Rethinking, Renewing or Reinforcing our Understanding of Glasgow: The City Field Transect

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Virtual Field Trail

The Bottom Line

Fieldwork

We believe that fieldwork – in this case, learning about the city of Glasgow through a structured experience of the city - is an effective way of demonstrating the value of social science. Unfortunately, in 2021 this exercise must be completed as a virtual field trail.

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Ten Top Tips

Cutting to the Chase

The fieldwork and associated coursework is a major undertaking. However, there are some things you can do to make sure that you do it well.

1. Get out there in the future. While it would be irresponsible for us to encourage several hundred students to journey across the city (in the early part of 2021 in Scotland), you should consider doing so in the future. Experiencing the city in-person and in-the-field offers insight that you cannot gain from the desktop. Download the 2020 version of the Field Trail from GCU Learn for this purpose.

2. Work in pairs or small groups. It is likely that we will see things differently or focus on different things. Working in a small group will give you an opportunity to think more critically as you are doing the fieldwork.

3. Think BIG! Read through the overarching field themes. Know what the main themes are before you start. Although you are encouraged to observe all of the issues on the trail, you might want to focus on a more limited number of themes that are of particular interest to you.

4. Don't do it all at once. It is possible to complete the trail in a single sitting. However, if you do so, it is likely that you are not giving yourself enough time to think through the issues that are raised … it may also be too much screen time in a single sitting.

5. Record your own thoughts. You will forget detail. I would recommend recording your thoughts as soon as possible after you have left the specific field site you have just visited.

6. Source your own photographs. You will need to use stock images for your presentation. However, the photos in this guide might not be ideal for communicating the point you want to make.

7. It's all about you. I am interested to find out what YOU think. Think about this when you prepare your coursework (Powerpoint presentation). Have confidence in what you think.

8. Beyond the field trail sites. You can also draw conclusions from sites along the trail that were not visited as part of it (e.g. the Forbidden Planet shop on Buchanan Street) or sites that were visited as part of the trail, but the notes did not refer to the issues that are of particular interest to you (e.g. the hidden projections of 'power' that are conveyed by the statues on George Square).

9. Source your own information about the field sites. Each site has links to sources of further information. However, there are many more useful sources of information about each site, and about the issues raised in each site. You are expected to find your own information.

10. Strengthening your thinking by reading. Although YOUR thoughts are most important, after the fieldwork, you should engage with some of the recommended reading to strengthen your arguments. A separate resource is provided.

Why Fieldwork?

Doing social science

As noted in the module handbook, fieldwork provides you with a unique learning opportunity that complements private study and class-based learning 'in the academy'.

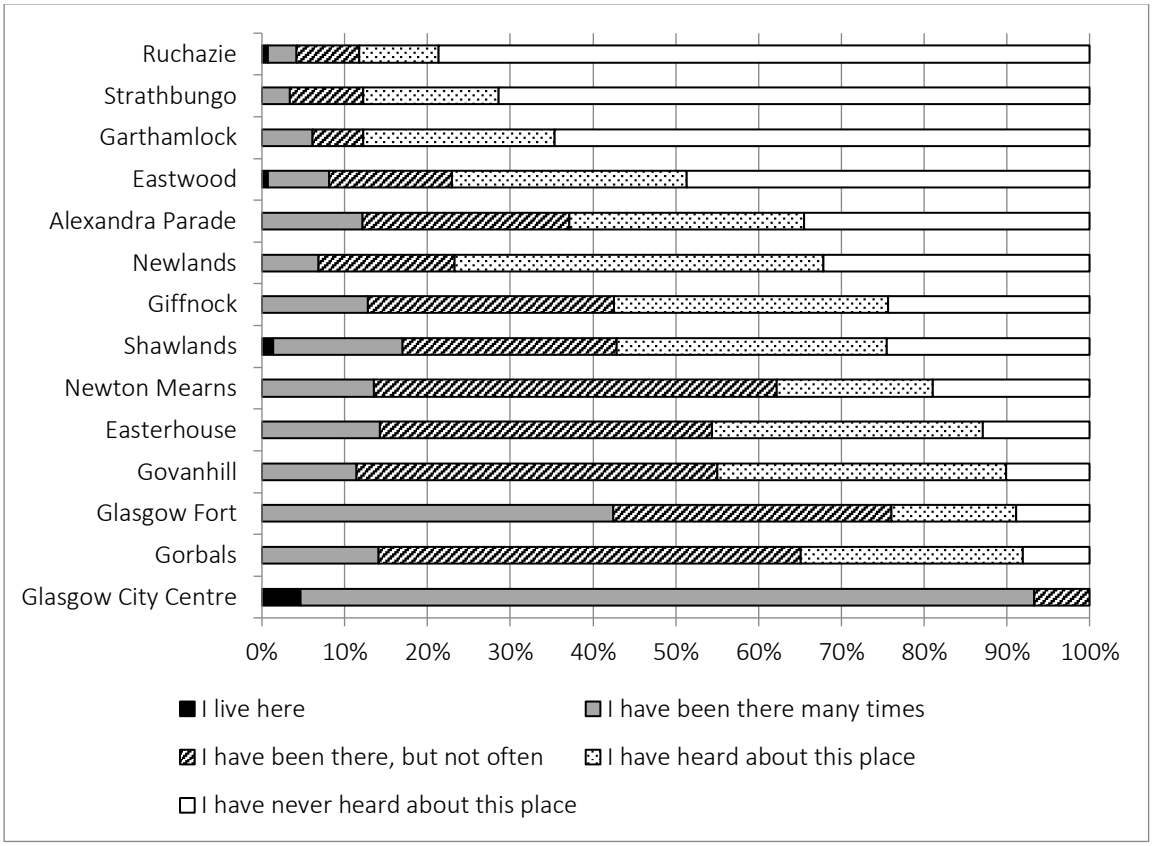
See things differently. Fieldwork affords us the opportunity to rethink afresh the everyday world that we take-for-granted. In this field trail, you are asked to consider specific questions at each field site. You will be familiar with some of these field sites; in these instances, the field trail will encourage you to think critically about familiar circumstances.

See different things. In the introductory survey, students were asked to state their level of familiarity with different localities within Glasgow. Each of these localities is a place that is visited in the field trail. The figure presented overleaf shares the results from 2020 (an update for the 2021 cohort will be uploaded to GCU Learn). As you can see, although we are familiar with Glasgow city centre (here, we will be 'seeing things differently'), we lack familiarity with many of the other parts of Glasgow that are visited in the field trail. In the survey, for each place, you were asked to indicate:

- If you lived there
- If you had been there many times
- If you had been there, but not often
- If you had passed through there
- If you had heard about this place
- If you had never heard of this place

The results for 2019/20 for social science students are reported overleaf. In the figure, the darker the bar, the less familiarity was expressed by students. This stacked bar highlights the distribution of familiarity across the 200+ students who completed the introductory survey.

Figure 1: Social Science Student Familiarity with Localities to be Visited in the Glasgow City Field Trail Transect



Some key findings from the survey question:

- The city centre is the only locality that has been frequented often by the vast majority of students.
- Two of the three most frequented localities are both strongly associated with retail / service sector (City Centre and Glasgow Fort).
- On the whole, there is a low level of awareness or experience of many of the localities that will be visited in the Field Trail.
- For four localities (the top three bars), the majority experience is that students had never heard of this place; in a further five localities, the clear majority experience is that students had never visited or heard of this locality.
- Govanhill, Easterhouse and Gorbals are also places that the majority of social science students have visited. Interestingly, the majority of Business degree students had not heard of these places (or had heard of them, but never visited).

Bringing lectures to life. The Field Trail is designed to complement the lectures, particularly those concerned with *Local Social Science: Understanding Glasgow*. Thus, the field trail highlights real-world examples from Glasgow of themes and issues that we are exploring in the lectures. Often, the field learning develops our understanding of a topic beyond the basic ideas covered in the lectures. Each fieldwork question – sometimes there is more than one question to consider at each field site – can be related to one of the lectures.

Learning by Thinking

Licence to Think

Although you are provided with background information for each field site, you are also asked questions. We want you to think about social science issues as you make your way across the city of Glasgow.

Take a Little. Background information is provided on each of the key sites. Part of the learning in the field trail is a 'guided social science tour' of the city of Glasgow. For example, when you reach the junction of Buchanan Street and Argyle Street, you are informed that:

> *The character of Buchanan Street has changed through time. Named after Andrew Buchanan (tobacco merchant) who subdivided his land to create the street in 1777. In 1779 he was forced to sell his properties and land as his business empire collapsed as a result of the American Wars of Independence. It has been a major shopping street since Victorian times. It was one of the few streets in Glasgow not to have tramways, but later became the city's main traffic artery for motorised vehicles. Buchanan Street was pedestrianised in 1978. More recently, Glasgow published its "Public Realm Strategy" in 1995 which set forth its vision to transform the public street spaces of the city centre. The transformation of Buchanan Street was completed in October 2000 at a cost of £10 million. Scottish Enterprise claim to have supported the City Council – through the Public Realm Strategy – to make Glasgow a great European city by "enhancing the quality of the visitor/tourist experience by creating a pleasant and comfortable environment for public interaction". A large video screen outside the Royal Concert Hall was removed as part of the redevelopment of this facility.*

Give a Lot. Most of the learning in the field trail will be 'active learning', where you think through issues in response to specific prompts. For example, having been provided with some background information about the historical development of Buchanan Street, you are then asked to consider six specific issues:

- Is the number of people of minority ethnic origin in Buchanan Street proportionate to Glasgow's ethnic mix?
- Does the removal of the video screen reduce the possibility for some Glaswegians to be exposed to a wider range of cultural influences?
- To what extent do streetworkers (e.g. Big Issue sellers, street entertainers, beggars, City Centre guides (the 'RedCoats'), refuge workers, police, etc) lend character to the street?
- Assuming Scottish Enterprise's criteria to be correct, to what extent has Buchanan Street become characteristic of a European city?
- Does street lighting and design enhance public safety in the street in hours of darkness?
- Historically, to what extent has Buchanan Street been shaped by global economic change?

Mission Possible! Some questions were designed to draw directly on in-the-field experience. For 2021, you will need to source complementary information (e.g. other photographs, videos and commentary) to answer these questions. So, although the virtual approach is not always ideal, but it is possible to complete the exercise.

Overarching Fieldwork Themes.

Most fieldwork questions relate to one of the six social science topics that are thread throughout the module (economy, people, places, power, problems and environment). For each of these six topics, the field trail addresses two overarching fieldwork themes. There is also a general theme of "change". That sums to thirteen overarching fieldwork themes. In the field trail notes, you will see that there is a letter beside each site-specific question; this letter identifies the overarching fieldwork theme to which this question relates.

Economy	
A	To what extent is the historical development of Glasgow evident in the contemporary landscape?
B	To what extent is Glasgow shaped by global forces?
People	
C	To what extent is Glasgow's rich migration history reflected in the everyday landscape?
D	To what extent are people/places in Glasgow exposed to cultural influences from beyond the UK?
Places	
E	To what extent do poverty and affluence co-exist in contemporary Glasgow?
F	To what extent might Glasgow be considered a 'European city'?
Power	
G	To what extent is the image of Glasgow projected by city marketers one that is reflective of the whole city?
H	To what extent might the major global institutions that exist to protect the stability and security of people be relevant to the challenges faced in contemporary Glasgow?
Problems	
I	To what extent is contemporary Glasgow deserving of the descriptor, 'no mean city'?
J	To what extent does global economic change account for the changing fortunes of places and people in, and beyond, Glasgow city centre?
Environment	
K	To what extent are Glasgow's poor health outcomes a paradox given the availability of resources and opportunities?
L	To what extent is there evidence of Glasgow making a positive contribution to global environmental change?
A Changing City?	
M	To what extent is Glasgow a changing city?

Site-Specific Questions and Overarching Fieldwork Themes.

The site-specific questions can be 'added up' to answer a bigger question for an overarching fieldwork theme. For example, question F - 'To what extent might Glasgow be considered a 'European city'?' (*itself linked in with the module core theme of "places*") - is addressed in the following sites / through the following questions.

- South1 (EuroHostel) – To what extent is the 'European' descriptor a fitting or attractive label to those seeking hostel accommodation in Glasgow in 2020? Does it matter if it accurately describes the company and/or its hostel experience?
- S28 (Squiggly Bridge) - Part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund, to what extent is this an example of European ideals shaping the development of Glasgow?
- Central 8 (Length of Buchanan Street) - Assuming Scottish Enterprise's claim to be correct, to what extent has Buchanan Street become characteristic of a European city?
- C20 (St George's Tron Church) - To what extent does the architecture of the city of Glasgow enhance the case for presenting it as a European city?
- C21 (Old RSAMD Building) - To what extent does the most recent name change reflect wider European influences and aspirations?
- C25 (Royal Concert Hall) - To what extent would you agree that having a bespoke 'concert hall' is a key feature of any European city?
- C29 (City Chambers) - To what extent does the City Chambers provide evidence for Glasgow's claim to be a European city?
- C31 (George Square) - To what extent is an iconic public square a requisite feature of a European city?
- C31 (George Square) - To what extent does the continental Christmas market contribute to Glasgow's positioning of itself as a European city?
- North 2 (University of Strathclyde) - To what extent do the specialist research groups such as the University's European Policies Research Centre bind together work in Glasgow with that undertaken in continental Europe?

Number of Sites.

There are 88 field sites in the trail. Most sites have only one or two field questions for you to answer.

Number of Individual Field Questions.

There are 10 theme-specific questions for each of the 13 overarching fieldwork themes. That adds up to … lots of things to think about.

Using the Trails

Getting the most from the exercise

You are strongly encouraged to familiarize yourself with the fieldwork in advance. At the very least, you should read the next few pages before fieldwork.

Field Transect Trails.

This guide is presented as a single trail. The single field trail comprises three sections:

- *South side.* Starts at Jamaica Street in the City Centre and ends at The Avenue shopping centre in Newton Mearns (passing through Port Eglinton, East Pollokshields, Strathbungo, Shawlands, Newlands, Merrylee, Giffnock and Eastwood).
- *Glasgow City Centre.* Starts at Oswald Street and ends in North Frederick Street (via Argyle Street, Buchanan Street, Cathedral Street, Dundas Street, and George Square).
- *North side.* Starts at North Frederick Street in the city centre and ends at the The Lochs Shopping Centre in Easterhouse (passing through Alexandra Parade, Riddrie, Ruchazie, Craigend, Garthamlock and Glasgow Fort).

Field Site Content in the Virtual Trail.

Each entry comprises eight pieces of information about each site

- *ID number,* for each site. This is presented in the top left hand corner. It comprises a letter and a number. The letter denotes whether the site is in the South (S), City centre (C) or North (N) part of the trail. The number denotes the site in order of presentation on the trail. There is some irregularity in the number sequence (this can be ignored).
- *Title.* A description of what is being observed. This is presented at the top of each page.
- *Image.* A single image (or collection of images) that prompt you to think of a response to the fieldwork questions. As noted earlier, it may be necessary to source additional information to answer some questions.
- *Location.* A description of where the site is located in the city (also see below).
- *Links.* Hyperlinks to (i) locate the site in the city, and (ii) further information about the site. Note that there are many more useful sources of information that you will be able to find for yourself.
- *Background Information.* Some useful contextual information is provided about each site.
- *Site-Specific Fieldwork Question.* Includes a specific question (or set of questions) to consider at that field site. The letter beside each question identifies the overarching fieldwork theme to which that site-specific question relates.
- *Navigation.* Hyperlinks to navigate you forward to the next field site (or back to the Previous site).

Your Field Notes.

You should record your thoughts in response to the fieldwork questions, as you complete the field trail. First and foremost, you should take note of:

- *your thoughts in response to each fieldwork question*

But, you should also take note of:

- *general thoughts on the city of Glasgow that arise as you complete the field trail*
- *your thoughts on undertaking virtual fieldwork*

Do you Need to Submit to the Module Leader/Class Tutor Your Answers to the Questions?

No. This is a resource that you are compiling to support your own learning (see below) and which will form the basis of your first coursework exercise.

What if I am Unsure About What I Think in Relation to Some of the Questions?

Feel free to contact the Module Leader if it helps to discuss any issues / share your thoughts about the fieldwork. One of the module classes will also focus on the fieldwork.

Your Field Notes and Lecture Notes.

Your field notes should be used to reinforce, challenge and complement your lecture notes. Try to relate your field notes to your lecture notes and notes on independent reading as the module progresses.

Is there Enough Information in this Resource to Allow me to Complete the Powerpoint Coursework?

No. You are expected to also source:

- further information about the sites/themes of interest
- complementary reading (academic and critical thinking beyond academia) on the issues; and,
- Images for the Powerpoint presentation that might better convey the points that you wish to make.

How Should I Complete the Trail?

Use the hyperlinks at the bottom of each page to take you to where you want to go. You have three options.

- Move through the trail from first site to last site.
- Complete the trail focusing on one theme, and then go back to the start and complete the trail again for another theme.
- Move 'quickly' through the whole trail (taking general, rather than detailed notes). Go back to the start and then identify a theme (or themes) of particular interest and repeat the trail for this theme (taking more detailed notes).

There are strengths (and weaknesses) in each approach. Use the approach that works best for you.

Start of the Trail

Click the hyperlink
to take you to the first site that you want to visit on the trail.

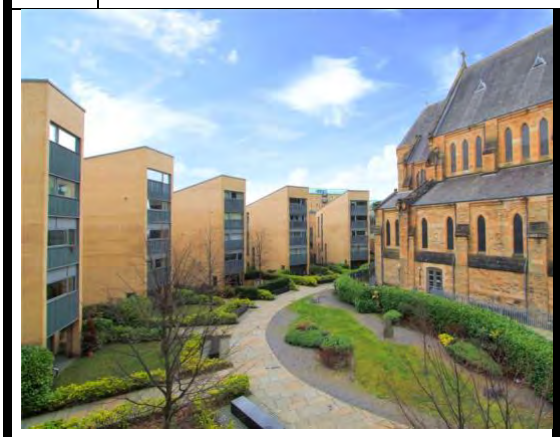
If Completing the Trail From Start to Finish		Go to start
Economy		
A	To what extent is the historical development of Glasgow evident in the contemporary landscape?	Go to start
B	To what extent is Glasgow shaped by global forces?	Go to start
People		
C	To what extent is Glasgow's rich migration history reflected in the everyday landscape?	Go to start
D	To what extent are people/places in Glasgow exposed to cultural influences from beyond the UK?	Go to start
Places		
E	To what extent do poverty and affluence co-exist in contemporary Glasgow?	Go to start
F	To what extent might Glasgow be considered a 'European city'?	Go to start
Power		
G	To what extent is the image of Glasgow projected by city marketers one that is reflective of the whole city?	Go to start
H	To what extent might the major global institutions that exist to protect the stability and security of people be relevant to the challenges faced in contemporary Glasgow?	Go to start
Problems		
I	To what extent is contemporary Glasgow deserving of the descriptor, 'no mean city'?	Go to start
J	To what extent does global economic change account for the changing fortunes of places and people in, and beyond, Glasgow city centre?	Go to start
Environment		
K	To what extent are Glasgow's poor health outcomes a paradox given the availability of resources and opportunities?	Go to start
L	To what extent is there evidence of Glasgow making a positive contribution to global environmental change?	Go to start
A Changing City?		
M	To what extent is Glasgow a changing city?	Go to start

S1	Euro Hostel					
Location	City Centre, south. On the north side of the River Clyde, at the Glasgow Bridge on Clyde Street					
Links	Google Map		EuroHostels Website		Squinty Bridge	
Background	Formed in 1999 and with two hostels in Scotland (Edinburgh and Glasgow) – the website gives no details of other company hostels in mainland Europe - the descriptor 'Euro Hostels Ltd' ("budget stays, your way") is interesting given the extent of the company's business. Interestingly, the image for Glasgow on the web pages is of the Squinty Bridge near the SECC.					
Questions	Theme F	To what extent might the 'Euro(pean)' descriptor be a fitting or attractive label in 2021 to those seeking hostel accommodation in Glasgow? Does it matter if it accurately describes the company and/or its hostel experience?				
Navigation						
Next F						Next Site

S2	Glasgow Bridge		
Location	City centre, south. The Bridge crosses the River Clyde, as the end of the A77, the traditional (pre-motorway) entry point to Glasgow city centre from Ayrshire.		
Links	Google Map	Engineering Timelines profile	Network Rail News, 07.02.19
Background	Glasgow Bridge was finished in 1899, replacing a smaller bridge that had crossed the Clyde at this point. Many bridges cross the Clyde; there are ten city centre bridges in the mile between the Kingston Bridge (1970) and the Albert Bridge (1871) on the edge of Glasgow Green. Network Rail is currently investing £13 million refurbishing the bridge.		
Questions	Theme A	Consider the role of bridges in the development of Glasgow from its earliest days to the present day.	

Navigation						
Next A						Next Site
						Previous Site

S3	Gorbals



Location	Southside, across the River Clyde from City Centre		
Links	Google Map	ScotCities Profile	Glasgow Times Article
Background	The Gorbals is a residential district to the south of the city centre that has long been associated with poverty, violence and social problems. An earlier phase of redevelopment made extensive use of high-rise buildings. High-rise flats were designed to be communities in the sky. However, the compartmentalisation of housing units without significant shared space in which people would spend social time (no closes or gardens), combined with the scale of the development (too large to encourage people to get-to-know most of their 'neighbours'), tended to encourage privacy over community. The Gorbals is a changed neighbourhood today.		
Questions	Theme C	Why might the Gorbals have been a 'reception area' for those migrating to Glasgow for work? What function does it serve today?	

Navigation

Next C						Next Site
						Previous Site

S4	O2 Academy

Location	Southside					
Links	Google Map		O2 Academy			
Background	Formerly a church (1825-1920), cinema (1921-1973), and a bingo hall, the music venue now known as the O2 Academy Glasgow opened in 2003, with a capacity of 2,500 people.					
Questions	Theme B	To what extent might this place contribute toward (or reflect) the globalisation of popular culture?				
Navigation						
Next B						Next Site
						Previous Site

S5	M74 Motorway / Railway					
Location	Southside					
Links	Google Map		Glasgow's Motorways site			
Background	The northern extension of the M74 to join the M8 (effectively creating an elongated circle of motorway around the city centre and East End of Glasgow) opened in June 2011.					
Questions	Theme K	To what extent does transport investment promote physical health across the city?				
	Theme M	With a proposed phase 3 of the East End Regeneration Route (linking the M74 with the M80 to Stirling), to what extent do transport developments contribute to Glasgow being an ever-changing city?				
Navigation						
Next K	Next M					Next Site
						Previous Site

S6	Glasgow SE Foodbank					
Location	Southside, Govanhill					
Links	Google Map	Glasgow SE Foodbank	Trussell Trust	World Food Programme		
Background	Glasgow SE Foodbank opened in November 2011. It is a church partnership, led by the Glasgow Elim Pentecostal church. The foodbank provides emergency food and advice to clients recommended by care professionals.					
Questions	Theme H	To what extent is the work of foodbanks in the UK consistent with the work of the United Nations World Food Programme?				
Navigation						
Next H						Next Site
						Previous Site

S7	The Tramway and Hidden Gardens

Location	Southside, Pollokshields					
Links	Google Map		Tramway			
Background	Tramway presents itself as an 'international art-space'. It is managed by Glasgow Life and supported by Creative Scotland. It was originally a tram shed (1893), before becoming a major tram depot (until early 1960s). From 1964 to 1986 it housed the city's Museum of Transport. It has been an arts venue in various forms since 1988. The Turner Prize was hosted here in 2015.					
Questions	Theme A	To what is the shift from industrial space to arts space indicative of wider shifts in the nature of Glasgow?				
Navigation						
Next A						Next Site
Previous A						Previous Site

S8	McDonalds / KFC					
Location	Southside, Pollokshields					
Links	Google Map	McDonalds				
Background	McDonalds reports that it operates in more than one hundred countries in over 36,000 locations. The original McDonalds opened in California (USA, not the one outside Falkirk!) in 1940. Both McDonalds and KFC are global brands that feature prominently throughout the city of Glasgow.					
Questions	Theme B	To what extent is the way in which we consume food, and the type of food we consume, in Glasgow shaped by non-local forces?				
Navigation						
Next B						Next Site
Previous B						Previous Site

S9	Hutchesons Grammar Junior School

Location	Southside, Pollokshields	
Links	Google Map	Hutchesons Grammar JS
Background	Teaching at what is now Hutchesons Grammar School can be traced back to 1648. It became a fully independent school in 1976, with the merger of the boys and girls schools. School fees were £11,687 for Primary 5-7 pupils in 2020/21. The senior school is located almost one mile away to the west (right side of road) in Pollokshields.	
Questions	Theme E	Located on the western edge of Govanhill, one of the least affluent parts of Glasgow, to what extent is the Hutchesons Grammar School 'out of place'?

Navigation						
Next E						Next Site
						Previous Site

S10	West Govanhill / Strathbungo					
Location	Southside, Govanhill/Strathbungo					
Links	Google Map	Govanhill Housing Association	Strathbungo Blog	Govanhill Baths Trust		
Background	Govanhill could stake a strong claim to be Scotland's most culturally diverse neighbourhood. In recent decades, successive waves of migrants to the city have established a presence in this area. There was a successful campaign to 'save' the Govanhill Baths buildings a few years ago.					
Questions	Theme C	To what extent is the rich history of this locality's migration and population change reflected in the shops, dress and languages spoken?				
Navigation						
Next C						Next Site
Previous C						Previous Site

S11	Clyde at Queens Park					
Location	Southside, Queens Park					
Links	Google Map		Glasgow 2014 site on mascot			
Background	25 life-sized statues of Clyde, the mascot for the 2014 Commonwealth Games were erected across the city of Glasgow. One of these can be found at the edge of the children's playground in the NW corner of Queens Park.					
Questions	Theme G	To what extent is 'Clyde' emblematic of Glasgow?				
Navigation						
Next G						Next Site
						Previous Site

S12	Queens Park					
Location	Southside, Queens Park					
Links	Google Map		Guardian news article			
Background	Queens Park is one of over ninety parks and formal gardens within the Glasgow City boundary. It has served Glasgow since the mid 19th Century, covers 60ha and offers a wide range of facilities and features. The area was tarnished with the murder of a local woman by a Slovakian migrant in 2008.					
Questions	Theme F	To what extent do parks such as Queens Park encourage city residents to adopt a healthy lifestyle?				
	Theme I	To what extent do high profile crimes shape people's perception of public safety in particular places?				
Navigation						
Next F	Next I					Next Site
Previous F						Previous Site

S13 Shawlands Cross

Location	Southside, Shawlands					
Links	Google Map		Shawlands Arcade		Glasgow City area profile	
Background	Shawlands is a neighbourhood district a few miles south of the city centre. The area comprises mainly tenement properties. In 2013, Shawlands Cross was classified as a Conservation Area, i.e. " an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Until the mid 19th century it was a small settlement – outside of the city - on the main road between Glasgow and Irvine (North Ayrshire).					
Questions	Theme A	In what ways might the goals of heritage protection through 'Conservation Areas' be inconsistent with the economic revitalisation of neighbourhoods in Glasgow?				
	Theme L	In what ways might the goals of 'building conservation' be inconsistent with the goals of 'energy conservation'?				
Navigation						
Next A	Next L					Next Site
Previous A						Previous Site

S14	Pollok FC

Location	Southside, Shawlands/Newlands					
Links	Google Map	Pollok FC				
Background	Pollok FC was one of the most successful clubs playing in Scottish junior football (adult, semi-professional, football). In joined the West of Scotland Football League in 2020, entering its Premier Division. Typical crowds are greater than those of teams playing in the SPFL Division 2. They play at Newlandsfield Park and have won the Scottish Junior Cup thrice.					
Questions	Theme I	To what extent is a football match a unique setting in which anti-social (and even criminal) behaviour is tolerated, accepted and expected?				
Navigation						
Next I						Next Site
Previous I						Previous Site

S15 St Margaret's Scottish Episcopal Church

Location	Southside, Newlands					
Links	Google Map	Church website				
Background	Built in stages between 1908 and 1935 and funded by local donations, there is much influence from afar in the church design (Romanesque style; Austrian oak furnishes the chancel; and the font is made of Italian marble to a Danish design as a replica of one in a Norwegian cathedral).					
Questions	Theme B	To what extent has religion shaped the development and contemporary character of Glasgow?				
Navigation						
Next B						Next Site
Previous B						Previous Site

S16	Newlands / Merrylee Built Environment

Location	Southside, Newlands		
Links	Google Map	Scot Cities area profile	
Background	Merrylee is a district on the southern side of Glasgow, bordering East Renfrewshire.		
Questions	Theme D	Assuming that access to multimedia platforms is more extensive in more affluent parts of Glasgow (such as Newlands/Merrylee), speculate on the extent to which residents in this part of Glasgow might be exposed to a wider range of cultural influences than most?	

Navigation						
Next D						Next Site
						Previous Site

S17	City Boundary

Location	Southside, Newlands	
Links	Google Map	Newspaper article on city boundary
Background	Glasgow's city boundary sometimes follows 'natural' lines (e.g. rivers), sometimes follows 'artificial lines' (e.g. roads and railway lines) and at other times seems to impose an arbitrary boundary line. The boundary at Merrylee does not follow any obvious feature in the contemporary landscape.	
Questions	Theme A	What might have been used as a more obvious marker of the city boundary line in Merrylee? Speculate on why this might not have been used in this part of Glasgow.

Navigation						
Next A						Next Site
Previous A						Previous Site

S18	Giffnock Retail					
Location	East Renfrewshire, Giffnock					
Links	Google Map		Giffnock Village		BIDS	
Background	Giffnock is an affluent neighbourhood of East Renfrewshire. Many of these well-paid workers and businesspeople will work in the city of Glasgow. In 2013, Giffnock became Scotland's 20th Business Improvement District.					
Questions	Theme B	To what extent are Giffnock's car showrooms indicative of a global market for quality goods?				
Navigation						
Next B						Next Site
Previous B						Previous Site

S19	Majestic Wine Warehouse

Location	East Renfrewshire, Giffnock	
Links	Google Map	Majestic Warehouse Giffnock
Background	Majestic Wine Warehouses is a retailer that specialises in selling wine by the case, until recently insisting upon a minimum purchase of six wine bottles. The stores have a tasting counter. It has three stores in 'Glasgow' – West End, Bearsden and Giffnock.	
Questions	Theme K	To what extent does a retailer that encourages the bulk purchase of alcohol contribute toward a 'problem drinking' culture?

Navigation

Next K						Next Site
Previous Site						Previous Site

S20	Site of ex-Wholefood Market

Location	East Renfrewshire, Giffnock					
Links	Google Map	Newspaper article on Aldi takeover				
Background	Giffnock was the only Wholefoods store in Scotland (it closed in 2017). The company has American origins and has a strong value base, articulated in the company 'values manifesto'. There was reported to be some local backlash among local residents when news that Aldi supermarket would be occupying the site in future.					
Questions	Theme K	Speculate on the prospects for similar types of store in other parts of Glasgow.				
Navigation						
Next K						Next Site
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S21	Parklands Hotel and Country Club

Location	East Renfrewshire, Newton Mearns		
Links	Google Map	Country Club website	
Background	With a gym, spa, bar/bistro and relaxation zone, 36 facilities and 40 weekly fitness classes, this long-established facility offers well-being to its members.		
Questions	Theme K	Speculate on whether a private members' club might inadvertently undermine the viability of similar public facilities?	

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S22	Glasgow Reform Synagogue

Location	East Renfrewshire, Newton Mearns	
Links	Google Map	Synagogue website
Background	In existence for over 75 years, the GRS has over 350 members. Reform Judasism is not the only form of Judaism. There are 40 reform communities in the UK, more than 1200 worldwide and an estimated 1.5 million followers/members.	
Questions	Theme C	To what extent are religious buildings – and their date of origin – markers of population migration to Glasgow and migration within Glasgow?

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S23	War Memorial		
Location	East Renfrewshire, Newton Mearns		
Links	Google Map	Newspaper article over historical status	
Background	Many communities in the UK have memorials to acknowledge the sacrifice of those involved in the two world wars. The Newton Mearns war memorial was 'very highly commended' in the 'large community with gardens' category of The Royal British Legion Scotland's Best Kept Memorial 2014.		
Questions	Theme A	What significance, if any, do you give to the fact that war memorials do not feature in the landscape of residential areas that were built after the Great Wars (such as Easterhouse)?	
	Theme B	Speculate on the ways in which global forces can have adverse consequences for local communities?	

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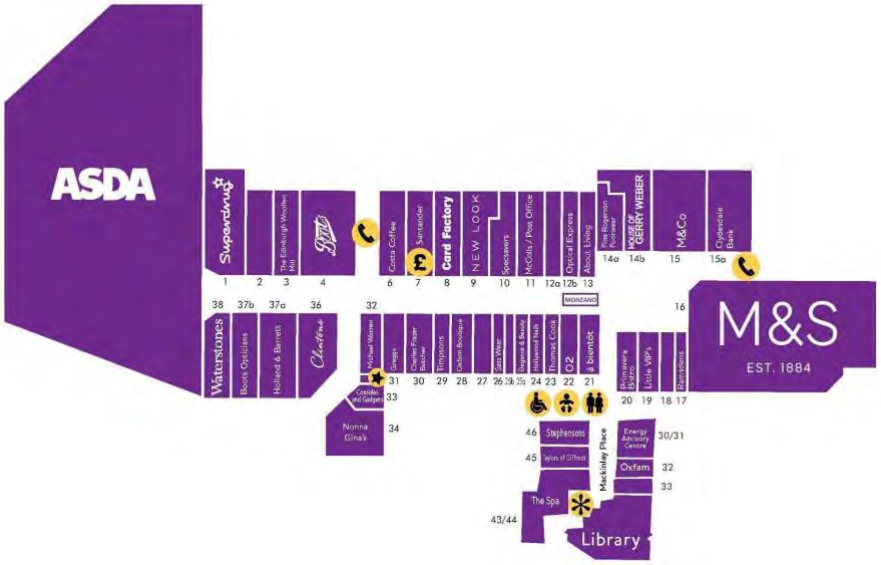
S24	The Avenue Shopping Centre



Location	East Renfrewshire, Newton Mearns	
Links	Google Map	Avenue Centre
Background	Shopping centres are suggestive about the character of the wider community that they serve. The Avenue closes at 6pm, except Thursdays (7pm) and Sundays (5pm). Eric N. Smith, the jewellers, is located across from The Avenue on Ayr Road, next to the war memorial.	
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is the marketing of products that would broaden exposure to a wider range of cultural experiences prevalent in The Avenue?
	Theme E	To what extent does the range of stores and the goods for sale in these stores suggest that Newton Means is an affluent area?

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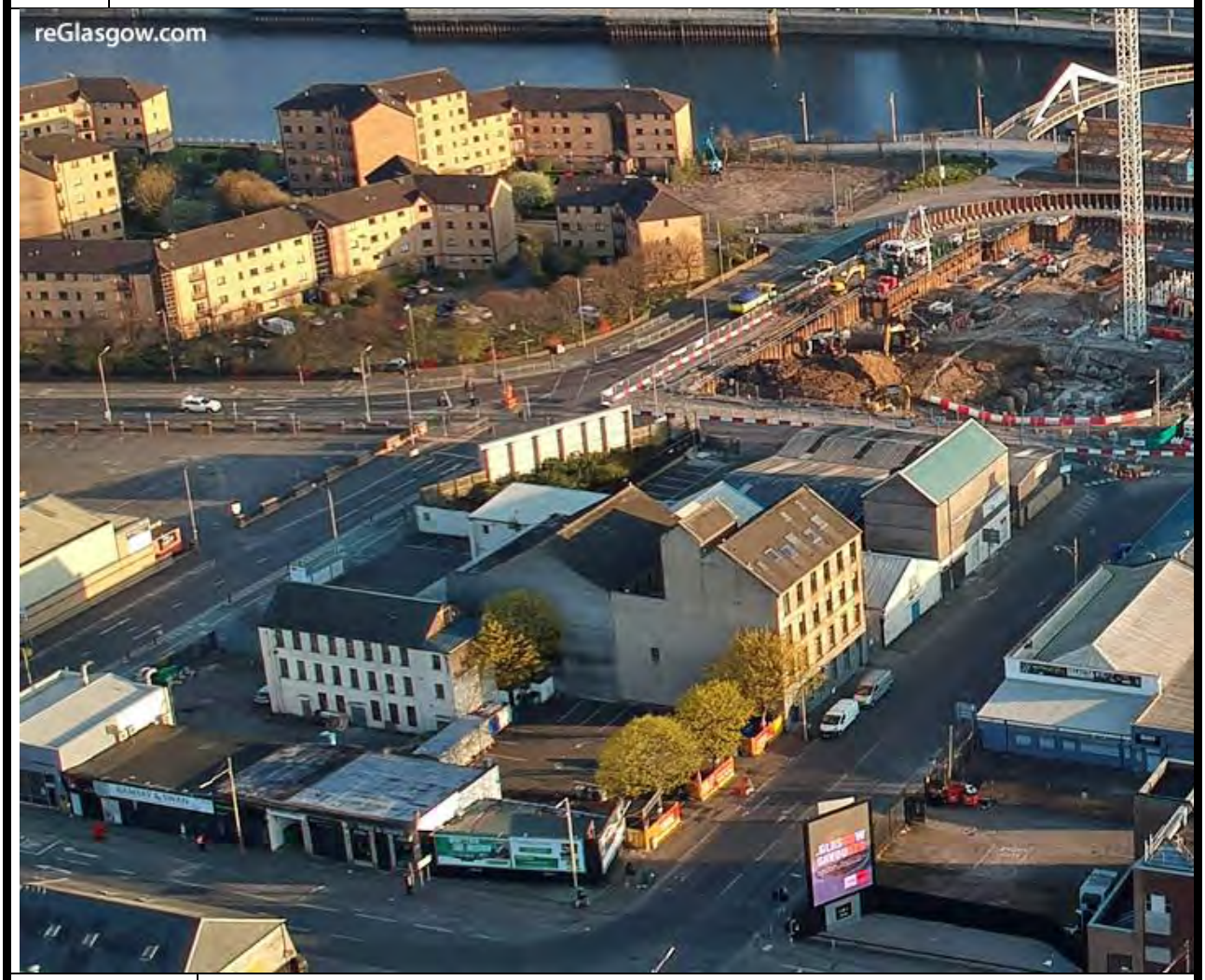
S25	Zone of Transition



Location	Southside, Tradeston		
Links	Google Map	Buchanan Wharf vision	
Background	The ‘zone of transition’ is an area in land use models of the city that is close to the city centre, characterised by residential change (deterioration and gentrification), encroachment by central business district functions, wholesaling and light manufacturing.		
Questions	Theme C	To what extent can you find markers in the landscape of Glasgow’s migration history?	
	Theme M	To what extent is the area immediately to the south of the River Clyde an ‘area in flux’?	

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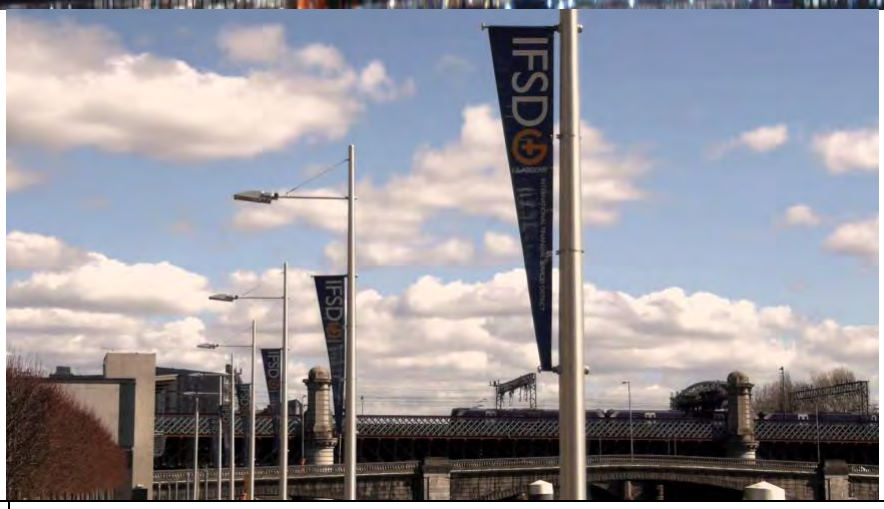
S26	International Financial Services District



Location	City centre, south west	
Links	Google Map	IFSD website
Background	Launched in 2001, the IFSD in Glasgow covers one square mile between St. Vincent's Street and the River Clyde. It is estimated that 15,500 net new jobs have moved into the district and that over 30,000 people are working in the industry in Glasgow.	
Questions	Theme G	To what extent is this area prominently promoted as the IFSD?
	Theme H	Speculate on the role of global financial institutions in radical attempts to change the fortunes of the city of Glasgow.
	Theme J	Speculate on the extent to which Glasgow's fortunes will become more closely linked with the global economy through the growth of its IFSD.
	Theme M	To what extent has the IFSD been a catalyst for the transformation of the Broomielaw (River Clydeside at this part of Glasgow City Centre)?

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S27	Glasgow's media 'Quarter' / Film City

Location	Glasgow, south west		
Links	Google Map	Film City Glasgow	Creative Clyde
Background	The River Clyde is symbolically important to Glasgow. The nature of this symbolism is changing – the positive associations with trade, engineering and being 'Clydebuilt', are now being replaced with the amenity and aesthetic merits of having a riverside location. Further downstream, but not far from the city centre, Creative Clyde, a "flourishing and vibrant riverside community where great ideas and creative energy flows".		
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is Creative Clyde 'outward facing', i.e. seeking to engage wider global issues?	
	Theme M	To what extent is the area around the River Clyde at Finnieston an area 'in flux'?	

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S28	Squiggly Bridge / Tradeston Bridge

Location	City centre, Clydeside					
Links	Google Map		Bridge profile on specialist site			
Background	The Tradeston Bridge (known locally as the squiggly bridge) is a pedestrian bridge that was opened in May 2009. It aims to link Tradeston with the IFSD.					
Questions	Theme F	Part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund, to what extent is this an example of European ideals shaping the development of Glasgow?				
	Theme M	Speculate on the extent to which the 'squiggly bridge' might be a catalyst for change in the Tradeston area?				
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S29	Clyde Navigation Trust Building						
Location	City centre, Clydeside						
Links	Google Map	Profile on Clyde Waterfront Site					
Background	The distinctive ‘old’ building at the foot of Robertson Street dates from 1882. In its heyday, the Clyde Navigation Trust could be argued to have rivalled the Town Council in power and influence.						
Questions	Theme J	To what extent does the juxtaposition of this building and the more recent developments on the River Clyde informs us of the economic development of the city of Glasgow?					
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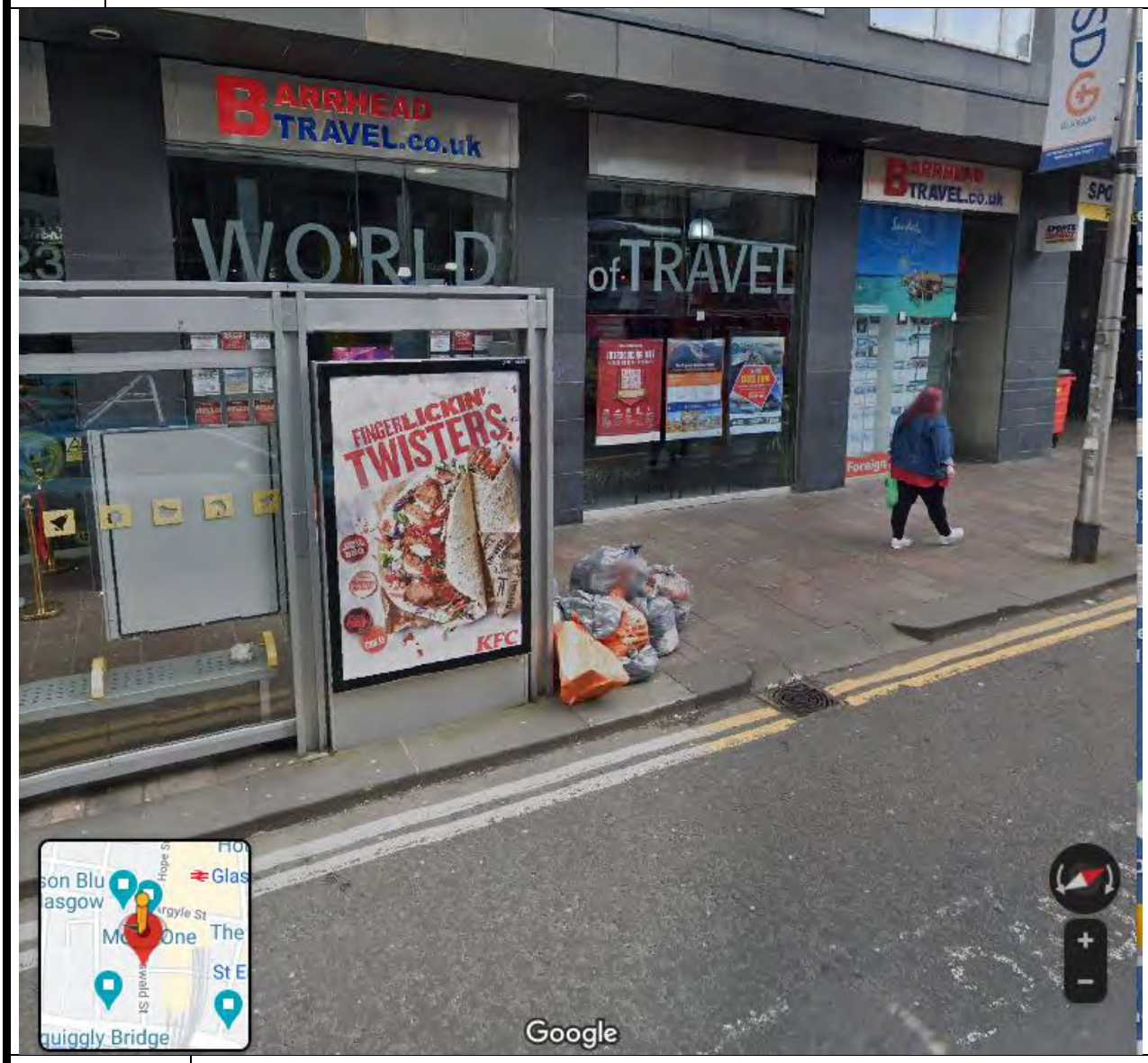
C1	Bins at Oswald Street



Location	City centre, outskirts of	
Links	Google Map	Glasgow's Waste Strategy
Background	Glasgow is currently working toward recycling 60% of its waste by 2020 and 70% of its waste by 2025. In addition to combating climate change, reducing resources (through associated behavioural change) and reducing the city's carbon footprint, this will reduce the city's 'landfill tax' bill (£13 million per annual).	
Questions	Theme L	To what extent is there visible evidence on Glasgow city centre streets of Glasgow making a positive contribution to protect the global environment?

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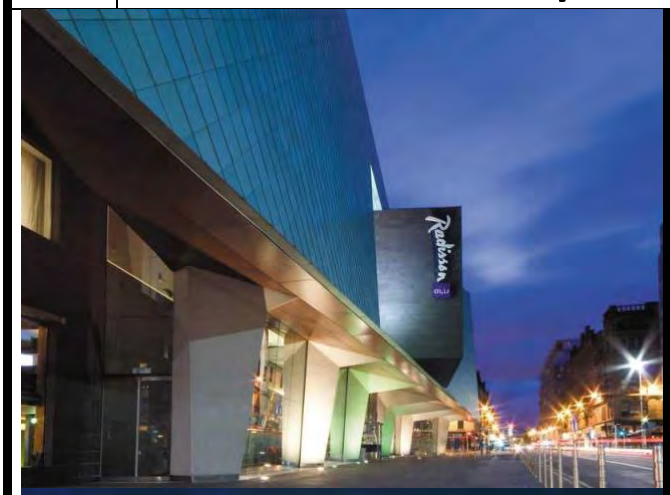
C2	Radisson Blu Hotel / Yotel Glasgow / Motel One



Location	City centre, outskirts of			
Links	Google Map	Raddison Blu	Yotel Glasgow	Motel One
Background	Radisson Blu (2002), the architecturally striking 250 bed hotel, is located on the edge of the city centre, IFSD and Red Light district. On the other side of the road, an office block was converted into Yotel Glasgow (2020). Finally, Motel One was opened in 2016.			
Questions	Theme J	To what extent is the opening up of new hotels indicative of Glasgow's shift to a service economy (from an industrial city)?		

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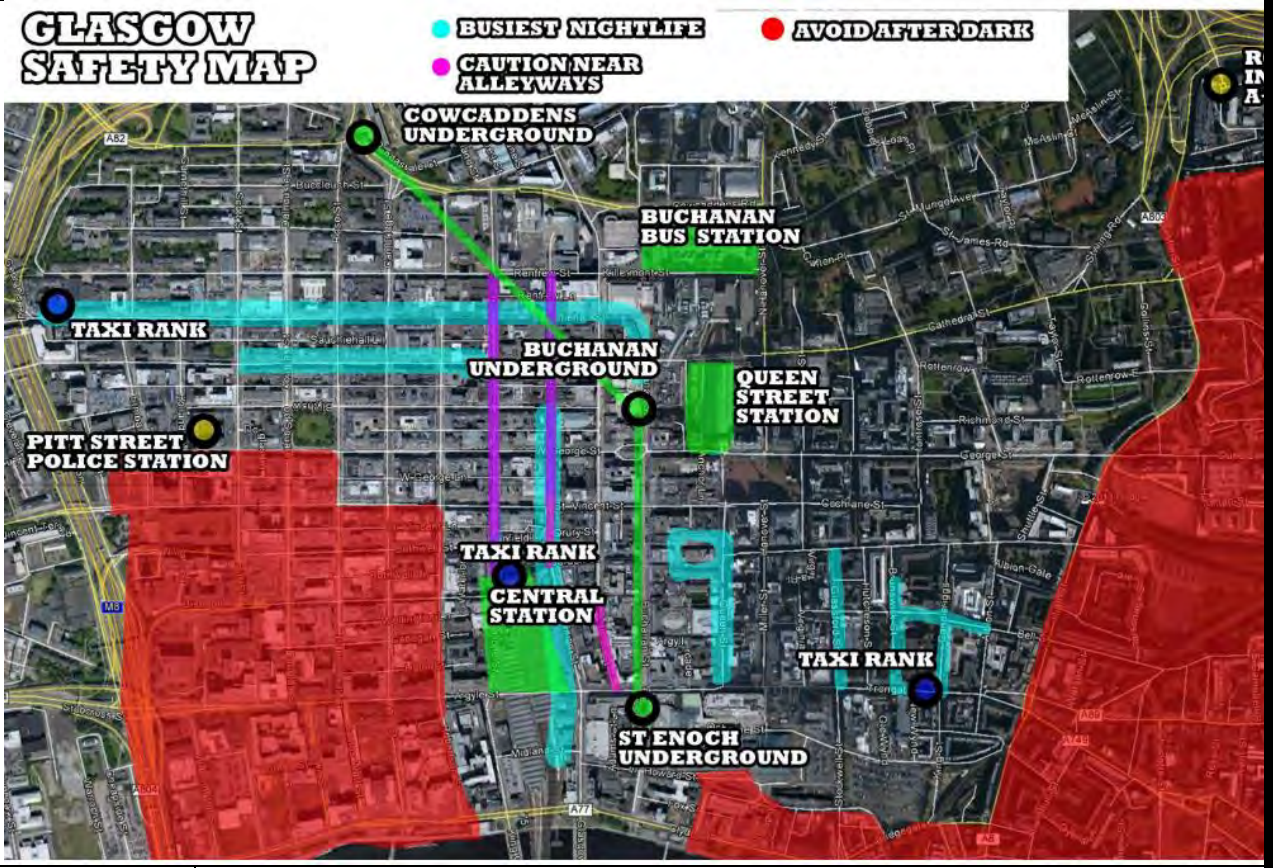
C3	Red Light District



Location	City centre, outskirts of	
Links	Google Map	Street services to support prostitutes
Background	The area to the north and west of this point (left as you look toward the Sir John Moore public house) is one of Glasgow's 'red light districts'.	
Questions	Theme I	To what extent, and in what ways, do you consider the Red Light district to be an area in which criminal and anti-social behaviour is tolerated?

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C4	Air Quality Monitoring Station

Location	City centre, outskirts of	
Links	Google Map	Data and reports
Background	One of the city's ten air quality monitoring stations is located on Hope Street at the other side of the crossroads (the green unit outside McGinns sports bar).	
Questions	Theme L	To what extent is the monitoring of air quality in Glasgow an indication of the city taking serious its environmental responsibilities?

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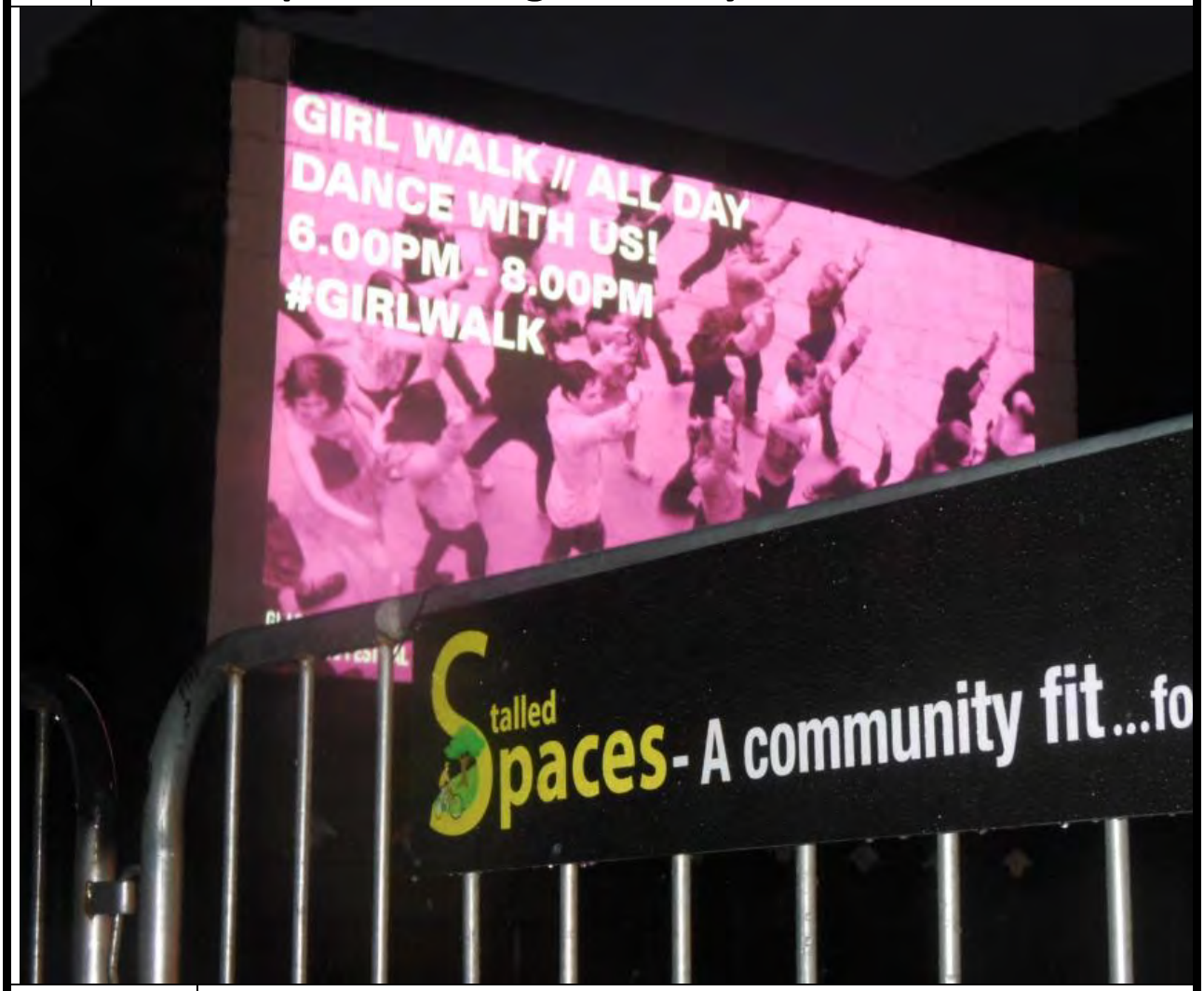
C5	Stalled Spaces through the City



Location	City centre, outskirts of		
Links	Google Map	Stalled Places programme	Glasgow Girl Walk 2014
Background	‘Stalled spaces’ is a Glasgow City Council programme to bring redundant spaces of the city into productive use, often for one-off events or short-term projects. The Glasgow Film Festival and Glasgow Youth Film Festival has used the redundant spaces within Central Station and its surrounds for arts performance events.		
Questions	Theme J	To what extent does the stalled places of Glasgow act as a marker of economic decline (and rejuvenation) in the city?	

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C6	Heilanman's Umbrella

Location	City centre, Argyll Street (west)	
Links	Google Map	Historical article
Background	The Central Station underpass on Argyle Street (the Central Station Viaduct) is known locally as the 'Heilanman's umbrella'. Traditionally, this was the place where would gather people who had migrated to Glasgow from the Highlands as part of the Highland Clearances. Refurbishment in 1998 included the introduction of extractor fans to improve air quality under the bridge.	
Questions	Theme C	To what extent do place-names provide evidence of the city's migration history?
	Theme K	Does the built environment facilitate/hinder health and well-being for city residents?

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C7	Celtic FC Shop / Rangers FC Shop

Location	City centre, Argyll Street (west)		
Links	Google Map	Celtic FC store	Rangers FC store
Background	Celtic FC is one of the professional football clubs in Glasgow currently playing in the Scottish Premiership. For those who need some balance (!!), the superstore for Rangers FC is just around the corner in St Enoch's Square.		
Questions	Theme H	To what extent can the case be made that Celtic FC and/or Rangers FC is a global brand and/or a global institution?	

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C8	Buchanan Street		
Location	City centre		
Links	Google Map	Glasgow History website	
Background	The character of Buchanan Street has changed through time. It is named after Andrew Buchanan (tobacco merchant) who subdivided his land to create the street in 1777. In 1779 he was forced to sell his properties and land as his business empire collapsed as a result of the American Wars of Independence. It has been a major shopping street since Victorian times. It was one of the few streets in Glasgow not to have tramways, but later became the city's main traffic artery for motorised vehicles. Buchanan Street was pedestrianised in 1978. More recently, Glasgow published its "Public Realm Strategy" in 1995 which set forth its vision to transform the public street spaces of the city centre. The transformation of Buchanan Street was completed in October 2000 at a cost of £10 million. Scottish Enterprise claim to have supported the City Council – through the Public Realm Strategy – to make Glasgow a great European city by "enhancing the quality of the visitor/tourist experience by creating a pleasant and comfortable environment for public interaction". A large video screen outside the Royal Concert Hall was removed as part of the redevelopment of this facility.		
Questions	Theme C	Is the number of people of minority ethnic origin in Buchanan Street proportionate to Glasgow's ethnic mix?	
	Theme D	Does the removal of the video screen reduce the possibility for some Glaswegians to be exposed to a wider range of cultural influences?	
	Theme E	To what extent do streetworkers (e.g. Big Issue sellers, street entertainers, beggars, City Centre guides (the 'RedCoats'), refuge workers, police, etc) lend character to the street?	
	Theme F	Assuming Scottish Enterprise's criteria to be correct, to what extent has Buchanan Street become characteristic of a European city?	
	Theme I	Does street lighting and design enhance public safety in the street in hours of darkness?	
	Theme J	Historically, to what extent has Buchanan Street been shaped by global economic change?	

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C9	**Argyll Arcade**					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)					
Links	Google Map		Arcade Home Page			
Background	Built in 1827, Argyll Arcade is the earliest shopping arcade in Scotland (first indoor mall). It is now renowned in Glasgow and the West of Scotland for having the largest cluster of jewellers and diamond merchants (more than 30).					
Questions	Theme M	To what extent is the longevity of this arcade indicative of Glasgow being a city 'resistant to change'?				
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C10	Frasers and shops at lower end of Buchanan Street

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower).		
Links	Google Map	BBC News on Business	House of Frasers Archive
Background	Frasers comprises five buildings, four of which were also department stores in Victorian times. The original Frasers store was at number 14 on the eastern side of the street. Observe the shops around the lower part of this street, e.g. Molton Brown, Ted Baker and Hugo Boss (left hand {western} side) and Michael Kors, Karen Millen and Hotel Chocolat (right hand {eastern} side). Interestingly, in 2018 the House of Frasers was taken over by the (mass market) Sports Direct group.		
Questions	Theme E	Consider whether it is possible to demark a boundary for a "quality designer shopping zone" at the southern end of Buchanan Street.	

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C11	Entrance to Princes Square					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)					
Links	Google Map	Urban Realm website				
Background	Stand back from the entrance and observe the roof and upper floors above the entrance to Princes Square					
Questions	Theme B	How might the presence of Big Issue sellers outside Princes Square be influenced by the workings of the global economy?				
	Theme G	Consider whether the Buchanan Street entrances to Princes Square set apart the Square from the Street, or whether it seamlessly blends together Street and Square.				
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C12 Princes Square

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)		
Links	Google Map	Princes Square Home Page	Planning Application 2017
Background	Princes Square is a specialist shopping centre. The building dates to 1841 and is named after the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). It was converted to an upmarket shopping centre from February 1986 to November 1987 at a cost of £9.5 million. A planning application was submitted in October 2017 for a major overhaul.		
Questions	Theme B	To what extent does Princes Square offer a multicultural eating experience?	
	Theme J	To what extent is Princes Square an experience that is open to all Glaswegians?	

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C13	**Willows Tearoom**

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)	
Links	Google Map	Tearoom Home Page
Background	The current Willows tearoom on Buchanan Street (opened 1987) is adjacent to the original. Kate Cranston (the original proprietor) was a patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, whose imprint remains strong in the tearoom's design and style.	
Questions	Theme G	What seems to set this tea room apart (from others in Glasgow and elsewhere) as a 'traditionally Glaswegian' tea room?

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C14	Police Box					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)					
Links	Google Map		Profile on Discover Glasgow		Home Page of Retailer	
Background	Police boxes served the useful purpose of providing means for the public to contact the police (and a space for the police officers to conduct their business). Few remain and some of those that do fulfil different purposes (e.g. coffee outlet). Interestingly, this particular police box has been used to sell cannabis based health products.					
Questions	Theme I	In what ways can the police provide some reassurance to street users that Buchanan Street is a safe public space today?				
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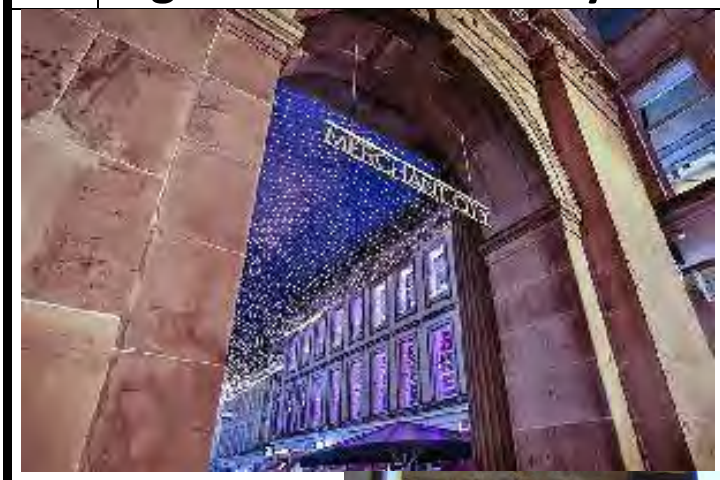
C15 Sign for Merchant City



Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (lower)		
Links	Google Map	Area profile on People Make Glasgow	Scotsman feature on renaming
Background	The 'Merchant City' reflects the historical association of the east end of city centre with trade. However, the descriptor was only coined when the area was being regenerated in the 1980s. Prior to this the area had suffered from 'planning blight' as owners did not invest in their properties on account of a planned inner city ring road (which was never built). It now presents as the 'cultural heart of the city'.		
Questions	Theme A	To what extent is their continuity between historical and contemporary uses of city centre space?	
	Theme G	To what extent is the 'Merchant City' a positive identity for the city to promote?	
	Theme J	To what extent has changes in the wider global economy shaped the fortunes of this part of the city centre?	

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C16	3D Map					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (central)					
Links	Google Map	Profile on Discover Glasgow				
Background	Find the map (one of three in Glasgow), which was constructed in 1990 (when Glasgow was European City of Culture). It can be found in the middle of Buchanan Street, before the junction with St. Vincent's Street.					
Questions	Theme A	To what extent do transport arteries define the boundaries of what is currently the city centre of Glasgow?				
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C17	Apple Store					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (central)					
Links	Google Map	Home Page of Store				
Background	As with Fifth Avenue (New York), so with Buchanan Street (Glasgow). This global brand/institution opened its city centre store in Glasgow in 2007.					
Questions	Theme B	To what extent is the prominence of global brands such as Apple on the 'High Street' a marker of the extent to which Glasgow (and Glaswegians) are influenced by global trends?				
	Theme H	To what extent do global brands/corporations have a greater impact on Glaswegians than global institutions, such as IMF, World Bank, UN, etc.				
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C18	**Starbucks Coffee**

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (central)	
Links	Google Map	Starbucks Home Page
Background	Formed in 1971, Starbucks now serves millions of customers daily in more than 17,000 locations in 50 countries.	
Questions	Theme B	To what extent is Starbucks part of a broader shift in the drinking culture of Glasgow / in Glasgow city centre?

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C19	Stock Exchange Building

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (central)	
Links	Google Map	Scotsman Article on History
Background	Founded in 1844, Glasgow's Stock Exchange relocated to these premises in 1875. In 1973, it merged with the London Stock Exchange	
Questions	Theme J	To what extent does the history of Glasgow's Stock Exchange reflect the city's economic fortunes through time?

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C20	St George's Tron Church

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (central)		
Links	Google Map	Home Page of Church	Wikipedia on Homeless Jesus
Background	Built in 1807, the columns of St. George's Tron Church are described by McKean et al. (1999, 96) as Doric, one of the three styles of column used in classical Greek architecture. Away from Buchanan Street, is a recent Homeless Jesus sculpture installation.		
Questions	Theme F	To what extent does architecture enhance the case for presenting Glasgow as a European city?	
	Theme H	To what extent does the prominence of a church in the heart of Glasgow's retail district represent the centrality of religion in the lives of Glaswegians?	

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C21	Old RSAMD Building

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)	
Links	Google Map	Historical review
Background	Although with even earlier roots, the Glasgow Athenaeum of Music was formed in 1890, becoming the Scottish National Academy of Music in 1926, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music in 1944 and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama in 1968. It moved to purpose-built premises on Renfrew Street in 1988. More recently, in 2011, it changed its name to the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland.	
Questions	Theme F	To what extent does the most recent name change reflect wider European influences and aspirations?

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C22	**Entrance to Underground**

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)	
Links	Google Map	SPT Article on Livery
Background	Throughout the city, Glasgow Underground has a strong identity associated with its' bright orange livery. In Buchanan Street, the original bright orange entrance was replaced with a glass entrance as part of the Public Realm improvements programme. Since this time, a more contemporary orange livery has featured in this, and other, underground entrances across the city.	
Questions	Theme G	What significance can be attested from the modernisation of the underground livery that is presented to visitors and residents (or in different spaces in the city)?

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C23	‘Tartan’ House of Scotland Shop

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)		
Links	Google Map	Visit Scotland on Relocation of Glasgow Services	Visit Scotland on Original Location on Site
Background	This is one of many tartan/Scottish shop that you encounter on Buchanan Street. What is now the ‘tartan’ shop once was the Glasgow Information Centre, which itself was relocated from George Square to Buchanan Street in 2013. At the time, Visit Scotland described the new location as, “perfectly located on bustling Buchanan Street”. It then relocated to the Galley of Modern Art, before moving on again (returning) to a new location at George Square.		
Questions	Theme B	To what extent is the contemporary Glasgow economy dependent on the spending power of visitors to the city?	

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C24	Retail Units Between 185-221 Buchanan Street		
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)		
Links	Google Map	Buchanan Galleries Home Page	
Background	This £70 million development by Land Securities (owners of Buchanan Galleries) opened in 2013. Comprising 49 apartments, nine shops and over 115,000 square feet of space, the development may represent a challenge to the lower end of the street being the 'high end' of city centre retailing. Retailers taking up residence include Watches of Switzerland, Vans, Fatface and Paperchase.		
Questions	Theme M	Given that this development replaced a mix of retail, office and hotel uses, to what extent does it represent 'continuity' or 'change' in the redevelopment of the city?	

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Across C24	**Victoria's Secret**					
Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)					
Links	Google Map	Victoria's Secret Home Page				
Background	Buchanan Galleries was home to one of the 1600 Victoria's Secret lingerie and beauty stores for women. The UK arm of the company fell into administration in 2020 and the store closed. The bold frontage might be 'read' in different ways … a bold assertion of women's right to celebrate their bodies? An opportunity for men to objectivise women's bodies? You decide.					
Questions	Theme M	To what extent does this store represent a new way of thinking / being a woman in the city of Glasgow? What might the downfall of the company imply?				
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C25	Royal Concert Hall

Location	City centre, Buchanan Street (upper)		
Links	Google Map	Profile on Glasgow Concert Halls	
Background	Opened in 1990 (toward the end of Glasgow's year as European City of Culture), this auditorium with a capacity of almost 2,500, replaced St Andrews Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1962. GCU hosts graduation ceremonies in the Royal Concert Hall. The Concert Hall was an integral part (alongside 130 other music venues) of the successful case made for Glasgow being designated in 2008 as a UNESCO 'City of Music', alongside Seville, Bolonga, Ghent and Botoga		
Questions	Theme F	To what extent would you agree that having a bespoke 'concert hall' is a key feature of any European city?	
	Theme H	What benefits might accrue from Glasgow's designation as a UNESCO 'City of Music'?	

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C26	Entrance to Queen Street Station

Location	City centre					
Links	Google Map	Network Rail media article		Glasgow Times Home Page		
Background	Network Rail started the £100 million redevelopment of Queen Street station, which was due to be completed in 2020. It will be interesting to see whether any of the more 'traditional' features are maintained. A traditional feature at the entrances to train stations (and on many street corners) are the street sellers of the local newspaper, The Glasgow Times.					
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is Glasgow still concerned with the consumption of local news?				
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C32	Chambers of Commerce

Location	City centre, George Square		
Links	Google Map	Chambers of Commerce	Merchants House, history of
Background	Glasgow Chamber of Commerce describes itself as 'the voice of business in Glasgow'. Established in 1783, it is one of the oldest in the world. The catalyst for its formation has been described as the aftermath of the American War of Independence, which challenged Glasgow's pre-eminent role as the supplier of tobacco in Europe (three-quarters of which had been supplied by Virginia merchants in Glasgow). The Chamber has its offices in Merchants House, which as well as a building, is also an important body in the history of Glasgow.		
Questions	Theme J	To what extent has overseas conflict shaped the economic fortunes of the city of Glasgow?	

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C31	George Square						
Location	City centre, George Square						
Links	Google Map	Glasgow City Council pages					
Background	At one time, what is now Glasgow's main public square was a space of private fenced gardens for three-storey houses that fronted the square. It came into public ownership in the late 19th Century. Plans for a Covent Garden style market space never materialised. Through time, the square has emerged as the focal point in Glasgow for commemoration, celebration, ceremony and public protest. In 2013, plans for a £15 million redevelopment of George Square were scrapped following public dissent. Glasgow's Christmas Continental markets is located in both St Enoch's Square and George Square from mid-November to late-December						
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is social media transforming or the nature of public protest in George Square?					
	Theme F	To what extent is an iconic public square a requisite feature of a European city?					
	Theme F	To what extent does the continental Christmas market contribute to Glasgow's positioning of itself as a European city?					
	Theme G	To what extent should the City Council control the ways in which George Square is used by the people of Glasgow?					
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C30	Corner at Cochrane Street

Location	City centre, George Square		
Links	Google Map	Filming WW Z in Glasgow	Electric charging points
Background	In the film World War Z (starring Brad Pitt), Glasgow doubled for Philadelphia, with filming taking place in August 2011 on Cochrane Street. The film was premiered in June 2013. Not far from this corner of George Square are two of the city's twenty electric car recharging points at Wilson Street and George Street (another is at GCU).		
Questions	Theme D	Consider the economic and cultural impact of Glasgow being able to fulfil credible roles for global film productions.	
	Theme L	What infrastructure would be necessary to facilitate the expansion in the use of electric vehicles in Glasgow?	

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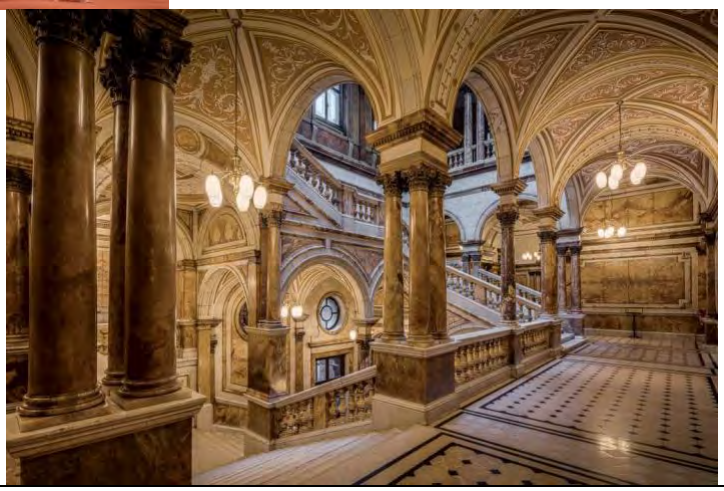
C29	City Chambers



Location	City centre, George Square	
Links	Google Map	Profile on Urban Glasgow
Background	Built between 1883 and 1888 to a competition design of a London-based Scot who sought to bring a little Venice to Glasgow and to restore some confidence in the city following the crash of the City of Glasgow Bank, it has been the seat of municipal power since this time. Having not been selected as European Green Capital 2015, the City Council decided to go ahead with its own Green Year in 2015. As part of the plan for Glasgow's Green Year 2015, 120,000 bees took up residence on the roof of the City Chambers in August 2014.	
Questions	Theme F	To what extent does the City Chambers provide evidence for Glasgow's claim to be a European city?
	Theme G	To what extent are public buildings often statements about the city and the image that it wants to project?
	Theme L	What is the significance of the City Council using some of the City Chambers to promote its desire to make better use of 'spare space' in the city for sustainable development?

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C28	Glasgow Film Office

Arches

Bars, Pubs and Clubs

Bridges & Tunnels

Car Parks

Cemeteries & Crematoria

City Chambers

City Views

Contemporary Glasgow

Flyovers & Motorways

Halls

Hotels & Apartments

Housing Style - Detached

Housing Style - High Rise & Low Rise

Housing Style - Modern

Housing Style - Suburban

Housing Style - Terraces & Tenements

Industrial Property

Landmarks

Libraries

Medical

Museums & Galleries

Offices

Parks & Gardens

Performance Venues

Police & Legal

Location	City centre, east side	
Links	Google Map	Glasgow Film Office
Background	Established in 2009, the Glasgow Film Office is a partnership that promotes the city as a film location (GCU is a partner). The Film Office is based in Exchange House on George Street.	
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is the work of the GFO concerned to bring cultural influences beyond the UK into Glasgow?

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C27	People Make Glasgow Bikes

Location	City centre, George Square	
Links	Google Map	Next Bike provision in Glasgow
Background	Launched in June 2014, Glasgow has invested £600,000 in a mass automated cycle hire scheme. 500 bikes are available at 62 locations across the city. The scheme is managed by NextBike UK. It is an integral part of the 'Glasgow Strategic Plan for Cycling 2010-2020'. The scheme is branded with 'People Make Glasgow'. You might want to think critically about the availability of Next Bikes across the city.	
Questions	Theme G	To what extent is it sensible for the cycle hire scheme to be branded with the city's 'people make Glasgow' livery?
	Theme L	Speculate on what would be required to reduce the environmental impact of travel in the city of Glasgow.

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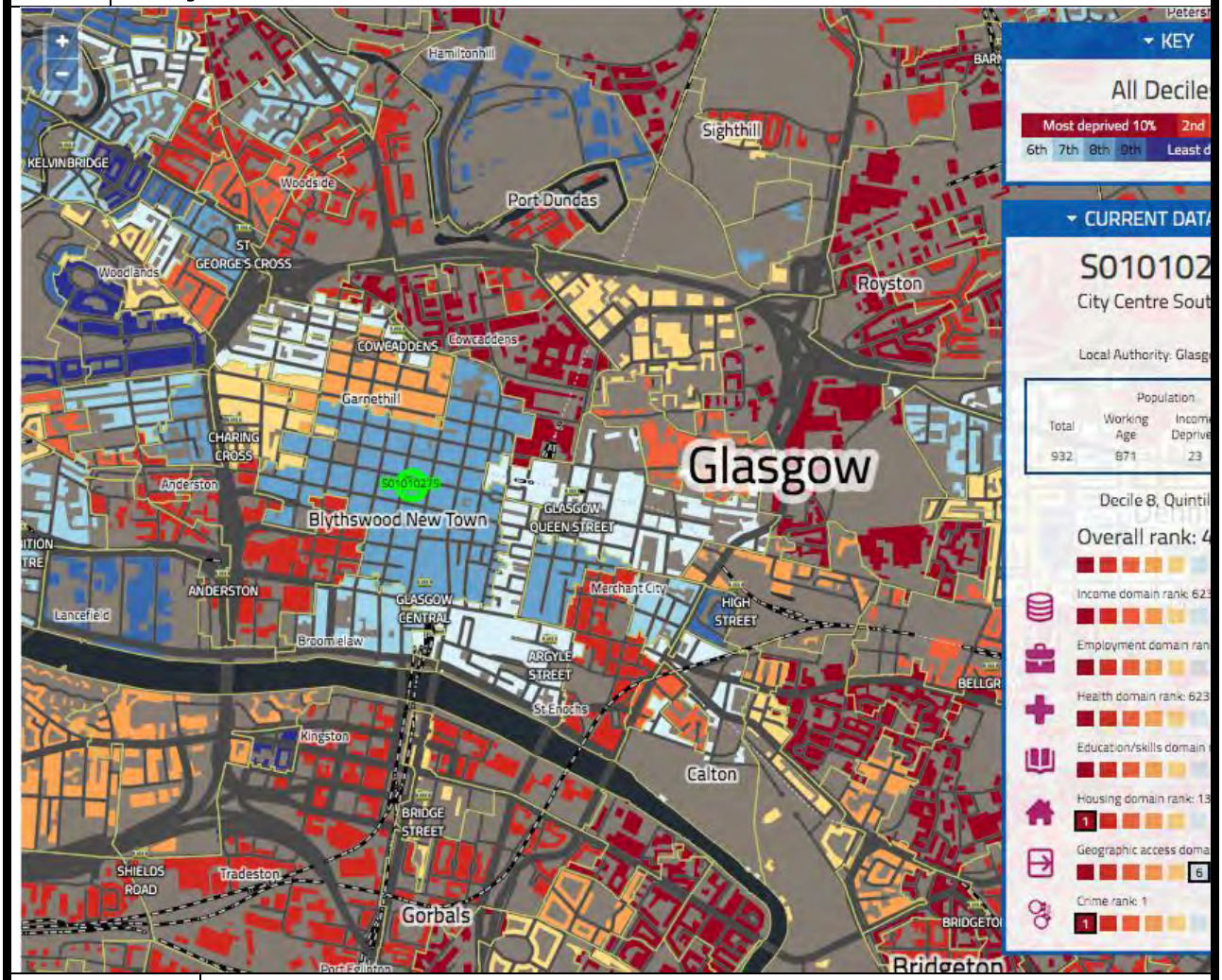
C33	City Centre



Location	City centre	
Links	Google Map	Community Safety Glasgow
Background	The Blythswood datazone in the city centre (a datazone is a small geographical area in Scotland comprising between 500 and 1000 residents) has the highest incidence of crime per head of population in Scotland. The rate is considerably higher than that reported in other parts of Glasgow and in other city centres in Scotland. Of note (and in contrast), the area is one of Scotland's least deprived areas.	
Questions	Theme I	Why might Glasgow city centre have a much higher rate of crime (and anti-social behaviour) relative to other areas in Glasgow and Scotland?

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N1	City of Glasgow College

Location	City Centre, NE edge		
Links	Google Map	International partnerships	On international students
Background	The City of Glasgow College was formed in 2010, following the merger of three former colleges, with the new 'supercampus' opening in 2016/17. With 2,000 courses and 27,000 students, it recently promoted itself as a 'World Class College for a World Class City'. It has 26 educational partners (across every continent and publishes a specific guide for international students.		
Questions	Theme C	Speculate on the role of colleges in adding to the population mix in the city of Glasgow.	

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N2	University of Strathclyde			
Location	City centre, NE edge			
Links	Google Map	International Students	European Policies Research Centre	Sustainable Strathclyde
Background	The University of Strathclyde promotes itself as a 'place of useful learning'. It is described as the UK's first technological university, having been granted university status in 1964. Currently, it has almost 20,000 students.			
Questions	Theme C	Speculate on the role of universities in adding to the population mix in the city of Glasgow.		
	Theme F	In a post-Brexit world, to what extent will specialist research groups such as the University's European Policies Research Centre, bind together work in Glasgow with that undertaken in continental Europe?		
	Theme L	Sustainable Strathclyde describes the approach taken by the university to minimise its adverse environmental impacts. What barriers are faced by universities in reducing their environmental impact?		

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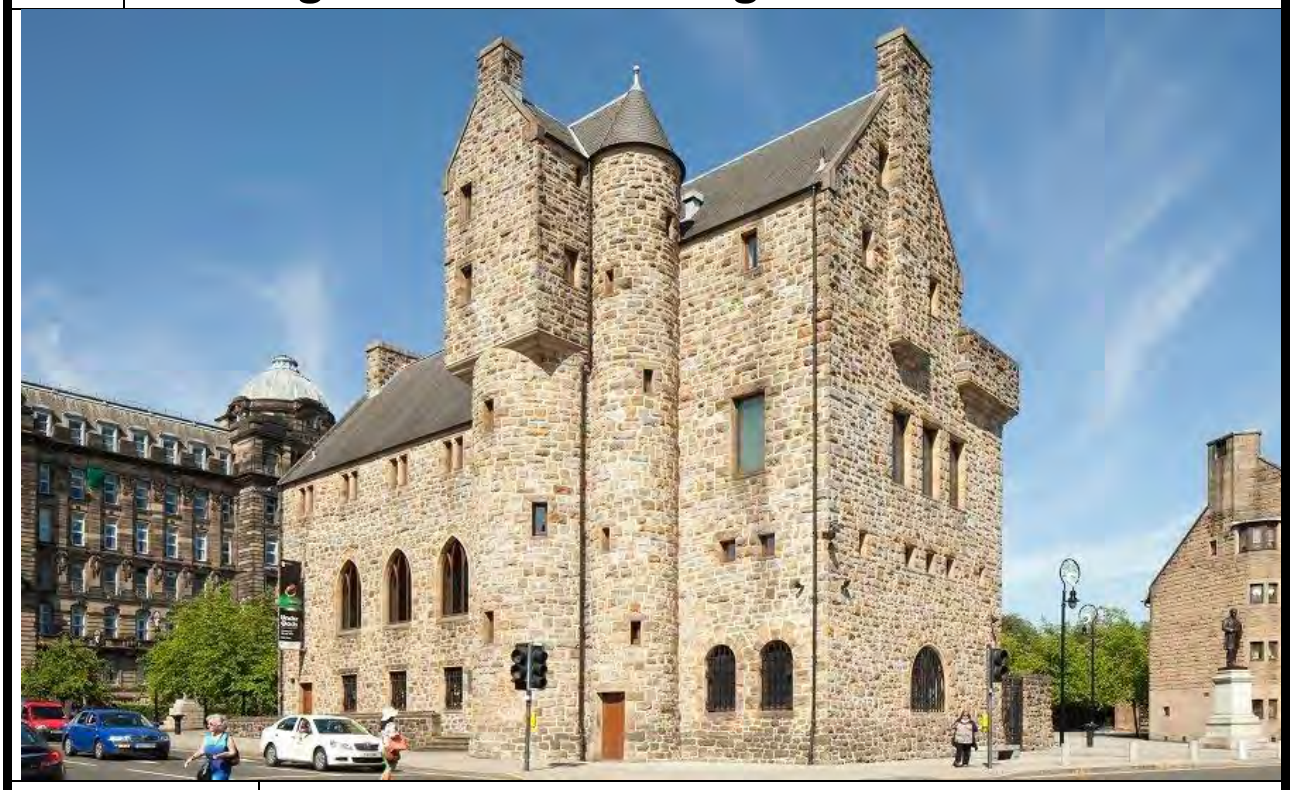
N3	St Mungos Museum of Religious Life and Art



Location	City centre, eastern edge		
Links	Google Map	St Petersburg Museum	St Mungos Museum
Background	Carefully ignoring the existence of a similar institution in Russia, St Mungos Museum has been described as the only public museum in the world devoted to religious life and art. It opened in 1993. Nearby are Provand's Lordship, Glasgow Necropolis, Glasgow Cathedral and Barony Hall.		
Questions	Theme A	To what extent has religion shaped the development of the city of Glasgow?	

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N4	Glasgow Royal Infirmary

Location	City centre, eastern edge	
Links	Google Map	Glasgow Royal Infirmary, history
Background	Founded in 1794, Glasgow Royal Infirmary is the most central public hospital in Glasgow, with bedspace in excess of 1000. It has been rebuilt and extended several times.	
Questions	Theme K	What are the merits of a central location and centralising provision of hospital services in Glasgow?

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N5	Royston

Location	East End neighbourhood	
Links	Google Map	Royston Local History Project
Background	Royston (or Garngad/Roystonhill) is a district of Glasgow that is known for having a large population of Irish Catholic descent. Traditionally, an area of deprivation in Glasgow, it has recently hosted asylum seekers and other (non-Irish) immigrant groups.	
Questions	Theme C	To what extent do neighbourhoods in Glasgow reflect the rich migration history – past and present – of the city?

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N6	City Park Building

Location	East End, Dennistoun		
Links	Google Map	City Park	Scotsman feature on cigarette factories
Background	City Park is a contemporary business centre with many on-site amenities. Current occupiers include Aggreko and Dell. Formerly, it housed the Glasgow operations of the Bristol-based Imperial Tobacco group. The landmark building was constructed in the late 1940s and was closed to tobacco operations in 1992 when production was moved to Bristol.		
Questions	Theme B	To what extent do facilities such as City Park enable enterprise in Glasgow to respond to opportunities and changes in the global economy?	

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N7	Alexandra Parade

Location	East End, Dennistoun		
Links	Google Map	Dennistoun Community Page	Vanilla Square
Background	The street and park at the end of the parade is named after Princess Alexandra of Denmark (wife of future King Edward VII); the park was named and officially opened in 1870. The street is characterised by solid tenement properties.		
Questions	Theme A	To what extent are tenements an appropriate design for contemporary city living?	

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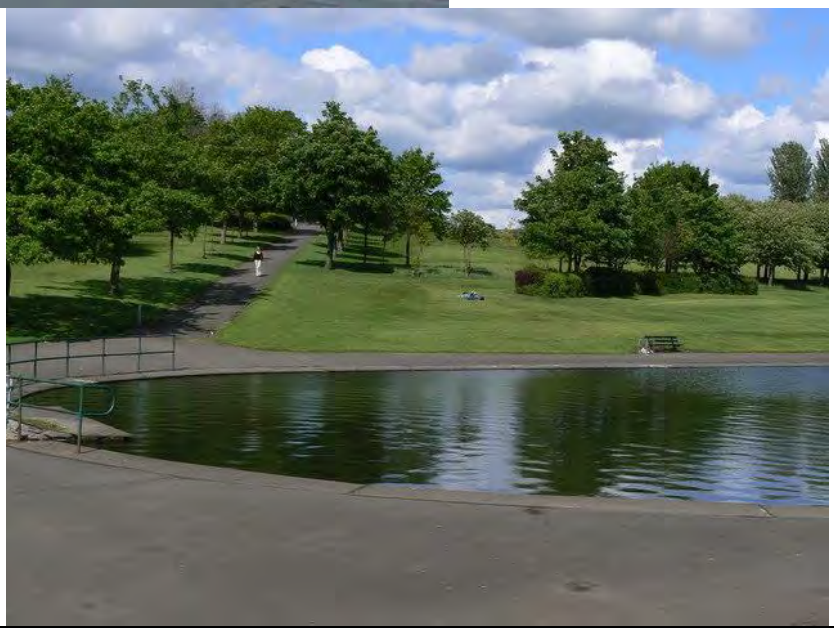
N8	Alexandra Park and Lea Rig public house



Location	East End, Dennistoun					
Links	Google Map	Alexandra Park	Lea Rig	People Make Glasgow and pubs		
Background	The park has been in use constantly since 1870. Current facilities include playgrounds, 9-hole golf course, orienteering and bowling greens. The Lea Rig opened in 1958 and was formerly a grocery store.					
Questions	Theme G	Contrast the extent to which traditional 'working men's pubs' and public parks feature in the image of the city, that marketers are keen to promote.				
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N9	Kennyhill & High Carntyne Community Allotments

Location	East End, Riddrie		
Links	Google Map	Kennyhill Allotments	Food Miles
Background	On Provan Road (before it reaches the M8 motorway) are two community allotments. For a small annual fee, allotments can be leased by residents of Glasgow. The Kennyhill allotments (0.8 ha) has a waiting list.		
Questions	Theme K	To what extent is the demand for allotment sites indicative of Glaswegian's desire to live healthier lives?	
	Theme L	Speculate on the environmental impact of allotments in reducing food miles (the adverse environmental impact of transporting food from afar) in Glasgow.	

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N10	Riddrie

Location	East End, Riddrie			
Links	Google Map	Go Well area profile	Tree promotion	World Health Organisation
Background	Riddrie is an area of mainly 1930 semi-detached houses, originally built as council housing (although many are now privately owned). The houses are characteristic of high-quality council-built properties of that time (also to be found in Knightswood and Mosspark). Riddrie was one of the fifteen Go Well project neighbourhoods, a project (2005-2015) which aims to improve community health in target neighbourhoods in Glasgow			
Questions	Theme H	To what extent is Go Well consistent with the work undertaken by the World Health Organisation?		
	Theme L	To what extent do the trees that are a characteristic feature of residential streets in Riddrie improve the amenity and contribute toward Glasgow's attempts to protect the global environment?		

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N11	**Barlinnie Prison**					
Location	East End, Riddrie					
Links	Google Map	Barlinnie Prison	Guardian profile of Jimmy Boyle			
Background	When Barlinnie Prison (known locally as the “Bar L”) was opened in 1882, it was adjacent to the Monkland Canal (now the route of the M8 motorway) in the then-rural area of Riddrie. It is the largest prison in Scotland with a design capacity of just over 1,000 (it holds more than this). Between 1973 to 1994, it was known for its’ Special Unit and the emphasis placed on rehabilitation, in particular that of Glasgow gangster, Jimmy Boyle					
Questions	Theme I	What are the merits of locating prisons in cities?				
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N12	Blackhill

Location	North East Glasgow, Blackhill		
Links	Google Map	Blackhill, history	Blackhill gangsters
Background	Like Riddrie, Blackhill is a residential district in Glasgow that was built as a council housing area in the 1930s. Unlike Riddrie, properties in Blackhill were built at much cheaper cost. The area acquired a poor reputation and became synonymous with Glasgow gang life on account of prominent local residents and leading gangland figures, Arthur Thompson (1950s to 1993) and Paul Ferris (1980s /1990s).		
Questions	Theme I	To what extent does criminal activity even up the distribution of wealth and power that prevails across the wider city?	

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N13	Quarriers Family Resource Centre

Location	North East Glasgow, Ruchazie	
Links	Google Map	Quarriers Family Resource Centre
Background	This Centre was relocated into its purpose-built facility in September 2002. A multi-disciplinary team provides support for up to 100 families with children up to the age of twelve from the Glasgow East area.	
Questions	Theme E	What can be deduced from the need to have a 'Family Resource Centre' in this part of Glasgow?

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N14	Ruchazie Housing Office		
Location	North East Glasgow, Ruchazie		
Links	Google Map	Ruchazie HA	
Background	The Ruchazie Housing Association (GHA) aims to contribute to the regeneration of the area by the provision of good quality housing and by being involved in non-housing activities that will contribute toward a better standard of life.		
Questions	Theme I	To what extent do the high fences around the Housing Office project a sense that the area is unsafe? (these high fences are not limited to the car park boundaries of the housing office).	

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N15	Croftcroighn School					
Location	North East Glasgow, Ruchazie/Garthamlock					
Links	Google Map	Avenue End PS	Croftcroghn PS	UNICEF Rights Respecting Schools	Ecoschools	
Background	The school is purpose built on greenspace to meet the needs of children with complex additional support needs (primary school age). It shares its campus with Avenue End Primary School and Kincardine Nursery School. Building work was completed in 2006. None of these schools has presented itself for a grading as part of the UN's Right Respecting Schools project. Croftcroighn is an Ecoschool.					
Questions	Theme H	To what extent would embracing the ethos of the UN's 'right respecting schools' enhance the development of young people in these schools?				
	Theme L	Speculate on the wider impact of the Ecoschools initiative on the wider community.				
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N16	Craigend Shops					
Location	North East Glasgow, Craigend, Greater Easterhouse					
Links	Google Map					
Background	Prior to redevelopment in 2006, the neighbourhood shops at Craigend were in a state of disrepair and were covered with graffiti.					
Questions	Theme K	To what extent will the services and goods on offer in the Craigend promote health and well-being among local people?				
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N17	Craigend Built Environment					
Location	North East Glasgow, Craigend, Greater Easterhouse					
Links	Google Map	Glasgow Housing Association area profile				
Background	Given the predominance of properties with front and back doors, Craigend has been described as being a 'high amenity' neighbourhood (compared to the surrounding areas which comprised mainly flatted properties).					
Questions	Theme C	To what extent did the migration of people from the city centre to suburbs on the periphery of Glasgow represent a migration of social problems in Glasgow?				
	Theme D	Assuming that access to multimedia platforms is less extensive in less affluent parts of Glasgow (such as Craigend), speculate on the extent to which residents in this part of Glasgow might be less exposed to a wider range of cultural influences than most?				
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N18	Water Tower

Location	North East Glasgow, Garthamlock, Greater Easterhouse	
Links	Google Map	Listed Buildings Directory
Background	Parts of Glasgow's suburban skyline are dominated by concrete water towers, such as the two in Craigend (1957). The larger holds 1 million gallons and is the second highest water tower in Britain. The towers have been lit at night as part of community arts projects.	
Questions	Theme A	To what extent can functional utilities become iconic attractions that enhance the attraction of an area?

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N19	New Garthamlock

Location	North East Glasgow, Garthamlock, Greater Easterhouse		
Links	Google Map	News article on shop closure	Glasgow Times article on protests
Background	Persimmon Homes and Home Scotland Housing Association entered into partnership with Glasgow City Council in a £62million regeneration project known as the Garthamlock New Neighbourhood Initiative. It is one of four such projects across Glasgow (the others are in Oatlands, Nitshill and Drumchapel). Two of the four phases have been completed in Garthamlock, introducing 127 new homes for rent and 239 for private sale. There have been some tensions with pre-existing residents of Garthamlock		
Questions	Theme E	What externalities (associated and knock-on effects) might follow from the regeneration of Garthamlock and how might existing residents respond to these changes?	
	Theme M	To what extent should tenure diversification be encouraged in what were predominately council housing areas in Glasgow?	

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N20	Glasgow Fort

Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse		
Links	Google Map	My Vue, Glasgow	Glasgow Fort web pages
Background	Glasgow Fort opened in 2004 and, unlike other out-of-town shopping malls, is uncovered and designed to recreate a traditional high street. A cinema and eatery complex opened in 2013. Marks and Spencers opened a new store in May 2015.		
Questions	Theme E	Which (and why) would you regard as best describing developments such as Glasgow Fort in places such as Greater Easterhouse – (i) out of place for their potential to exclude (ii) in-place for their potential to regenerate?	
	Theme M	To what extent is retail at the forefront of Glasgow's claim to be an 'ever-changing city'?	

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N21	Gartloch

Location	North East Glasgow, city limits		
Links	Google Map	Hidden Glasgow Profile	Article on Glasgow asylums
Background	Gartloch Hospital (1896-1996) was an asylum built on land purchased by the then Glasgow District Lunacy Board on the outskirts of the city. It had a bedspace of around 500 patients. Since 2003, the site and its buildings have been redeveloped into residential accommodation		
Questions	Theme K	What are the disadvantages of setting apart people with mental health issues from the rest of the city?	

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N22 Easterhouse Built Environment

Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse	
Links	Google Map	Scotsman news article
Background	The Glasgow Housing Association is investing significant sums of money to transform the quality and amenity of their properties in this part of Glasgow. The need for such work is a legacy of the original development, for which the primary concern was the quantity, rather than the quality, of build.	
Questions	Theme E	Speculate on the positive impact that better quality housing might have on the outlook and prospects of tenants who had previously endured sub-standard accommodation.

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N23	Easterhouse Health Centre

Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse	
Links	Google Map	Easterhouse Health Centre
Background	The Easterhouse Health Centre provides a wide range of health services to the people of Greater Easterhouse, including GP services, dieticians, counselling services, breastfeeding groups, family planning, addictions services, etc	
Questions	Theme K	What are the advantages of having a wide range of local health services sharing the same premises? What, if any, disadvantages may result from co-location?

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N24	The Lochs Shopping Centre

Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse	
Links	Google Map	Glasgow News Article
Background	Constructed in the late 1960s and opened in 1972, this indoor shopping mall contrasts sharply with both nearby Glasgow Fort and The Avenue in Newton Mearns. It was previously known as The Shandwick Centre. There were plans to demolish it, but alternative plans to redevelop it have been proposed.	
Questions	Theme D	To what extent is the marketing of products that would broaden exposure to a wider range of cultural experiences prevalent in The Lochs Shopping Centre?
	Theme E	What does the range of shops and services suggest about the financial well-being of people from the Greater Easterhouse area?
	Theme J	In what ways might the fortunes of The Lochs Shopping Centre suffer if Welfare Reform is extended and increasing inequality continues to characterise the UK economy?

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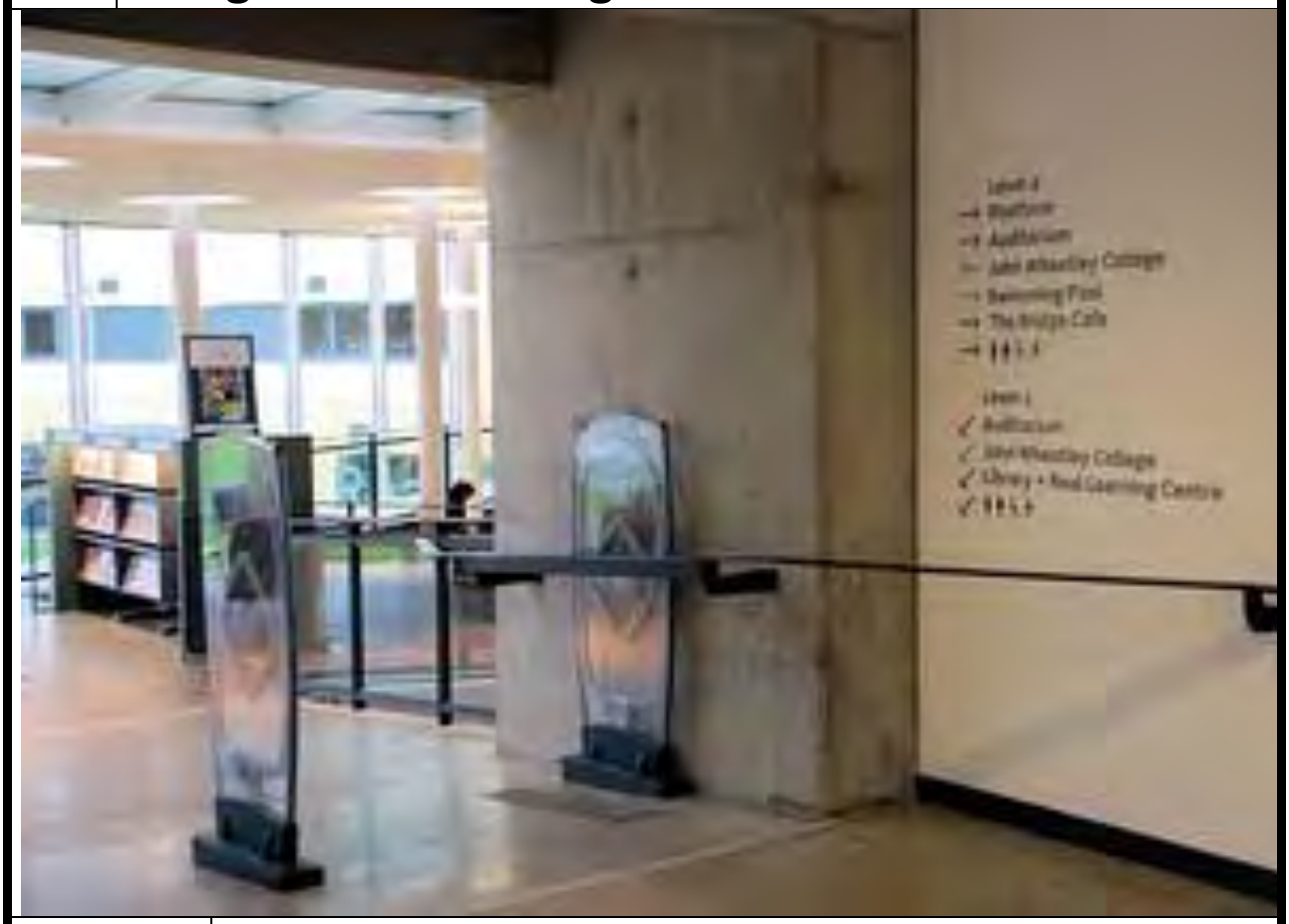
N25	Glasgow Kelvin College		
			
Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse		
Links	Google Map	Glasgow Kelvin College	UNESCO and Literacy Standards
Background	Glasgow Kelvin College was formed in 2013 with merger of John Wheatley, Stow and North Glasgow Colleges. In 2013, it won the UK Beacon Award for widening access to FE/HE for 16-19 years olds		
Questions	Theme E	To what extent does local provision of post-school education offer the means to improve the employment prospects of people living in areas that are traditionally under-represented?	
	Theme H	UNESCO (through the UNESCO Institute for Statistics) sets benchmarks for international literacy targets. To what extent are such schemes relevant to the challenges that are faced in deprived areas in advanced economies (such as Easterhouse)?	

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N26	Easterhouse Police Station

Location	North East Glasgow, Greater Easterhouse	
Links	Google Map	Police Scotland, local information
Background	The first police station in Easterhouse was not built until 1968. By that time, the area had established a reputation for gang culture, famously leading to Frankie Vaughan (then famous entertainer) promoting a knife amnesty in 1968.	
Questions	Theme I	Consider who should be involved, and who is best placed, to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in areas such as Easterhouse.

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S28 https://www.ephotozine.com/resize/2015/19/xlrg/229370_1431898047.jpg?RTUdGk5cXyJFAggJSEc4eghnfAYYGkVUGwBdOh80SxgRBAAhdSMKY1dhB2osTU0LIjUVDw==

S29 https://live.staticflickr.com/1456/24249897964_acdb54f19d_b.jpg

C1 https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Oswald+St,+Glasgow/@55.8582538,-4.2597724,3a,75y,297.29h,81.06t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1spqQIRuRqwEf4A1kzQVVYeA!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo0.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DpqQIRuRqwEf4A1kzQVVYeA%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dsearch.revgeo_and_fetch.gps%26thumb%3D2%26w%3D96%26h%3D64%26yaw%3D297.8957%26pitch%3D0%26thumbfov%3D100!7i16384!8i8192!4m5!1s0x4888469c119e40f1:0x6b962fdd3c1656e1!8m2!3d55.8575233!4d-4.2597285

C2 https://www.confetti.co.uk/media/com_jbusinessdirectory/pictures/companies/388/Radisson%20Glasgow%20Image%201.jpg
https://foodanddrink.scotsman.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/T2A5150.jpg

C3 https://imgur.com/lY13zTC

C4 https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/networks/site-info?uka_id=UKA00336

C5 https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=14995&p=0

C6 https://i.pinimg.com/originals/13/01/3a/13013aab91168a769a9ecd7116d97f22.jpg

C7 https://www.thescottishsun.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/08/NINTCHDBPICT000601720652.jpg
https://i2-prod.glasgowlive.co.uk/incoming/article15513472.ece/ALTERNATES/s615/1_Screen-Shot-2018-12-06-at-091632.png

C8 https://i.ytimg.com/vi/sDvMYaWBTO8/maxresdefault.jpg

C9 https://thumbnails.trvl-media.com/OWZW51r1r0MU351bcNBETtdvxhs=/768x432/images.trvl-media.com/media/content/shared/images/travelguides/destination/1334/Buchanan-Street-149570.jpg

C10 https://www.telegraph.co.uk/content/dam/business/2018/10/12/Frasers-Glasgow-1-xlarge_trans_NvBQzQNjv4Bq1CTpDMFgM9qD91FftGsKbMp5Ai-J-0EANTq1g5GTyWk.jpg

C11 https://peoplemakeglasgow.com/images/Things_to_do/Shopping/princes-square-glasgow.jpg

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C13 http://s0.geograph.org.uk/geophotos/02/26/48/2264810_370a0e5d.jpg
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C15 https://live.staticflickr.com/6140/5916507384_5be2e676ff_b.jpg
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