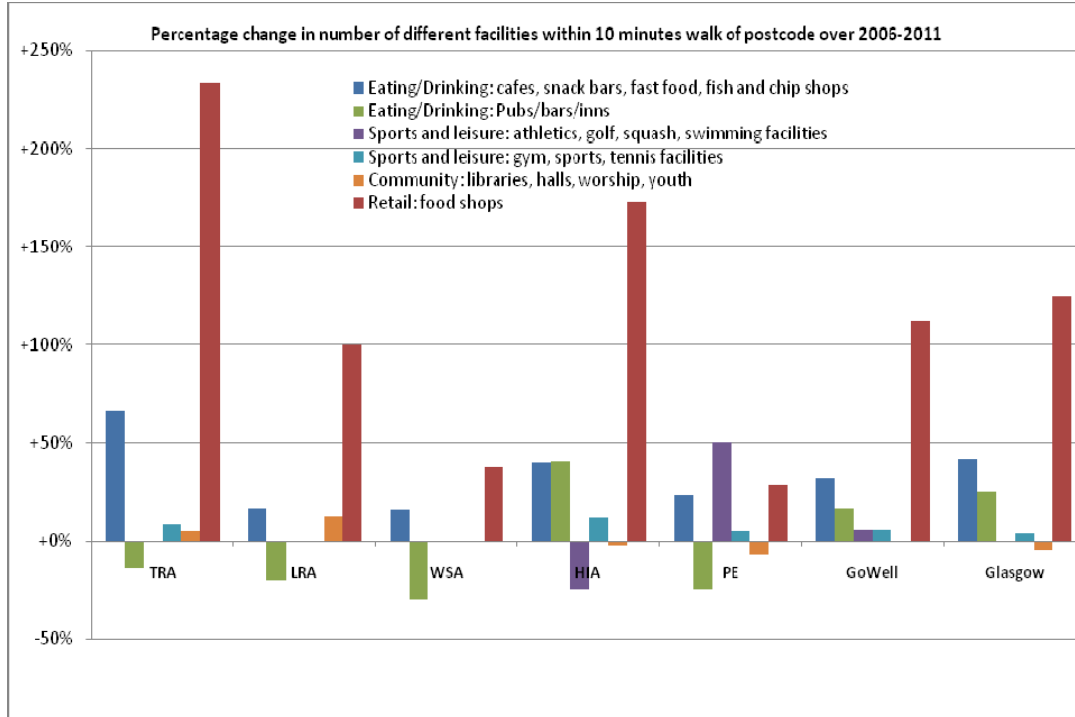
Table 16. Alcohol off-licences and wholesalers.

Intervention area type	Number of alcohol off-licenses and wholesalers within a ten minute walk			Percentage change
	2006	2009	2011	2006-2011
Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs)	6	7	8	+33%
Local Regeneration Areas (LRAs)	5	4	8	+60%
Wider Surrounding Areas (WSAs)	10	10	13	+30%
Housing Improvement Areas (HIAs)	15	18	31	+107%
Peripheral Estates (PEs)	7	8	11	+57%
<i>Total</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>+65%</i>
<i>Glasgow overall numbers</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>+89%</i>

Conclusion

This briefing has examined change in the provision of a range of amenities within walking distance of GoWell areas between 2006 and 2011. The biggest changes over time have been in relation to facilities for eating (fast food and shops selling food) and drinking.

Figure 1: Percentage change in number of different facilities.



There is no strong evidence of a similar increase in access to facilities for exercise and play; or learning and development. Playground provision has reduced; sports facilities as a whole show a 6% rise in GoWell areas from 2006 to 2011. The number of primary schools has reduced although nurseries have increased slightly in GoWell areas; and the provision of community halls, libraries and places of worship has changed very little, but shows a small reduction overall.

Access to alcohol has increased throughout the city, both in terms of the provision of pubs and bars, and in relation to off-licences. For the former, the increase in GoWell areas was slightly less, than for the city as a whole. The increase in the number of bars and pubs was attributable to the increase in the HIA locations, all the other IATs saw a decrease in pubs and bars in their areas.

Looking across GoWell IATs, it is interesting to note that HIA areas saw more change in their commercial environments (eating and drinking provision and retail) than the other IATs.

There have been further changes since 2011 – for example an increase in facilities in the East End for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games – that

we are currently investigating, and we will provide further information in our next update, which is scheduled to coincide with the 2015 GoWell Household survey.

The next steps for this work are to examine the data in more depth using other sources to cross-check amenities of particular interest such as alcohol and convenience food outlets.

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