



LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

POLLOK COUNTRY PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011 - 2016



Pollok Country Park

Vision Statement

Pollok Country Park will continue to provide an exceptional understanding of the natural and built heritage and maintain its conservation status as a nationally important landscape. The Country Park will continue to provide an accessible designed landscape, which includes Pollok House and the Burrell Collection.

POLLOK COUNTRY PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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One of Pollok Country Parks Heavy Horses & the White Cart Bridge.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Pollok Country Park

1.1.2 Pollok Country Park was designated by Scottish Natural Heritage in 1981 making it Glasgow's first and largest Country Park. The Park represents the core of a once extensive Estate with a rich history extending back to the 12th century. The continuity of family control by the Stirling Maxwell family and their role in Scottish history since that time has contributed significantly to the cultural significance of the Park.

1.1.3 Pollok Country Park has a uniquely rich combination of historical, cultural and environmental heritage and outstanding landscape and conservation values. The Country Park is an international tourist attraction with Pollok House, gardens and courtyard at its centre this being further enhanced with the opening of the Burrell Collection in 1983.

1.1.4 The significance of Pollok Country Park has been recognised nationally and in 1987 it was included in An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. The Inventory which is maintained by Historic Scotland recognises and records Scotland's most important gardens and designed landscapes. Pollok Country Park is one of four sites identified in Glasgow on the Register.

1.1.5 Archaeological works have established that Pollok Country Park and the Pollok Estate contain the remains of a medieval estate which is unique as it is not believed to be any other examples as complete in Britain

1.1.6 Pollok Country Park was the Best Park in Britain in 2007 and Best Park in Europe 2008 in open competition (sponsored by lawnmower engine manufactures Briggs & Stratton).

1.2 Summary Information

Park Name:	Pollok Country Park
Location	Pollok Country Park 2060 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow, G43 1AT
Postal Address:	Land and Environmental Services Glasgow City Council Exchange House 231 George Street Glasgow G1 1RX
1.1 Size of Site:	404 acres 163 Hectares
Telephone Number:	Land and Environmental Services General Enquiries Phone: 01412875064
Email:	les@glasgow.gov.uk
Ownership:	Glasgow City Council
Area Committee:	Newlands/Aulburn
Electoral Wards:	Ward 2 Greater Pollok and Newlands/Aulburn As a component of ward 2 there is political interest from 3 City Councillors, 2 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSP's), 1 Member of Parliament (MP's) and 2 Members of the European Parliament (MEP's).
Classification:	City Park
Park Staff	Head of Parks and Environment - Management and Development Function Pollok Country Park Manager – Maintenance and Construction Function.
Plan Written By:	Parks and Greenspace Development
Previous Plan:	This is year 1 of the Management Plan
Partners	Glasgow Life – The Burrell Museum. The National Trust for Scotland – Pollok House The Pollok Estate Advisory Committee – Pollok Estate Strathclyde Police Dog Branch - Security Access Glasgow - Building maintenance L&ES Structures Team - The bridges Scottish Water – Green waste composting

1.3 Glasgow's Parks and Open Spaces

- 1.3.1 Glasgow has over 90 Parks and Formal Gardens within the City boundaries and such is the diversity of these parks there is somewhere to suit everyone. Quality parks and open spaces are key factors in making our towns and cities attractive and viable places to live and are an integral part of the community. Parks and open spaces are major public resources which underpin many aspects of daily life, including providing opportunities for formal and informal sport and recreation, children's play, nature conservation, improving health and well being, combating pollution, facilitating urban renewal and attracting economic development.
- 1.3.2 Everyone, irrespective of age, race, gender or ability, benefits from parks and open spaces. These areas are also an essential element of the regeneration process in Glasgow and in recognition of this, the City Plan has set out standards for the provision of open space, emphasising the importance of the "green network" in the city. Glasgow is extremely fortunate in that it has a rich heritage of parks and open spaces, many of which have been in existence for over 100 years.
- 1.3.3 Glasgow City Council is committed to retaining and improving the quality of its parks and open spaces and will use the Green Flag judging criteria as a basis for determining areas for improvement and to determine priorities for the annual project submissions to the Parks Development Programme.

1.4 Strategic Policy Framework

- 1.4.1 In 2005, the Council published the 'Strategic Best Value Review of Parks and Open Spaces' (the Best Value Review).
- 1.4.2 The Best Value Review identified 8 specific objectives in the form of recommendations for improved service delivery for all of the City parks and open spaces. These set the context for the development of this Management Plan and are, in summary:
- To deliver a clear commitment to encourage greater use of parks.
 - To introduce a range of measures that will deliver service improvements in line with the Council's Key Objectives and customer expectations.
 - To develop and enhance the range of facilities and amenities within parks through partnership working and other approaches.
 - To reconfigure the service to deliver quality and best value.
 - To deliver a comprehensive parks service through education and conservation initiatives, preservation of traditional parkland, and promotion of horticultural excellence and defining service standards.
 - To create a better understanding and awareness of the parks service through improved marketing and promotion.
 - To communicate effectively with staff, external agencies, communities and other Council Services.

- To develop a corporate approach to the planning and delivery of services by implementing the cross-cutting proposals identified during the review.

1.4.3 In addition to the Review, this plan has been informed by a number of national and local policies and objectives – see **Appendices Section 6 – 6.1**

1.5 Management Plan Framework

1.5.1 This plan sets out the future management, maintenance and development of Pollok Country Park and has been produced by Glasgow City Council to provide not only a long-term vision but also details on both developmental and operational duties required to achieve that vision.

1.5.2 The plan covers the period 2011 to 2016 and has a detailed plan of works for that period.

1.6 Purpose of the Management Plan

1.6.1 Like any management plan its purpose is to:

“Provide a framework within which all future management is carried out. The Plan enables any person involved to understand how and why decisions are taken and the reasoning behind the policies and proposals for action.”

1.6.2 This plan’s target audience is Elected Members, the local community, stakeholders and Council officers and its style and content should ensure continuity of purpose and consistency in service delivery. It is intended to be a flexible, working document that will be reviewed and updated annually.

1.6.3 The principal aim of this management plan therefore is;

- **To aid the efficient and effective management, maintenance and development of Pollok Country Park.**

1.6.4 In doing so the Council will:

- Involve all stakeholders, officers and elected members to monitor, review and amend the Plan.
- Identify and bid for additional resources where necessary.

1.7 Green Flag Award Scheme

1.7.1 The Green Flag Award Scheme is an established national standard for quality in greenspace management in England and Wales. It has been piloted as a scheme for benchmarking the quality of parks and green spaces in Scotland since 2007 by Greenspace Scotland in partnership with The Civic Trust in England.

1.7.2 Following the success of the pilots the Green Flag Award scheme is now available in Scotland administered by a consortium comprising Keep Britain Tidy, GreenSpace and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV).

SECTION 2 WHERE ARE WE NOW?

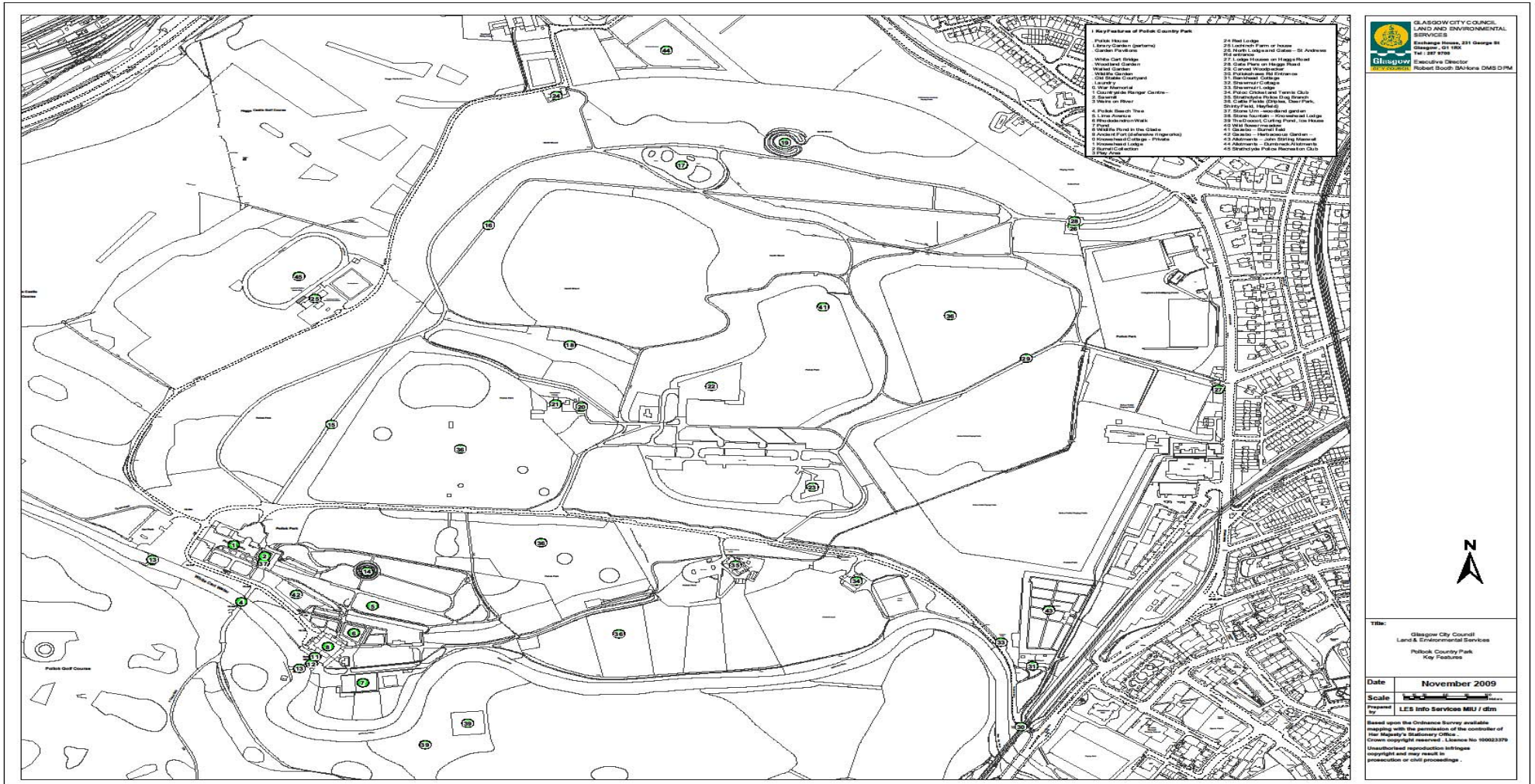
2.1 History

- 2.1.1 The earliest known owner of Pollok was Roland de Mearns whose heiress, Mary, married Sir Aymer Maxwell of Caerlaverock. In 1270 Sir Aymer granted part of his estates, 'Nether Pollok', to his third son, Sir John Maxwell, 1st Knight of Pollok.
- In 1737 the 2nd Baronet, Sir John, commissioned plans for a modern mansion house, which was built in 1750-52.
 - The 3rd Baronet was responsible in 1757-8 for the building of a fine new stone bridge over the White Cart Water.
 - After a rapid succession of lairds, the 7th Baronet, Sir John Maxwell, inherited in 1785. Sir John and his wife Lady Hannah were known as improvers, Sir John concentrating on agricultural and silvicultural improvements, while Lady Hannah improved the gardens.
 - The 1796 Ainslie map shows this mix of formal and informal styles, together with a main east entrance drive and avenue. Sir John died in 1844 and the estate was inherited by his son John, the 8th Baronet. Some improvements were made at Pollok during his time, including the building of a summerhouse in 1850 from the hollow remains of an old oak tree.
 - The 8th Baronet was succeeded in 1865 by his nephew William Stirling of Keir, who then took the name Stirling-Maxwell.
 - The 9th Baronet died in 1878 but Pollok House was destined to remain empty over the next ten years until Sir John, the 10th Baronet, came of age in 1888 when he was given the choice of the two estates, Pollok and Keir, and chose Pollok. A lime avenue to the north of the house was planted as a gift for his coming of age and remains a splendid feature today.
 - Sir John commissioned Rowand Anderson the architect to carry out improvements to the house and lodges in 1890-1908 and he was also asked to design the garden pavilions and terraces in 1907.
 - In 1911 part of Pollok estate, the area of 48 ha (121 acres) known as The Hill, was opened to the public. Sir John later became Chairman of the Forestry Commission and a founder member of the National Trust for Scotland.
 - Sir John died in 1956 and was succeeded by his daughter Mrs Anne Maxwell MacDonald who, in 1967, gifted Pollok House and 361 acres to the City of Glasgow. A further 43 acres of land at Corkehill was added to the Country Park in 1997 expanding the Country Park to (404 acres 163 Hectares)
 - In 1980 this area was designated as a Country Park, and The Burrell Collection was opened to the public in October 1983. Pollok House is also open to the public as a museum.
 - Pollok House is owned by Glasgow City Council but maintained and managed by the National Trust for Scotland under a short-term lease agreement.
 - The house is now interpreted as a period Country house demonstrating how it would have been used and furnished during the occupancy of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, 10th Baronet and 24th laird (between. 1888 and 1956).
- 2.1.2 A history of the development of Pollok Country Park taken from the Historic Scotland web site can be found in **Appendices Section 6 – 6.2**. It has helped inform the management plan process in terms of geographic constraints, accessibility, development potential and expansion.

2.2 The Locality

- 2.2.1 The North West, West and South West boundaries of Pollok Country Park are surrounded by the remainder of Pollok Estate which is managed independently to Pollok Country Park. Pollok Estate is bounded by the recently completed M77 which represents a considerable access barrier to the residents of Wards 3 & 4 which border the Motorway whose only access on foot to Pollok Country Park is via the two pedestrian entrances at the White Cart Walkway and Hardridge Road in Corkehill.
- 2.2.2 The Park is situated centrally in the South West of Glasgow surrounded by some of the most desirable residential locations in Glasgow. The community of Pollokshaws in particular has a very strong affinity with Pollok Country Park not least because many of the buildings within Pollokshaws, including the Burgh Hall, were gifted to the community by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, but also due to its proximity to the main park entrance.
- 2.2.3 The Country Park is close to the high street shopping center of Pollokshaws and the recently constructed Silverburn shopping Mall each with a host of shops, bars, clubs and restaurants. Pollok Country Park is home to the Burrell Collection, one of Scotland's most visited attractions.
- 2.2.4 Pollok Country Park attracts over 2,000,000 visits a year and the series of visitor surveys produced in various reports or by other organisations has consistently indicated that the main reasons for visiting Pollok Country Park are going for a walk, visiting the Burrell and visiting Pollok House.
- 2.2.5 The City of Glasgow, including Pollok Estate, is located within a section of the geological structure known as the Carboniferous basin of central Scotland. A distinctive feature of this undulating glaciated landscape is the presence of drumlin hills. These hills are characteristic of the whole city area and have influenced the layout of the city, its housing areas and its parks. At Pollok these drumlin hills are important features, which have provided strategic vantage points, enclosure and the basis for the designed landscape layout.
- 2.2.6 Pollok Country Park lies 6.5 km (4 miles) to the south-west of Glasgow City Centre. It is bordered by the M 77 to the west, the B768 to the north, the B769 to the east, and the B762 to the south and these roads are all generally well served by public transport.
- 2.2.7 The Glasgow / Irvine railway line cuts through the east margin of the park Pollokshaws West Railway Station is a convenient but underused facility from which passengers alighting are a 5 minute walk from the main Pollokshaws Road entrance and the free shuttle bus to the main features of the Country Park.
- 2.2.8 The White Cart River runs through the park and is crossed several times by the road and path network. The low-lying natural flood plain of the White Cart extends to both the north and south of the river as it flows through the Country Park.

2.3 Map of Facilities



SECTION 2.4 POLLOK COUNTRY PARK A WELCOMING PLACE



Pollok Country Park North Lodge.

Our aim is to ensure that Pollok Country Park is welcoming and accessible to all users.

This section of the Management Plan examines Pollok Country Park as a Welcoming Place under the following headings:

- **Entrances and Access.**
- **Signage.**
- **Park Furniture.**
- **Accessible to All.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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2.4 A WELCOMING PLACE

- 2.4.1 Pollok Country Park is an attractive designed landscape which attracts an estimated 2 million visits every year, it is home to the world famous Burrell Collection and contains buildings, landscapes and natural features which reflect the heritage and development of Glasgow through a landscape which remains relatively unchanged. The Old Stable Courtyard in particular offers a rare glimpse of a settlement which has developed and evolved over the last 700 years and has changed in terms of its function several times within that period. This rich variety of modern and historic features and focus on the environment makes the Park an exciting and interesting place to be and invites visitors to return time and time again.
- 2.4.2 **Entrances and Access.** The Park covers an area of 404 acres 163 Hectares and has a variety of entrances and exits some from quiet residential streets via the White Cart Walkway but the principal entrances are from busy main roads. Traffic lights incorporating pedestrian crossing points control traffic at the Lochinch Road entrance and the Goodmans Road exit.
- 2.4.3 The main entrance at Pollokshaws road can also be accessed by vehicles. A pedestrian crossing is supplied at this entrance and a free courtesy bus operates to take pedestrians to key features in the Country Park.
- 2.4.4 Several roads pass through the Park and a one way system and traffic calming is in place to ensure traffic moves around the park in a controlled manner. Parking is available at the Riverside, Pollok House and Burrell designated parking areas, overspill parking is available on grass areas when the park is hosting events.
- 2.4.5 Pedestrians and cyclist only entrances are located at:
- Corkerhill
 - St Andrews Drive and
 - 2114 Pollokshaws Road
- 2.4.6 National Cycle way routes 7 and 75 are routed through the Country Park and there are 11.1km of tarmac paths and roads within Pollok Country Park
- 2.4.7 All of the entrances offer views into the park are free from overhanging vegetation and open out into the designed landscape. There are no gates or barriers locked to exclude pedestrians or vehicles from the network of roads within the Country Park providing 24 hour access to all areas other than buildings.
- 2.4.8 A reduction in the number of vehicles using the park and more separation between pedestrians and vehicles would help reduce the intrusive impact of vehicles and improve visitor experience to Pollok Country Park.
- 2.4.9 **Signage.** In common with all of Glasgow's parks Pollok Country Park has signage on the perimeter fencing adjacent to gates identifying the name of the Country Park. There are 10 information cabinets placed at strategic points within the park containing detailed maps and key information about the facilities available in the Park. ***A further 3 orientation boards will be installed for the launch of the new heritage trails to specific points of***

interest in the Country Park currently being developed and programmed to be in place early 2011. A heritage trail leaflet to support these will be published in 2010 detailing all of the points of interest in the Country Park.

- 2.4.10 Directional signage is located throughout the Country Park and some interpretation is present at key features. The park would benefit from more interpretation of the horticultural, ecological and the emerging archaeological features such as the recently discovered well chamber at Pollok House, the archaeological survey conclusions for the Old Stable Courtyard, the Hosta collection, ponds, woodland and wild flower meadows to better inform users of their uniqueness and content. ***More internal signage is required to inform park users of the location of these points.***
- 2.4.11 There are at present no directional signs to the park on the surrounding roads and footpaths. However, Glasgow City Council has established a working group to review directional signage on roads and footpaths that direct visitors to attractions throughout the city. ***It is intended to make representation to this working group to have all of Glasgow's strategic parks including Pollok Country Park adequately signed on both roads and footpaths.***
- 2.4.12 **Park Furniture.** Pollok Country Park has a good stock of seating of consistent style and is adequately served with litter bins. Damaged items are either repaired or replaced as required however they do not have specific regular maintenance assigned to ensure they are cleaned and or painted, stained or varnished at least once per annum. At present maintenance is carried out at the discretion of the Pollok Country Park Manager on an individual needs basis. ***To demonstrate consistency of approach and presentation all items of furniture within Pollok Country Park should be put on an appropriate annual maintenance regime.***
- 2.4.13 **Accessible to All.** Pollok Country Park offers access to the infirm and disabled and all sectors of the community; there are no barriers to entry. Travel arrangements to Pollok Country Park are:
- 2.4.14 Pollok Estate can be readily accessed by public transport from its Southern, Eastern and north boundaries and potentially from Barrhead Road. The local railway network has a number of stations close to the Estate, which include;
- . Pollokshaws West (the nearest station on the boundary);
 - . Shawlands;
 - . Pollokshaws East;
 - . Maxwell Park;
 - . Kennishead.
- 2.4.15 Pollokshaws West Railway Station is a convenient, but underused, facility which could be better used in the future. It is on the Strathclyde Passenger Transport line from Glasgow's Central Station to Kilmarnock, at which currently operates frequently. The Kilmarnock line connects with the services to Troon, Dumfries and beyond.
- 2.4.16 A number of bus services provide access to the Pollok Estate boundary from Glasgow City Centre.

- 2.4.17 There is no scope for extending Pollok Country Park into the wider former Estate
- 2.4.18 Many people use parks for contemplation, relaxation, exercise or walking the dog. Others visit because there are many facilities and lots of things to see and do. Pollok Country Park is able to offer both as an attractive listed designed landscape and a broad range of things to see and do in the Park.

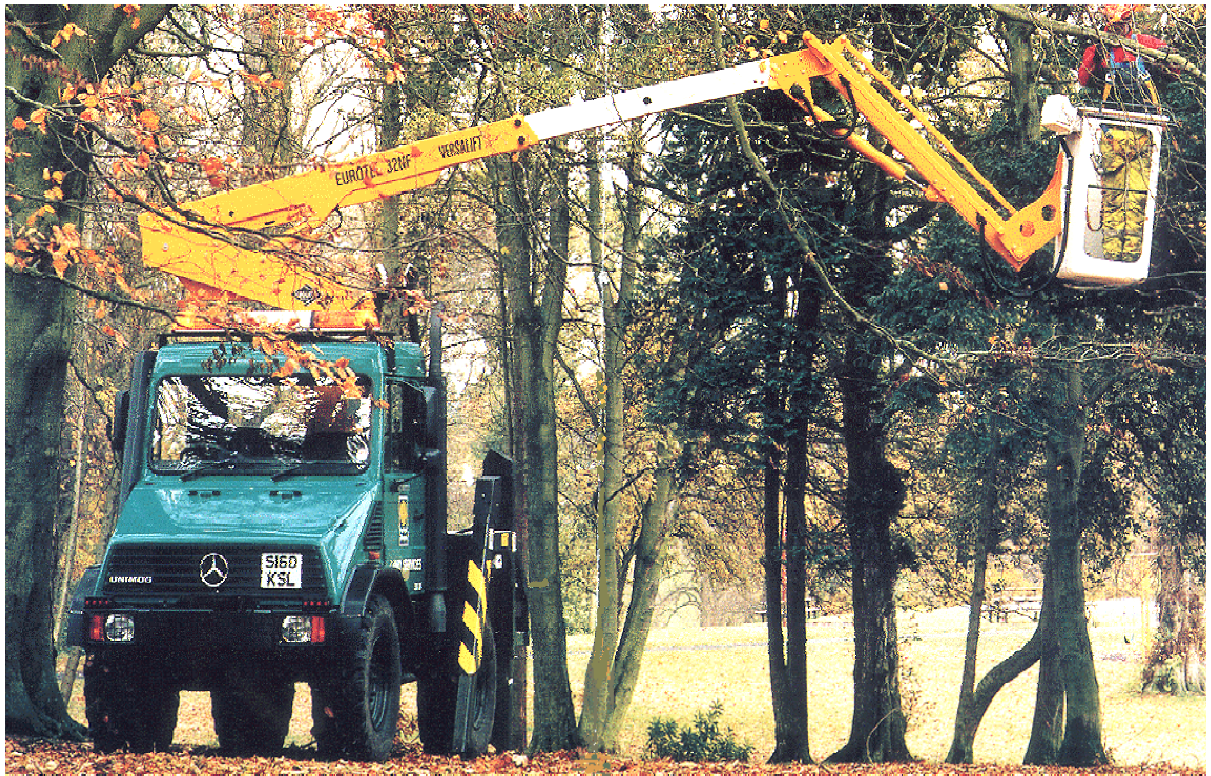
Key features of Pollok Country Park include:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pollok House | 22 Burrell Collection |
| 2 Library Garden (parterre) | 23 Play Area |
| 3. Garden Pavilions | 24 Red Lodge |
| 4. White Cart Bridge | 25 Lochinch Farm or House |
| 5. Woodland Garden | 26. North Lodge and Gates – St Andrews Drive Entrance |
| 6 Walled Garden | 27. Lodge Houses on Higgs Road |
| 7. Wildlife Garden | 28. Gate Piers on Higgs Road |
| 8. Old Stable Courtyard | 29. Carved Woodpecker |
| 9. Former School House | 30. Pollokshaws Road Entrance |
| 10. War Memorial | 31. Bankhead Cottage |
| 11 Countryside Ranger Office | 32. Shawmuir Cottage |
| 12. Sawmill | 33. Shawmuir Lodge |
| 13 Weirs on River | 34. Poloc Cricket and Tennis Club |
| 14. Pollok Beech Tree | 35. Strathclyde Police Dog Branch |
| 15. Lime Avenue | 36. Cattle Fields (Driplea, Deer Park, Shinty Field, Hayfield) |
| 16 Rhododendron Walk | 37. Stone Urn –Woodland Garden |
| 17 The Pond | 38. Stone Fountain |
| 18 The Glade | 39 The Doocot, Curling Pond, Ice House |



Garden Pavilion.

SECTION 2.5 POLLOK COUNTRY PARK HEALTHY SAFE AND SECURE



Arboricultural Operations

Our aim is to ensure the safety of all staff and users of Pollok Country Park.

This section of the Management Plan examines Pollok Country Park as a Healthy, Safe and Secure place under the following headings:

- **Equipment and Facilities.**
- **Security.**
- **Dog Fouling.**
- **Health and Safety Policies.**
- **Location of Facilities in the Park.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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2.5 HEALTHY SAFE AND SECURE

- 2.5.1 **Equipment and Facilities.** There is a recognised procedure for the issue, repair and maintenance of machinery tools and equipment.
- 2.5.2 Any machines issued for use shall be documented on a Daily Machinery Issue Form.
- 2.5.3 It shall be the responsibility of the operator(s) to ensure that machines are returned in good working order. It shall be the responsibility of the store person or other delegated employee to document the return of allocated machinery on the Daily Machinery Issue Form.
- 2.5.4 In the case where grass-cutting machinery has developed a fault during the working day, the operator will assess if the fault can be rectified by him/her, and if so, the work shall be carried out and recorded on the Depot Minor Repair Form. If not, it shall be reported to the issuer.
- 2.5.5 The issuer will instigate the Procedure for the Recording of Breakdown and Repair of Machinery. In the case where hand tools require repair/replacement, the defective items shall be quarantined as per the Procedure for the Recording of Breakdown and Repair of Machinery, and thereafter a Purchase Requisition raised to effect the repair/replacement
- 2.5.6 **Play Equipment.** All equipment in the park is visually checked daily any defects are recorded at the operational depot and repairs instructed. If the defect is thought to present a danger then the item of equipment is immobilised until a repair can be affected.
- 2.5.7 A full technical inspection involving a strip down of equipment is carried out every three months by the in house blacksmiths team. All defects noted at the point of inspection are repaired and a record of all repairs is maintained by the Blacksmiths.
- 2.5.8 ***Land and Environmental Services will continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use.***
- 2.5.9 **Security.** The principal sites in Pollok Country Park at The Old Stable Courtyard and Garden, Pollok House and the Burrell are covered by CCTV and the buildings are lit at night. There are no lights in the Country Park other than those located on or around the principal buildings. As the park is a haven for wildlife there are no plans to install further lighting on any of the roads and footpath network within the Country Park.
- 2.5.10 Pollok Country Park is busy all year round which in itself provides a sense of security to visitors. A public telephone is located at the Burrell reception and available during opening hours. Visitors requiring assistance can access staff at The Old Stables Courtyard, Knowehead Lodge, Pollok House and the Burrell Museum. Maintenance operatives are in the park on a daily basis all year round, which also helps to provide a sense of security. The police cycle patrols and patrol vans regularly pass through the Country Park. Strathclyde police dog kennels and dog training centre is located within the Country Park and the police social and recreation club is adjacent to the Lochinch Road in Pollok Estate. The Park Ranger Service has a base in the park and patrol

daily. The Countryside Rangers are also based in the park and use the park for activities. ***Customers perception of safety will be monitored and if required remedial action put in place.***

2.5.11 **Dog Fouling.** In Glasgow there is a citywide campaign called “Bag it and Bin it” to encourage dog owners to pick up dog fouling and dispose of it safely. Dog owners who do not bag and bin dog fouling can face a fine of £50. It has been established that there is no special requirement for special dog waste bins and owners are encouraged to deposit dog fouling in the normal waste bins in the park or take it home to their domestic waste bin. The park management rules are clear about dog fouling and the control of dogs in the park and are posted at all of the entrances to the park. Enforcement of dog fouling is an issue as Land and Environmental Services do not have officers in parks able to impose fines on offending dog owners. ***To address this issue Land and Environmental Services plan to develop a partnership with the Glasgow Community Safety Services Team for them to visit identified hotspots and deliver effective enforcement measures.***

2.5.12 **Health and Safety Policies.** Land and Environmental Services has a dedicated team to develop, review, audit and monitor Health and Safety in all areas of LES responsibility. A copy of the Health and Safety Manual is available at The Old Stable Courtyard this being the location of the works supervisors and maintenance team responsible for all maintenance and equipment in Pollok Country Park. Regular revisions to the manual are issued and master records maintained by the Policy Development Team.

2.5.13 **Location of Facilities.** Pollok Country Park has ten information cabinets which clearly identify all of the facilities available in the park. These are located at or near strategic entrances, car parks and significant features. The installation of further information cabinets is regularly reviewed by the Pollok Country Park Manager in order to provide better information to visitors. ***In addition a number of directional signs are located within the park indicating where facilities are located however; there is scope to improve the number and locations in the park.***



Pollok Country Park Sawmill, Lade and weir.

SECTION 2.6 POLLOK COUNTRY PARK WELL MAINTAINED AND CLEAN



The Walled Garden and Glasshouse.

Our aim is to maintain the highest standards of horticulture, cleanliness, grounds and building maintenance.

This section of the Management Plan examines Pollok Country Park as a well maintained and clean place under the following headings:

- **Litter.**
- **Grounds Maintenance.**
- **Woodlands Maintenance.**
- **Buildings and Structures Maintenance.**
- **Vandalism and other Damage.**
- **Long Term Maintenance of Buildings and Structures.**
- **Bridges Maintenance.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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Web Site www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

2.6 WELL MAINTAINED AND CLEAN

2.6.1 The instruction to carry out maintenance within Pollok Country Park comes from:

- An electronic data base which generates weekly job tickets for routine maintenance operations.

Additional or unpredictable maintenance works are identified through:

- Regular management inspections (walking the job).
- Staff reporting damage, the need for repair or additional maintenance.
- Other Services using the park.
- The public and Friends groups.

2.6.2 The complexity of the mix of horticultural features, historic buildings, plant collections, demonstration garden, livestock, management of the listed landscape, training, education, visitors and tourists, requires the on-site management and staff to respond to what is a multifaceted management environment.

2.6.3 Litter.

Litter is removed from Pollok Country Park every day throughout the year. In periods of good weather, when the Country Park is heavily used, litter removal and emptying bins may require to be increased. additional times per week though this will be monitored by the Pollok Country Park Manager and additional litter removals introduced if required. Once removed from the park waste collected enters the council's normal waste stream where recyclables are removed and the remainder is taken to an appropriate land fill site.

2.6.4 Grounds Maintenance

2.6.5 The grounds maintenance and maintenance of the formal and walled gardens, livestock, plant collections and environmental improvements are carried out by specialist staff located within Pollok Country Park. Standard routine maintenance operations are scheduled on a maintenance profile which identifies the frequency and timing of individual operations throughout the year. However, there is also work required that is either reactive, infrequent, species specific and of a specialist nature. There are maintenance profiles for Pollok Country Park whilst other sections of the Country Park are on cyclic grounds maintenance. Details of each can be found in **Appendices Section 6 – 6.3.**

2.6.6 ***A review of the management arrangements and the current job ticket system is required to ensure that Pollok Country Park is maintained to a high standard and is fit for purpose in all areas of activity.***

2.6.7 Woodland Maintenance

2.6.8 Pollok Country Park is densely wooded with approximately 44% or 65 hectares of the total area covered in woodland. This figure does not include the parkland with scattered trees, scrub areas, hedgerows and isolated trees that make an enormous contribution to the total woodland resource.

2.6.9 The North Wood is listed in the Inventory of Ancient Long-Established and Semi Natural Woodland and represents the most significant area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland in the Park. Ancient woodlands are considered of high nature conservation importance because of the range of invertebrates, fungi and plants that they can support and because they cannot be recreated. Management has substantially altered the North Wood, including replanting with Beech and coniferous species. The majority of the remaining areas of woodland on the Estate are plantation dominated by Beech, Sycamore, common Lime, Oak, Corsican and Scot's Pine.

2.6.10 The woodlands are largely managed for the multiple objectives of forestry, conservation, landscape and particularly within Pollok Country Park, for public access. During the three year period 2006 – 09 two phases of improvement works to the woodlands were carried out through the Forestry Commission Scotland Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) grant aiding scheme for urban woodlands.

Phase 1 brought a total investment of £212,000 and;
Phase 2 a further £85,000

2.6.11 ***A detailed Woodland Management Plan with further recommended actions is currently in draft format. The draft is due to be presented for public consultation and implementation in 2011.***

2.6.12 **Buildings and Structures Maintenance**

2.6.13 This covers two general areas; maintenance required as a result of vandalism/breakages and the longer term maintenance required to ensure the long term future of the buildings and structures in Pollok Country Park.

2.6.14 **Vandalism and Other Damage**

2.6.15 The system for identifying running repairs dealing with vandalism and other damage to buildings and structures requires the Park Manager to contact Access Glasgow (the Council's arms length property maintenance provider) and report the repair required. Access Glasgow is responsible for authorising the works which are funded from a central repair fund established to deal with ongoing repairs. Where works are of a more substantial nature, such as a reported electrical fault, and cannot be repaired because the building needs a rewire, then the Service requires to identify a separate budget for this work. This arrangement is considered to be working well at present.

2.6.16 **Long term Maintenance of Buildings and Structures**

2.6.17 Maintenance schedules for the buildings and structures in Pollok Country Park are dated. They do not fully reflect current industry practise and because of budget constraints, can be limited in implementing the complete range of necessary measures. The responsibility for the management of the buildings in Pollok Country Park and their long term maintenance lies with Head of Parks and Environment; however, there is no additional budget to support this responsibility.

2.6.18 Several of the buildings in Pollok Country Park require substantial refurbishment such as the Old Stable Courtyard and Sawmill and at this stage there is little point in developing revised maintenance schedules for buildings in this condition. Other buildings in the Park are in good condition or have been refurbished in recent years such as Knowehead Cottage and the Visitor Centre at the Old Stable Courtyard. The development of improved maintenance schedules and a commitment to implement them could substantially prolong the life of these structures and in the long term save significant sums of money. There is a clear requirement to:

- ***ensure that modern maintenance schedules are developed with a dedicated budget for implementation, and***
- ***undertake a review of potential building and structures restoration in order to prioritise future restoration opportunities.***

2.6.19 Bridges Maintenance

2.6.20 All of the bridges in Pollok Country Park are maintained by Land and Environmental Services Structure Team. There are 7 culverts and 10 bridges subject to formal inspection in the Park, the most notable being the White Cart Bridge spanning the White Cart Water. This is category 'A' listed and was built in 1757-8. Bridges in parks are subjected to a general visual inspection every 2 years and a principal inspection every 6 years a copy of the most recent inspections can be seen in **Appendices Section 6 – 6.4**. The bridges and culverts in Pollok Country Park were subject to a general visual inspection in 2009 though the reports still have to be confirmed. A review of the 2007 reports indicate that much of the work suggested seems to be of a relatively minor nature such as pointing, repair of handrails, painting and removal of vegetation all of which could be done either by the blacksmiths or by staff based at Pollok Country Park. ***A closer working relationship with the Structure Team about what minor repairs could be done by staff on site could result in a little preventative maintenance saving a lot of expense in the future. A review of all structural restoration including bridges should be undertaken to prioritise future restoration opportunities.***



Bridge Over White Cart Water

SECTION 2.7 SUSTAINABILITY.



Highland Cattle in the Country Park

Our aim is to protect and enhance the areas of core nature conservation interest and adopt environmental management principles to help reduce the impact of management operations on the environment.

This section of the Management Plan examines Sustainability issues affecting Pollok Country Park under the following headings:

- **Environmental Management System**
- **Use of Pesticides**
- **Use of Horticultural Peat.**
- **Green Waste Disposal.**
- **Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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2.7 SUSTAINABILITY

2.7.1 Environmental Management System

Glasgow's parks are registered to BSI Environmental Management System – ISO 14001 since the 24 May 2004. This certification process operates on a 3 year cycle and is independently audited by UKAS accredited auditors twice every year with the 6th audit being a re-certification visit. The certificate number is EMS 74572 and the scope is for 'The management and maintenance of crematoria, cemeteries, parks, country parks, livestock, landscape work and glasshouses. The operation and maintenance of golf courses, playing fields, outdoor events and outdoor recreation facilities.'

2.7.2 Use of Pesticides

A pesticide policy needs to be developed that considers the minimisation of the use of pesticides city wide. The current standard grounds Maintenance specification allows for 4 pesticide applications per annum to grass edges and obstacles in grass areas. The specification also allows for 3 applications to hard standing areas. In Pollok Country Park no grass edges or obstacles are sprayed however, pesticides are used for the control of weeds on hard standings, some spot treatments to weeds in the gardens and for specific weed control in the pastures (Broad Leafed Dock and Buttercup). Only affected areas are treated and the use of strategies that are sensitive to public concerns, animal welfare and the environment are used. All operatives involved in the application of pesticides are trained to the approved certification level required. The only pesticide used in Glasgow's Parks for the control of unwanted vegetation on hard standings and spot treatments is Glyphosate. Specific DEFRA approved pesticides are used for the control of unwanted vegetation on pastures only when there is a specific problem identified. The Pollok Country Park Manager maintains a record of all pesticide use.

2.7.3 Use of Horticultural Peat. There is no peat used in the park other than that used in the production of the bedding plants for the seasonal bedding displays. All of the bedding plants are produced by our nursery at Bellahouston Park which has achieved a 57% reduction in peat usage through a change in production methods. The nursery no longer uses compressed peat and achieves a further 20% saving on the annual quantity required by incorporating wood fibre into the compost. The Nursery has also substantially reduced the quantities of Pesticide used by switching to a product (Intercept) which is mixed into the compost in one application rather than multiple applications by conventional means. The Service will continue to seek alternatives to peat and reduce the use of pesticide in the production of bedding plants.

2.7.4 Green Waste Disposal. Very little green waste is generated within the Country Park; a grass cut and lift is only operated on the lawns, all other areas are cut and arisings left to recycle. Any material arising from shrub pruning is chipped and recycled back into the shrub beds. Where work is undertaken on trees, the smaller branches are chipped and recycled in the Country Park or on informal footpaths; larger commercial sized timber is stored and sold in lots when sufficient quantities are gathered. Pollok Country Park is a centre for recycling Christmas trees which are chipped and the chippings are used to resurface or create new bark footpaths. Any green waste not to be recycled in the park is put into a container and removed to

one of the Councils designated storage areas; in this case the Polmadie Cleansing Depot. When sufficient quantities are gathered the waste is then transported to our partner organisation Scottish Water for composting at their facility in Cumbernauld.

- 2.7.5 **Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards.** . Pollok Country Park woodlands were successful in attracting a three year Forestry Commission Scotland Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) grant. The grant was for improvement works to the woodlands and came to an end March 2009. Land and Environmental Services created a Woodland Unit within the management structure in 2005 to bring positive management control to Glasgow's woodlands. The Woodland Unit are currently drafting a woodland management plan for Pollok Country Park for the period 2011 – 2016 which will run concurrent with this plan. The purpose of the plan is to prescribe the management and development of the woodlands in the Country Park and improve access and interpretation of this valuable resource. ***Consultation and implementation of the Woodland Management Plan is proposed to commence in 2011 as part of the ongoing improvement programme within Pollok Country Park.***
- 2.7.6 The purchase of trees shrubs and plant material for Glasgow's parks is undertaken by a centralised procurement process. The Head of Parks and Environment is the budget holder identifying the requirements from a list and this is then put out to competitive tender and the contract is awarded on the basis of price and quality - 70% price and 30% quality. When the plant material is delivered it is taken to and accepted as suitable at operational depots and planted. This contract system operates on a three year cycle and financial year 2010/11 is the end of the current cycle. ***A review of the procurement and inspection process is currently underway with a view to establishing central budgetary control and consistent standards throughout the city.*** The outcome of this review will be implemented in financial year 2011/12.
- 2.7.7 Pollok Country Park is one of only a few examples of a designed landscape in Glasgow to be found on Historic Scotland's Inventory of Designed Landscapes.
- 2.7.8 This status is important and therefore Glasgow City Council has a responsibility to ensure Pollok Country Park and the historic features within it are maintained to the highest possible standards.
- 2.7.9 To ensure the appropriate standards are in place and maintained ***a review of planting within the Country Park along with options that would support redirecting maintenance input to the more important features whilst at the same time not compromising the status of the Park as a designed landscape is ongoing.***
- 2.7.10 ***The first stage of the outcome of the review will be implemented during autumn and winter 2010/11 and further stages will be ongoing throughout the life of this plan.***

SECTION 2.8 CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE



Pollok Country Park Site of Ancient Fort.

Our aim is to protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the site, promote understanding of and interest in biodiversity and to maintain and promote the historic significance of the park.

This section of the Management Plan examines Pollok Country Park as a Conservation and Heritage place under the following headings:

- **Natural Features Wildlife and Flora.**
- **Landscape Features.**
- **Archaeology**
- **Strategic Development Opportunities**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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2.8 CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

- 2.8.1 **Natural Features Wildlife and Flora.** There are many local and national policies that protect the natural environment including Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 that places a statutory duty on local authorities to further the cause of biodiversity in undertaking their functions. Glasgow City Council is undertaking this role through the Glasgow Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).
- 2.8.2 Pollok Country Park has been the subject of numerous ecological surveys by the Countryside Rangers and City Council Ecologists who have records from 1983.
- 2.8.3 This record does not represent the full list of species of conservation concerns that potentially occur within the Pollok Country Park. Bird, mammal, plant and fungi species are well recorded within the Country Park. **Further surveys are recommended for habitats and taxa that are currently under-recorded in the Country Park, e.g. invertebrates, freshwater habitats, reptiles and lower plants.**
- 2.8.4 Glasgow's LBAP Steering Group has targeted three broad habitat types for conservation priority due to their scarcity and/or importance within the City of Glasgow. These include: Wetlands, woodlands and grasslands, all of which occur at Pollok Country Park and represent significant resource within the urban area. Pollok Country Park has consequently been designated as a City-wide Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (S.I.N.C.).
- 2.8.5 Glasgow's LBAP targets in more detail a number of priority habitats for conservation action, a number of these are present within Pollok Country Park. They include:
- Neutral grassland –found at Pollok Country Park;
 - Swamp – found at Pollok Country Park (Curling Pond);
 - Standing Open Water – found at Pollok Country Park (Pond);
 - Broadleaved and mixed woodland - found at Pollok Country Park.
- 2.8.6 The Pollok Country Park (S.I.N.C.) provides habitats for a wide range of species including several of national conservation concern and several legally protected species. Appendix 5 provides a summary of each species recorded at Pollok. This does not represent a full list of species of conservation concerns that potentially occur within Pollok Country Park. Further detailed information can be obtained from the Countryside Ranger Service and City Council Ecologists via the contact details provided in this Management Plan.
- 2.8.7 For the purpose of this Management Plan, the Country Park has been split into separate ecological habitat types which are:
- Mixed Woodland (including broadleaved semi-natural woodland; broadleaved plantation woodland, plantation mixed woodland, coniferous plantation and scrub);
 - Parkland, Gardens and Scattered Trees;
 - Meadows, Grasslands and Pastures;
 - Amenity Grassland;
 - Rivers, Ponds and Ditches

- 2.8.8 Parts of the Country Park are relatively well recorded from an ecological point of view, with a number of surveys carried out by the countryside ranger team and others. The other parts of the Country Park are significantly under-recorded.
- 2.8.9 ***Further ecological survey work is required and incorporated into a database. The database could be used as a public information and education tool, especially important within the Country Park.***
- 2.8.10 **Mixed Woodland.** North Wood is listed in the Inventory of Ancient Long-Established and Semi Natural Woodland and represents the most significant area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Ancient woodlands are considered of high nature conservation importance because of the assemblage of invertebrates, fungi, birds and plants that they can support and because they cannot be recreated.
- 2.8.11 The Pollok Country Park woodlands are largely managed for the multiple objectives of forestry, conservation, landscape and particularly for public access.
- 2.8.12 The woodland blocks within Pollok Country Park are considered of regional importance as confirmed by their inclusion in the LBAP. Ancient woodland areas are of considerable wildlife interest in a local context. Additionally, ancient native trees in woodlands, standing dead wood, hedgerows, the gardens and parkland areas are of considerable importance ecologically and have the potential to support an invertebrate fauna of conservation interest.
- 2.8.13 The Country Park woodland is subject to a detailed Woodland Management Plan currently in draft form. Opportunities for enhancing the ecology of woodland through woodland management will be included in the plan.
- 2.8.14 **Parkland, Gardens and Scattered Trees.** Parkland and garden form the core of the Pollok Country Park and is composed of formal gardens, including: walled gardens; a woodland garden with a collection of Rhododendrons and glades, pasture fields and scattered trees. This area benefits from a broad diversity of habitats within a relatively small area which is not intensively managed and in public ownership. The major habitat types within this area are semi-improved permanent grassland; woodland; parkland trees (including a number of veteran Oak, Beech, Lime and Sycamore).
- 2.8.15 The Country Park is known to support bats. All bats are identified as UK BAP Priority species and are nationally and internationally protected. Parkland trees, garden walls, building eaves and roofs in Pollok House, the Courtyard complex and Lodges and the surrounding parkland provide excellent roost sites for bats. The surrounding areas of open pasture, woodland and the River Cart provide excellent feeding habitat. The Country Park has the potential to support hibernation and maternity roosts, although their distribution is currently unknown.
- 2.8.16 The Country Park retains numerous veteran trees the most notable include Lime, Oak, Beech, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore in avenues, groups, individual specimens and within larger woodland areas. These support a range of invertebrates and provide valuable nest, roost and feeding sites for birds and bats.

- 2.8.17 ***The veteran trees within the parkland should be retained and managed according to best practice for veteran trees.***
- 2.8.18 **Meadows, Grasslands and Pastures.** A significant area of the Country Park is, or has until recently been, traditionally managed permanent grassland and good percentage can be considered unimproved meadow, including Glasgow LBAP priority habitats.
- Unimproved and semi-improved grassland represent at least a regionally important ecological resource, especially considering that large areas of the agricultural land in the surrounding countryside have been extensively improved through reseeding and fertilisation.
- 2.8.19 A survey of the grassland resource of the Country Park would increase our knowledge of this important resource and provide an important baseline to monitor effects of management changes.
- 2.8.20 The grassland within the Country Park and accessible fields are managed as grazing land, grazed by highland cattle and heavy horses which should be retained as they maintain the character of the Country Park in large areas without resorting to mechanical maintenance procedures. There are very few areas of grassland under meadow management, i.e. vegetation managed by an annual cutting for hay crop.
- 2.8.21 Permanent grasslands provide important habitat for a number of faunal species, including badgers, birds such as Skylark, Lapwing, Linnet, Song Thrush and invertebrates such as butterflies and moths.
- 2.8.22 The continuation of grazing on permanent grasslands is an essential part of its management. Species rich semi-improved and unimproved pastures benefit from light spring and summer grazing to allow the development of a more structurally diverse sward. This would allow more flowering plants to seed and could lead to diversification of the sward and would benefit a number of farmland bird species. On the whole, the Country Park grasslands are adequately grazed.
- 2.8.23 The introduction of a no or low fertiliser policy on these fields, preferably less than 20t/ha. every 3-5 years of farmyard manure (as recommended in the Lowland Grassland Management Handbook) could also lead to the botanical diversification of these grasslands.
- 2.8.24 **Rivers Ponds and Ditches.** The major aquatic habitats of the Country Park are:
- The North Wood Pond
 - The Glade Pond;
 - The River White Cart;
 - A number of small drains and ditches.
- 2.8.25 The ponds are a man made water body fed by a local spring and has small islands and provides shallow open water. The pond represents a good resource for wildlife, particularly for amphibians and wildfowl. There is potential for developing this and the surrounding habitat, to enhance the value of these freshwater features for a variety of species.

2.8.26 The White Cart is a major tributary of the Clyde, which supports a range of aquatic life including migratory species. The riverbanks provide nesting sites for birds including Kingfishers and Sand Martins. A variety of mammals also inhabit the riverbanks including Otters, Voles and Mink. The River Cart channel remains largely unaltered as it flows through the Country Park and presents an excellent natural resource. A number of rare species have been recorded, including Otter and Kingfisher. However, the river does not live up to its full potential through the restrictions imposed by localised heavy shading from trees and also potentially through the effects of contaminated run-off from urban areas upstream which includes quantities of non-biodegradable rubbish.

2.8.27 The ditches and open drains also provide a range of habitats for amphibians, small mammals and birds in addition to their botanic interest. The effects of polluted runoff and fly tipping are potentially high, particularly in ditch and river habitats. **Continued control of invasive alien weeds in line with the Council's policy on Invasive Non-Native Plant Species** will also be important a copy of which can be seen in **Appendices Section 6 – 6.6** attached to this Plan.

2.8.28 **Further Surveys Required.** The present ecological assessment has identified a number of areas where further ecological survey would be beneficial. Additional surveys have been suggested to fulfil at least one of the following objectives:

- To establish the distribution and quality of habitats to inform Country Park-wide management prescriptions;
- To inform specific management prescriptions in priority habitats;
- To establish the presence of species of conservation concern, particularly where those species may be protected by law;
- To provide a basic understanding of taxa currently under-recorded within the Country Park.

2.8.29 The following surveys are recommended:

Habitat Survey	Recommended Method
Permanent pasture and meadow grassland survey	Specialist Survey
Survey of veteran trees, (including management and habitat features for invertebrates, birds and bats).	Mapping the location of veteran trees and tagging individuals, recording features associated with invertebrates and management.
Survey of Invertebrates of aquatic, veteran trees and woodland habitats.	Specialist Survey
Lower Plants	Specialist Survey



The Glade Pond

2.8.30 **Landscape Features.** Historic Scotland maintains an Inventory of Garden and Designed Landscapes in Scotland and Pollok Country Park was included in the inventory in 1987. Each site on the inventory is awarded a merit category: Outstanding, High, Some, Little or None. Judgments are based on the condition of the garden and designed landscape as it is seen at the time of listing. The importance of each site is also described as a value and the values assigned to Pollok Country Park in the inventory are as follows;

Criteria	Merit Category
• Nature Conservation:	High
• Work of Art:	Outstanding
• Historical:	Outstanding
• Horticultural:	Outstanding
• Architectural:	Outstanding
• Scenic:	Outstanding

2.8.31 There is one area on the listing that is not outstanding which is Nature Conservation and because of the geology and the topography this is as good a merit category as could be achieved. However, improvements to nature conservation, interpretation and habitat enhancement in the park will continue to be delivered through the Countryside Rangers and the grounds maintenance team.

2.8.32 Areas to review to improve nature conservation would be Grassland Management, the Ponds, the Woodlands and Wildlife Corridor (White Cart Water and Walkway).

2.8.33 Historic Scotland are not programmed to return to Glasgow for a review of the inventory and listings until 2015 which gives an opportunity to plan and implement strategic improvements with a view to improving the Nature Conservation status of Pollok Country Park.

2.8.34 Clearly this listing in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes is desirable as it emphasises the need to protect Pollok Country Park for future generations to enjoy. However it also should be remembered that it also restricts the options for development of the site and future management arrangements.

2.8.35 Historic Scotland also lists buildings that are of national importance. Buildings are assigned to one of three categories according to their relative importance. All listed buildings receive equal legal protection, and protection applies equally to the interior and exterior of all listed buildings regardless of category. In order to be listed a building must satisfy the following criteria;

- age and rarity
- architectural Interest;
- and close historical association

2.8.36 The listed structures in Pollok Country Park are:

Address	Date listed	Category
Pollok House Including Service Court, Forecourt, Garden Walling and Pavilions.	06-Jul-66	A
Pollok House, Bridge Over White Cart Water.	06-Jul-66	A
Pollok House Former Stables, Including Courtyard Ranges.	06-Jul-66	A
Pollok House Walled Gardens, Including Drybridge	26-Feb-90	B
97 Hags Road Lodge at Pollok House.	15-Dec-70	B
300 Barrhead Road, Lodge and Gateway to Pollok House.	15-Dec-70	B
Pollok House Sawmill, Power Station and Caul.	26-Feb-90	B
Shawmuir Lodge on Pollok Avenue, Including Gates and Gatepiers.	26-Feb-90	B

2.8.37 **Historic Scotland are due to return to Glasgow to reassess and consider new listings in 2015. In the interim, improvements will continue to these structures and other areas of Pollok Country Park, the categorisation suggests a potential order of priority for further restorations;** however, budget availability must also be a consideration.



Shawmuir Lodge

- 2.8.38 **Archaeology.** Since 2007, the Archaeology Department of the University of Glasgow and the Glasgow Archaeological Society has conducted a series of excavations, topographic and geophysical surveys within the confines of Pollok Country Park, Glasgow. The aim of this work is to chart the developmental trajectories of the Pollok Estate from its inception to the present day; in effect, to establish an archaeological biography of the Park.
- 2.8.39 As part of this ongoing programme of work, a standing building survey was undertaken at the site of the Old Stables, to the east of the present Pollok House, from mid May 2009 until mid July 2009. The site today contains the stables for Glasgow City Council's Heavy Horse Team, the offices and stores related to the horticultural and agricultural maintenance and development of the grounds and gardens of the House, a small visitor's centre and the primary base for the City Council's Countryside Rangers. However, the site was once the main focal point of administrative and social activity for the Maxwell's of Pollok from the 14th century onwards and the present structures which form the modern complex are possible by products from the medieval period. In many respects the site is a microcosm of the wider Country Park and its earlier ancestor the Nether Pollok Estate. The architectural development, refinement and change which has taken place within the last 350 years of the estate is charted within the stables and periods of earlier development are also evident within its fabric.*

*Taken from the Pollok Country Park Old Stables Standing Building Survey Report Prepared by: Mark Mitchell BA MPhil

- 2.8.40 The archaeological works to date have established that Pollok Country Park and the Pollok Estate contain archaeologically the entire content of a medieval estate which is unique as there is not believed to be any other examples as complete in Britain. Conclusions to date indicate;
- The Old Stable Courtyard developed from the 12th century has been inhabited continuously for the last 600 years.
 - There is an Iron Age ring dated 300 years BC.
 - The Archaeological remains of a 14th – 16th century farm.
 - Two wells dating from the 13th century one of particularly fine construction.
 - The site of Pollok Town directly across the river from the Old Stable Courtyard
 - A ford which connected the two.
 - A church also directly across the river from the Old Stable Courtyard
- 2.8.41 Attitudes to historic sites in Scotland are generally very positive. In a survey commissioned by Historic Scotland in November 2006, 94% of those questioned agreed that historic features were an important part of the identity of a village, town or city. 92% agreed that historic sites should be identified and protected. 95% agreed that it was important that children were able to visit historic sites.
- 2.8.42 Whilst some of this archaeology is in Pollok Estate its connection with the Pollok Country Park cannot be ignored. The archaeological works to date have been delivered through an informal partnership between the Archaeology Department of the University of Glasgow, the Glasgow Archaeological Society and Glasgow City Council on a research and

development basis. This partnership is clearly unveiling nationally important archaeological finds which are unique in a city setting identifying Pollok Country Park and the Pollok Estate as an important part of the emerging medieval Glasgow story. Much of the archaeological story is unknown to visitors and users of Pollok Country Park because there is much still to be investigated and what has been found has not been published to date in an interpretative way. ***Continue with and develop stronger partnership relations with Glasgow University and Glasgow Archaeological Society.*** **Appendices Section 6 – 6.7** attached to this plan contains details of areas of archaeological significance and reports on archaeological works to date.

2.8.43 There is clearly potential to develop this archaeological resource to:

- Understand the full extent and significance of the site.
- Expand the visitor experience in Pollok Country Park.
- Develop the interpretation and education resource.
- Show the historical development of Pollok Estate and Country Park.
- Understand, through interpretation how people lived from medieval times to the present day.



Old Stable Courtyard

2.8.44 STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

2.8.45 **Old Stable Courtyard.** The Old Stable Courtyard is category 'A' listed and contains a section of wall from the medieval Laighe Castle believed to date from around 1357. This forms part of the outer wall of the East Range. The majority of the courtyard complex is of later construction but historical evidence indicates that a range of buildings have occupied the courtyard areas since the time of the Laighe Castle. Surveys by Glasgow City Council in 1998 suggest that the northern part of the West Range and the central part of the South Range are of older construction. The remaining structures are from the 18th and 19th centuries and the subject of several alterations. The South Range appears to have undergone several alterations including an increase in height to provide two-storey accommodation and the blocking up of doors and windows.

2.8.46 The Courtyard complex forms a quadrangle breached and extended at its southeast corner. The complex is constructed of blond sandstone, predominantly in squared and coursed rubblework. Details of the complex is as follows:

- The North Range comprises four two-storey buildings with lean-to extensions on the north side. Two of the buildings are houses; the remainder are stores and offices.
- The single-storey East Range comprises garages, partially converted to stables for the heavy horses, and storerooms. The southern extension of this range is used as a visitor centre. It is separated from the garages/stables by a narrow passage, which gives access to store rooms and 2 toilets and a disabled toilet at the north end of the visitor centre.
- The West Range is the most distinctive part of the Courtyard complex due to its arched pend surmounted by a cupola above a full height portico. The buildings in this range are largely disused but have in the past been utilised as houses and office space.
- The South Range comprises two storey buildings with dormers on its inner (north) elevation. This range shows signs of building alterations as mentioned previously. Its western section has become structurally unsound and is braced by timber supports. There is also a significant level of rot infestation which should be removed at the earliest possible date.
- The Pollok Country Park Sawmill is category 'B' listed and part of the Old Stable Courtyard complex and is a water powered sawmill in working order. The Sawmill is currently unused principally because there is not a requirement for large quantities of sawn timber within Pollok Country Park and whilst a working sawmill would be a significant attraction for visitors Health and Safety regulations require shielding and guards and visitors would see practically none of the belts and wheels that make such attractions interesting. In 1997 Heritage Engineering were commissioned to undertake a detailed survey of the Sawmill and concluded that the integrity of the buildings and machinery was an industrial heritage resource of national importance.

- 2.8.47 The sawmill has been used for the generation of electricity in the past. **A further study is required but there is scope for bringing this renewable power source back into use for the generation of electricity through the development of a hydroelectric scheme utilising the redundant weir and lade of the White Cart Water.**
- 2.8.48 Some archaeological investigations have been undertaken that have identified the complexity and potential significance of the Courtyard buildings which determines that future development/restoration proposals should be preceded by an archaeological buildings survey including a full photographic record and historical assessment, the reasons for the structures instability and **the production of a Conservation Plan. The proposed ideas for the restored elements of the Old Stable Courtyard would require to be scrutinised through the development of a business plan** in order to ensure they are financially sustainable and to minimise the risk of failure. For example this process has been undertaken at Provan Hall located within Auchinlea Park in Glasgow's East End and funding agencies are being approached to fund restoration works to Provan Hall and a new visitor centre. The buildings are of a similar age and are both an integral part Glasgow's history and heritage which brings many tourists to our city every year. The Old Stable Courtyard in Pollok Country Park should therefore be considered as the next priority for restoration and the process should begin when this plan is approved.



Pollok House

SECTION 2.9 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.



Countryside Ranger with a Party of Children

Our aim is to encourage community involvement in the park through consultation, events, activities and the Friends of Pollok Country Park.

This section of the Management Plan examines Pollok Country Park as a Community Involvement place under the following headings:

- **Online Customer Survey System.**
- **European Commission (EU) Survey 2007.**
- **Environmental groups and organisations survey 2006.**
- **Glasgow Citizen's Panel, autumn 2006 and spring 2007, autumn 2007 and spring 2008.**
- **School Pupils survey 2004.**
- **Strategic Best Value Review Consultations 2004.**
- **Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008**
- **Friends Groups**
- **Achievements.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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2.9 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 2.9.1 **Surveys.** In managing the park and preparing the plan the views of the community and stakeholders are crucial. These are obtained through surveys, meetings and liaison with Friends of groups taking each in turn.
- 2.9.2 Surveys used to inform this management plan include:
- 2.9.3 **Online Customer Survey System.** Land and Environmental Services are currently assessing an on line visitor survey system called GreenSTAT. This is a standing survey which can be accessed on-line at any time and supplemented by additional on site, off site or face to face surveys if required.
- 2.9.4 The GreenSTAT website is an online database that gives local residents the opportunity to comment on the quality of their local parks and how well they feel they are being managed and maintained. It also provides the councils and organisations who manage these parks with feedback about the people that visit them and how they might be able to improve these vital open spaces.
- 2.9.5 Specific to Pollok Country Park there is a set of survey information waiting to be processed using the GreenSTAT system which is currently being installed into the Services IT system. The survey was undertaken by the students from Liverpool John Moore University who undertook a series of face to face surveys in Pollok Country Park and other Glasgow parks in 2009.
- 2.9.6 **European Commission (EU) Survey 2007.** The EU contracted Gallup-Hungary to carry out a survey on perceptions of quality of life in 75 European cities including Glasgow, in 2006. This survey complemented the work carried out in the context of the European Urban Audit. 500 randomly selected individuals were contacted from each city to answer 23 questions about the quality of life including parks and green spaces, in their cities. Approximately 75% of respondents from Glasgow were rather satisfied or very satisfied with parks and green spaces in their city. Parks and greens spaces in Glasgow were in the top quarter of European cities where a significant majority of respondents were satisfied with their parks and open spaces.
- 2.9.7 **Environmental groups and organisations survey 2006.** The Council's Land Services undertook a survey in 2006, using a questionnaire sent out to 149 environmental organisations regarding issues of use and benefits of parks and open space provision and role and involvement of local groups. 61% of the 79 of the environmental organisations that responded said parks and open spaces in Glasgow is accessible to all. All respondents said parks and open spaces in Glasgow are very important. A significant number, 42% of respondents said they use parks and open spaces for environmental projects and outdoor activities.
- 2.9.8 **Glasgow Citizen's Panel, autumn 2006 and spring 2007, autumn 2007 and spring 2008.** The survey was conducted by Ipsos MORI Scotland on behalf of Glasgow City Council using face to face interview among 1013 and 1007 Glasgow residents in autumn 2006 and spring 2007 respectively. The results identified that parks remain the most widely used Council service in all citizens' panel survey. 60% of respondents or their household members used parks in the last year or so in the autumn 2006 survey. This number increases to 67% in spring 2007. Satisfaction levels with parks were 83% in

autumn 2006 and 81% in spring 2007. Although a majority of respondents (63% and 53% in autumn 2006 and spring 2007 respectively), were satisfied with children's play parks, a significant minority were dissatisfied with the play parks due to litter and graffiti, maintenance and range of equipments. Almost all respondents (93%) feel that it is important that the Council should deliver its services in a way that avoids damage to the wildlife and natural growing plants (biodiversity) in Glasgow (autumn 2006).

- 2.9.9 **Strategic Best Value Review Consultations 2004 / School Pupils Survey 2004.** A broad range of exercises to ascertain stakeholder views and needs to improve the quality and effectiveness of parks were carried out including employee consultation, focus groups, school consultation, public consultation and inter-service workshops. Over 670 and 3000 responses were received from the public and schoolchildren respectively. Most respondents would like to see improved security and safety measures, increased community involvement, maximising usage for all, improved infrastructure in particular play equipment and effective communication about park provision and enforcement. ***It is intended as part of the consultation exercise for this management plan to re-visit the consultations undertaken in 2004.***
- 2.9.10 **Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008.** The most recent complete visitor survey was conducted at the Pollok Country Park Family Day 2008 which is an annual event hosted by Glasgow City Council available to everyone. This family event takes place in the summer and involves showcasing the diversity of culture in the city and promoting an awareness of the services provided by the Council. A copy of the visitor survey and analysis can be seen in **Appendices Section 6 – 6.8.**
- 2.9.11 The survey was undertaken using a mixture of self completion questionnaires and face to face interviews to collate information on what people think about the country park.
- 2.9.12 121 adults and 29 children completed the questionnaire either themselves or through face to face interviews. They were asked to comment on the vision for the Country Park, proposals for the future and any other comments they may have. The results indicated the following;
- Almost all respondents, about 98% agreed with the vision for Pollok Country Park. *(see section 3 of this plan)*
 - Majority of respondents (89%) would like to see more events but these should be family/children based. *(Issue for on site management)*
 - About three-quarters of respondents (74%) think the park is safe but some (18%) have an issue with safety when the park is quiet, in particular during evenings. *(Issue for on site management)*
 - Dogs without leads are an issue of concern to some park users. *(Park Management rules are clear about dog control in Glasgow's parks. Issue for on site management)*
 - Of major concern (74%) is the increase in cars in the park and would like to see speed limit enforced, promotion of free shuttle bus and introduction of bike hire to reduce the number of cars in the park. *(Section 3.2 recommendations a, b & c deal with some of this a park and ride system may be worthy of investigation to reduce the numbers of cars in the park)*

- About half of respondents (46%) would like to be more involved in the park. *(A significant opportunity exists to start a friends, Country Park user or volunteer group)*
- 95% of respondents feel it is easy to get about the park but would like to see more benches in designated areas for rest. *(Issue for on site management)*
- Majority of people feel there is something for everyone to do and see. *(Agree)*
- Improvements within Pollok Country Park are an issue; a small majority would like to see some improvements though it must be done with the vision of the park in mind. *(The creation of a Friends or user group could assist in avoiding conflict associated with new developments in parks)*
- The children would like more and different play facilities at Pollok Country Park to increase their already good experience of the site even better. *(Clearly children would like to see more opportunities for play in the Country Park this should be investigated)*

2.9.13 **Friends Group.** There is no established Friends of Pollok Country Park group however a recent planning application to bring a commercially run adventure activity centre to the park provoked a strong reaction against the venture within the local community. The pressure group that evolved as a result of this application has indicated that they would wish to form a Friends of Pollok Country Park. As yet the formation of this group is in the early stages of development and requires to move forward by developing a constitution and electing office bearers. ***Land and Environmental Services (LES) would like to see the development of a Friends Group for the Country Park and will assist and support the development of a Friends of Pollok Country Park with such resources to ensure they remain sustainable as an organisation.***

2.9.14 The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV) is engaged within the park for specific conservation projects such as wild flower planting.

2.9.15 **Achievements.** Community involvement is now a major theme within the Parks Service as recommended by the Strategic Best Value Review 2005 (SBVR) of Glasgow parks and open spaces. The information gathered from local people, Councillors, community groups and the voluntary sector is helping to shape management decisions regarding present and future development of parks. Current approaches to community involvement in parks and open spaces in Glasgow include:

- Consultations
- Surveys
- User groups
- Events

2.9.16 A considerable amount of work has already been done in identifying management actions required to develop and improve Pollok Country Park, from the Pollok Estate Management plan 2003, Glasgow Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Best Value Review 2005, Pollok Family Day Survey 2008. These pieces of work have helped to guide and deliver some improvements to Pollok Country Park and its structures including the construction of a new play area, positive Woodland Management, resurfacing of roads and the construction of Mountain Bike Trails.

- 2.9.17 The delivery of these improvements shows what can be achieved through strategic planning. The tasks and targets for this Plan have come from a review of the outstanding actions identified in the above mentioned documents, discussions with the Pollok Country Park Manager, an appraisal of the Green Flag criteria of the park as it is at present, other sources of information include, an assessment of the face to face visitor survey carried out in 2008, the GreenSTAT information and an assessment of the current maintenance regimes.
- 2.9.18 The delivery of these improvements shows what can be achieved through strategic planning and community consultation. Some of the strategic actions for this plan requiring the securing of capital funds that L&ES considers achievable within the life of the plan will come from a review of the outstanding actions identified in the 2001 Heritage Merit report. The Strategic Best Value Review 2005, an appraisal of the Green Flag criteria of the park as it is at present, an assessment of the current maintenance regimes and a review of customer surveys and comments from the online survey system will also be used to identify actions in the plan.

SECTION 2.10 MARKETING



The Pollok Country Park Family Day.

Our aim is to actively promote Pollok Country Park to all potential users.

This section of the Management Plan examines the Marketing of Pollok Country Park under the following headings:

- **Events.**
- **Marketing Strategy.**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

Telephone Number: Land and Environmental Services General Enquiries 01412875064

Email: les@glasgow.gov.uk

Web Site www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

- 2.10 MARKETING.** There is no specific marketing plan for Pollok Country Park. Marketing plans are produced for specific events or occasions as part of the planning process in advance of the event taking place. A range of media is used to promote Pollok Country Park and the activities that occur within it.
- 2.10.1 The Glasgow City Council web site contains information on all of the City's parks and the events and activities in them. The site is regularly updated and a weekly events programme 'What's on in our Parks' is posted every week.
- 2.10.2 **Events.** There is an established events programme for Pollok Country Park throughout the year. Like most parks, many of the events occur during the summer months and they range from charity events, sporting events, cultural events and local events.
- 2.10.3 Events held in Pollok Country Park include:
- The Pollok Family Day
 - Easter Egg Run
 - Parkrun 5K every Saturday (am)
 - Country to City Days
 - Sponsored Walks
 - Heritage Walks
 - STAG Orienteering Days
 - The Highland Cattle Show
 - Sponsored Cycle Rides
 - Sunday School Picnics
 - Countryside Ranger Events
 - Mountain Bike Events
 - Cross Country Runs
 - Youths in Parks Police Event
- 2.10.4 The park is also used as a famous backdrop for many TV and film productions.
- 2.10.5 **Marketing Strategy.** The Pollok Country Park Heritage Trail is currently in production and is programmed to be in print September 2010. The Heritage trail will contain information about points of interest and features in the Country Park. The Pollok Country Park Heritage trail leaflet will be another in a suite of heritage trails developed by LES for Glasgow's Parks which are available at all Council information stands, the Tourist Information office and the Mitchell Library.
- 2.10.6 The countryside Rangers deliver environmental education to school parties and others on request. The education is delivered in specific modules based on the 5 – 14 curriculum and is delivered either in school, on field trips or in the recently created visitor centre at the Old Stable Courtyard.
- 2.10.7 Health walks, heritage tours and education visits are provided by Glasgow City Council Land and Environmental Services Countryside Rangers and the Community Action Team on request. These can be organised by contacting the Countryside Rangers on 0141 276 0924 or by emailing countryside.rangers@ls.glasgow.gov.uk the Community Action West Area Team can be contacted on 0141 287 9342 or by emailing communityaction@glasgow.gov.uk .
- 2.10.8 Pollok Country Park has such a wealth of heritage and environmental diversity with a great story to tell. It is intended to develop electronic education packs similar to the successful pack developed for the Stewart Memorial Fountain in Kelvingrove Park. For example: The Stewart Memorial Fountain Education Pack is a low cost education tool developed by teachers which is aligned with the 5 – 14 curriculum produced on a DVD.

SECTION 2.11 MANAGEMENT



The Pollok Country Park Team

Our aim is to provide a responsive, flexible and high quality management service

This section of the Management Plan examines the Management of Pollok Country Park under the following headings:

- **Service Profile**
- **Partnerships**
- **Park Management**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

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Email: les@glasgow.gov.uk

Web Site www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

2.11 MANAGEMENT

2.11.1 **Service Profile.** Land and Environmental Services (LES) is a major operational department which has the responsibility for providing cleansing, parks, roads, transport and design services for the city in the most effective, efficient and co-ordinated way. It provides the majority of services that were previously the responsibility of Land Services and Environmental Protection Services, and these are;

- Parks and Environment – Park development and management, horticultural / Arboricultural / environmental services, bereavement services, and community action.
- Neighbourhood Services – Provision of refuse collection, street cleaning, street lighting, winter maintenance, grounds maintenance operations and the maintenance of parks, nurseries, cemeteries and crematoria, roads and footways. These services are structured in line with the five strategic planning areas in the city.
- Waste Management Operations - Waste disposal, recycling and landfill.
- Design Services - Roads, public realm and bridges.
- Strategic Projects – Project management, East End Regeneration Route, waste strategy, wind farm and Commonwealth Games.
- Traffic Operations - Traffic systems, road safety and road works control.
- Service Development – Business support and policy and development.
- Environmental Health and Trading Standards - Public health, air quality, environmental complaints handling, contaminated land, food hygiene, licensing, non-domestic noise, workplace health and safety, pest control, vehicle emissions, trading standards, calibration and test facility and consumer complaints.
- Scientific Services - Scientific testing and analysis of samples relating to environmental matters, food, microbiology, water and agricultural products

2.11.2 **Partnerships.** Land and Environmental Services continue to work jointly with others and have partnership arrangements which include major regeneration and environmental improvement projects such as the East End Regeneration Route, public realm projects, Quality Bus Corridors, urban woodland schemes, the Clean Glasgow campaign and play area and neighbourhood improvements in housing areas. In addition, LES have partnership arrangements with other local authorities for vehicle emission testing, tackling illegal money lending and scientific laboratory services.

2.11.3 Specifically the partnership arrangements operating in Pollok Country Park are:

- Glasgow Life – The Burrell Museum.
- The National Trust for Scotland – Pollok House
- The Pollok Estate Advisory Committee – Pollok Estate
- Access Glasgow - Building maintenance
- L&ES Structures Team - The bridges
- Scottish Water – Green waste composting

2.11.4 **Park Management.** Land and Environmental Services aims to provide a responsive, flexible and high quality management service, which will use the Green Flag Assessment criteria as a monitoring tool to ensure the highest of standards are achieved and maintained.

- 2.11.5 The Head of Parks and Environment has a citywide responsibility for the delivery and management of a comprehensive parks service. The Manager also has direct management responsibility for the specification of operations and developments within the parks and an overview of partner operations and services.
- 2.11.6 The Pollok Country Park Manager and the on-site team manage all aspects of the Country Park including grounds and gardens maintenance works, Countryside Ranger activities, woodland and tree maintenance and management, animal and livestock husbandry and the country park infrastructure. The development of the management plan and Green Flag assessment provides an opportunity for the input of the Pollok Country Park team to actively assist with the development of the plan, delivery of the actions and participate in the review process.
- 2.11.7 **Green Flag UK Standard.** It would be desirable for all of Glasgow's Strategic Parks to meet and where possible exceed the standards set by the Green Flag award scheme which is a nationally recognised quality award scheme for parks and gardens. The Green Flag Awards are administered by a consortium comprising Keep Britain Tidy, GreenSpace and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV).
- 2.11.8 Green Flag Sites must be freely accessible to the public and have a site specific management plan. Sites are judged against eight criteria and the management plan actions for Pollok Country Park are aligned with these criteria which are as follows:
- A Welcoming Place
 - Healthy, Safe and Secure
 - Clean and Well Maintained
 - Sustainability
 - Conservation and Heritage
 - Community Involvement
 - Marketing
 - Management
- 2.11.9 The aim is to achieve Green Flag status within the timescale of the plan.
- 2.11.10 **Landscape Impact Assessment.** To support the management plan a landscape impact assessment will also be carried out. The plan will be monitored yearly and revised to ensure that it is up to date and able to influence the Parks Development programme and justify funding bids.
- 2.11.11 **Financial and Resource implications.** The Financial implications of this plan are ambitious at an estimated £xxxxx exclusive of the investment required to initiate further studies required for grant aid and thereafter implement the repair, refurbishment and fitting out of the Old Stable Courtyard. The plan also identifies further works and assessments in a variety of management areas which will have considerable staff resource implications for Land and Environmental Services. The results of this analysis will identify priority areas for investment and it is anticipated that this could require a further investment to deliver in all areas. It is considered therefore that the output from these further works are identified in priority order to demonstrate to potential funding agencies that a strategy is in place to enable the required restoration process at Pollok Country Park to be completed.

2.11.12 **Potential Funding Sources.** Potential funding sources to fund elements of Pollok Country Park Management Plan, have been considered from a holistic perspective in relation to the actions proposed for Pollok Country Park. This is because the funding source potential for these elements would not necessarily be mutually exclusive and the criteria of some funders may allow for grant assistance to be given to different elements of the proposals.

2.11.13 In conducting the funding sources review there were a number of general points to be considered:

- Funding is normally made available only towards the capital costs of projects and revenue funding is normally excluded, although sources such as the National Lottery can make revenue funding available to support activity following on from a capital award. Such revenue funding support is typically granted for an initial period (e.g. 3 to 5 years – depending upon the National Lottery Funding programme) to establish a self-sustaining basis of the project;
- Funding agencies usually prefer to participate in partnership funding packages whilst evidence must clearly be given that financial assistance is genuinely required for the project to proceed;
- Funding assistance is normally discretionary with awards made only after a fully detailed application has been considered by the funding agency;
- Normally a project applying for external funding will have to demonstrate operational viability, or illustrate the source of a long term commitment to meeting any revenue shortfall;
- To create the most appropriate conditions for achieving viability, the maximum method of capital funding should be non-repayable grant aid to minimise the requirement to service any borrowings to fund the development costs.

2.11.14 **Appendices Section 6 – 6.9** outlines the potential sources of funding which could be relevant to the actions identified in Pollok Country Park Management Plan. The funding appraisal covers a breadth of funding sources and mechanisms and although the exercise cannot be fully exhaustive it nevertheless provides a sufficiently detailed “starter” in considering the funding options for the management plan.

2.11.15 **Monitor and Review.** This plan is a working document and therefore needs to be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that proposed actions are being delivered on time and any new challenges addressed by everyone with interest in the plan.

2.11.16 A team of managers led by the Head of Parks and Environment will be responsible for the review process with input from all relevant staff. It is envisaged that the action plan will be reviewed 6 monthly and an assessment made on progress including any shortfalls in delivery.

2.11.17 Managers will include actions in the work plan of their team members and specific dates allocated as delivery deadlines in discussion with team

members. Managers will review actions with team members during one to one and team meetings. Any significant changes to the action plan must be agreed with the review team.



Pollok Country Park Sawmill and Weir

SECTION 3 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO

3.1 GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL KEY OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The Council has developed its current Key Objectives in its Council Plan. These objectives, which were approved in February 2008, set the framework for the Council's main aims for the years 2008 to 2011 and are supported by a list of targets and actions. A report on progress against these targets each year through a short update on the Council Plan which is available on the Council web site.

3.1.2 The five Key Objectives are:

- **improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our services;**
- **increasing access to lifelong learning;**
- **making Glasgow a cleaner, safer city;**
- **building a prosperous city; and**
- **improving health and wellbeing**

3.2 LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MISSION STATEMENT

3.2.1 In cognisance of the Council's overarching key objectives Land and Environmental Services Mission Statement is:

Land and Environmental Services is committed to providing high quality services which contribute to the quality of life, safety and wellbeing of all customers through managing and maintaining Glasgow's land and transport environment in a sustainable manner.

3.3 VISION FOR POLLOK COUNTRY PARK

3.3.1 The vision statement has been developed to reflect the strategic role Pollok Country Park has within the City of Glasgow and recognises the role it plays nationally, internationally and as part of the educational and cultural development of Glasgow and its people.

Vision Statement

Pollok Country Park will continue to provide an exceptional understanding of the natural and built heritage and maintain its conservation status as a nationally important landscape. The Country Park will continue to provide an accessible designed landscape, which includes Pollok House and the Burrell Collection.

3.4 ASSESSMENT

3.4.1 Pollok Country Park Management Plan Aims

3.4.2 Beneath the new vision lie a series of aims that have been linked to the Green Flag Award Scheme criteria.

3.4.3 The aims are set out below. Each of these aims is further developed into targets, measures and timescales identified in the action plan in this Park Management Plan.

The relationship between Green Flag Award criteria and Management Plan aims

Green Flag Criteria	Management Plan Aim
A Welcoming Place	To ensure that Pollok Country Park is welcoming and accessible to all users
Healthy, Safe and Secure	To ensure the safety of all staff and users of the park
Clean and Well Maintained	To maintain the highest standards of horticulture, cleanliness, grounds and building maintenance
Sustainability	To protect and enhance the areas of core nature conservation interest and adopt environmental management principles to help reduce the impact of management operations on the environment.
Conservation and Heritage	To protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the site, promote understanding of and interest in biodiversity and to maintain and promote the historic significance of the park.
Community Involvement	To encourage community involvement in the park through consultation, events, activities and the Friends of Pollok Country Park
Marketing	To actively promote the park to all potential users
Management	To provide a responsive, flexible and high quality management service



Main Avenue Pollok Country Park

SECTION 4 HOW WILL WE GET THERE

4.4 Overview

4.1.1 The Pollok Country Park Management Plan is for five years starting financial year 2011/12. The completion date will therefore be 31st March 2016.

4.1.2 Action Table

4.1.3 This table sets out the actions aligned with each of the Green Flag criteria and, for reference, the relevant paragraph numbers and sections. It also identifies the information source used to lead to the recommendations. The action plan also identifies strategic capital projects which Land and Environmental Services will endeavour to achieve within the life of the Plan.

4.1.4 The timescales mean the following:

- Short: immediate action required within the first year of the plan.
- Medium: action required within the first three years of the plan.
- Long: may not be achievable within the life of the plan, but progress should be achievable within the life of the plan.
- Ongoing.

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

4.2 A Welcoming Place – Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.1	2.4.9	A Welcoming Place / Signage	Development of the Pollok Country Park Heritage Trail Leaflet.	Pollok Country Park Manager	Install 3 orientation boards for new woodland trails at the Burrell Walk, Pond and Iron Age Fort and the Highland Cattle Way.	Short	Existing Resources
4.2.2	2.4.9	A Welcoming Place / Signage	Development of this Management Plan.	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Publish Pollok Country Park Heritage Trail Leaflet.	Short	Existing Resources
4.2.3	2.4.11	A Welcoming Place / Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	A member of the Parks and Environment team be assigned to the signage working group to represent parks and open space issues.	Short	Existing Resources
4.2.4	2.4.15	A Welcoming Place / Accessible to All	Development of this Management Plan	Marketing and Events Manager	Discussions are undertaken with First Scotrail the train operator to explore ways that the stations connections with Pollok Country Park could be better publicised.	Short	Existing Resources
4.2.5	2.4.16	A Welcoming Place / Accessible to All	Development of this Management Plan	Marketing and Events Manager	Discussions are undertaken with First Bus the operator to explore ways that the bus routes connections with Pollok Country Park could be better publicised.	Short	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

A Welcoming Place - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.6	2.4.11	A Welcoming Place / Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	The possibility of installing road directional signage to Pollok Country Park in keeping with the Councils sustainable Transport Policy within the life of this plan.	Medium	Existing Resources

A Welcoming Place – Action required within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.7	2.4.8	A Welcoming Place / Entrances and Access	Pollok Country Park Family Day Survey 2008	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Investigate transport alternatives to and within Pollok Country Park including the possibility of a park and ride system.	Long	Unknown

A Welcoming Place – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.8	2.4.10	A Welcoming Place / Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Prepare a programme to incrementally increase the interpretation of the horticultural, ecological and the emerging archaeological features within Pollok Country Park.	Ongoing	£3000 Per Annum for the Life of the Plan
4.2.9	2.4.12	A Welcoming Place / Park Furniture	Development of this Management Plan.	Pollok Country Park Manager	Remove benches to store paint/varnish/stain as required annually.	Ongoing	Bid to PDP 2011/12.
4.2.10	2.4.12	A Welcoming Place / Park Furniture	Development of this Management Plan.	Pollok Country Park Manager	Ensure fixed items of park furniture are washed /painted/varnished/stained as required annually.	Ongoing	Bid to PDP 2011/12.

4.3 Healthy Safe and Secure– Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.3.1	2.5.11	Healthy Safe and Secure / Dog Fouling	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Pollok Country Park Manager	Develop a partnership with the Glasgow Community Safety Services Team for them to visit identified dog fouling hotspots and deliver effective enforcement measures.	Short	Existing Resources
4.3.2	2.5.13	Healthy Safe and Secure / Location of Facilities	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Install more directional finger posts at key locations .	Short	Existing Resources

Healthy Safe and Secure – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.3.3	2.5.8	Healthy Safe and Secure / Equipment and Facilities	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Pollok Country Park Manager / LES Health and Safety Officer	Continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.3.4	2.5.10	Healthy Safe and Secure / Security	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Pollok Country Park Manager	Retain Park and Countryside Rangers on site.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.3.5	2.5.10	Healthy Safe and Secure / Security	Management Requirement	Pollok Country Park Manager	Continue to liaise with and actively support the continued involvement of Strathclyde Police Dog Branch activity within the Country Park	Ongoing	Existing Resources

4.4 Well Maintained and Clean - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.1	2.6.3	Well Maintained and Clean / Litter	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Pollok Country Park Manager	Introduce a formal inspection system to review the need for additional maintenance, monitor and deal with vandalism and identify running repairs.	Short	Existing Resources
4.4.2	2.6.6	Well Maintained and Clean / Grounds Maintenance	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	A review of the current job ticket system for profiled maintenance works be undertaken given there is dedicated on site management to issue day to day instructions on a needs basis	Short	Not Known.
4.4.3	2.6.11	Well Maintained and Clean / Woodland Maintenance	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment	The Pollok Country Park Woodland Management Plan and the Pollok Country Park Management Plan should be presented for public consultation simultaneously.	Short	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Well Maintained and Clean - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.4	2.6.11	Well Maintained and Clean / Woodland Maintenance	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment	Following the Public Consultation phase consideration should be given to launching both plans simultaneously.	Short	Existing Resources
4.4.5	2.6.18	Well Maintained and Clean / Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan	L & ES Structures	Maintenance schedules for Knowehead Lodge and the Visitor Centre at the Old Stable Courtyard should be developed immediately.	Short	Existing Resources

Well Maintained and Clean - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.6	2.6.18	Well Maintained and Clean / Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan	L & ES Structures	Buildings considered being in good condition should be reviewed and revised maintenance schedules developed.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.4.7	2.6.20	Well Maintained and Clean / Bridges Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan Bridges and Culverts Inspection Reports	L & ES Structures	A review of all structural restorations including pedestrian bridges should be undertaken in order to prioritise future restoration opportunities.	Medium	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Well Maintained and Clean - Action required within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.8	2.6.18	Well Maintained and Clean / Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan	L & ES Structures	A pre requisite requirement for any future refurbishments or restorations should be that on completion a maintenance schedule fit for purpose is produced.	Long	Existing Resources

Well Maintained and Clean - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.9	2.6.2	Well Maintained and Clean.	Development of this management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Retain on site management and dedicated workforce to maintain all aspects of Pollok Country Park and deal with the complex management environment.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.4.10	2.6.20	Well Maintained and Clean / Bridges Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan Bridges and Culverts Inspection Reports	L & ES Structures	That the Pollok Country Park Manager is provided with a copy of all future general and principal bridge and culvert inspections.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Well Maintained and Clean - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.11	2.6.20	Well Maintained and Clean / Bridges Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan Bridges and Culverts Inspection Reports	L & ES Structures	The General inspection for 2009 should be used to pilot a system of partnership working between Pollok Country Park Management and the Structures Team to undertake minor repairs utilising staff on site.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

4.5 Sustainability - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.5.1	2.7.2	Sustainability / Use of Pesticides	LES Maintenance Schedules	Natural Environment Manager	Develop a pesticide policy that considers the minimisation of the use of pesticides.	Short	Existing Resources
4.5.2	2.7.2	Sustainability / Use of Pesticides	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Review the need for any pesticide use in Strategic Parks as part of the Job ticket maintenance review	Short	Existing Resources
4.5.3	2.7.6	Sustainability / Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment.	Implement the outcome of the review for the procurement and inspection of tree shrub and plant material.	Short	Existing Resources

Sustainability - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.5.4	2.7.3	Sustainability / Use of Horticultural Peat	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Seek to reduce the use of horticultural peat to zero and consider alternative composts wherever practical.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.5.5	2.7.9	Sustainability / Use of Horticultural Peat	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	A review of planting within the Country Park along with options that would support redirecting maintenance but not compromising the status of the Park as a designed landscape.	Medium	Existing Resources

Sustainability – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

4.5.5	2.7.5	Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager	Implement the Woodland Management plan year 1 during 2011.	Ongoing	Not Known
4.5.6	2.7.10	Sustainability / Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager	Implement the recommendations of the review of planting 2010.	Ongoing	Redirected Existing Maintenance Resources

4.6 Conservation and Heritage - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.1	2.8.13	Conservation and Heritage Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Ensure that the woodland management plan incorporates measures to enhance ecology.	Short	Existing Resources
4.6.2	2.8.42	Conservation and Heritage / Archaeology	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Continue with and develop stronger partnership relations with the Archaeology Department of the University of Glasgow, the Glasgow Archaeological Society and Glasgow City Council	Short	Existing Resources
4.6.3	2.8.43	Conservation and Heritage / Archaeology	Archaeological Report Prepared by: Mark Mitchell BA MPhil	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Develop a programme of works for archaeological investigations within Pollok Country Park.	Short	Existing Resources
4.6.4	2.8.43	Conservation and Heritage / Archaeology	Archaeological Report Prepared by: Mark Mitchell BA MPhil	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Ensure that Education Services are aware of the potential archaeological education resource within Pollok Country Park and the potential for delivery through the Countryside Ranger Team	Short	Existing Resources

Conservation and Heritage - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.5	2.8.48	Conservation and Heritage / Strategic Development Opportunities	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Natural Environment Manager	Works should begin to scope out a brief and identify costs for conservation and business plan development as soon as possible.	Short	Existing Resources
4.6.6	2.8.48	Conservation and Heritage / Strategic Development Opportunities	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Natural Environment Manager	The target date for commencement of these commissions commencement should be summer 2011.	Short	Existing Resources

Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.7	2.8.8	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Carry out further ecological surveys to areas currently not well recorded.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.6.8	2.8.15	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Survey bat population to assess distribution and location of hibernation and maternity roosts.	Medium	Specialist Survey Allow £5000
4.6.9	2.8.19	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Survey the grasslands of the Country Park.	Medium	Existing Resources.

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.10	2.8.23	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Investigate the benefits and practicality of introducing a no or low fertiliser policy to the grazing fields.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.6.11	2.8.29	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Deliver habitat and environmental improvements utilising existing and where possible new partners.	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.12	2.8.43	Conservation and Heritage / Archaeology	Archaeological Report Prepared by: Mark Mitchell BA MPhil	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Examine the feasibility of preparing a booklet and other interpretation on the archaeological story of Pollok Country Park.	Medium	£5,000
4.6.13	2.8.47	Conservation and Heritage / Strategic Development Opportunities	Development of this management Plan	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Investigate the feasibility of generating electricity utilising the redundant weir and lade at the Old Stable Courtyard Sawmill	Medium	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.14	2.8.48	Conservation and Heritage / Strategic Development Opportunities	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Head of Parks and Environment	The restoration of the Old Stable Courtyard complex is identified as the top priority project in the parks development capital programme for grant application.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.6.15	2.8.48	Conservation and Heritage / Strategic Development Opportunities	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Approaches should be made to the major funding agencies in advance of conservation and business plan commissioning to seek seed funds estimated at £70k for the development of conservation and business plans.	Medium	Existing Resources

Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.16	2.8.9	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Develop an ecological data base for Pollok Country Park for use as a public information and education tool.	Long	Not Known

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.17	2.8.26	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Develop the wildlife corridor function of the White Cart Water	Long	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.18	2.8.37	Conservation and Heritage / Landscape Features	Historic Scotland	Natural Environment Manager	Historic Scotland to be asked for a review of the listing for Pollok Country Park on the basis of; Improved Nature Conservation	Long	Existing Resources
4.6.19	2.8.37	Conservation and Heritage / Landscape Features	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	The Countryside Ranger Team contributes to improvements to nature conservation, education, interpretation and habitat enhancement in the park.	Long	Existing Resources
4.6.20	2.8.37	Conservation and Heritage / Landscape Features	Development of this Management Plan / Historic Scotland	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Plan and implement strategic improvements to Grassland Management, the Ponds, the Woodlands and Wildlife Corridor (White Cart Water and Walkway).	Long	Allocate £10,000 per annum for improvements.

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Conservation and Heritage - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.21	2.8.3	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Undertake habitat and taxa surveys for under recorded species including invertebrates, freshwater habitats, reptiles and lower plants.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.6.22	2.8.17	Conservation and Heritage / Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Retain and monitor veteran trees and deliver required maintenance in accordance with best practise.	Ongoing	Existing Resources.
4.6.23	2.8.27	Conservation and Heritage Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Control invasive alien weeds in accordance with the Council's policy on Invasive Non-Native Plant Species.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Conservation and Heritage - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.24	2.8.43	Conservation and Heritage / Archaeology	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Develop the archaeological resource to understand the full extent and significance of the site and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the visitor experience. • Develop the interpretation and education resource. • Show the historical development. • Understand, how people lived from medieval times to the present day. 	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

4.7 Community Involvement - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.1	2.9.5	Community Involvement / Surveys	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	The surveys awaiting input and analysis on the GreenSTAT system should be produced as soon as possible and the results passed to the Pollok Country Park Manager for action.	Short	Existing Resources
4.7.2	2.9.12	Community Involvement Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	The Vision statement for Pollok Country Park is adopted	Short	Existing Resources
4.7.3	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Investigate the possibility of introducing cycle hire as an alternative to car use in the Country Park.	Short	Not Known
4.7.4	2.9.18	Community Involvement / Achievements	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Review the customer feedback from the online visitor survey information, identify actions outstanding and prioritise.	Short	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Community Involvement - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.5	2.9.18	Community Involvement / Achievements	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Undertake an internal assessment of Green Flag criteria in relation to Pollok Country Park in 2010 prior to application for 2011.	Short	Existing Resources

Community Involvement - Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.6	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Locate more benches within the Country Park.	Medium	Allow £5,000 P.A. for 3 years
4.7.7	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Investigate the feasibility of creating more and different children's play activities within the Country Park	Medium	Not Known

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Community Involvement - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.8	2.9.5	Community Involvement / Surveys	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Monitor GreenSTAT information and pass information to the management plan review team to ensure revisions reflect customer expectations.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.7.9	2.9.9	Customer Survey	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	As part of the consultation exercise for this management plan to re-visit the consultations undertaken in 2004	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.7.10	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Encourage and develop more family based events	Ongoing	Existing and Partner Resources
4.7.11	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Ensure emergency contact details are located at every information point.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.7.12	2.9.12	Community Involvement / Surveys	Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	All Country Park staff to participate in reminding park users that dogs must be under control and on a lead at all times.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Community Involvement - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.13	2.9.14	Community Involvement Surveys	Friends Group	Natural Environment Manager	Glasgow City Council continues to support and will actively encourage the development of a Friends group for Pollok Country Park.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

4.8 Marketing – Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.8.1	2.10.6	Marketing / Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Publish the Pollok Country Park Heritage Trail booklet	Short	Existing Resources

Marketing - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.8.2	2.10.6	Marketing / Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager / Pollok Country Park Manager	Continue to deliver environmental education to all sectors of the community when requested.	Ongoing	Existing Resources.
4.8.3	2.10.7	Marketing / Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Continue to offer health walks, heritage tours and education visits	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.8.4	2.10.8	Marketing / Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Develop electronic education packs similar to the version produced for the Stewart Memorial Fountain at Kelvingrove Park in line with the 5-14 curriculums.	Ongoing	£2500 Per Pack

4.9 Management – Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.9.1	2.11.9	Management / Green Flag UK Standard	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Apply and achieve Green Flag award for 2011	Short	Outline Cost £1000
4.9.2	2.11.10	Management / Landscape Impact Assessment	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Prepare a landscape impact assessment to justify funding bids	Short	Existing Resources

Management - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.9.3	2.11.9	Management / Green Flag UK Standard	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Retain Green Flag status for the life of this plan	Ongoing	Outline Cost £4000
4.9.4	2.11.10	Management / Landscape Impact Assessment	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Annual review of landscape impact assessment to ensure it is up to date	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.9.5	2.11.11	Management / Financial and Resource Implications	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Prepare funding applications to suitable external agencies to support the prioritised actions required to deliver this management plan.	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.9.6	2.11.16	Management / Monitor and Review	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Appoint monitoring group to review progress of the Management Plan at 6 monthly intervals.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Management - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.9.7	2.11.16	Management / Monitor and Review	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Involve all stakeholders, officers and elected members, to monitor, review and amend this plan.	Ongoing	Existing Resources

SECTION 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WE HAVE ARRIVED



This section of the Management Plan examines the indicators that we will employ to ensure Pollok Country Park continues to meet the Green Flag standards as:

- A Welcoming Place
- Healthy, Safe and Secure
- Clean and Well Maintained
- Sustainability
- Conservation and Heritage
- Community Involvement
- Marketing
- Management

Progress with Pollok Country Park will be identified under the following headings.

- **Management Plan Monitoring**
- **Budget and Service Plan**
- **Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report**
- **Online Survey and Customer Feedback**
- **Parks Development Programme Monitoring**

If you have a view about any of these issues tell us what you think.

Telephone Number: Land and Environmental Services General Enquiries 01412875064

Email: les@glasgow.gov.uk

Web Site www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

SECTION 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WE HAVE ARRIVED

5.1 Introduction. The effective management of the city's parks and open spaces and local transport network requires Land and Environmental Services to regularly monitor performance and to report these findings to the public, the Council and other stakeholders. Land and Environmental Services use a variety of methods to report on performance.

5.2 Management Plan Monitoring. Identified in the Management section of this plan is a commitment to review progress on a yearly basis. The outcome of each review will be communicated to the Plan's target audience identified in paragraphs 1.6.2 – 1.6.4 and our partner organisations for comment. The outcome of each review will also be reported to the LES Senior Management Team for approval and action if required. Any proposed changes to the plan will be subjected to the same process.

5.3 Budget and Service Plan. The Council's financial approach requires all services to combine their annual budget proposals with their annual service plan to produce an annual Budget and Service Plan. The Plan sets out the proposed service changes and financial efficiencies for a financial year in line with the Council's approved budget.

This includes

- An overview of the Service with details of responsibilities, budgets and staffing
- The opportunities and challenges currently facing Land and Environmental Services
- Details of the service changes for 2009/10. These cover individual proposals for income generation and efficiency savings.

5.3.1 Our commitment to improving our parkland through the adoption of Green Flag standards, the targets for achieving Green Flag awards and the resources required to do so will be clearly identified in the Plan

5.4 Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report. The Annual Performance Report details the achievements and levels of performance reached during the previous year. It also sets out new targets for service delivery in the coming year. The commitment to adopt Green Flag standards and achieve green Flag awards for some of our parks and Local Nature reserves will be clearly identified and progress reported on an annual basis

5.5 Online Survey and Customer Feedback. It is intended that Land and Environmental Services will have access to an online survey and customer feedback system either through the development of a bespoke in house system linked to the Council's web site or by subscribing to the GreenSTAT system. The outcome from this system will be used to inform the management plan monitoring and review process.

5.6 Parks Development Programme Monitoring. Park management plans will identify actions that could be funded by the Parks Development Programme (PDP) budget. Suitable projects are identified and entered into a bids process and successful projects have a budget allocated and added to the PDP programme. LES landscape design project manage most of the PDP

programme, major capital schemes are sometimes managed by LES Projects Team this is dependant on the scale and scope of the project involved. All projects are tracked within a project management system to ensure quality outcomes. Monitoring of the PDP takes place every 2 weeks where the progress of every project is discussed both in terms of budgetary and physical progress and remedial action identified if required. On completion projects are signed off with a completion certificate retained within the project file and the completed site is passed to Pollok Country Park for maintenance.



Pollok Country Park Bankhead Cottages.



LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

POLLOK COUNTRY PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION 6

APPENDICES

SECTION 6 APPENDICES

This section of the plan provides the details set out in the appendices referred to in this management plan.

6.1 Appendix1 Strategic Policy Framework Details.

6.1.1 Policies, Strategies and Legislation affecting the Management Plan

There are national and local policies, strategies and legislation that impact on this management plan.

‘Parks and green spaces are supportive of social and economic objectives and activities, help to reduce inequalities, poor health and social exclusion in deprived areas and reduce the inherent tension between the many social and ethnic groups who form the wider community. Providing for the recreational and leisure needs of a community assists the economic revival of cities, increasing their attractiveness as a place for business, investment, to live, work and take out leisure’

Quotation from - Committee of Ministers - Council of Europe Recommendation on Urban Green Space.

- 6.1.2 Many national and local policies, strategies and legislation have been examined and reviewed as part of the preparation of the plan and some of those that impact on this plan are summarised below;

National Legislation.

- 6.1.3 **Disability Discrimination Act 2005:** This is a piece of legislation that promotes the civil rights of disabled people and protects disabled people from discrimination. The act gives disabled people rights in the area of access to goods, facilities and services and therefore applies to Parks and Open Spaces.
- 6.1.4 This management plan assesses how adjustments can be made by undertaking all reasonable steps to make the park accessible to all. A Copy of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 is available at www.direct.gov.uk
- 6.1.5 **Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000:** The Act requires named public bodies including Glasgow City Council to review their policies and procedures to remove discrimination and the possibility of discrimination and to actively promote race equality.
- 6.1.6 This management plan looks at how people from different ethnic backgrounds can have equal access and representation with regards to the benefits of parks and open spaces. For example, the plan recommends annual parks surveys that will include ethnic monitoring of respondents and actively developing partnerships with organisations working with different ethnic groups to increase their participation. A copy of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 can be found at www.equalityhumanrights.com

- 6.1.7 **Local Government in Scotland Act 2003:** This Act places a duty on local authorities in Scotland to fulfil the duty of best value by making arrangements to secure continuous improvement in performance (while maintaining an appropriate balance between quality and cost) and to make arrangements for the reporting to the public of the outcome of how the local authority has performed its functions.
- 6.1.8 The key aim of this management plan is to;
- Help set an appropriate budget for the park
 - Develop work programme for staff
 - Keep everyone with an interest in the park informed of how the park is being looked after through annual park surveys.
- 6.1.9 A copy of the Local Government Scotland Act 2003 is available at www.scotland.gov.uk)
- 6.1.10 **Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003:** This Act makes it an offence for any person in charge of a dog to fail to remove and dispose of appropriately of any excrement on certain public places including parks and open spaces. The act allows local authorities and the Police to issue fixed penalty notices to those they believe have committed the offence.
- 6.1.11 In putting together this plan, we have undertaken consultation with park staff and the public to identify the extent of dog fouling in the park if any and to identify existing and new measures that can be undertaken to reduce or eliminate the problem of dog fouling if it exists. A copy of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003 is available at www.scotland.gov.uk
- 6.1.12 **Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005:** The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 establishes new methods of protecting the environment and extending opportunities for involvement in public policy decision making by systematically assessing and monitoring the significant environmental effects of public sector strategies, plans and programmes, seeking expert views at various points and requiring public statement as to how opinions have been taken into account. A copy of this Act is available at www.scotland.gov.uk
- 6.1.13 **Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004:** This act protects wildlife and places a duty on local authorities including Glasgow City Council to further the conservation of biodiversity in undertaking their functions. Glasgow City Council is undertaking this role through the Glasgow Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).
- 6.1.14 This Management Plan recognises the benefits of how parks and open spaces are linked to the countryside beyond by a series of wildlife corridors and habitats. The plan assesses how biodiversity can be enhanced in this park through various actions described in the Conservation and Heritage section of this plan. A copy of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and Glasgow Local Biodiversity Action Plan is available at www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation and www.glasgow.gov.uk/biodiversity respectively.

Local Policies and Strategies.

- 6.1.15 **Glasgow City Council key objectives:** The City Council has developed key objectives as part of its future plans and targets up to 2011. The City Council's vision is to create "a prosperous city for all Glaswegians".

The five Key Objectives are:

- improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our services;
- increasing access to lifelong learning;
- making Glasgow a cleaner, safer city;
- building a prosperous city; and
- improving health and wellbeing.

- 6.1.16 The management plan contributes significantly to all of the above key objectives by ensuring that there is continuous improvement in how the park is maintained. Promotes the educational benefits of the park as an outdoor classroom to all. The prioritised work programme addresses the needs of stakeholders and provides opportunities for projects that promote healthy living improving the health and well being of Glaswegians. A copy of the Councils' Plan and key objectives is available at www.glasgow.gov.uk

- 6.1.17 **Strategic Best Value Review of Glasgow Parks and Open Spaces 2005 (SBVR)** The SBVR document requires Glasgow City Council to produce management plans for all parks and makes recommendations to encourage greater use of parks, to communicate effectively with all stakeholders and to develop and enhance the range of facilities and amenities by working with partner organisations.

- 6.1.18 In putting together this plan, the requirement to produce management plans for parks is being fulfilled. In addition the objectives and subsequent actions developed in this plan compliment those in the SBVR document. A copy of the SBVR document is available at www.glasgow.gov.uk

- 6.1.19 **Glasgow Single Outcome Agreement (SOA):** This is an agreement between local authorities in Scotland and the Scottish Government on the most effective routes to deliver services in line with local needs and national priorities. In July 2008, Glasgow City Council and the Scottish Government signed Glasgow's first Single Outcome Agreement (SOA).

- 6.1.20 Glasgow's SOA through the community planning partnerships aims to reduce health inequality, improve educational attainment, increase residents' involvement in community life and physical activity and improve physical environment and attractiveness of Glasgow.

- 6.1.21 This management plan recognises the role that this park plays in the delivery of the above priorities and establishes work programmes to improve and enhance how the park can be a place for outdoor classroom, a safe and welcoming place for all communities, a fun and attractive place and a healthy green place. A copy of the Glasgow SOA is available at www.glasgow.gov.uk

- 6.1.22 **Glasgow City Council City Plan 2:** Provides detailed guidance on the shape, form and direction of development in Glasgow, indicates the way in which the Council wishes to see the City's physical structure develop over the lifetime of the plan and identifies the planning action and infrastructure investment required to deliver this change. The plan is a vital element of the City's response to the regeneration challenges and opportunities that will emerge over the coming years. As such, it outlines a broad development strategy over a 20 year period and a more detailed investment and action agenda for the Council and its development partners over the next 5 years.
- 6.1.23 The Aim identified in the section on open space protection is; To ensure that areas of formal and informal open space are protected from inappropriate development, in order to maintain or enhance the quality of life, health, wellbeing and amenity of the communities they serve and also promote sustainability and biodiversity.
- 6.1.24 The Policy identified to achieve this aim is; In accordance with policy DEV 11: Green Space, there is a strong presumption in favour of the retention of all public and private green/open space.
- 6.1.25 In relation to Development in Parks the city plan states: The potential for the development of commercial facilities (e.g. cafes and restaurants) in parks may be considered where such uses will contribute to improved customer service and increased park usage. This will require developers to consult with local communities. Such proposals, where appropriate in terms of the nature of the park and their impact upon it, should be set within the context of a Park Management Plan.
- 6.1.26 **Local Transport Strategy (LTS):** Glasgow's transport vision is to provide a world class transport system which is safe, reliable, integrated and accessible to all citizens and visitors and also supports the physical, social, economic, cultural, environmental and economic regeneration of the City.
- 6.1.27 In order to achieve this, the LTS contains a balanced strategy, which concentrates on promoting and enhancing sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport, with limited investment in roads infrastructure to tackle key congestion points, provide essential links to development areas and provide links to enable public transport to provide effective circumferential services.
- 6.1.28 **LES Budget and Service Plan.** The Council's financial approach requires all services to combine their annual budget proposals with their annual service plan to produce an annual Budget and Service Plan. The Plan sets out the proposed service changes and financial efficiencies for a financial year in line with the Council's approved budget.

This includes

- An overview of the Service with details of responsibilities, budgets and staffing
- The opportunities and challenges currently facing Land and Environmental Services
- Details of the service changes for the financial year the plan is set. These cover individual proposals for income generation and efficiency savings.

- 6.1.29 Our commitment to improving our parkland through the adoption of Green Flag standards, the targets for achieving Green Flag awards and the resources required to do so will be clearly identified in the Budget and Service Plan
- 6.1.30 **Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report.** The Annual Performance Report details the achievements and levels of performance reached during the previous year. It also sets out new targets for service delivery in the coming year. The commitment to adopt Green Flag standards and achieve green Flag awards for some of our parks and Local Nature reserves will be clearly identified and progress reported on an annual basis

6.2 Appendix 2 History of the Development of Pollok Country Park.

The following has been taken from the Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland site history section.

- 6.2.1 Historical influences on the designed landscape:
- 6.2.2 The earliest known owner of Pollok was Roland de Mearns whose heiress, Mary, married Sir Aymer Maxwell of Caerlaverock. In 1270 Sir Aymer granted part of his estates, 'Nether Pollok', to his third son, Sir John Maxwell, 1st Knight of Pollok. The tower house or castle at this time was sited on the bank of the White Cart Water; this was replaced by the late 14th century by a new castle on higher ground to the north of the river, and a laighe, or low castle, was built on the site of the original keep as a second or dower house. In 1585 Hags Castle was constructed to the north-east of the park and this became the Dower House; the laighe castle now forms part of the Old Stable Courtyard.
- 6.2.3 By 1710, Crawford referred to 'the curious orchard and gardens with large parks and meadows, excellently well planted, with a great deal of regular and beautiful plantings'. In 1737 the 2nd Baronet, Sir John, commissioned plans for a modern mansion house, which was built in 1750-52. The architect is not definitely known, although it is recorded that Sir John consulted William Adam. The new neo-classical house was sited on higher ground above the river and to the west of the previous two castles. Sir John died before it was finally completed and it was left to his son, also Sir John, to finish the work. The 1741 estate map shows a cherry orchard to the west of the laighe castle and a walled garden to its north. North Wood and Pollokhead Wood are marked on this plan, as also is Pollok Town, later moved completely out of the policies to Bogles Bridge so that it did not spoil the view from the new Pollok House.
- 6.2.4 The 3rd Baronet was responsible in 1757-8 for the building of a fine new stone bridge over the White Cart Water. It was gated for his own use and balustered. Semple recorded in 1782 that the 'River Cart played over two pleasant cascades, one on the east, one on the west of the Bridge'. He also mentioned 'a wooden bridge giving access to the gardens or pleasure ground which lies to the east side of the mansion house called the Green Bridge'. After a rapid succession of lairds, the 7th Baronet, Sir John Maxwell, inherited in 1785. Sir John and his wife Lady Hannah were known as improvers, Sir John concentrating on agricultural and silvicultural improvements, while Lady Hannah improved the gardens; she also painted the house and its setting in a series of watercolours around 1820.
- 6.2.5 Sir John imported plant material from many countries, planted up the park, and added to the existing woodlands, particularly the 'rond-point' on the brow of the hill at Pollokhead Wood and the avenue leading up to it from the south of the house. Semple recorded in 1782 that the gardens included two wilderness areas, grottos, terrace walks, a bowling-green and a hot house and melonry.
- 6.2.6 The 1796 Ainslie map shows this mix of formal and informal styles, together with a main east entrance drive and avenue. Sir John died in 1844 and the estate was inherited by his son John, the 8th Baronet. Some improvements were made at Pollok during his time, including the building of a summerhouse in 1850 from the hollow remains of an old oak tree. In 1854, Hugh MacDonald

in his 'Rambles around Glasgow' refers to Pollok where the 'gardens and pleasure grounds are of a princely scale of magnificence'. A porte-cochere was added to the house in c.1860 (and later removed by Rowand Anderson). The 8th Baronet was succeeded in 1865 by his nephew William Stirling of Keir, who then took the name Stirling-Maxwell. He spent most of time at Keir where he developed the magnificent gardens there. The revised 1st edition OS map was issued in 1868 and shows no remaining trace of Pollok Town. Many individual trees are shown in the parkland and an avenue extended then to the west of the house. Entrance drives approach from the South Lodge across the White Cart Water and from the east, although the former main east entrance has been crossed by the Caledonian Railway and diverted to the south. The south avenue extends up to Pollokhead Wood but the rond-point of radiating avenues had disappeared by that date. The 9th Baronet died in 1878 but Pollok House was destined to remain empty over the next ten years until Sir John, the 10th Baronet, came of age in 1888 when he was given the choice of the two estates, Pollok and Keir, and chose Pollok. A lime avenue to the north of the house was planted as a gift for his coming of age and remains a splendid feature today.

- 6.2.7 Sir John commissioned Rowand Anderson the architect to carry out improvements to the house and lodges between 1890-1908 and he was also asked to design the garden pavilions and terraces in 1907. Sir John had meantime visited many country houses sketching designs for formal gardens and he designed the parterres put in to the south and east of the house at this time. In 1901 he married the daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell, the well-known horticulturist and writer. Sir John collected horticultural books and carried out ornamental plantings in the grounds, at the same time treating the woodlands as a commercial asset and updating the sawmill. He developed a keen interest in rhododendrons and bred seven recognised hybrids at Pollok; he was a great friend of F.R. Balfour of Dawyck and Stewart of Shambellie. He subscribed to the 1925 Forrest expedition and to later plant collecting visits to the Himalayas, and developed rhododendron collections both at Pollok and at Corrour (q.v.) in the Highlands. In 1911 part of Pollok estate, the area of 48 ha (121 acres) known as The Hill, was opened to the public. Sir John later became Chairman of the Forestry Commission and a founder member of the National Trust for Scotland. In 1939 Sir John made the first Conservation Agreement with the NTS, covering part of the parkland. Sir John died in 1956 and was succeeded by his daughter Mrs Anne Maxwell MacDonald who, in 1967, gifted Pollok House and 361 acres to the City of Glasgow making, as part of the gift, provision for the siting of The Burrell Collection which had been presented to the City of Glasgow by William Burrell in 1946. In 1980 this area was designated as a Country Park, and The Burrell Collection was opened to the public in October 1983. Pollok House is also open to the public as a museum.
- 6.2.8 Pollok House is owned by Glasgow City Council but maintained and managed by the National Trust for Scotland under a short-term lease agreement. The National Trust for Scotland has responsibility for the day-to-day management of the house, including daily maintenance. Glasgow City Council remains responsible for major repairs. The house is now interpreted as a period Country house demonstrating how it would have been used and furnished during the occupancy of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, 10th Baronet and 24th laird (between. 1888 and 1956).

- 6.2.9 The Burrell Collection is run by Culture and Sport Glasgow and by The Burrell Trustees; and the Park is managed by Glasgow City Council Land & Environmental Services. There is an Advisory Committee chaired by the National Trust for Scotland representative to ensure that the terms of the 1939 Conservation Agreement are upheld.
- 6.2.10 A woodland management plan has recently been drawn up by the City Council which includes, for each woodland compartment, an assessment of its visual impact, historical features, wildlife evaluation, and any problems and works required, and a work programme is being implemented. There is also a Management Plan by the former Parks and Recreation Department and the Pollok Park Local Plan.
- 6.2.11 The introduction of The Burrell Collection has brought a tremendous increase in the number of visitors to the park and consequent pressure on the park's resources. The woodland garden has lost some of the variety of ornamental shrubs that it once had and these could be replaced using the records kept by Sir John, the 10th Baronet, particularly those of his rhododendron collection

6.3 Appendix 3 Grounds Maintenance for Pollok Country Park.

Land and Environmental Services undertake the following Park maintenance operations:

Grass Cutting	Between March and October
Grass hi freq	Between March and October
Manual Edging	Create new edge Edging Shears
Strim Grass Edges	Between March and October
Chemical treat grass edges	Between March and October
Chemical treat obstacles	Between March and October De-litter agreed frequency
Play Areas	LES Agreed number of Visits per Week 3 monthly inspection of play equipment & fences by Blacksmiths Any repairs as required De-litter agreed frequency
Shrub Beds	Prune by species Spot treat weeds Hoe & weed De-litter agreed frequency
Rose Beds	Spring prune Autumn Prune Hoe & Weed Spot treat weeds Apply Fertiliser De-litter agreed frequency
Flower Beds	Planting out Spring / Summer Planting out Autumn / Spring Hoe & Weed beds agreed frequency De-litter beds agreed frequency
Hardstanding	Chemical treatments Brush surface De-litter agreed frequency

6.4 Appendix 4 Bridge and Culvert Inspection Reports.



5. ELEMENT CONDITION REPORTING

SEVERITY AND EXTENT CODES

5.1 The condition of a bridge element is recorded in terms of the Severity of damage/defect and the spatial Extent of the damage/defect. The codes used to describe the Extent and Severity levels are shown in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively, where:

Extent:	The area, length or number (as appropriate) of the bridge element affected by the defect/damage.
Severity:	The degree to which the defect/damage affects the function of the element or other elements on the bridge.

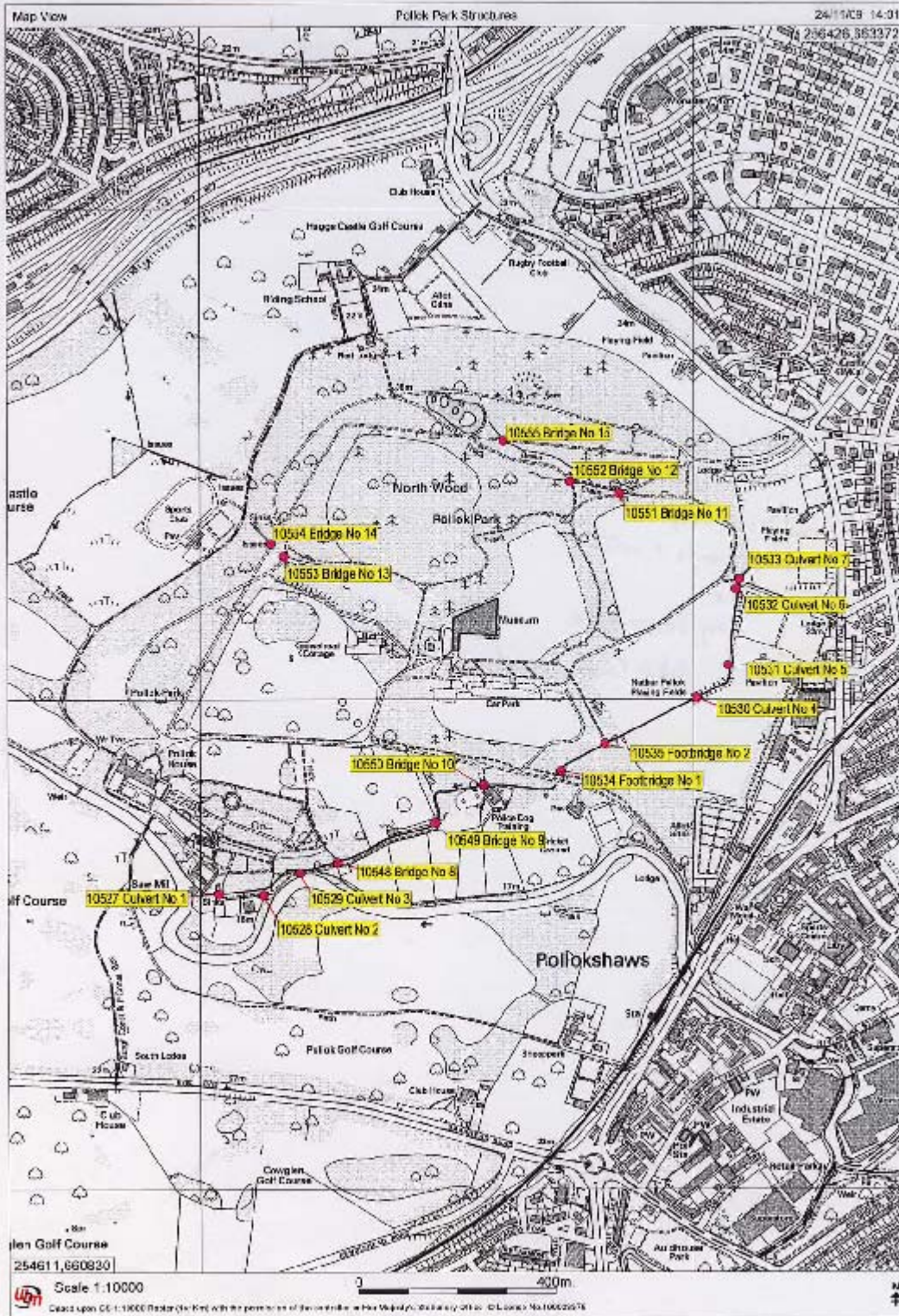
Table 6 Extent Codes

Code	Description
A	No significant defect
B	Slight, not more than 5% of surface area/length/number
C	Moderate, 5% - 20% of surface area/length/number
D	Widespread, 20% - 50% of surface area/length/number
E	Extensive, more than 50% of surface area/length/number

Table 7 Generic Severity Descriptions

Code	Description
1	As new condition or defect has no significant effect on the element (visually or functionally).
2	Early signs of deterioration, minor defect/damage, no reduction in functionality of element.
3	Moderate defect/damage, some loss of functionality could be expected
4	Severe defect/damage, significant loss of functionality and/or element is close to failure/collapse
5	The element is non-functional/failed

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016



Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal	<input type="checkbox"/> Special	Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge										
Inspector: M. McDowall		Date: 31/07/07		Next inspection cycle: July 2009										
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 1			Bridge Ref No: 10527		Road Ref No: N/A									
Map Ref: O.S. Land Ranger 64		U.S.L. 255050		C.S.N. 661600		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary deck form</td><td>Table 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck material</td><td>Table 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck form</td><td>Table 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck material</td><td>Table 4</td></tr> </table>	Primary deck form	Table 2	Primary deck material	Table 3	Secondary deck form	Table 3	Secondary deck material	Table 4
Primary deck form	Table 2													
Primary deck material	Table 3													
Secondary deck form	Table 3													
Secondary deck material	Table 4													
Span: 1 u' 1		Span Width (m): 3.65		Span Length (m): 2.0		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Table 3</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Table 4</td><td>20</td></tr> </table>	Table 3	20	Table 4	20				
Table 3	20													
Table 4	20													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>										
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (where appropriate)														
Sp	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks					
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	2	B	2.3				1. Localised hairline cracks					
	2	Secondary deck elements												
	3	Transverse beams												
	4	Element from Table 3												
	5	Half joints												
	6	Tie beam/rod												
	7	Parapet beam or cantilever												
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations												
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	B	2.3				9. Hairline cracking, North abutment					
	10	Spendrel wall/head wall	4	D	2.3				10. Widespread cracking/ Chloride staining					
	11	Pier/abutment												
	12	Cross head/cornering beam												
	13	Bearings												
	14	Roading protrusion												
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage												
	16	Substructure drainage												
	17	Waterproofing												
	18	Movement/expansion joints												
	19	Finishes: deck elements												
	20	Finishes: substructure elements												
	21	Finishes: parapet/safety fences												
Safety Elements	22	Approach roads/gantries												
	23	Half rail/parapet/safety fences	4	C	1.2				21. Metal guardrail					
	24	Carriageway surfacing												
	25	Footway/verge/outbridge surfacing	2	B	9.2				25. Localised cracking					
Other Bridge Elements	26	Over/Under road	1	A										
	27	Approach												
	28	Fenders/anti-collision post												
	29	River training works												
	30	Revetment/batter paving												
	31	Wing walls	3	D	2.3				31. Cracking with chloride staining					
	32	Retaining walls												
Ancillary Elements	33	Limitations												
	34	Machinery												
	35	Approach rails/barriers/walls												
	36	Signs												
	37	Lighting												
	38	Services												
	39													
40														
41														
42														

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Park

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge															
Inspector: M. McDowall				Date: 31/07/07		Next Inspection Type/Date: July 2009																	
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 2				Bridge RefNo: 10528		Road RefNo: N/A																	
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E. 255130		O.S.N. 861600		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary Deck element</td> <td>Table 2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Deck element</td> <td>Table 3</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Deck beam</td> <td>Table 3</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Deck material</td> <td>Table 4</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Primary Deck element	Table 2	4	Secondary Deck element	Table 3	F	Secondary Deck beam	Table 3	24	Secondary Deck material	Table 4			
Primary Deck element	Table 2	4																					
Secondary Deck element	Table 3	F																					
Secondary Deck beam	Table 3	24																					
Secondary Deck material	Table 4																						
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 1.9		Span Length (m): 1.7																			
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>																			
Number of construction bays in bridge/spans: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/>				(*delete as appropriate)																			
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks														
Deck Elements	1	Primary Deck element (Table 2)	3	E	1.1				1. Widespread corrosion & loss of section on main beams														
	2	Secondary deck elements							2. Transverse beams Element from Table 3														
	3	Half joints																					
	4	Toe beams																					
	5	Parapet beam or curb over																					
	6	Deck bracing																					
	7	Foundations																					
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	C	8.2				9. Water staining														
	9	Spandrel wall/head wall	2	D	3.2				10. Widespread surface cracking to concrete masonry														
	10	Verticals																					
	11	Chase-head/capping beam																					
	12	Beatings																					
	13	Beating plinth/shelf																					
	14	Superstructure drainage	3	C	8.3				15. Causing structural damage														
Durability Elements	15	Substructure drainage																					
	16	Waterproofing																					
	17	Movement/expansion joints																					
	18	Finishes: Deck elements																					
	19	Finishes: substructure elements																					
	20	Finishes: parapets/safety fences	2	B	1.1				21. Localised minor surface rusting														
	21	Access/walkways/utilities																					
Safety Elements	22	Handrails/parapets/safety fences	2	B	1.2				23. Damaged section														
	23	Carriageway surfacing																					
	24	Footways/kerbs/road bridge surfacing	2	B	9.6				25. Stone salt														
Other Bridge Elements	25	Invert/river bed	1	A																			
	26	Aprons																					
	27	Fenders/anti-collision pro.																					
	28	River training works																					
	29	Revetment/batter paving																					
	30	Wing walls																					
	31	Revetting walls																					
	32	Embankments																					
	33	Machinery																					
	34	Approach fills/barriers/walls																					
Ancillary Elements	35	Signs																					
	36	Lighting																					
	37	Services																					
	38																						
	39																						
40																							
41																							
42																							

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Table 3

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

Superficial General Principal Special Form 1 of 1 for this bridge

Inspector: **M. McDowall** Date: **31/07/07** Next Inspection Type/Date: **July 2009**

Bridge Name: **Pollok Park Culvert 3** Bridge Ref/No: **10529** Road Ref/No: **N/A**

Map Ref: **O.S. LandRanger 64** O.S.E. **255200** O.S.N. **661650**

Span: **1** of **1** Span Width (m): **3.45** Span Length (m): **1.7**

All above ground elements inspected: YES NO Photographs? YES NO

Number of construction items in bridge/span: **1** **2** **3** more (delete as appropriate)

Set	Ref	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	2	C	8.2				1. Minor Chloride staining
	2	Secondary deck elements							
	3	Transverse beam elements							
	4	Element from Table 3							
	5	Half joints							
	6	Tie beams/rod							
	7	Parapet beam or cantilever							
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Deck bracing							
	9	Foundations							
	10	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1	A					
	11	Subsidiary abutment							
	12	Abutment pier							
	13	Cross-head/capping beam							
	14	Beams							
Durability Elements	15	Sealing/pinhead							
	16	Superstructure drainage	3	C	8.2				5. Moderate staining
	17	Substructure drainage							
	18	Waterproofing							
	19	Movement/expansion joints							
	20	Finishes: deck elements							
	21	Finishes: substructure elements							
Safety Elements	22	Finishes: parapets/safety fences	2	C	5.2				21. Moss covering top of parapet
	23	Access/walkways/gantries							
	24	Handrail/parapets/safety fences	2	C	3.2				23. Minor depth of pointing deterioration.
	25	Cam gateway surfacing	1	A					
Other Bridge Elements	26	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing	1	A					
	27	Invert/river bed	1	A					
	28	Aprons							
	29	Parapets							
	30	Parapet/watercourse on parapet							
	31	River training works							
	32	Revetment/batter paving							
	33	Wing walls	1	A					
Ancillary Elements	34	Retaining walls							
	35	Embankments							
	36	Machinery							
	37	Approach or abutment walls	2	C	3.2				35. Minor depth of pointing deterioration.
	38	Signs							
	39	Lighting							
40	Services								
41									
42									

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Parks

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge													
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 31/07/07		Next Inspector Type/Date: July 2009																
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 4				Bridge Ref/No: 10530		Road Ref/No: N/A															
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E: 256020		O.S.N: 882000		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Final inspection</td><td>Table 4</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck material</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck</td><td>Table 4</td></tr> <tr><td>Table 3</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck material</td><td>Table 4</td></tr> <tr><td>Table 4</td><td>N</td></tr> </table>		Final inspection	Table 4	Primary deck material	E	Secondary deck	Table 4	Table 3	26	Secondary deck material	Table 4	Table 4	N		
Final inspection	Table 4																				
Primary deck material	E																				
Secondary deck	Table 4																				
Table 3	26																				
Secondary deck material	Table 4																				
Table 4	N																				
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 5.95		Span Length (m): 3.93																	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>															
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (Delete as appropriate)																					
Set No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks													
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	3	D	1.1				1. Widespread surface rusting													
	2 Secondary Transverse Leams																				
	3 Joist/strut Element from Table 3	1	A	16.1				3. No sign of defect													
	4 Half joist																				
	5 Tie beam/rod																				
	6 Parapet, beam or cantilever																				
	7 Deck bracing																				
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations																				
	9 Abutments (incl. arch seating)	1	A																		
	10 Spandrel wall/head wall																				
	11 Pier/column																				
	12 Cross-head/capping beam																				
	13 Beadings																				
	14 Beading air cove/roll																				
Durability Elements	15 Sk. structure drainage																				
	16 Substructure drainage																				
	17 Waterproofing																				
	18 Movement/expansion joints																				
	19 Finishes: deck elements																				
	20 Finishes: substructure elements																				
	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences																				
Safety Elements	22 Accessible kerbs/sign lites																				
	23 Handrail/parapet/safety fences																				
	24 Carriageway surfacing																				
	25 Footway/ergo/paths/bridge surfacing	1	A																		
	26 Inver/curb bed	1	A																		
Other Bridge Elements	27 Apertures																				
	28 Piers/culverts/water/culvert skin prot.																				
	29 River training works																				
	30 Ravement/batter paving																				
	31 Wing walls																				
	32 Retaining walls																				
	33 Embankments	2	C	5.1																	
	34 Machinery																				
Ancillary Elements	35 Approach raised/bare swals																				
	36 Signs																				
	37 Lighting																				
	38 Services																				
	39																				
	40																				
	41																				
	42																				

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 31/07/07			Next Inspection Type/Date: July 2009											
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 5					Bridge Ref/No: 10531		Road Ref/No: N/A										
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		D.S.L. 256070		O.S.N. 662070		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary Deck Item</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary Deck Item</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>Minor Deck Item</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>Severely Damaged</td><td>B</td></tr> </table>				Primary Deck Item	4	Secondary Deck Item	E	Minor Deck Item	24	Severely Damaged	B
Primary Deck Item	4																
Secondary Deck Item	E																
Minor Deck Item	24																
Severely Damaged	B																
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 3.3		Span Length (m): 4.6													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>												
Number of construction items in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (*Delete as appropriate)																	
Set	NR	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks								
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	3	D	1.1				1. Widespread, moderate surface rusting								
	2	Secondary deck elements	2	B	2.6				3. Minor localised cracking								
	3	Transverse beam elements															
	4	Half joints															
	5	Tie beams															
	6	Parapet, beam or bar, lever															
	7	Deck arcing															
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations															
	9	Abutments (incl. arch seating)	1	A													
	10	Spandrel wall/hood wall															
	11	Pier/column															
	12	Cross-bracing/beam															
	13	Bearings															
	14	Roading plinth/shelf															
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage															
	16	Substructure drainage															
	17	Waterproofing															
	18	Movement/expansion joints															
	19	Finishes: deck elements															
	20	Finishes: substructure elements															
Safety Elements	21	Finishes: parapets/safety fences	4	D	4.1				21. Cracks to undercoat, rusting								
	22	Access/walkways/gates															
	23	Fandra (parapets/safety fences)	3	C	1.2				23. Impact damage								
	24	Carriageway surfacing															
	25	Footway/vegetation/edge surfacing	2	C	5.1				25. Vegetation growth on edges								
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/ver bed	1	A													
	27	Aprons															
	28	Fenders/outwards collisions prot.															
	29	Kicker training works															
	30	Revetment/batter paving															
	31	Wing walls															
	32	Retaining walls															
	33	Embankments	2	C	5.1												
Ancillary Elements	34	Machinery															
	35	Approach rails/batters/walls															
	36	Signs															
	37	Lighting															
	38	Services															
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 31/07/07			Next Inspection Type/Date: July 2009											
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 6				Bridge Ref No: 10532		Road Ref No: N/A											
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S. No: 256090		O.S.N: 662220		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary deck finish</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary deck material</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck finish</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck material</td> <td>P</td> </tr> </table>				Primary deck finish	13	Primary deck material	B	Secondary deck finish	20	Secondary deck material	P
Primary deck finish	13																
Primary deck material	B																
Secondary deck finish	20																
Secondary deck material	P																
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 6.0		Span Length (m): 4.5													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Protectors? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
Number of construction forms in bridge span: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																	
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks								
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A													
	2	Secondary deck Transverse beams															
	3	elements Element from Table 3															
	4	Half joints															
	5	Tie beam/trud															
	6	Parapet beam or wall/over															
	7	Deck bracing															
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations															
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)															
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall															
	11	Pier/column															
	12	Cross-hatch/rafter beam															
	13	Bearings															
	14	Bearing pit/stiff															
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage															
	16	Substructure drainage															
	17	Waterproofing															
	18	Movement/expansion joints															
	19	Finishes deck elements															
	20	Finishes substructure elements															
	21	Finishes parapets/safety fences	2	C	4.1				21. Weathering to finishing coat								
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/gantries															
	23	Handrail/parapet/safety fences	1	A													
	24	Carriageway surfacing	4	D	5.2				24. Overgrown with grass								
	25	Footway/cycle/footbridge surfacing															
Other Bridge Elements	26	road/river bed															
	27	Aprons															
	28	Fenders/collision/water/collision prot															
	29	River training works															
	30	Revetment/batter paving															
	31	Wing walls															
	32	Retaining walls															
	33	Embankments															
Ancillary Elements	34	Machinery															
	35	Approach rails/banners/walls	2	C	4.1												
	36	Signs															
	37	Lighting															
	38	Services															
	39																
	40																
	41																
	42																

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Park

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 31/07/07			Next inspection Type/Date: July 2009											
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Culvert 7					Bridge Ref No: 10533		Road Ref No: N/A										
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S. #: 256100		O.S. #: 682240		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary deck (table 2)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck (table 3)</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck (table 3)</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck (table 4)</td><td>P</td></tr> </table>				Primary deck (table 2)	1	Primary deck (table 3)	L	Secondary deck (table 3)	20	Secondary deck (table 4)	P
Primary deck (table 2)	1																
Primary deck (table 3)	L																
Secondary deck (table 3)	20																
Secondary deck (table 4)	P																
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 7.6		Span Length (m): 5.3													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>												
Number of construction forms in bridge span: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																	
Set	No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks								
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (table 2)	2	C	3.2				1. Minor depth of pointing deterioration.								
	2	Secondary deck elements															
	3	Transverse beams															
	4	Elements from Table 3															
	5	Half joints															
	6	Tie beam/top															
	7	Parapet beam or cantilever															
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations															
	9	Abutments (incl arch springing)	2	C	3.2												
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall	2	C	3.2												
	11	Pier/column															
	12	Cross-head/capping beam															
	13	Bearings															
	14	Bearing plinth/sill															
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage	2	B	8.2				15. Causing minor staining								
	16	Substructure drainage															
	17	Waterproofing															
	18	Movement/expansion joints															
	19	Finishes: deck elements															
	20	Finishes: substructure elements															
	21	Finishes: parapets/safety fences															
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/gantries															
	23	Handrail/parapets/safety fences	1	A													
	24	Carriageway surfacing	3	D	8.2				24. Widespread cracking								
	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing															
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/furrow															
	27	Avions															
	28	Fenders/cutwaters/collision prot.															
	29	River training works															
	30	Revetment/batter paving															
	31	Wing walls	2	C	3.2												
	32	Retaining walls															
	33	Embankments	2	C	5.2												
	34	Machinery															
Ancillary Elements	35	Approach rail/side curbs	2	B	16.1				35. Localised damage								
	36	Signs															
	37	Lighting															
	38	Services															
	39																
	40																
	41																
	42																

S - severity, EX - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

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Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 04/09/07			Next Inspection Type/Date: August 2009											
Bridge Name: Pollok House Bridge				Bridge RefNo: 10017		Road RefNo: UNC											
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E 254888		O.S.N 661736		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary Deck Table 2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Deck Table 3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parapets Table 3</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Superstructure Table 4</td> <td>P</td> </tr> </table>				Primary Deck Table 2	1	Secondary Deck Table 3	1	Parapets Table 3	20	Superstructure Table 4	P
Primary Deck Table 2	1																
Secondary Deck Table 3	1																
Parapets Table 3	20																
Superstructure Table 4	P																
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 3.0		Span Length (m): 18.6													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>												
Number of construction firms in bridge span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																	
Sec	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks								
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	D	3.6				1. Minor surface weathering								
	2	Secondary deck element															
	3	Reinforcing															
	4	Reinforcing															
	5	Tie beam/rod															
	6	Parapet beam or cast U-beam															
	7	Deck loading															
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Pier/abutments															
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	C	3.2				9. Minor depth of pointing deterioration.								
	10	Spacious wall/head wall	3	B	5.1				10. Tree growing on North East face								
	11	Pier/abutment															
	12	Cross-head/capping beam															
	13	Bearings															
	14	Bearing plinth/base															
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage	2	B	8.2				15. Causing minor staining								
	16	Substructure drainage															
	17	Waterproofing															
	18	Movement/expansion joints															
	19	Finishes: deck elements															
	20	Finishes: substructure elements															
Safety Elements	21	Finishes: parapets/safety fences	2	D	4.1				21. Widespread staining to cope								
	22	Access/walkways/gantries															
	23	Handrails/parapets/safety fences	2	B	3.2				23. Minor depth of pointing deterioration								
	24	Carriageway surfacing	2	D	9.1				24. Cobbles slightly weathered.								
	25	Footways/verges/foot edge surfacing															
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/river bed	1	A													
	27	Aprons															
	28	Fenders/cutwaters/booms on piers															
	29	River training works															
	30	Revetment/batter paving															
	31	Wing walls	3	B	5.1				31. Tree growing on North West wing wall								
	32	Retaining walls															
	33	Embankments															
	34	Machinery															
Ancillary Elements	35	Approach rails/barricade/walls	2	B	3.5				35. Moderate localised crack								
	36	Signs															
	37	Lighting															
	38	Services															
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	

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Page 1

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge											
Inspector: M. McDowall				Date: 31/07/07		Next Inspection Type/Date: July 2009													
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Footbridge 2						Bridge RefNo: 10535		Road RefNo: N/A											
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 84		D.S.F. 255850		O.S.N. 861900				<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary deck form</td><td>Table 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck materials</td><td>Table 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck form</td><td>Table 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck materials</td><td>Table 4</td></tr> </table>				Primary deck form	Table 1	Primary deck materials	Table 2	Secondary deck form	Table 3	Secondary deck materials	Table 4
Primary deck form	Table 1																		
Primary deck materials	Table 2																		
Secondary deck form	Table 3																		
Secondary deck materials	Table 4																		
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 2.9		Span Length (m): 5.0															
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>						Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
Number of construction forms in bridgespan: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																			
Set NO	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks											
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	2	C	1.1				1. Minor surface rusting											
	2 Secondary deck transverse beams																		
	3 Secondary deck elements Element from Table 3																		
	4 Half joints																		
	5 Ties/beams																		
	6 Parapet beam or cantilever																		
	7 Deck bracing																		
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations																		
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	C	1.1				9. Corrugated iron, minor surface rusting											
	10 Spandrel wall/head wall																		
	11 Pier/column																		
	12 Cross head/capping beam																		
	13 Bearings																		
	14 Bearing plinth/slot																		
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage	2	C	8.2				15. Causing minor staining											
	16 Substructure drainage																		
	17 Waterproofing																		
	18 Movement/expansion joints																		
	19 Finishes: deck elements																		
	20 Finishes: substructure elements																		
Safety Elements	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences																		
	22 Access/footways/signposts																		
	23 Handrails/parapets/safety fences	2	A	16.2				23. Loss of section - West											
	24 Carriageway surfacing	1	A																
	25 Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing																		
Other Bridge Elements	26 Inver/river bed	1	A																
	27 Aprons																		
	28 Fences/cutwaters/collision prot.																		
	29 River training works																		
	30 Revetment/banker facing																		
	31 Wing walls																		
	32 Retaining walls																		
	33 Embankments	3	C	5.1				9. Moderate vegetation growth, North East											
	34 Machinery																		
Ancillary Elements	35 Approach rails/bankers/walls																		
	36 Signs																		
	37 Lighting																		
	38 Services																		
	39																		
	40																		
41																			
42																			

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u> 1 </u> of <u> 1 </u> for this bridge													
Inspector: M. McDowall				Date: 04/09/07		Next inspection Type/Date: August 2009															
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 8				Bridge Ref/No: 10548		Road Ref/No: N/A															
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E. 255275		D.S.N. 661667		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary deck form</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary deck material</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck form</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck material</td> <td>P</td> </tr> </table>		Primary deck form	1	Primary deck material	B	Secondary deck form	20	Secondary deck material	P	Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m) 5.52		Span Length (m) 1.36	
Primary deck form	1																				
Primary deck material	B																				
Secondary deck form	20																				
Secondary deck material	P																				
All above ground elements repaired: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>																	
Number of construction forms in bridge/slab: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																					
Set No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks													
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A																		
	2 Secondary deck transverse beams																				
	3 deck elements Formwork tables 3																				
	4 Rail joints																				
	5 Tie beam/rod																				
	6 Parapet beam or barrier																				
	7 Deck paving																				
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundation																				
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1	A																		
	10 Support wallhead wall	1	A																		
	11 Pier/column																				
	12 Cross-head/capping beam																				
	13 Bearings																				
	14 Bearing pin/insert																				
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage																				
	16 Substructure drainage																				
	17 Waterproofing																				
	18 Movement/expansion joints																				
	19 Finishes: deck elements																				
	20 Finishes: substructure elements																				
Safety Elements	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences																				
	22 Access/walkways/landings																				
	23 Handrail/parapets/safety fences																				
Other Bridge Elements	24 Carriageway surfacing																				
	25 Footway/verge/shoulder surfacing	1	A																		
	26 Work over 960																				
	27 Access																				
	28 Tenders to tanks/collision avoidance																				
	29 River training works	1	A																		
	30 Reversing/hammer paving																				
	31 Wing walls																				
32 Retaining walls																					
Ancillary Elements	33 Embankments	3	C	5.1					33. Several trees growing near bridge												
	34 Machinery																				
	35 Approach rail/bankside walls																				
	36 Signs																				
	37 Lighting																				
	38 Services																				
39																					
40																					
41																					
42																					

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal	<input type="checkbox"/> Special	Form <u>1</u> of <u>2</u> for this bridge															
Inspector: M. McDowall		Date: 04/09/07		Next Inspection Type/Date: August 2009															
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 9			Bridge RefNo: 10549		Road RefNo: N/A														
Mac Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E: 255474		O.S.N: 661747		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Bridge Code</td> <td>Primary deck form</td> <td>Table 2</td> <td rowspan="2">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary deck material</td> <td>Table 4</td> <td rowspan="2">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck form</td> <td>Table 3</td> <td rowspan="2">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary deck material</td> <td>Table 4</td> <td rowspan="2">P</td> </tr> </table>	Bridge Code	Primary deck form	Table 2	13	Primary deck material	Table 4	B	Secondary deck form	Table 3	20	Secondary deck material	Table 4	P
Bridge Code	Primary deck form	Table 2	13																
	Primary deck material	Table 4		B															
	Secondary deck form	Table 3	20																
	Secondary deck material	Table 4		P															
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 6.29			Span Length (m): 1.3														
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>															
Number of construction forms in bridge/spar: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (Delete as appropriate)																			
Set No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks											
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A																
	2 Secondary deck elements																		
	3 Transverse beams																		
	4 Element from Table 3																		
	4 Half joints																		
	5 Tie beam/rod																		
	6 Parapet beam or cantilever																		
7 Deck bracing																			
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations																		
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)																		
	10 Spandrel wall/head wall	1	A																
	11 Pier/column																		
	12 Cross-roads/sapping beam																		
	13 Bearings																		
	14 Bearing plinth/slab																		
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage	1	A																
	16 Substructure drainage																		
	17 Waterproofing																		
	18 Movement/expansion joints																		
	19 Finishes: deck elements																		
	20 Finishes: substructure elements																		
	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences																		
Safety Elements	22 Access/walkways/gantries																		
	23 Handrail/parapets/safety fences																		
	24 Carriageway surfacing	1	A																
	25 Footway/verge/footpath edge surfacing																		
Other Bridge Elements	26 Inver/river bed	1	A																
	27 Aprons																		
	28 Fenders/subwaters/collision prot.																		
	29 River training works																		
	30 Hardtime/riparian paving																		
	31 Wing walls																		
	32 Retaining walls																		
	33 Embankments																		
Ancillary Elements	34 Machinery																		
	36 Approach rails/barrers/walls																		
	36 Signs																		
	37 Lighting																		
	38 Services																		
	39																		
	40																		
	41																		
42																			

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge													
Inspector: M. McDowall				Date: 04/09/07		Next Inspection Type/Date: August 2009															
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 10				Bridge Ref/No: 10550		Road Ref/No: N/A															
M.A. Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E. 255574		O.S.N. 661826		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary Deck Form</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary Deck Detail</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary Deck Detail</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary Deck Form</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary Deck Detail</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary Deck Detail</td><td>20</td></tr> </table>				Primary Deck Form	13	Primary Deck Detail	13	Primary Deck Detail	13	Secondary Deck Form	20	Secondary Deck Detail	20	Secondary Deck Detail	20
Primary Deck Form	13																				
Primary Deck Detail	13																				
Primary Deck Detail	13																				
Secondary Deck Form	20																				
Secondary Deck Detail	20																				
Secondary Deck Detail	20																				
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 8.61		Span Length (m): 1.4																	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>																	
Number of construction forms in bridge/open: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)																					
Set	No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks												
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A																	
	2	Secondary deck element (transverse beams)																			
	3	Element from Table 3																			
	4	Half joints																			
	5	Tie beams																			
	6	Parapet beam or concrete																			
	7	Deck lining																			
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foot abutments																			
	9	Abutments (incl arch springing)																			
	10	Span/del wall/road wall	3	D	3.2				10. Moderate depth of pitting coloration.												
	11	Pier/column																			
	12	Cross-head/capping beam																			
	13	Bearings																			
	14	Bearing pin/shot																			
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage																			
	16	Substructure drainage																			
	17	Waterproofing																			
	18	Movement/expans on joints																			
	19	Finishes: deck elements																			
	20	Finishes: substructure elements																			
	21	Finishes: parapets/safety fences																			
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/galleries																			
	23	Handrail/parapet/safety fence																			
	24	Carriageway surfacing	1	A																	
	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing																			
Other Bridge Elements	26	river/river bed	3	C	7.2				28. Trapped debris causing disruption to flow.												
	27	Aprons																			
	28	Revetment/riprap/collision prot.																			
	29	River training works	1	A																	
	30	Revetment/batter paving																			
	31	Wing walls																			
	32	Retaining walls																			
	33	Embankments	3	C	5.1				33. Significant depth of vegetation.												
34	Machinery																				
Auxiliary Elements	35	Approach or abutment walls																			
	36	Signs																			
	37	Lighting																			
	38	Services																			
	39																				
	40																				
	41																				
	42																				

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

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Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge	
Inspector: M. McDowall				Date: 04/09/07		Next inspection type/date: August 2009			
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 11				Bridge Ref/No: 10551		Road Ref/No: N/A			
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E. 255848		O.S.N. 662420		Primary deck form Table 2		4	
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 1.87		Span Length (m): 1.9		Secondary deck form Table 4		N	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary deck form Table 3		20	
Number of construction forms in bridge/slab: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)						Secondary deck material Table 4		P	
Seq. No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks	
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A						
	2 Secondary deck transverse beams								
	3 elements Element from Table 2								
	4 Half joints								
	5 Tie beams								
	6 Parapet beam or curb/lever								
	7 Deck bracing								
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations								
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1	A						
	10 Scour at abutment/wall								
	11 Pile/bulwark								
	12 Cross-head/capping beam								
	13 Bearings								
	14 Bearing plinth/shelf								
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage	1	A						
	16 Substructure drainage								
	17 Waterproofing	1	A						
	18 Movement/expansion joints								
	19 Finishes: deck elements								
	20 Finishes: substructure elements								
	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences	1	A						
Safety Elements	22 Access/walkways/gullies								
	23 Handrails/parapets/safety fences	1	A						
	24 Carriageway surfacing								
	25 Footways/verges/corridor/side/shoulder	1	A						
Other Bridge Elements	26 Invert/river bed	1	A						
	27 Aprons								
	28 Fenders/outwash/collision prot.								
	29 River training works	1	A						
	30 Revealing/counter paving								
	31 Wing walls	2	B	3.6					31. A few of the stones are missing
	32 Retaining walls								
Ancillary Elements	33 Embankments								
	34 Machinery								
	35 Approach rails/batters/walks								
	36 Signs								
	37 Lighting								
	38 Service								
	39								
40									
41									
42									

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal	<input type="checkbox"/> Special	Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge		
Inspector: M. McDowall		Date: 04/09/07		Next inspection type/date: August 2009				
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 12			Bridge Ref/No: 10552		Road Ref/No: N/A			
Map Ref: O.S. Land Ranger 64		D.S.E: 255750		C.S.N: 662440		Primary Deck Grade: 12	12	
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 10.2		Span Length (m): 0.5		Final Deck/Galeria: B	B	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary Deck Grade: 20	20	
Number of construction forms in bridge span: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/>				(see also appropriate)		Secondary/Galeria: P	P	
Set No.	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A					
	2 Secondary deck element/Transverse beams							
	3 Deck element/Element from Table 5							
	4 Half joints							
	5 Tie beam/rod							
	6 Parapet beam or cantilever							
	7 Deck bedding							
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations							
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)							
	10 Spandrel wall/road wall							
	11 Pile/culvert							
	12 Cross-head/sapping beam							
	13 Bearings							
	14 Bearing plinth/shelf							
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage							
	16 Substructure drainage							
	17 Waterproofing							
	18 Movement/expansion joints							
	19 Finishes - deck elements							
	20 Finishes - substructure elements							
	21 Finishes - parapets/safety fences							
Safety Elements	22 Access/walkways/gantries							
	23 Handrail/parapets/safety fences							
	24 Carriageway surfacing							
Other Bridge Elements	25 Footway/ergo/footbridge surfacing	2	B	9.1				25. Minor weathering
	26 Inwa/river bed	2	C	7.2				26. Trapped debris, easily removed.
	27 Aprons							
	28 Fences/cutwaters/bal sign prot.							
	29 River training works							
	30 Revetment/batter paving							
	31 Wing walls							
	32 Retaining walls							
	33 Embankments							
	34 Machinery							
Ancillary Elements	35 Approach rails/baniers/wale							
	36 Signs							
	37 Lighting							
	38 Services							
39								
40								
41								
42								

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Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge	
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 04/09/07			Next inspection Type/Date: August 2009			
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 13				Bridge RefNo: 10553		Road RefNo: N/A			
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E 255171		O.S.V 662291		Bridge Code Primary Deck Form Table 1 Primary deck material Table 2 Secondary Deck Form Table 3 Secondary Deck Material Table 4		15	
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 25m approx		Span Length (m): 0.5				20	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>					
Number of construction forms (in bridge/span): 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)									
Set No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks	
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	N						1. Inspection obscured by leaves	
	2 Secondary Deck elements Transverse beams								
	3 Deck elements Elements from Table 3								
	4 Half joist								
	5 Tie beam/rod								
	6 Parapet beam or cantilever								
	7 Deck bracing								
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations								
	9 Abutment pier, arch springing	1	A						
	10 Spandrel/wallhead wall	1	A						
	11 Pier/column								
	12 Cross-bracing/strapping beam								
	13 Bearings								
	14 Bearing alignment/IT								
Durability Elements	15 Substructure drainage								
	16 Substructure drainage								
	17 Waterproofing								
	18 Movement/expansion joints								
	19 Finishes: deck elements								
	20 Finishes: substructure elements								
	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences								
Safety Elements	22 Access/walkways/gantries								
	23 Handrail/banquets/safety fences								
	24 Cantilever surfacing								
	25 Footway/verge/shoulder surfacing	1	A						
Other Bridge Elements	26 Inver/weir bed	1	A						
	27 Aprons								
	28 Fences/curbs/water restriction prot.								
	29 River training works								
	30 Revegetation/halter paving								
	31 Wing walls								
	32 Retaining walls								
	33 Embankments								
	34 Machinery								
Ancillary Elements	35 Approach rails/banquets/walls								
	36 Signs								
	37 Lighting								
	38 Services								
	39								
	40								
	41								
42									

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Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Principal <input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u> 1 </u> of <u> 1 </u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall		Date: 04/09/07	Next inspection type/date: August 2009								
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Bridge No. 14		Bridge RefNo: 10554	Road RefNo: N/A								
Mag Ref D.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E 255145	G.S.N 662317								
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 25m approx	Span Length (m): 0.3								
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>									
Number of construction joints in bridge span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)		Bridge Code: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr><td>Primary deck form</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck materials</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck form</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck materials</td><td>P</td></tr> </table>		Primary deck form	13	Primary deck materials	B	Secondary deck form	20	Secondary deck materials	P
Primary deck form	13										
Primary deck materials	B										
Secondary deck form	20										
Secondary deck materials	P										
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks		
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A							
	2	Secondary deck elements									
	3	Transverse beams									
	4	Elements from Table 3									
	5	Half joints									
	6	Tie beams/rod									
	7	Parapet beam or cantilever									
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Doors/bracing									
	9	Foundations									
	10	Abutments (incl. arch springing)									
	11	Span/del. wall/road wall									
	12	Structure									
	13	Cross-head/capping beam									
	14	Bearings									
Durability Elements	15	Bearing plinth/slab									
	16	Superstructure drainage									
	17	Substructure drainage									
	18	Weathering									
	19	Movement/expansion joints									
	20	Finishes: deck elements									
	21	Finishes: substructure elements									
Safety Elements	22	Finishes: permeability fences									
	23	Access walkways/galleries									
	24	Handrails/parapets/safety fences									
Other Bridge Elements	25	Carriageway surfacing									
	26	Footways/paths/bridge surfacing	1	A					25. Grassed forest track		
	27	River/river bed	1	A							
	28	Aprons									
	29	Fenders/culverts/collision prot.									
	30	River training works									
	31	Revetment/batter paving									
	32	Wing walls									
	33	Retaining walls									
	34	Embankments									
Ancillary Elements	35	Machinery									
	36	Approach roads/footpaths									
	37	Signs									
	38	Lighting									
	39	Services									
	40										
	41										
42											

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority, Cost - Cost of work

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<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge									
Inspector: M. McDowall			Date: 04/09/07			Next inspection type/date: August 2009											
Bridge Name: Pollok Park Br No. 15				Bridge Ref No: 10555		Road Ref No: N/A											
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E: 255612		O.S.V: 662527		<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td>Primary deck (Table 2)</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Primary deck members (Table 4)</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck (Table 4)</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary deck structure (Table 4)</td><td>P</td></tr> </table>				Primary deck (Table 2)	13	Primary deck members (Table 4)	C	Secondary deck (Table 4)	20	Secondary deck structure (Table 4)	P
Primary deck (Table 2)	13																
Primary deck members (Table 4)	C																
Secondary deck (Table 4)	20																
Secondary deck structure (Table 4)	P																
Span: 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 12.6		Span Length (m): 0.2													
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
Number of consultation forms in bridge span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (*delete as appropriate)																	
Set No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks									
Deck Elements	1 Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A														
	2 Secondary deck Transverse beams																
	3 element's Element from Table 3																
	4 Half joints																
	5 Tie beams																
	6 Parapet beam or cantilever																
	7 Deck bracing																
Load-bearing Substructure	8 Foundations																
	9 Abutments (incl. arch springing)																
	10 Spandrel wall/head wall																
	11 Pier column																
	12 Cross-head/capping beam																
	13 Bearings																
	14 Bearing plinth/shelf																
Durability Elements	15 Superstructure drainage																
	16 Substructure drainage																
	17 Waterproofing																
	18 Movement/expansion joints																
	19 Finishes: Deck elements																
	20 Finishes: substructure elements																
	21 Finishes: parapets/safety fences																
Safety Elements	22 Access/walkways/gardens																
	23 Handrails/parapets/safety fences																
	24 Carriageway surfacing																
	25 Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing							25. Grass track.									
Other Bridge Elements	26 Invert/verge top	1	A														
	27 Aprons																
	28 Fender/weir/water/collision prot																
	29 River training works	1	A														
	30 Revetment/batter paving																
	31 Wing walls																
	32 Retaining walls																
Ancillary Elements	33 Embankments																
	34 Machinery																
	35 Approach fills/barriers/walls																
	36 Signs																
	37 Lighting																
	38 Services																
	39																
40																	
41																	
42																	

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6.5 Appendix 5 Species Record for Pollok Country Park

Species	Conservation Status	Status at Pollok	Notes
Mammals			
Otter	EC Habitats, Berne, WCA 1981, UK BAP Priority Species	3 otter sightings in 1999.	
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Few sightings in recent years, suggesting a low population density.	Badgers and their setts are protected by law.
Bat Species	EC Habitats, Berne, WCA 1981, UK BAP	Bats, probably pipistrelle recorded in November and December 2000. Possibly roosting/hibernating in Old Stable Courtyard.	Bats and their roost are protected by law. A full bat survey of pitched roof buildings
Roe Deer	UK BAP long list	Regularly recorded in the Country Park.	
Water vole	Glasgow LBAP WCA Schedule 5	No record of Water Vole at Pollok Estate	Numerous ground predators are present within Pollok Estate
Birds			
Kingfisher	RSPB Amber,	Breeding along the River Cart.	Retaining branches that overhang the water channel, as perches will be an important management objective.
Greylag Goose	RDB Birds 1B	1 record in 2000 from overhead.	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	RSPB Amber	Recorded in New Covert.	Retention of standing deadwood in woodlands will benefit this species.
Sparrowhawk	BAP Long List	Breeding 2000.	
Kestrel	BAP Long List	2000.	
Species	Conservation Status	Status at Pollok	Notes
Lesser black backed gull	BAP Long	Many records in 2000.	
Song Thrush	UK BAP	96 records in 2000.	
Grey Wagtail	BAP Long	Frequently sighted at Pollok.	
Pied Wagtail	BAP Long		
Dipper	BAP Long, Berne App 2	Recorded 8 times in 1999 and within recent years at Pollok.	
Wren	BAP Long, Berne App 2		
Goldfinch	BAP Long	Winter sightings.	
Bullfinch	BAP Priority		
Reed Bunting	BAP Priority, LBAP Priority	No recently sighted at Pollok	
Treecreeper	BAP Long	Breeding.	
Species	Conservation Status	Status at Pollok	Notes
Birds (Cont.)			
Redwing	RDB 2, WCA 1981 Sched 1		
Swallow	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant, frequent sightings at Pollok.	
House Martin	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant	
Whitethroat	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant sighted in 1999 near Police Dogs' Unit.	
Swift	Glasgow LBAP Priority	Sighted 20 times in 1999 and frequently since.	
Blackcap	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant	
Chiffchaff	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant	
Willow Warbler	UK BAP Long	Summer Migrant	
Fieldfare	WCA 1981 Sched. 1, RDB 2, BAP Long		
Plants			
Fungi		86 species recorded, mainly associated with dead wood and the woodland floor	No protected or nationally rare species recorded.
Reptiles			
Palmate Newt	Glasgow LBAP Priority	Pollok is one of the 5 newt sites in Glasgow.	
Common Toads	WCA 1981 (capture and sale only)	The North Wood pond supports a sizeable breeding population of toads.	
Common Frog	WCA 1981 (capture and sale only)	The North Wood pond supports a breeding population.	
Invertebrates			

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Species	Conservation Status	Status at Pollok	Notes
Small Pearl-bordered fritillary	Glasgow LBAP Priority	No recorded sightings at Pollok.	
Flora			
Bluebell	Glasgow LBAP Priority	Found throughout Pollok Woodlands	
Purple Ramping Fumitory	Glasgow LBAP Priority WCA (1981) general protection	Found In Cowglen Golf Course: the sole site in Glasgow	

6.6 Appendix 6 Invasive Non Native Plants Species Policy



1 Glasgow City Council

Sustainability and the Environment Policy Development Committee
9 June 2010

Report by Executive Director of Land and Environmental Services

2 Contact: Jim Coyle on extension 75521

2.1.1

2.1.2 A POLICY FOR INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANT SPECIES IN GLASGOW

2.1.2.1.1

2.1.2.1.2 Purpose of Report:

The purpose of this report is to:

- i) advise Committee that on 28 August 2009, the Executive Committee instructed the Executive Directors of DRS and LES to work with the Sustainability and the Environment Policy Development Committee to draft policies in respect of invasive non-native plant species, deer, game species, gulls, foxes and other species as considered appropriate; and
- ii) recommend a policy for Invasive Non-Native Plant Species in Glasgow.

Recommendations:

It is recommended therefore that Committee:

- i) scrutinises the report and identifies any issues which it may wish to discuss further; and
- ii) notes that, with Committee's support, it is proposed to submit the report to the Executive Committee with a view to the proposed policy being adopted by Council.

Ward No(s):

Citywide:

Local member(s) advised:

no

Consulted:

no

1. Introduction

- 1.1 On 28 August 2009, the Executive Committee instructed the Executive Directors of DRS and LES to work with the Sustainability and the Environment Policy Development Committee to draft policies in respect of invasive non-native plant species, deer, game species, gulls, foxes and other species, as appropriate.
- 1.2 The Council's Senior Officer Group on Sustainability and the Environment (Senior Officer Group), after discussion, agreed that the Executive Director of LES would take responsibility, in consultation with others, to develop a policy on invasive non-native plants, and that the Executive Director of DRS, again in consultation, would take responsibility for the policy on animals.
- 1.3 This report deals with invasive non-native plant species and was developed in conjunction with representatives from Culture and Sport Glasgow, City Building and Development and Regeneration Services. The LES representatives were from the fields of environmental health, horticulture and biodiversity.
- 1.4 The Senior Officer Group agreed the report at its meeting on 6 May 2010.

2. Background

- 2.1 Most non-native plant species (often called 'aliens') recorded growing wild tend to be short-lived and are unlikely to become established. In recent years concerns have been raised about a minority of introduced species which have shown invasive tendencies: Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS).
- 2.2 The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2009) has defined INNS as: 'Any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health or the way we live.' There are many well documented cases of notorious species which are, or are perceived as being, problematic. Such cases mainly relate to tall and vigorous growing high profile species but can include smaller plants which can dramatically change the local floristic diversity, noticeably at water bodies. However, there are many more species which are not viewed as problems, and many species, which people think of as being part of the native flora, are in fact non-natives.
- 2.3 It has been argued that some non-native plant species have a competitive advantage over native species as they grow in areas free of their natural predators and pathogens. In the urban environment disturbance and changes to the local environment can create a hostile environment for native species, creating conditions that non-native species can exploit; this is particularly relevant to urban areas. Additionally in recent years rapid climate change has been viewed as another factor potentially giving a competitive edge to some non-native species.
- 2.4 The issue of INNS has become a high profile and hotly debated topic in nature conservation circles. It is considered by some as one of the main problems causing biodiversity loss, after habitat destruction and (increasingly) climate change. In exotic locations with long isolated and highly evolved floras, the impact of invasive species can be severe and is well documented. Conversely some view the British flora as being relatively recent in origin and is still in a state of change following the last ice-age, and as such introduced species are 'behaving' very much like species arriving by natural means ('invasive natives'), often becoming a feature of the evolving local ecosystem.
- 2.5 In an urban area, such as Glasgow, the situation is further compounded by the widespread impact of human activities eg ground disturbance and movement of various ground

materials, changes in land form, the creation of large areas of 'waste ground', local neglect and dumping, water enrichment (open water bodies and water courses) and a warmer urban microclimate. These activities all contribute to the formation of an artificial or modified landscape which non-native species may be better adapted to than native species.

- 2.6 The result is a diverse range of established (and ephemeral) plants, often present in large populations. The Audit of Alien Species in Scotland report produced in 2001 suggested that 988 non-native species were established in Scotland (excluding fungi or species occurring in the marine environment). In an urban area such as Glasgow the proportion and frequency of non-natives is high. Studies for the flora of Glasgow show that out of some 1560 species recorded as growing 'wild' in the city, more than half are non-native.

3. Current Situation

- 3.1 As a result of adverse ecological, environmental or economic impacts of non-native species, domestic legislation has been introduced linked to a number of international agreements and European directives. Appendix 1 summarises the relevant legislation and Appendix 2 provides lists of current and proposed INNS in Scotland.
- 3.2 The UK Review of Non-Native Species Legislation and Guidance (Fasham and Trumper, 2001) noted that there are 'over 45 international agreements, non-binding documents and Codes of Conduct' relating to invasive non-native species issues. This has resulted in a complicated and at times incoherent legislative framework. Simplifying and improving the current framework is a key aim of legislative proposals in England and Wales and in Scotland.
- 3.3 The principal driver for considering legislative reform is that the current legislation is not considered to be effective, particularly because of the numbers of invasive non-native species which have been released since 1981.
- 3.4 During the debate on invasive non-native species held in the Scottish Parliament on 30 October 2008, there was cross-party recognition that there are weaknesses in this area of legislation and that the **Scottish government** should review it to ensure there is a coherent and comprehensive framework for tackling invasive non-native species.
- 3.5 A number of reviews and policy documents have recommended amendments to improve non native species legislation. The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain was launched by the **Scottish government**, DEFRA and the Welsh Assembly Government in May 2008.
- 3.6 The Scottish Working Group on Invasive Non-Native Species co-ordinates the overall response of public sector bodies in Scotland to the environmental, social and economic challenges presented by invasive non-native species, and supports the effectiveness of wider action at the national level. Following consultation with key stakeholders the Scottish Working Group has developed various proposals which formed part of the recent consultation on the Wildlife and Natural Environment Bill.
- 3.7 As part of the review a further 39 species or genera have been proposed as additions to Schedule 9 in the forthcoming legislation (see Appendix 2).
- 3.8 It is likely that the Wildlife and Natural Environment Bill will bring forth new legislation in Scotland towards the end of 2010. This will shadow similar legislation being proposed for England and Wales.
- 3.9 It is intended that the new legislation will address several core issues:

- Issue 1** Strengthening the current legislation aiming to prevent release of invasive non-native species and providing powers to control invasive non-native species.
- Issue 2** Additional powers relating to causing and permitting an offence.
- Issue 3** Overlap with other legislation or where legislation could be extended.
- Issue 4** Changes via secondary legislation.

3.10 The Scottish Executive's policy approach is based on the internationally agreed 'three-stage hierarchical approach' adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which the UK is a signatory:

- The first stage is to give priority to measures to prevent introductions of invasive non-native species
- The second stage concerns detection of newly introduced INNS and, where appropriate, rapid action to prevent their establishment
- The third stage concerns longer-term mitigation measures, such as containment or control, for established INNS

4. Invasive Non-native Plant Species Plants: Proposed Policy Actions

4.1 It is clear from the above that much legislation is already in place, albeit with changes imminent.

4.2 In view of this, the Council will adopt a set of policies which deal with both generalities and specific circumstance, in line with Scottish Executive and other legislation and guidance:

General

Policy 1

Glasgow City Council will adopt a precautionary approach to the issue of Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNS). In addition, the Council will take note of species listed by relevant legislation (and any future additions) and take action and provide guidance where necessary.

Established Plant Populations

Many populations of species now listed as INNS have been present in Glasgow for many years and at some sites are so well established that they are very much a part of the local ecology.

Policy 2

No action to be taken on established populations of listed INNS unless a real and substantial problem is identified and resources are available to ensure full treatment.

Policy 3

Eradication or containment intervention will be considered in the following examples:

- On wildlife sites where habitat quality or notable species populations are under threat by INNS
- On development or operational sites where planned works could result in spread of populations of INNS
- At locations where identifiable spread is occurring to neighbouring landowners and could be viewed as causing a nuisance. Any complaints/enquiries where the spread is coming from private land can be passed to the Public Health Group of LES Environmental Health

- On health grounds for giant hogweed where it is spreading to sensitive areas such as school grounds or similar play areas. Any complaints of this nature where the spread is coming from private land can be passed to the Public Health Group of LES Environmental Health

Policy 4

Any eradication or containment treatment works of species noted as 'controlled waste' will need to follow guidance and relevant legislation.

Policy 5

Eradication at non-development sites will only be undertaken if it is considered achievable and is implemented in a systematic way, with resources available for long term monitoring and with a vision for future land management.

Prevention and Early Detection

These policy actions are considered to be the most important and cost effective methods of preventing future problems with INNS. The Council will work with other landowners, non-governmental organisations or other interested parties to ensure that appropriate action is taken where new species or colonies are identified.

Policy 6

The Council will seek to identify, document and monitor populations of listed INNS – this will be co-ordinated through the Glasgow Museums Local Biological Records Centre hosted by Culture and Sport Glasgow.

Policy 7

The Council will investigate any newly identified populations of INNS and take action to eradicate where deemed appropriate and practical.

Policy 8

The Council will ensure that no INNS are introduced (directly or indirectly) as part of normal working operations, projects or events.

Policy 9

The Council will provide guidance or links to such information, to ensure responsible actions by Council staff and the general public.

Awareness

Raising awareness of the potential threat of invasive plants to Council staff and the wider public is an important mechanism to prevent the deliberate or accidental release of INNS. It is also important that the public is provided with objective information on the issues relating to INNS so that any responses or actions are proportionate.

Policy 10

The Council will provide web-based information on the local impact of INNS with links to where further information can be obtained. This will include the following key areas:

- Information on listed plants and links to identification guides
- Objective local information on what is the problem with certain plants and when there is need for action
- Information and guidance for publicly owned development sites
- Information and links on how to treat listed INNS
- Information and links on responsible actions

Species:

A few species are of particular local relevance due to their actual or potential impact on wildlife sites or habitats, designation as 'controlled waste' and, for one species, potential health risks. Specific guidance or actions are suggested in such cases.

Policy 11

The Council will continue to control or eradicate rhododendron ponticum from woodland sites; priority being ancient woodland sites, LNRs and sites designated as SINCS.

Policy 12

The Council will provide specific information on potential health risks of giant hogweed and take action where it is invading school grounds or sensitive public spaces. The Public Health Group of LES Environmental Health can investigate in circumstances where the spread is from ground that is privately owned.

Policy 13

The Council will require Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed to be controlled at development sites to meet requirements of the EPA 1990 legislation and related regulations.

Policy 14

The Council will take early action at publicly owned or managed water bodies to remove or control potentially threatening invasive aquatic plant species.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

- 5.1 The Executive Committee instructed that officers work with the Policy Development Committee to produce a policy document on Invasive Non-native Plant Species.
- 5.2 With the agreement of the Senior Officer Group on Sustainability and the Environment, the Executive Director of LES took the lead in developing such a policy.
- 5.3 It is recommended that the Policy Development Committee:
 - i) scrutinises the above report and identifies any issues which it may wish to discuss further; and
 - ii) notes that, with Committee's support, it is proposed to submit the report to the Executive Committee with a view to the proposed policy being adopted by Council.

SERVICE IMPLICATIONS

- Financial:** Any financial implications can be met from existing maintenance and operational budgets
- Legal:** The policy will help the Council meet its legal obligations under current legislation
- Personnel:** None
- Environmental:** The policy is aimed to ensure the Council is up to date with its environmental obligations in respect of invasive non-native plant species
- Service Plan:** The Service Plan emphasises the importance of the environment

**ROBERT BOOTH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
6 May 2010**

Current legislative framework

The DEFRA webpage provides links to the legal framework summarised below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/wildlife/management/non-native/legal.htm>

Information is also provided on the **Scottish Government's** web pages:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/InvasiveSpecies/legislation>

International and European Directives

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Article 8(h) states: each country shall 'prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species'. The (Bern) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Article 11 (2)(b) states that countries shall undertake to 'strictly control the introduction of non-native species'.

The Habitats Directive (92/43/ EEC) and the Birds Directive (79/409/ EEC) require member states to regulate and if necessary, prevent, the introduction of invasive non-native species.

Domestic legislation

The primary domestic legislation which deals with invasive non-native species is section 14 of the **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**. The Act transposes the Habitats and Birds Directives into domestic legislation and was amended through the **Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004** to implement a number of recommendations from the 2001 [Review of Non-Native Species Policy](#).

The key features of section 14 are as follows:

- it is an offence to allow any animal (including hybrids) which is not ordinarily resident in or a regular visitor to Great Britain, to escape into the wild, or to release it into the wild; or to release or allow to escape from captivity, any animal that is listed on Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act
- it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant listed on Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act.

Invasive non-native species offences can incur a maximum penalty of a £40,000 fine and/or 12 months' imprisonment on summary conviction, and a fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment on indictment.

Sections 14A and 14B of the 1981 Act enable the Scottish Ministers to make secondary legislation, and issue guidance, as follows:

- Ministers may specify by order, species which it is an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in one's possession or transport for the purposes of sale
- Ministers may issue guidance about non-native species. Although non-compliance with the guidance will not be an offence, it can be used as evidence by a court. It can therefore act as a common reference point, and in determining whether the accused acted responsibly or exercised due diligence.

Of further relevance to Scotland is the '**Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) (Scotland) Order 2005**', which came into force on June 30 2005, and applies in Scotland only. It varies Part II of Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, by adding thirteen species to the list of species of plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild. These species are listed in **Appendix 2**.

Although not legislation, The Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH) **Species Action Framework (January, 2007)** sets out a framework for the management of species in Scotland and provides a list of species for which clear, targeted action over the next five years could make the most difference to biodiversity. There are six invasive non-native species included in the Species Action

Framework of which two are relevant plants: New Zealand Pygmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) and *Rhododendron ponticum* and hybrids. See <http://www.snh.org.uk/speciesactionframework/saf-list.asp#2>

Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Part II of this act is of strong relevance to the non-native issue as the two species listed on Schedule 9 are classed as 'controlled waste'. This means that disposal must be in an appropriate manner to prevent pollution or threat to human health. If chemicals (herbicides) are used in the control of these species the waste may further be classified as hazardous waste. It is this aspect of legislation which causes the most economic impact do developers and land managers, as treatment and disposal can become very costly.

Lists of existing and proposed Invasive Non-native Species**Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 9 (1981)**

Common name	Scientific name
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>

Variation of Schedule (Scotland) Order 2005

Common name	Scientific name
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Hyacinth, water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Lettuce, water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Stonecrop, Australian swamp	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>

Wildlife and Natural Environment Bill (proposed for 2010)

Common name	Scientific name
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrniun perfoliatum</i>
Archangel, Garden	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon argentatum</i>
Balsams	All <i>Impatiens</i> species
Bluebell, Spanish	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>
Bramble, Himalayan giant	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Bridewort, Confused	<i>Spiraea x pseudosalicifolia</i>
Buckthorn, Sea	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Cabbage, Skunk	<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>
Cotoneaster	All <i>Cotoneaster</i> species
Daisy, Michaelmas	<i>Aster aggregate</i>
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Elodea, Brazilian	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Knotweed – all species	<i>Fallopia</i> – all species
Knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
Ladies' mantle, Soft	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>
Leek, Three cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Mallow, Tree	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia</i> – all species
Purshlane, Pink	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera</i> (all species)
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus specabilis</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpus albus</i>

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> – all species except native <i>Ludwigia palustris</i>
Waterweeds	All <i>Elodea</i> species

Proposed for Schedule 9 as a precaution

Common name	Scientific name
Alkanet, Green	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>
Cornflower, Perennial	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Currant, Flowering	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Dogwood, Red osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Goldenrod, Canadian	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Grape, Oregon	<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>
Leopardsbane	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i>
Loosestrife, Spotted	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Thistle, Common blue sow	<i>Cicerbita macrophylla</i>

6.7 Appendix 7 Pollok Country Park Details of Areas of Archaeological Significance and Reports on Archaeological Works to Date.

POLLOK OLD STABLES STANDING BUILDING SURVEY
PREPARED BY:



Mark Mitchell BA MPhil

August 2009

The minor events of history are valuable, although not always showy and picturesque.

Mark Twain

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

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Introduction

Background to this survey

Since 2007, the Archaeology department of the University of Glasgow and the Glasgow Archaeological Society has conducted a series of excavations, topographic and geophysical surveys within the confines of Pollok Country Park, Glasgow. The aim of this work is to chart the developmental trajectories of the Pollok Estate from its inception to the present day; in effect, to establish an archaeological biography of the Park.

As part of this ongoing programme of work, a standing building survey was undertaken at the site of the Old Stables, to the east of the present Pollok House, from mid May 2009 until mid July 2009. The site today contains the stables for Glasgow City Council's Heavy Horse Team, the offices and stores related to the horticultural and agricultural maintenance and development of the grounds and gardens of the House a small visitor's centre and the primary base for the city council's Park Rangers Service. However, the site was once the main focal point of administrative and social activity for the Maxwells of Pollok from the 14th century onwards and the present structures which form the modern complex are possible by products from the medieval period. In many respects the site is a microcosm of the wider country Park and its earlier ancestor the Nether Pollok estate. The architectural development, refinement and change which has taken place within the last 350 years of the estate is charted within the stables and periods of earlier development are also evident within its fabric.

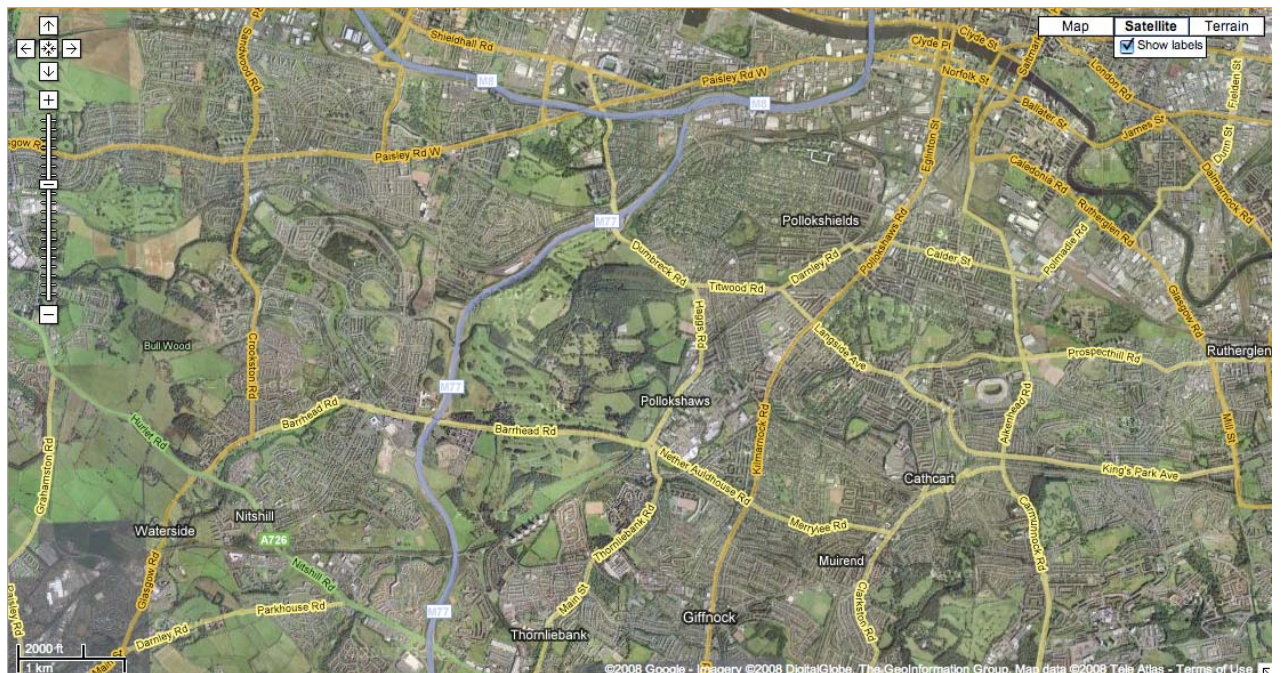
Purpose

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to highlight the key areas of the building survey conducted in May and June 2009. This report is designed to be interim in nature as a more detailed report will be produced during the Winter and Spring of 2009-2010.

Pollok Country Park in Context

Covering 11,000 acres Pollok Country Park dominates the south side of Glasgow and is one of the largest urban parklands in northern Europe. The modern Country Park, however, was once the seat of the Maxwells of Nether Pollok and forms the collapsed core of their landholdings on both the north and south sides of the river Clyde. Their length of tenure within this environment lasted for approximately 700 years and it was from a land grant to the City of Glasgow in the 1960s that the current park was formed. Now effectively isolated from the rest of Glasgow by major A roads and the M77 motor-way the park is utilised by the general public and several governmental agencies, including the council's land services division for a wide variety of functions and events. However the layout and buildings within the park have shaped this usage and it is with this background of private to public ownership that a number of well preserved and varied sites and monuments of archaeological and historical significance have been recorded and explored within the park land.



Google Earth image of Pollok Country Park in context to the southside of Glasgow.

Copyright Google 2007

The archaeological landscape

The entire landscape of Pollok Country Park, is entirely man-made. River banks have been heightened and in some areas narrowed, large depressions throughout the park have been identified as quarry sites and even the hydrology of the entire area has been influenced by the selected planting and draining of the entire area. Out with the immediate landscape changes affected by the Maxwells within the environment, the remains of sites ranging from the Bronze Age to the late Medieval are still readily identifiable. While the survivability of these sites is easily explained in terms of continuous ownership and the lack of industrial or urban development within the park, it does present a rich environment for a study such as the one being conducted by the Archaeological society and the University of Glasgow. The development of medieval estates within Scotland is poorly understood archaeologically with much of the research focussing on the historical documentation. Pollok Country Park also, due to the monuments within its modern boundaries, allows for comparisons to be drawn on other sites within the western Clyde valley are historically attested to have developed on the same timelines as Nether Pollok. As previously stated, one of the main aims of the ongoing research work within Pollok is to record the archaeological biography of the environment and to develop an interpretation of the remains within the currently understood historical framework of the rise of the Maxwell family within nether Pollok.

The most recent developments associated with the Maxwells is perhaps the most famous part of the Park lands; Pollok House. Built in the mid 18th century, it replaced an earlier 17th century house which stood close to the site of the modern house. However to the east of Pollok House stands a site which was once at the centre of the Nether Pollok estate but which is now utilised for a completely different series of functions.

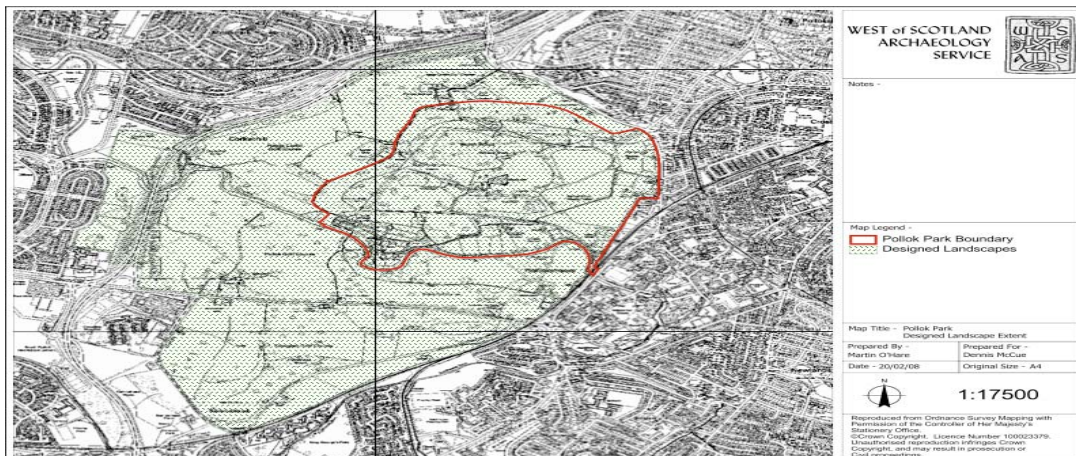


Image representing the area of Pollok Country Park. Copyright WOSAS

The Stables

The Stables or Old Stable beside Pollok House are now utilised for the ongoing horticultural and agricultural work conducted within the Park. The Stables in many ways represent a partly history of the development of Nether Pollok under the direction of the Maxwell family. Initially, the range of buildings were focussed around a 15th century tower house, the remains of which are in the outer wall of the eastern range of the site. In addition to this building a series of other buildings associated directly with the tower house developed and by the 17th century a compound with a fortified gatehouse, enclosing wall and an L-plan tower had developed. By the 18th century, a series of buildings within the compound had been constructed as had several buildings immediately to the south of the fortified settlement, as well as the development of formal gardens associated with the first Pollok House. The 19th century saw several phases of development for the site and by the early to mid 20th century the form and function of the buildings had changed again. It is against this backdrop of an ever evolving settlement that this site provides an overview of some of the major and minor changes within the wider estate itself, when combined with a historical narrative. However, even without a social or historical background to the developments within the estate, the stable block gives and insight into the changes in building styles from the 15th - 20th centuries.

Image showing stable block in relation to the White Cart River and Pollok House.
North is to the bottom of the image. Copyright Google Earth 2007

Aerial Photograph of the Stables at Pollok Country Park. Copyright Bin Maps 2009.
North is to top of the image.

Methodology

Why the Pollok?

As stated earlier one of the main reasons for conducting a major landscape survey within Pollok Country Park is that it met a series of criteria which were established prior to the research programme being developed:

- 1) The site or region had to be self contained.
- 2) The archaeology available within the site had to span several periods and had to be sufficiently well preserved to allow archaeological investigation.
- 3) The site should, where possible, not be impacted by modern development which may impact the remains within the area.
- 4) The site or region should also have one land owner for right of access permission.
- 5) There had to be historically attested sources for the site or region.
- 6) Archaeological investigation had already taken place within the site which confirmed point 2.

Pollok Country Park met all of these criteria due to the length of tenure of the Maxwells and how the land was granted to the City of Glasgow.

Why the Stables

As previously stated the Stables is a self contained area within Pollok Country Park which represents some of the major developments within the Nether Pollok Estate over the last 500 years. No other site within the park could offer these types of remains in one location. Additionally, the Stables are open to the public throughout the day so there was no restricted access to the various parts of the site. The phasing of this site is key to developing one of the many development trajectories for the wider research programme and it was from this view point that the site was also chosen. Due to the complexity of the buildings that make up the range and the time-scales for the entire survey which totaled 8 days, it was decided that as opposed to conducting a traditional building survey utilising Electronic Distance Measuring (EDM) equipment that a photographic survey would be undertaken instead.

Photographic Survey

The photographic survey was conducted utilising a Pentax digital SLR and a Canon compact digital camera at the end of April 2009. Digital formats were chosen for ease of storage and manipulation in comparison to film and print based systems. The purpose of this recording was to photograph the Stables and associated out buildings in a systematic fashion. These photographs were shot by photographing a section of the Stables at ground level approximately 5 meters from the building to capture the ground level and then a second photograph would be taken to record upper levels and roof as appropriate. These images were taken without a tripod due to the distance constraints of certain parts of the site and were recorded in such a manner that in key areas, such as the gateway building, the image set could be overlaid to develop a full digital image of the building and its associated feature. These images were recorded at an image size of 8 Megabytes, to allow enlargement where required. Additionally, a series of overview images which captured large sections of the building complex were also taken for reference purposes against the more detailed range shots.

Building Survey

The primary purpose of the general and detailed photographic recording was to develop a methodology for surveying the building complex without the requirement for the specialist skills of building surveyors. The building survey methodology was to adopt a recording method similar to conducted within a standard excavation.

Recording Methodology

The following list shows the sequence utilised to develop the recording methods employed on this site. As stated several factors led to the development of employing the following techniques:

- 1) A digital photographic record was recorded of all of the visible features both on the external and internal components of the building complex. Due to Health and Safety issues surrounding several parts of the ranges, only external features of the range were recorded during the building survey. References to internal components indicate the inner yard within the range.
- 2) A 1:2500 Ordnance survey map of the area was consulted and from this plan each component that had been identified for survey was given an Area Number similar to those utilised for excavations.
- 3) The detailed photographic record was then printed in Black and White and broken down into the appropriate area number.

- 4) Multiple context sheets were then issued for each area.

The following recording method was then used:

- 1) A set of black and white print outs of the photographs were issued with an Area Number. Context sheets were issued. The individual survey teams were advised to target the largest features first then re-survey the entire area assigned prior to assigning context numbers. This meant that there was effectively three phases to the survey prior to the recording being conducted.
- 2) The areas being examined were broken down into individual context numbers under their unique area number for the site. Each feature within the area was measured and described utilising the context sheet format. For example area 1600, the gatehouse had over 100 individual context numbers within it as a result of the survey of both the interior and exterior components of the structure. The context Number index for any feature for this area was then 160X - 161XX. This system was deployed throughout the entire complex.
- 3) The black and white photographs were annotated with the context number appropriate to the feature being recorded.
- 4) Additional digital photographs were recorded, where appropriate, if areas of fine detail such as mason marks were not visible on the printed photograph and these were then issued to the recording teams.
- 5) All of the teams consisted of a minimum of 2 individuals and a maximum of 3. These numbers were chosen to avoid individuals missing features and to ensure a continuity of context numbering. Additionally, all teams were instructed to measure all features recorded using tape measures, meter sticks and ranging rods.
- 6) The entire annotated record was checked when each area was completed by the survey director to ensure that no feature(s) had been unrecorded.

This recording methodology allowed for flexibility while conducting the survey as teams could be readily relocated from one area to another without having to re-calibrate equipment and as each team worked independently there was no requirement for equipment sharing between the teams. Surveys utilising this methodology do however have limitations as a standing building survey has also to be conducted through either manual or digital building survey methods to ensure that heights and widths of features are correctly recorded. As the Stables have had

several of these surveys conducted recently by Glasgow University, this information was also available for analysis against the photographically led survey.

The wider landscape survey

In addition to the survey of the Stables, several other surveys utilising photographic, drawing, topographic and geophysical techniques were conducted during May and June 2009 within Pollok Country Park. These sites include the bridge across the White Cart Water, Pollok town on the south side of the river, the Beech tree mound to the north of the Stable ranges and a well to the north east of Pollok House. These sites were investigated as part of the on going programme of works discussed earlier and while these sites and monuments are beyond the scope of this report they will make up elements of the final report on the Stables.

In addition to the archaeologically led survey a geological survey was also conducted to attempt to ascertain where the material utilised in the construction of the Stables was sourced from. This work was conducted by Dr John Faithful of the Hunterian Museum at the University of Glasgow during the course of the building survey and the results of this work will be discussed in later within this report.

Historical background

Overview

The complexity of the social history including charters and other associated historical documents associated with the Maxwells at Nether Pollok is beyond of the scope of this report. These primary and secondary documents do however give and insight into the development of the area now enclosed by the Stables.

The development of the modern complex has its roots in the development of the second and third castles on the site. A fortified dwelling, known as the Laigh Castle was built in the 14th century in the area beside the eastern ranges of the Stables and this building was extensively extended in the 16th and 17th centuries. This structure constitutes the foundations of the Old Stables and was completely destroyed by fire in 1882 and subs-sequentially demolished. However, the second castle close to the site was not abandoned when the third one was constructed and was occupied into the mid-1500s. This earlier structure is attested to have had a moat and drawbridge and was still visible in the landscape until the 18th century. What is evident is that the third castle appears to have been designed initially as a smaller residence for the sons of the Maxwells of Nether Pollok, as by 1585 Higgs Castle had been developed to the north east of the site and this residence appears to have become the primary administrative centre for the wider estate. Higgs Castle is a L-Plan tower house developed in the Renaissance architectural style. It was abandoned in 1753 as such when the second Pollok House was completed.

However, during this period the Stables did not go into decline and in the 16th and 17th century the compound was strengthened by the development of a fortified gatehouse and enclosing wall. By early 18th century a large number of buildings had been introduced into the complex, including a range of buildings to the south of the Stables. In the mid 18th century the sites social role within Nether Pollok appears to have moved away from being a seat of the Maxwells to a role more closely associated with the practical maintenance of the estate and by the 19th and 20th centuries this role is evident in the rolls of tenants associated with the Stables, these include widows of the estate and livestock handlers and managers. While some of these functions including residence are fulfilled by the Stables today, it has been the transition from being a seat of the Maxwells to being an agricultural centre within the estate, that the greatest number of architectural changes have taken place.

Survey Results

Introduction

Due to the complexity and scale of the environment surveyed, a selection of features are described in some detail within this report. These have been chosen to give an overview of the architectural styles utilised with the Stables and to represent the complexity of the phasings of this structure. The detailed photographs, dimensions and material types of the selected buildings are presented in Appendix 1 of this document.

Gatehouse Exterior

The gatehouse leading into the Stables is a fine example of Renaissance architecture. The development of this building also shows a variety of architectural styles within its fabric. Figure 1 shows several of these features including a 17th century surround to the gateway which is partly overlaid upon an earlier facade.



Figure 1

External view of Gateway Entrance.

The key stone within this facade is partially ornamental as it does not act as a support for the internal archway. To the left and right of the gateway are two gun loops which due to their architectural style and material appear to be later additions to the external fabric of the wall. The gates present hung across the gateway are imported from a unknown structure. They do not extend to the full height of the gateway entrance and both gates are inverted. While this is not readily evident from the external view displayed here, the locking mechanism, which is late 18th century in origin, on the left hand door is incorrectly mounted. As is the external door metal work shown at the top left of the right hand door. Additionally the hanging mechanism for these is extremely crude and consists of a beaten two iron hoop and peg hinges per door. While these doors have an internally fitted bracket to support a timber brace, the original slot recesses within the facade are now covered completely by the doors and cannot presently be utilised for this function. Above the doors and the archway are two ornamental features which are current with 17th Scottish Renaissance style architecture. However, slotted in between these is a coat of arms which, while badly weathered displays the arms for the Maxwells of Nether Pollok and the three stars of the Douglas's. This coat of arms is mounted with a plaque which is current in terms of material and architecture with the rest of the gateway facade. Above this is a stringer course which may indicate the initial roof line for the gatehouse as the dormer with the arched recess above the main entrance way appears to be 19th century in origin. The architectural feature within the arched recess appears to be either a possible gable end or door way setting from an earlier building as the design is identical to one seen above Higgs castle's main entrance way. The lettering and relief work denote Sir John Maxwell with the three legged spiral above. The plinth on which this feature is placed also appears to have been imported from another building as two circular holes have been drilled into the material approximately within the centre of plinth. The function of these cuts is unknown. Above the dormer and partially visible at the top of image one is a cupola which was added to the gatehouse in the 19th century. The cupola is constructed of overlapping timbers and has a beaten lead roof. This is one of the few features within the entire complex which is not made of stone, but its architectural style and the materials used indicate a 19th century origin for the structure.

To the far left of this image a window is also visible. What is of interest with this window is that it is one of 10 that were recorded which are of uniform height and width and appear to have been added into the western range in the late 19th or early 20th century. The insertion of this window is clearly visible with a cement mortar

delineating the cut for the window. The bonding agent for all of the other stone work is a lime based mortar, unless otherwise stated.

On the left hand side of figure 1 a small roof line window is shown. This window has been reduced in height at some-point to match the roof line. The roof line itself shows modern development with a sky light stench pipe being to the right of the dormer. To the left of the dormer an overflow pipe and a stench pipe for sanitation are clearly visible. The modern roof has cast iron guttering throughout and has a beaten lead cover along its entire ridge line. Cut slate is utilised as the main roof covering though lead work within some valleys and around dormers and sky lights is evident throughout the complex.

Tower House Remains

Within the fabric of the eastern range of the stables there are the remains of a 14th - 15th century structure, possibly relating to the third castle at Nether Pollok. Figure 2 shows the external aspects of this feature. The structure to the left of the image is the rear of the modern stabling area within the complex, which was constructed in the mid-19th century and altered in the late 19th to early 20th century. The narrow stringer course is late 19th century in origin and is utilised to support the internal timbers of the roof above this section. While there is 19th century stone work within the fabric of this wall, these are purely for structural integrity into the earlier wall which is below the stringer course. This 11 course wall component is of an earlier building methodology as the block work here is not as regularised as the walls surrounding it or above it. In the centre right of this structure there is the remains of possibly an internal window within the original building, which is now partially blocked up with an internal wall to support the stringer course above it. The re-use of stone from this site throughout the Stables, specifically in the south and western ranges, and the limited amount of surviving stonework in the condition displayed here makes it difficult to ascertain the exact function these remains.



Figure 2
14th-15th Century stone work within the eastern range of the Stables.

Earlier building remains

Throughout the entire Stables complex there are several examples of earlier structures which have been subsumed into the fabric of modern complex. The best preserved example of this type of building is within the southern range of the complex. During the course of the survey the southern range, which initially stood outside of the original compound at Nether Pollok, revealed several buildings that had been merged together to construct the entire range. Within these buildings the remains of house were uncovered. The “front” of the house would have at one time look south over the White Cart Water and toward Polloktoun. The structure was initially one storey with 2 ground floor windows and a centrally place doorway, the building was sandstone in construction and it appears to have had an additional level added to it in the late 18th or 19th century with the addition of three windows in the upper floor. This building was then raised again in the 19th century to the same height as the buildings on the western side of the complex. The doorway and windows have been blocked up in two phases with the first set of alterations blocking the windows on the upper floors so that they were flush with the rest of the fabric within the the

southern aspect of the range. The second phase of changes to access into the building consists of the blocking of the lower windows and doorway but the door and window frames were left recessed during this phase. The building is displayed in figure 3, below.

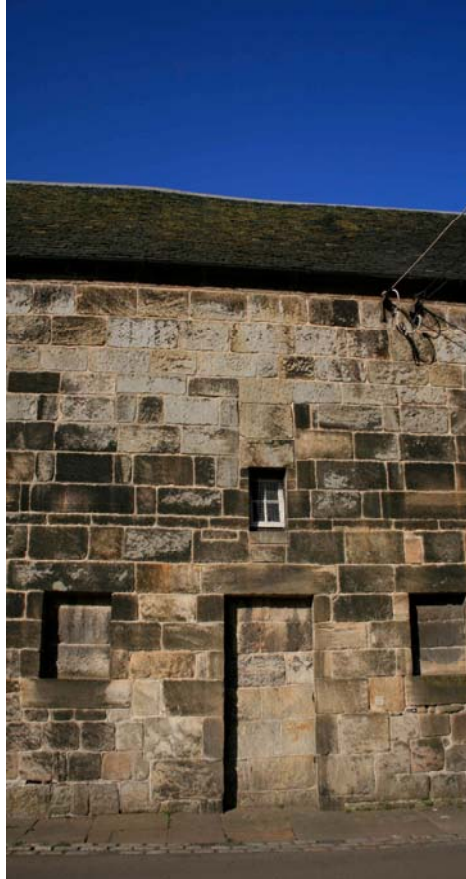


Figure 3

Possible late 17th or early 18th century cottage within the southern range of the Stables. The blocked three windows on the upper storey are still visible. With the central one being the three course directly above the modern 4 pane window visible in the centre of the image.

Internal Sections of the Southern and Western ranges.

The interface between the southern and western range of the Stables are of interest as these two elements appear to have been joined in the late 18th or early 19th century to allow the removal of the retaining wall which may have ran along the line of the modern timber support buttresses shown in the image. The fabric of this part of the range is mainly made up of re-used stonework, possibly from the castle remains in the eastern range and there is evidence of the re-use of stone work from an arch way within the wall to the left of gateway complex. The dormer and window above the gateway are 19th century in origin as is the fluer de lea at the apex of the dormer. The wall dormer with a pitched roof to the left of the gateway appears to be an original feature, which has not been reduced in height, unlike its counterparts on the external face of this range, the two sloped roof wall dormers appear to be from a later period and along with the other dormers reflect the change in function of this part of the settlement from purely defensive to domestic architecture. The interface between the two ranges does not include any evidence of blocked doorways or windows and this internal corner appears to have been built in one continuous phase. The foot catch at the bottom of the chimney breasts is clearly visible on all three structures within this photograph. These are designed to act as a rain guard for the base of the breast where thatch is deployed as the primary roofing material.

The timber supports in the left hand side of the image were erected in 1984 to strengthen the western end of the southern range which has been damaged by flooding from the White Cart, as well as wet and dry rot which has severely weakened the roof joists throughout this entire section of the range.



Figure 4

This image shows the internal elements of the western gatehouse and the now dilapidated section of the southern range

Maps and Plans

Introduction

The following maps and plans give an overview of the changes within the complex from the 18th century to the 21st century. The estate plan of Robert Ogilvy of 1741 below shows the Stables in grey against a black and white background. Ogilvy's estate plan was commissioned by Sir John Maxwell prior to the construction of the second Pollok House which occupies the area now entitled "Orchard" to the north west of the site. The compound consists of the gatehouse building, two retaining walls and the tower house or castle complex on its eastern side. To the west lies the village of Pollokton and to the north lies Knowehead Cottage at the top right of the illustration.

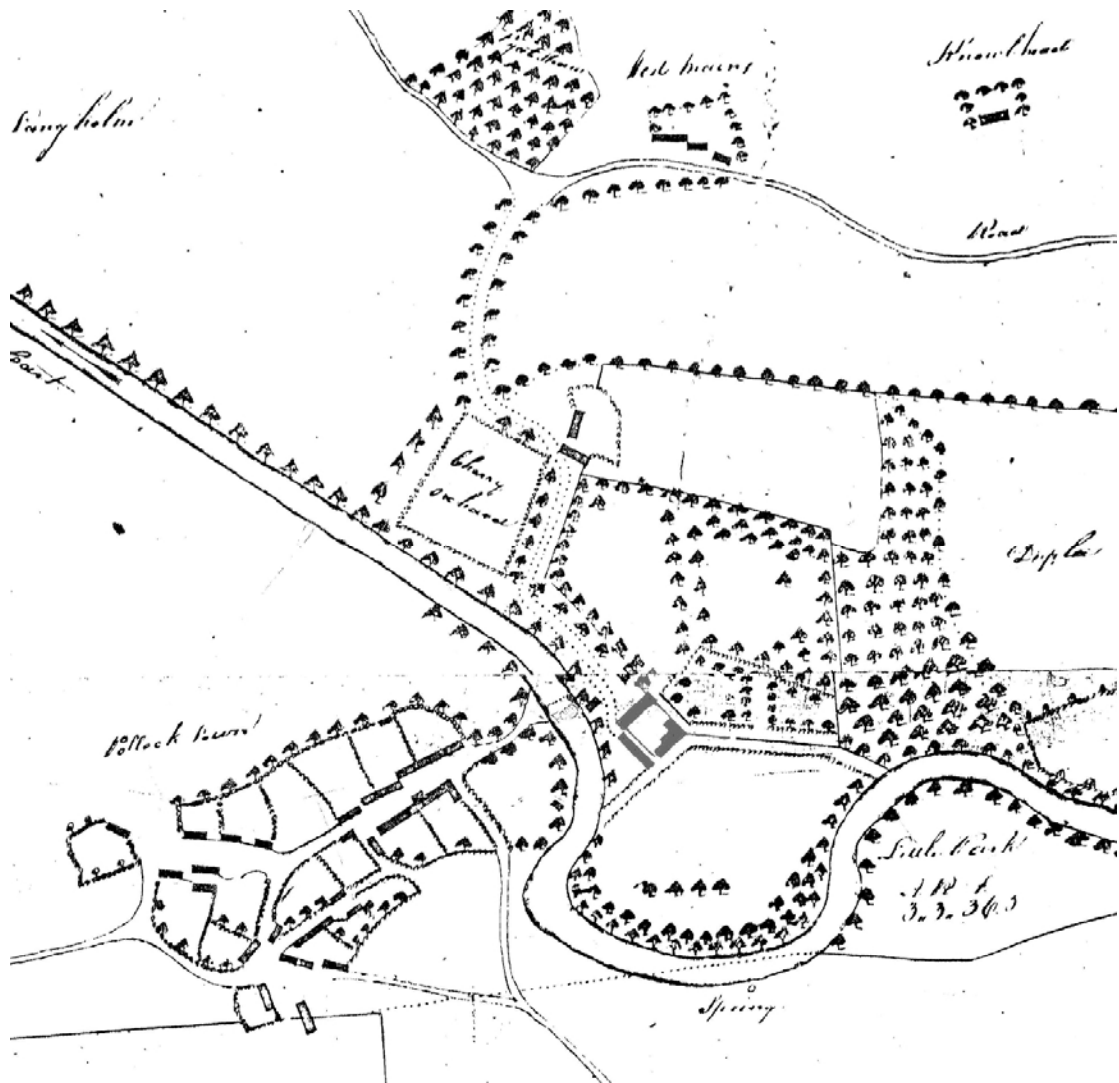


Figure 5

Enlarged section of Rober Ogilvy's 1741 estate map commissioned by the Maxwell family

The image below represents an enlargement of General Roy's 18th century survey of the lowlands of Scotland. The Nether Pollok estate holdings of the Maxwells are clearly shown within this map segment. The village of Pollok or Pollok Toun is shown on the south side of the White Cart. Several buildings above the village are also clearly defined and these may well represent the buildings shown in Ogilvy's estate plan.



Reproduced from the National Library of Scotland Mapping Service. Copyright The trustees of the National Library.

Figure 6 below shows the composition of the modern Stable complex. The most striking feature of the compound is that it still adheres to the layout of the ranges displayed in Figure 5, above, with minimal enhancements to the main building areas other than buildings being introduced into the fortified settlement to within the settlement to join the separate structures together.

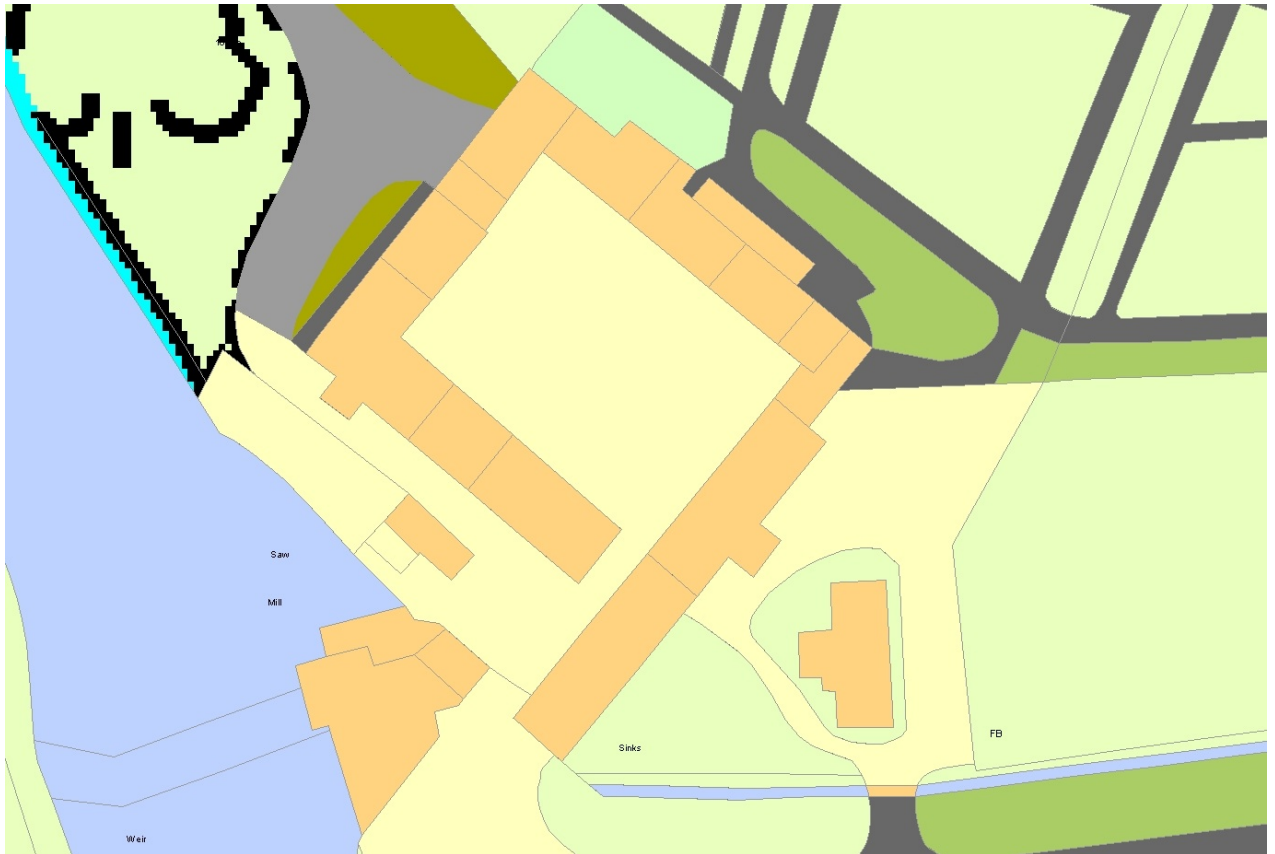


Figure 6

2008 OS 1:2500 land plan. This map shows the individual units of the Stables complex including the gardener's bothy and mill lade to the south east of the main range and the saw mill building complex on the banks of the White Cart water.

Copyright Ordnance Survey 2008.

Interpretation

Phasing of the Stables

The possible phasing for the construction of the Stables are represented below in chronological order of identifiable major events.

Pre 16th Century

- Possible earlier/earliest Pollok Castle within this location.
- 15th Century Tower House in North east corner of the range

16th Century

- Development of compound yard enclosure

17th century

- Gateway increased in size and ornamentation
- Yard Walls
- Internal Well opened
- Possible single storey building external to the compound on the southern side of the range

18th Century

- Extension of the building to the south of the compound. Possibly heightened to two stories during this period.
- Two new buildings added internally to the compound in the north east corner to west and south of the tower house
- Extensive re-use of pre-cut stone from various buildings evident in the 1743 house in the courtyard.
- Possible partial demolition of the tower house at the end of the century?
- Addition of a wall to the western end of the gateway with gate.
- External well to the west of the gatehouse capped. Added into the wall material for the new wall, above.

19th century

- Demolition of southern compound wall
- Change to the roof line of the gateway. Possible Gable end removed and hipped roof inserted. Additionally, Dormer window added to the top of the gateway and a cupola added.
- Extension of the gateway and associated western range to enclose previous space between southern range and the western range.
- Construction and addition of two new buildings on the northside of the range
- Addition of stable block to eastern range
- Possible timber structure within the yard of the compound.
- Construction of the saw mill and associated buildings including a timber drying shed, lifting crane and associated light railway for timber transportation.
- Weirs upgraded.
- Extensive reshaping of the banks of the White Cart Water adjacent to the site.
- Lade for the saw mill brought under the eastern range.
- Two 4 m Approx gate posts added between the saw mill and the eastern range
- Gardeners tool store and single storey extensions from buildings in the north range into the formal gardens constructed.
- Battery store for hydro electric works constructed.
- Construction of storage sheds at the southern end of the eastern range
- Gardeners Bothy construction to the east of the eastern range
- Western Range including Gateway complex formalised with the addition standard window frames. All earlier dormer windows on this side of the complex removed or lowered into the roof line.
- 6 - 8 possible doorways bricked up
- 10 -12 possible windows bricked up
- Heightening and changes to the roof lines through out the complex.

- Chimney Breasts not uniform even at this period with several ornamental features still evident.
- However, all of the roof line chimney breasts have a "foot" capable of supporting thatch.
- Possibility of full re-roofing of the complex in the mid to late 19th century.
- Introduction of electricity and gas.
- Demolition of the remains of the castle in the complex after the 1882 fire.

20th Century

- Removal of the timber building within the yard.
- Construction of wall and cobbled area to the south on the southern range to facilitate better surface drainage.
- Construction of a toilet extension to the southern range at its westerly end.
- Removal of sheds to the south of the eastern range.
- Demolition of the gatepost at the end of the eastern range
- Drying shed destroyed by fire.
- Changing in function from domestic settlement with agricultural capabilities to an administrative hub for the new owners of the range, Glasgow City Council.
- Introduction of full electrical lighting throughout complex both internally and externally.

Construction Phases Plan

Figure 7 below represents an overview of the conjectural phases of construction which are identifiable from the standing buildings.



Figure 7 Copyright OS 2008

The following key should be used in conjunction with this plan;

RED: 19th/20th Century

ORANGE: Late 18th to Early 19th Century

LIGHT BLUE: Early to Mid 18th Century

DARK BLUE 14th to 17th Century

While the majority of buildings within the compound date from a construction period of the 19th or 20th century the materials utilised are from earlier building phases within the compound and this is evident in the block cuts and facings within the interface of the southern and western ranges as well as the weathering patterns on random blocks throughout the settlement.

Discussion

Overview

The Stables complex with Pollok country Park is a microcosm of the changes within the large estate and reflects not only the changing architectural styles of several centuries but also the changing requirements of the Maxwell family within the Nether Pollok estate. At its inception in the 14th century a fortified residence was required to house elements of the family in comparative luxury and to act as a focal point within their land holdings, similar towers are evident in the locale such as Mearns Castle several miles to the south east of site.

The further developments such as the construction of the new Maxwell residence at Haggs Castle and the expansion of the Stables compound in the 16th century shows a move away from purely fortified residences to less defensible structures which are closer to the later large houses that were to follow them than the castles that preceded them. By the 17th and 18th century the main strongholds of the Maxwells of Nether Pollok were now large country house befitting of the landowners who inhabited them. During the 18th and 19th century the Stables were not abandoned but were redeveloped by the family into an ancillary set of buildings key to the maintenance of the grounds surrounding the second Pollok House on the northern bank of the White Cart. This role was further enhanced by the introduction of the sawmill and hydro-electrical works to the south of the range in the 19th century. Even into the mid 20th century the Stables fulfilled this function for the then Stirling-Maxwells. From the late 1960s to the present day these Stables have continued to support the wide variety of formal gardens and woodlands throughout Pollok Country Park under the direct of Glasgow City Council's Land Services department.

Analysis

The continued development and re-development of this site from the 14th century to present is evident in the continued re-use of the sand stone utilised to construct the first structures within the complex. The sand stone which was used in the construction of the stable block from the 14th century through to extensions to the current Pollok House in the 19th century is highly unusual as it has a high density of quartz inclusions within its fabric and this stone has been identified as being part of the geological outcrop known as "the Barrhead Grit". Several seams of this stone area within the immediate locale of the stable block to the east of the site, which appear to have been quarried, on the southern banks of the Cart and there are also

several major outcrops within Cowglen golf course, approximately 2.5 kilometers from the Stables.

Historical records held by the British geological survey show that several small quarries in Cowglen, which was part of the larger Nether Pollok estate during this period, were closed in the early 19th century only to be re-opened later in the mid-19th century when Pollok House was expanded with the addition of two wings to the east and west of the main house. Finer grained sand stone was also utilised during this period to supply stone work for the relief and sculpture work now surrounding the entrance to the house. While the source of the stone is readily identifiable, its continuous re-use within the Stable are only identifiable through the wide variety of facings utilised during several periods of developments within the range. 26 unique facing cuts were identified during the survey and several of these appear to be specific to re-facing stone work from earlier periods, especially within the southern and western range interfaces. Additionally, weather of this stone type is not uniform depending on the cuts employed on the stone work and this measure cannot be readily used on all sections of the complex.

The entire suite of buildings have been subject to a skillful plan undertaken in the 19th century to effectively blend the various architectural styles throughout the range, which gives the overall appearance of one continuous building phase with minor anomalies such as the coat of arms above the gateway entrance being absorbed into the scheme. The re-use of stone work from earlier buildings and highly effective stone masonry techniques completes this scheme.

However, while this blending has been highly effective in standardising the structures in terms of their architectural facade, the buildings within the southern range are presently in a poor state of repair as previously mentioned. While elements of the earlier settlement are clearly visible elsewhere within the Stables the southern range represents some of the oldest buildings in the courtyard including a late 17th century cottage as well as stonework which appears to be from the initial fortified site at the join between the western and southern range.

Conclusions

Further survey work including test excavations in selected areas, a digital scanning survey and a full internal survey of the rooms and roof spaces of the complex are required to gain a complete overview of the Stables and the phasings within each individual building. The Stables offer a rare glimpse of a settlement which has developed and evolved over the last 700 years and has changed in terms of its function several times within that period. These structures within a larger landscape survey of Pollok Country Park will allow for a greater understanding of the formation and maintenance of not only the grounds and gardens but also of the main residences within that landscape.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Land Services and their representatives for allowing consent for this survey to take place and for their on-going support of this research project. From a personal viewpoint I would also like to thank all of the volunteers from the Glasgow Archaeological Society as well as the staff and students of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Glasgow for their help in actualising this work. Additionally, a special thanks is due to Dr John Faithful of the Hunterian Museum for the research conducted on the geology of Nether Pollok and the quarrying within the Maxwell Estate at Nether Pollok and for his general encouragement with this project. Finally, I would like to thank my family for supporting my work at Pollok, I couldn't literally have done it without them.

Mark Mitchell, August 2009

Bibliography

APPENDIX I Building feature analysis


Due to the inherent complexity of several of the components of the Stables complex, it was necessary to assign a generic area number with the prefix F and B with the area number on its own representing the main feature, F represents FRONT and B represents the BACK of the area in question. The context numbers for these sections are then number in the same sequence as other areas within the survey. The following is an example of the front (Western external) of the gatehouse area: 1600F00001.


The following section is a selected series of features from the areas cover by this interim report and these features will be presented in a chronological order. The enlargement of the feature from the digital photographs supplied in this report is included with each entry.



Figure 8 Copyright OS 2008
Annotated plan showing selected area numbers

14th - 15th Century

Area	2200
Context	4
Feature Type	ARROW LOOP
Dimensions	(External) 60 cm high by 59 cm wide. (Internal) 55 cm high by 23 cm wide. Overall Depth 75 cm.
Analysis	Possible arrow loop which is now blocked by an internal wall. Depth of the wall appears to indicate that this feature positioned within the oldest material in the Stables complex is part of an internal wall possibly facing into the main entrance way into the building.
Photographic Enlargement	

Area	1100
Context	32
Feature Type	LOWER RUBBLE WALL COURSE
Dimensions	Width 350 Cm Height 260 CM
Analysis	Roughly dressed lower rubble course of building. Part of the original tower house complex in the eastern range. Interface into 1743 built cottage indicates an earlier phas than the 18 th century as does a bricked up doorway in the entrance to the right of this photograph.
Photographic Enlargement	

16th Century

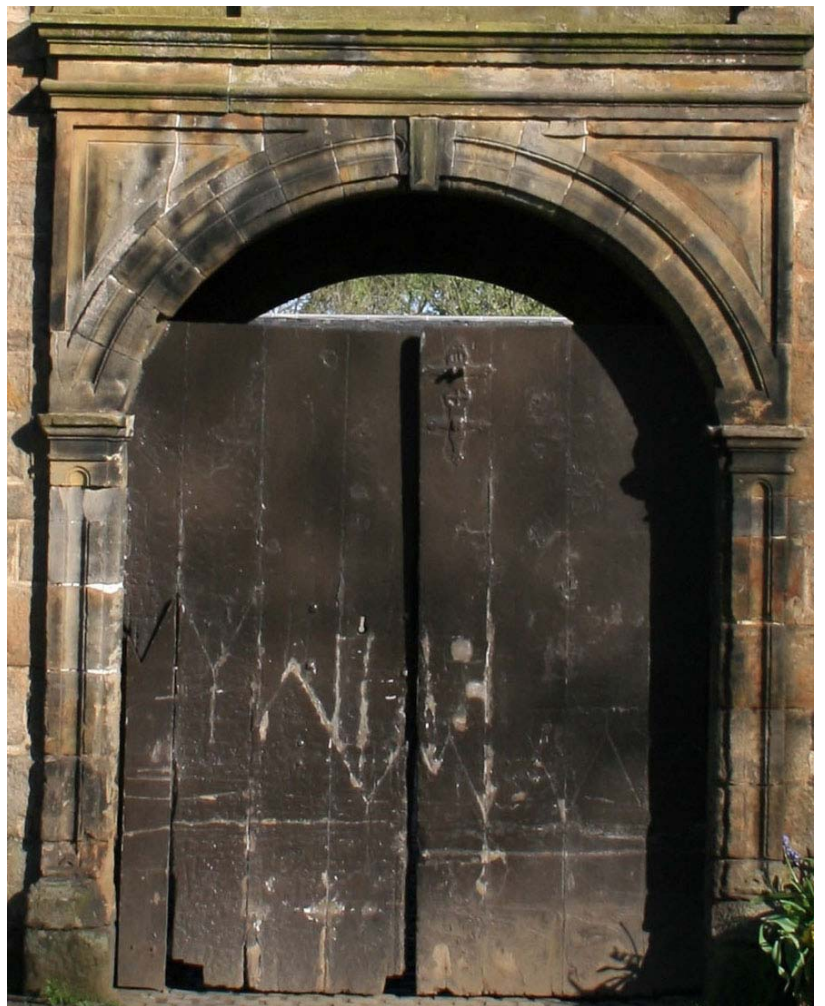
Area	1600F
Context	5
Feature Type	Coat of Arms
Dimensions	HEIGHT 1.25 Meter approx WIDTH 1 Meter Approx
Analysis	Coat of arms which appears to show the Maxwells of Nether Pollok Crests over the three stars of the Douglas. The coat or arms is not in its original mounting as the sand stone used is a finer stone type than the Barrhead grit used elsewhere within the complex. One possible origin is the original tower house complex.


Photographic Enlargement



Area	1600 F
Context	7, 8 ,9, 10
Feature Type	STONE ARCHED FRAME
Dimensions	HEIGHT 3.75 Meters including Lintel WIDTH 3.05 Meters
Analysis	Stone façade covering or replacing the earlier original archway entrance. Stone utilized is again the Barrhead grit Variety. Lowest two courses , visible on the right hand side of the image below, have a decorative moulding which has been replicated in the newer façade.

Photographic Enlargement



Area	1600 F
Context	4
Feature Type	ENGRAVED STONE
Dimensions	HEIGHT 50 CM WIDTH 75 CM
Analysis	<p>Fragment of a crow stepped decorated gable with the lettering SIM or Sir John Maxwell within three paned arches which also contain a four layer moulding. Placed within the 19th century extension to the Gateway complex in a recessed arch. This fragment has a similar three legged cross design at its apex to the one displayed above the entrance way to Higgs Castle and the moulding and design appear to be concurrent with that architectural style. This feature may have been recovered post the 1882 destruction of the tower house in the eastern range of the Stables.</p>
Photographic Enlargement	 <p>The photograph shows a close-up of a stone fragment with a decorative archway. The arch is divided into three sections by two vertical lines. At the top center of the arch, there is a three-legged cross or fleur-de-lis design. The stone is weathered and has some greenish moss or lichen growth on its surface. The fragment is set against a background of other stone blocks.</p>

17th Century

Area	1600F
Context	11
Feature Type	GUN LOOP
Dimensions	<p>Upper Course Height 33 cm</p> <p>Upper Course Width 87 cm</p> <p>Lower course Height 26 cm</p> <p>Lower course Width 81 cm</p> <p>Gun loop relief 55 cm at widest horizontal point</p> <p>Gun loop relief 45 cm at widest vertical point</p> <p>Depth of loop opening 28 cm</p> <p>Actual Gun loop 8 cm in diameter</p>
Analysis	<p>This gun loop is set within the fabric of the gateway to the right hand side of the entrance gateway. It is shaped from two separate pieces of fine grained sand stone and is fixed into the western range with a lime mortar. The positioning appears to be more ornamental than defensive in nature. Possible re-used feature from earlier structure.</p>

Photographic Enlargement	 A close-up photograph of a circular hole in a stone wall. The hole is roughly circular with a dark interior. The surrounding stone is light-colored and shows signs of weathering and cracking. The hole appears to be a natural or man-made opening in the masonry.

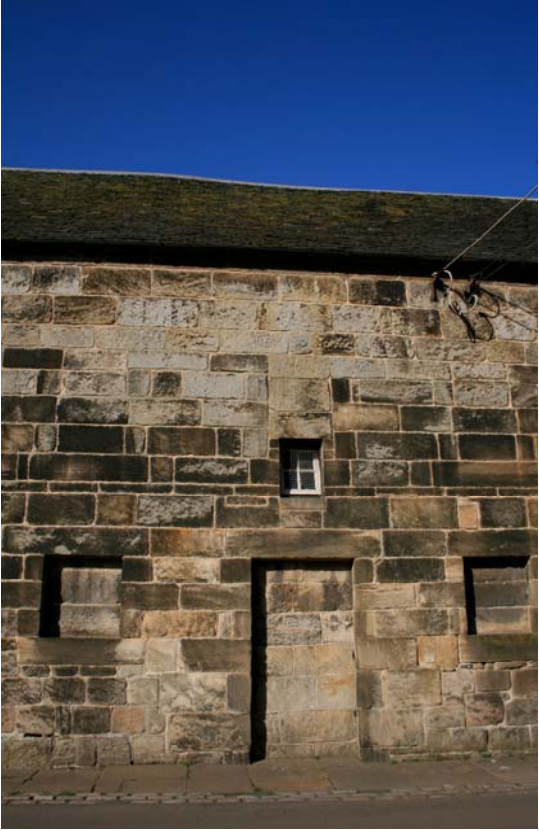
Area	1600F
Context	12
Feature Type	GUN LOOP
Dimensions	<p>Upper Course Height 26 cm</p> <p>Upper Course Width 70 cm</p> <p>Lower course Height 26 cm</p> <p>Lower course Width 1 meter</p> <p>Gun loop relief 55 cm at widest horizontal point</p> <p>Gun loop relief 46 cm at widest vertical point</p> <p>Depth of loop opening 28 cm</p> <p>Actual Gun loop 8 cm in diameter</p>
Analysis	<p>This gun loop is set within the fabric of the gateway to the left hand side of the entrance gateway. It is shaped from two separate pieces of fine grained sand stone and is fixed into the western range with a lime mortar and smaller packing pieces visible in to the right of the opening. Like its partner port it is now blocked, however limited internal access indicates that the neither of these gun loops are in their original setting. The positioning appears to be more ornamental than defensive in nature. Possible re-used feature from earlier structure.</p>

Photographic Enlargement	 A close-up photograph of a circular, dark, recessed feature carved into a light-colored stone block. The feature has a rough, irregular shape and is surrounded by a slightly raised, circular border. The stone shows signs of weathering and is part of a larger masonry structure.


18th Century

Area	600
Context	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Feature Type	COTTAGE
Dimensions	Width 7 Meters approx Height 5 meters approx

<p>Analysis</p>	<p>The remains of an earlier building, possibly a cottage similar to the 1743 building in the northern part of the complex is visible in the image below. The building appears to have had more than three phases of construction.</p> <p>Phase 1: Single storey building 5 meters wide approx height possibly 2.5 meters.</p> <p>Phase 2: new storey added</p> <p>Phase 3: Southern range expanded and structure subsumed into the fabric of the range, in the mid 18th century.</p> <p>Phase 4: Expansion of southern and western ranges building heightened.</p> <p>Phase 5 + : Multiple utilizations of the structure from domestic dwelling to agricultural store.</p> <p>5 Blocked windows have been identified with this building as has the addition of a second storey at some point in it history. The building now forms part of the southern range and like the rest of this area of the Stable complex, flood damage to the foundations of the structure and dry and damp rot in the roof timbers has resulted in subsidence and a partial loss of structural integrity. This is most evident in the image below as the roof line for the building is bowing at its apex in several places.</p>

<p>Photographic Enlargement</p>	 A vertical photograph showing a section of a stone wall. The wall is constructed from large, rectangular, light-colored stone blocks. In the upper middle section, there is a small, square window with a white frame. Below the window, there are three dark, rectangular openings that appear to be doorways or niches. The wall is set against a clear blue sky. The top of the wall shows a dark, possibly tiled or thatched roofline. The foreground is a dark, paved surface.

19th Century

Area	600
Context	14
Feature Type	CHIMNEY STACK
Dimensions	Height 1.75 – 2 meters estimate Width 50 cm estimate
Analysis	19 th century chimneys stack with 20 th century chimney pots. 3 – 4 course construction. Stone utilized appears to be Barrhead Grit. Multiple examples throughout the Stables roofline. Angled step at the base of the stack indicates that the entire roof was thatched at an earlier period prior to the introduction of the slate roof visible in the image below.
Photographic Enlargement	

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Pollok Standing Building Survey 2009

DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok Stables
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS56SE 59 & SE 2229
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Stable Block and Associated buildings including a Sawmill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 555 624
START DATE (this season)	16/06/2008
END DATE (this season)	27/06/2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	'Ring-work' site described by Eric Talbot, boundary and agricultural features described by Stuart Nisbet
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The focus of this season was the semi-circular earthen bank c. 60m in diameter tentatively identified as a Medieval Ringwork. The excavations examined the earthen bank, a rectangular building within the interior and a second prominent boundary feature (NS56 SE2229) formed by a bank and ditch which encloses an area approximate 130 m in diameter to the west of the ringwork. A topographic survey was made of the excavation trenches and the associated features including the rig and furrow

	<p>between the ringwork and boundary ditch.</p> <p>Three trenches were excavated: A the building, B the ringwork bank and C the boundary bank and ditch.</p> <p>Trench A (10 x 12 m) was laid out to accommodate the footings of a building 9 x 5 m, oriented approximately N-S with an entrance to the E. The building had been set up against the inside of the W side of ringwork bank. Only the foundation walls of the building survived, these generally survived only one course high and were composed of an inner and out face of roughly shaped stone and with rubble infill. From their rudimentary construction it seems unlikely that these walls ever stood more than a couple of course high and probably supported a turf-walled building. No evidence of crucks or posts were observed. No floor deposits or features survived in the interior. The entire interior was excavated to subsoil, except for areas occupied by large trees which obscured parts of each gable end. The surviving entrance was about 1.7m wide, but with out a clearly defined opening indicating that it had been robbed and disturbed at some point. An area (2 x 0.7m) of cobbling approached the entrance and provides a suggestion of the original scale of the opening. The NE corner of the building was poorly defined. Here the well-defined inner and out wall faces gave way to a mass of rubble.</p> <p>The building was constructed on silt deposits which had eroded from the ringwork bank, suggesting that it post-dates it by a considerable period. Over 100 sherds of pottery were recovered from the outside the SW corner of the building and only a few were found within the building. A preliminary assessment of the pottery indicates a minimum of 12 vessels. These include vessels within the western White gritty tradition (14th-15th C) as well as reduced 'Throsk-type' vessels (16th-17th C). Only a single clay pipe stem was recovered. Overall it seems likely that this site was occupied in the post-medieval times, but prior to the widespread availability of tobacco. It also seems likely that there was late medieval settlement near by. The building was reinstated at the conclusion of the dig.</p> <p>Trench B (2 x 8m) cut across the ring-work bank on its N side where its profile was crisp but not as wide as elsewhere. The bank was approximately 3.5m wide. The exterior face was marked by small stones which were deliberate but too slight to have served as a revetment. It may be that a stone facing was robbed and these small stones were left. The inner side was not well defined, perhaps because of the later cultivation, which was visible as rig and furrow here. No ditch was noted inside or out and the feature does not appear to have been repaired or modified. Fragments of 5 different vessels were found well stratified within the rubble on the outer face of the bank. Preliminary analysis indicates that this is predominantly 14th-16th C in date, which suggests that the bank is late medieval in date.</p> <p>Trench C (2 x 7m) cut across the boundary bank and ditch to the</p>
--	---

	<p>W of the ring work. Here the bank survived as a simple dump earthwork 2.5m wide and 0.7 m high. Here it appeared that the E side (away from the ditch) had been augmented, but this may be the result of ploughing here which survives as rig and furrow.</p> <p>The ditch was approximately 1m wide and 0.5 m deep, with a flat bottom and steep sides. There was no sign that it had been recut or modified.</p> <p>There were no finds apart from modern ceramics from superficial deposits, so the feature remains undated.</p> <p>On the basis of this work, we would suggest that the ringwork is more likely to be some sort of agricultural feature, possibly originally defining a farm yard, but certainly not defensive. The loss of the S sector can be explained as the result of later ploughing. The building seems on balance to be a dwelling, perhaps occupying a site established in the later medieval period. The relationship with the boundary bank and ditch to the W could not be established, but its earthworks were in better condition suggesting it is younger.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Geophysical and Topographic Survey June 3 2009

DES report

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok lined chamber
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Well Cap and Cistern chamber/Well
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	14 th – 15 th century pottery
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 549 618
START DATE (this season)	22/06/2009
END DATE (this season)	26/06/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Prior to this year's survey the Land Service management team for Pollok Country Park had informed Glasgow Archaeological Society of the existence of a sand stone lined chamber which was sealed by an iron man hole cover beside the main entrance to Pollok House (NS56SW 31.0). As there is no record of a well or cistern on any of the estate maps, in this location, this feature was included in the 2009 seasons work.</p> <p>The manhole cover was opened and the chamber below was investigated. The modern cover sits on top of a brick and concrete base, measuring approximately 0.75 m high by 1.2 m square</p> <p>The chamber itself is approximately 5 meters deep and 3 meters wide and contained water to a depth of 2 meters. The true depth</p>

	<p>of the cistern or well is unknown as depth measurements taken with a weighted line indicated a layer of black slit below the present water level. The chamber is constructed of tight fitting sandstone ashlar blocks, which do not appear to be weathered or decayed even though there is extensive tree root ingress into this water source. This stone work is the same heavily included sandstone or Barr Head Grit as was recorded during the stable block survey and appears to have been locally quarried. Additionally a timber beam measuring approximately 3.5 m long by 0.5 m by 0.5 m has been deposited within the chamber.</p> <p>Further investigation on the surface level indicated the presence of a large sandstone block approximately 3 m from the manhole cover. The initial view had been that the concrete base of the manhole extended out approximately 1 or 2 m from the base of the modern cover. However, further investigation revealed that the sandstone block extended back to the manhole base and appeared to be completely intact.</p> <p>Further clearing of the topsoil eventually revealed a bed sandstone disc in six separate pieces, consisting of two full quarters on the western side of the disc and four shaped plates on the eastern side which are joined together by a clay mortar bond. This sandstone is not the same material as the chamber lining; it is a more common "bed" sandstone, which was readily available throughout the region in the 17th – 20th centuries. Also, the original rippled bed face is exposed on five of the six segments. The sixth, in the northeastern section is the worked face and a smooth surface is presented on this section.</p> <p>Once the disc had been cleared of all of the topsoil, two slots were dug on the northwestern and southwestern edges to investigate the depth of the stone slabs used in the construction of the feature. On re-opening the manhole the edge of the disc plates were photographically recorded and measured. The sections measured approximately 40 cm deep. The modern access is placed above an earlier cut in the stonework to allow possible access into the chamber below.</p> <p>While the surface of the disc was fully exposed, only two 1 m long by 0.75 cm slots were dug to ensure that the structural integrity of the well cap was not compromised. The sandstone slabs measured 40 cm deep and the disc at its widest point is 4 m. The standard conversion for the weight of sandstone on a per cubic meter basis is 2.3 metric tonnes, the entire well cap weighs approximately 11.6 tonnes. On the northern top quarter disc a hole appears to have been cut into the disc and then filled in with the a similar clay mortar bond. The function and purpose of this cut is no readily understood, though it may be associated with some form of pumping mechanism that was placed above the chamber after the cap was put in place.</p> <p>The slot on the south-western side also contained several small finds including 3 pieces of green glaze pottery dated to the 14th or 15th century as well a cut slate and fragmentary remains of a</p>
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	<p>green glass bottle. Additionally, there were substantial rubble remains found within this slot, which were not found in the northwestern slot. The slots also revealed that the cap was sitting proud of the actual cistern/well and the wellhead was visible below the cap. However, the regularised stone used within the visible part of the wellhead immediately below the cap appears to be the same phase of construction as the well cap.</p> <p>The interpretation of these two structures and associated small finds is complex. The dimensions of the stone lined chamber do not appear to indicate a well, when compared to the other known wells within the confines of the modern Country Park. Additionally, the stonework observed within the chamber is too regularised in its cut and build quality to indicate a pre 17th or 18th century structure. However, that is not to say that site does not have an earlier origin than the one suggested, as there is a strong association between Pollok and St Conal from prior to the 12th century including a well (NS56SW18) dedicated to St Conal within the immediate locale of this chamber.</p> <p>The recovery of 14th and 15th century green glaze pottery fragments adjacent to the cistern or well however is also not indicative of an earlier phase of activity as later glasswork was also recovered from the same area. These small finds were deposited with building rubble, as reported, and this appears to indicate that the fill around the wellhead is possibly made up of material from several phases of activity which may even pre-date the site. Also, due to the sites proximity, approximately 30 m, to the entrance way to Pollok House, it is likely that there has been multiple phases of landscaping conducted from the 18th century onwards.</p> <p>The function of the chamber is that is most likely to be associated with the 17th century Pollok House which is shown on Robert Ogilvy's 1741 estate plan to be in close proximity to the site. It may either be a cistern associated with agricultural activity on the site, a cold house for the house or part of a drainage system for the area. The well cap, however, is of considerable interest due, mainly to its size and scale. It appears to be too large to be a simple cap for the chamber and may represent another phase of activity in the 18th or 19th century, where there is the possibility of the chamber and the cap being used as an ornamental garden feature, which may explain the slate and rubble recovered in the southwestern slot trench. The timber beam within the chamber is well preserved to be of any great antiquity and may have been deposited when the modern manhole cover was put in place.</p> <p>The site was given its own area number, contexts and each feature and small find was recorded. Additionally, the site was photographically planned, topographically recorded and a 1:20 scale plan of the well cap including the modern manhole was made. The structure's position was also recorded on a GPS to aid future geo-referencing of the monument.</p> <p>The site was covered with sand after the excavation and survey</p>
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Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

	were completed to protect it from the elements while Glasgow City Council conducted a structural engineering report on the well cap and cistern, with a view to permanently displaying this monument to the general public.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	A further excavation, a geophysical survey of the environment and the recovery of slit samples for the inside of the chamber will be undertaken in the autumn of 2009.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Geophysical Survey June 2 2009

DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok Gardens
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Geophysical and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS56SW 31.1

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Artificial Mound
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 551 617
START DATE (this season)	22/06/2009
END DATE (this season)	26/06/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>While the primary geophysical survey on Pollok Toun was being conducted, a smaller survey utilising magnetometry and topographic survey was undertaken on the site of the Beech Tree mound within the walled garden adjacent to Pollok House.</p> <p>The mound and the banking surrounding it, is a possible location for one of the earlier castles at Pollok. Alternatively, the site may be purely an ornamental garden feature. The purpose of this survey was to ascertain if there were any trace remains of possible structures on the site.</p> <p>This survey consisted of one full 20 X 20 M square grid and two 10 X 20 m "half grids" utilising an FM-16 Flux grade Magnetometer recording at 1 m intervals. The scale of this survey was limited by the tree cover within the site.</p> <p>The topographic survey conducted on this area recorded in detail the mound that the Pollok Beech site upon and the immediate area surrounding the tree.</p> <p>The results from this survey show several curvilinear anomalies approximately 12 meters to the east of the Beech mound which were not evident on the surface level. Additionally, a rectilinear anomaly measuring 2.5 meters close to the northern rampart of the mound structure. The magnetometry survey did not reveal any features on the mound itself.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	A test excavation of the features surveyed will be undertaken in the autumn of 2009.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok June 1 2009
DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok Toun
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Geophysical and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS56SW 30
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Village
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 549 616
START DATE (this season)	22/06/2009
END DATE (this season)	26/06/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Medieval Village Research Group (NMRS)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information	The focus of this season was a geophysical and topographic survey of part of the site of Pollok Town or toun. The site lies directly south-west of the stable complex at Pollok Country Park on the opposite bank of the White Cart river. Prior to this working being conducted a detailed desktop survey had been undertaken and through utilising an 18 th century estate plan the proximity of

<p>from other fields)</p>	<p>buildings and roadways to the modern river bank and the Stables had shown the possibility of building remains, other than the dove-cote (NS56SE 46) within the site. Due to the relatively flat nature of the field to be surveyed it was decided that a combined magnetometry, which utilises minute changes in the background electromagnetic fields to capture data and resistivity survey, which requires direct ground contact to measure electrical resistance within the soil, would be undertaken. The sampling interval for each device would be one meter and each grid, where possible, would be 20 X 20 m square. The primary recording method would be magnetometry utilising a Bartington Model 601 Single Axis Gradiometer. The secondary device to be used utilised was a Geoscan resistivity meter Model RM-15.</p> <p>The survey methodology was to utilise the lighter, non-surface contact Bartington to survey the entire field and then once the results from this piece of equipment had been processed selectively utilise the RM-15, which is a ground contact led system, to investigate any anomalies of interest utilising the same grid pattern as the Bartington. While both devices give different visual results depending on the underlying archaeology it was hoped that this combination of techniques would give a more accurate combined image of the settlement and any associated features.</p> <p>The results of this survey indicated several phases of activity and these included the possible remains of two buildings on the southern edge of the site, a road running approximately north to south, leading from a ford, which was to the east of the current bridge, on the Cart into the settlement, later landscape engineering activity with at least two artificial banks being built up within the field and the southern bank being heightened to possibly withstand flooding from the river and the deposition of a large amount of building rubble across the site. These dumps of stone within the field may well coincide with the demolition of the village in 1798 as a small rise in the middle of the site appears to be composed predominantly of rubble. This rise has been subsequently landscaped with trees. The rubble scatters recorded by the survey are too large and too widely spread to be associated solely with the collapse of the dove cote within this field.</p> <p>While only two buildings were only partly recorded, their position and size is not recorded on the 18th century estate plan, and may indicate that the village was far larger prior to the 18th century. However, General Roy's cartographic survey of the lowlands does show three structures in the same locale. The form and function of the recorded structures appear to be domestic in nature, however without excavation this remains purely conjectural. Given the location of the buildings in relation to the 1741 estate map, which records the main settlement to the west of their position, the remains of the town spread into Pollok Golf Course which is adjacent to the survey area.</p>
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Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Geophysical and Topographic Survey July 1 2009

DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Stone Water Trough
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Water Trough
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 553 622

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

START DATE (this season)	22/07/2009
END DATE (this season)	23/07/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>During the course of cleaning and extending a silted pond feature, Land Services came across a sandstone water or feed trough. This artefact was damaged on its southern face during the extension of the pond; however it appears to be in its original position as the trough was level and upright when exposed. The trough was orientated north to south and sat below the level of the 19th and 20th field drain system, which has been re-exposed to fill the pond.</p> <p>It was approximately 50 cm below surface level and measures 90 cm long by 50 cm wide by 35 cm deep externally and the internal measurements of the basin were 76 cm long by 37 cm wide by 19cm deep. The stone, again, appears to have been shaped from a block of Barrhead grit and the basin of the trough did not contain any drainage holes or cuts within the material.</p> <p>The infill of the basin was concurrent with the top soil evident elsewhere within the site and it appears to have been left in-situ when the "glade" area of Pollok Country Park was landscaped. This analysis was made on the basis of 19th century field drains running above the find and the inherent weight of the find. There is a possibility that the trough may be associated with the Knowehead Farm, directly to the south of the site. The corner of a similar trough, measuring 30 cm by 22 cm was also excavated during the pond extension, though the rest of the trough has not been exposed. Additionally, a 1 m by 75 cm by 65 cm shaped block of similar material was also uncovered during this work.</p> <p>The trough's position was recorded and it was measured and photographed. The feature will be left in position within the pond area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdricoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

(intended)	
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Pollok Geophysical Survey February 2009

DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok Old Steading Block Paddock Area
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Geophysical Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Former Orchard associated with the formal gardens at Pollok House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 551 616
START DATE (this season)	25/02/2008
END DATE (this season)	26/02/2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The purpose of this survey was to ascertain if there were any trace remains of the earlier medieval settlement, associated with the stable block (NS56SW 31.3), within the paddock area to the east of this site utilising geophysical and topographic survey

	<p>including magnetometry and resistivity techniques. The survey area is now used as a paddock for horses stabled at Pollok and is relatively flat measuring X by Y M and is located on the southern edge of NS56SW 31.1. The site is defined by a southerly facing brick wall to the north, modern iron 5 bar fencing on its western and eastern sides and to the south it runs to the lade associated with the Sawmill (NS56SW 31.4).</p> <p>A grid system was designed around a 20 X 20 M layout, where achievable, and was positioned 1 meter south of the perimeter wall at the north of the site. Both techniques previously mentioned were utilised including the use of a multiplexer frame for the resistivity, over the course of the two days.</p> <p>The data retrieved from the site clearly showed the remains of the pathways associated with the site when it had been planted as an orchard. In addition to this a rectilinear feature was also discovered against the wall in the northern part of the site. These remains were only recovered when the multiplexer was deployed within the site and the depth of penetration was approximately 1.5 meters. This may indicate that the present site has been heavily landscape since it was turned over to pasture as no features or anomalies associated with the tree planting, such as tree bowls, within the orchard itself were recovered. There is no indication of any earlier remains other than those mentioned which appear to be associated with 19th century agricultural and horticultural activity within this area.</p>
<p>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</p>	
<p>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</p>	<p>Glasgow Archaeology Society</p>
<p>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</p>	<p>Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ</p>

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Geophysical and Topographic Survey June 3 2009

DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok lined chamber
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Well Cap and Cistern chamber/Well
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	14 th – 15 th century pottery
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 549 618
START DATE (this season)	22/06/2009
END DATE (this season)	26/06/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE)	Prior to this year's survey the Land Service management team for Pollok Country Park had informed Glasgow Archaeological

<p>DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</p>	<p>Society of the existence of a sand stone lined chamber which was sealed by an iron man hole cover beside the main entrance to Pollok House (NS56SW 31.0). As there is no record of a well or cistern on any of the estate maps, in this location, this feature was included in the 2009 seasons work.</p> <p>The manhole cover was opened and the chamber below was investigated. The modern cover sits on top of a brick and concrete base, measuring approximately 0.75 m high by 1.2 m square</p> <p>The chamber itself is approximately 5 meters deep and 3 meters wide and contained water to a depth of 2 meters. The true depth of the cistern or well is unknown as depth measurements taken with a weighted line indicated a layer of black slit below the present water level The chamber is constructed of tight fitting sandstone ashlar blocks, which do not appear to be weathered or decayed even though there is extensive tree root ingress into this water source. This stone work is the same heavily included sand stone or Barr Head Grit as was recorded during the stable block survey and appears to have been locally quarried. Additionally a timber beam measuring approximately 3.5 m long by 0.5 m by 0.5 m has been deposited within the chamber.</p> <p>Further investigation on the surface level indicated the presence of a large sandstone block approximately 3 m from the manhole cover. The initial view had been that the concrete base of the manhole extended out approximately 1 or 2 m from the base of the modern cover. However, further investigation revealed that the sand stone block extended back to the manhole base and appeared to be completely intact.</p> <p>Further clearing of the topsoil eventually revealed a bed sandstone disc in six separate pieces, consisting of two full quarters on the western side of the disc and four shaped plates on the eastern side which are joined together by a clay mortar bond. This sandstone is not the same material as the chamber lining; it is a more common "bed" sandstone, which was readily available throughout the region in the 17th – 20th centuries. Also, the original rippled bed face is exposed on five of the six segments. The sixth, in the northeastern section is the worked face and a smooth surface is presented on this section.</p> <p>Once the disc had been cleared of all of the topsoil, two slots were dug on the northwestern and southwestern edges to investigate the depth of the stone slabs used in the construction of the feature. On re-opening the manhole the edge of the disc plates were photographically recorded and measured. The sections measured approximately 40 cm deep. The modern access is placed above an earlier cut in the stonework to allow possible access into the chamber below.</p> <p>While the surface of the disc was fully exposed, only two 1 m long by 0.75 cm slots were dug to ensure that the structural integrity of the well cap was not compromised. The sandstone slabs</p>
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	<p>measured 40 cm deep and the disc at its widest point is 4 m. The standard conversion for the weight of sandstone on a per cubic meter basis is 2.3 metric tonnes, the entire well cap weighs approximately 11.6 tonnes. On the northern top quarter disc a hole appears to have been cut into the disc and then filled in with the a similar clay mortar bond. The function and purpose of this cut is no readily understood, though it may be associated with some form of pumping mechanism that was placed above the chamber after the cap was put in place.</p> <p>The slot on the south-western side also contained several small finds including 3 pieces of green glaze pottery dated to the 14th or 15th century as well a cut slate and fragmentary remains of a green glass bottle. Additionally, there were substantial rubble remains found within this slot, which were not found in the northwestern slot. The slots also revealed that the cap was sitting proud of the actual cistern/well and the wellhead was visible below the cap. However, the regularised stone used within the visible part of the wellhead immediately below the cap appears to be the same phase of construction as the well cap.</p> <p>The interpretation of these two structures and associated small finds is complex. The dimensions of the stone lined chamber do not appear to indicate a well, when compared to the other known wells within the confines of the modern Country Park. Additionally, the stonework observed within the chamber is too regularised in its cut and build quality to indicate a pre 17th or 18th century structure. However, that is not to say that site does not have an earlier origin than the one suggested, as there is a strong association between Pollok and St Conal from prior to the 12th century including a well (NS56SW18) dedicated to St Conal within the immediate locale of this chamber.</p> <p>The recovery of 14th and 15th century green glaze pottery fragments adjacent to the cistern or well however is also not indicative of an earlier phase of activity as later glasswork was also recovered from the same area. These small finds were deposited with building rubble, as reported, and this appears to indicate that the fill around the wellhead is possibly made up of material from several phases of activity which may even pre-date the site. Also, due to the sites proximity, approximately 30 m, to the entrance way to Pollok House, it is likely that there has been multiple phases of landscaping conducted from the 18th century onwards.</p> <p>The function of the chamber is that is most likely to be associated with the 17th century Pollok House which is shown on Robert Ogilvy's 1741 estate plan to be in close proximity to the site. It may either be a cistern associated with agricultural activity on the site, a cold house for the house or part of a drainage system for the area. The well cap, however, is of considerable interest due, mainly to its size and scale. It appears to be to large to be a simple cap for the chamber and may represent another phase of activity in the 18th or 19th century, where there is the possibility of the chamber and the cap being used as an ornamental garden</p>
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	<p>feature, which may explain the slate and rubble recovered in the southwestern slot trench. The timber beam within the chamber is to well preserved to be of any great antiquity and may have been deposited when the modern manhole cover was put in place.</p> <p>The site was given its own area number, contexts and each feature and small find was recorded. Additionally, the site was photographically planned, topographically recorded and a 1:20 scale plan of the well cap including the modern manhole was made. The structure's position was also recorded on a GPS to aid future geo-referencing of the monument.</p> <p>The site was covered with sand after the excavation and survey were completed to protect it from the elements while Glasgow City Council conducted a structural engineering report on the well cap and cistern, with a view to permanently displaying this monument to the general public.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	A further excavation, a geophysical survey of the environment and the recovery of slit samples for the inside of the chamber will be undertaken in the autumn of 2009.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Pollok June 1 2009
DES report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pollok Toun
PROJECT CODE:	PK09
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mark Mitchell and Stephen Driscoll
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Glasgow Archaeology Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Geophysical and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS56SW 30
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Village
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 549 616
START DATE (this season)	22/06/2009
END DATE (this season)	26/06/2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Medieval Village Research Group (NMRS)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The focus of this season was a geophysical and topographic survey of part of the site of Pollok Town or toun. The site lies directly south-west of the stable complex at Pollok Country Park on the opposite bank of the White Cart river. Prior to this working being conducted a detailed desktop survey had been undertaken and through utilising an 18 th century estate plan the proximity of buildings and roadways to the modern river bank and the Stables had shown the possibility of building remains, other than the dove-cote (NS56SE 46) within the site. Due to the relatively flat nature of the field to be surveyed it was decided that a combined magnetometry, which utilises minute changes in the background electromagnetic fields to capture data and resistivity survey,

	<p>which requires direct ground contact to measure electrical resistance within the soil, would be undertaken. The sampling interval for each device would be one meter and each grid, where possible, would be 20 X 20 m square. The primary recording method would be magnetometry utilising a Bartington Model 601 Single Axis Gradiometer. The secondary device to be used utilised was a Geoscan resistivity meter Model RM-15.</p> <p>The survey methodology was to utilise the lighter, non-surface contact Bartington to survey the entire field and then once the results from this piece of equipment had been processed selectively utilise the RM-15, which is a ground contact led system, to investigate any anomalies of interest utilising the same grid pattern as the Bartington. While both devices give different visual results depending on the underlying archaeology it was hoped that this combination of techniques would give a more accurate combined image of the settlement and any associated features.</p> <p>The results of this survey indicated several phases of activity within the field boundary and these included possible building remains on the southern edge of the site, a road way leading from a fording point on the Cart into the settlement, later landscape engineering activity with at least three artificial banks being built up within the site to possibly withstand flooding from the river and the deposition of a large amount of building rubble within the field. This dumping of stone into the field may well coincide with the demolition of the village in 1798 as a small knoll of trees in the middle of the site appears to be composed predominantly of rubble. The rubble scatters recorded by the survey are too large and too widely spread to be associated solely with the collapse of the dove cote within this field.</p> <p>While only two buildings were only partly recorded, their position and size is not recorded on the 18th century estate plan, nor General Roy's survey of the area in the late 1740s to early 1750s, may indicate that the village was far larger prior to the 18th century. The form and function of the recorded structures appear to be domestic in nature. Given the location of the buildings in relation to the 1741 estate map which records the main settlement to the west of their position the other remains of the town are spread across into Pollok Golf Course which is adjacent to the survey area. However, the settlement's primary access to the north bank appears to 40 – 50 meters east of the stone bridge crossing the White Cart.</p>
<p>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</p>	<p>.</p>
<p>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</p>	<p>Glasgow Archaeology Society</p>
<p>ADDRESS OF MAIN</p>	<p>Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow,</p>

Pollok Country Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

CONTRIBUTOR:	Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	sdriscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Primary archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WOSAS) Data Set for Pollok Country Park

Pollok Country Park



Listed Buildings.pdf
(566 KB)



Arch Events.pdf
(618 KB)



Arch Sites.pdf (790
KB)



Designed
andscape.pdf (513 KE

6.8 Appendix 8 Survey Pollok Country Park Family Day, August 2008

Method:

Questionnaires and face to face discussions were used to collate information on what people think about plans for the country park. Different type of questionnaire was used for adults and children.

Result:

Adults:

121 adults completed the questionnaire and a few others preferred face to face discussions. Adults were asked to comment on the vision for the country park, proposals for the future and any other comments they may have.

Almost all respondents, about 98% agreed with the vision for the green.

- Majority of respondents (89%) would like to see more events but these should be family/children based.
- About three-quarters of respondents (74%) think the park is safe but a significant number (18%) have an issue with safety when the park is quiet in particular evenings. Also dogs without leads are an issue of concern to some park users. Of major concern is the increase in cars in the park and would like to see speed limit enforced promotion of free shuttle bus and introduction of bike hire if possible.
- About half of respondents (46%) would like to be more involved in the park. A significant opportunity exists to recruit people to be part of a user or volunteer group.
- 95% of respondents feel it is easy to get about the park but would like to see more benches in designated areas for rest.
- Majority of people feel there is something for everyone to do and see.
- The issue of Pollok country park improvement is quiet a sensitive issue with regards to recent campaign against the Go Ape project. However, a small majority would like to see some improvements though it must be done with the vision of the park in mind.

Children:

29 children completed questionnaires with a few preferring face to face discussions about their views of the Green.

Children were asked about their favourite area of the park, part of the park they don't particularly like, their ideas about making the park better and anything else they want to tell the Parks team.

Various parts of Pollock Country Park appealed to different children. There was no one particular area of the park that dominated the likeability of the site. Although the Burrell collection and Pollok was a major attraction, there were equally other important attractions such as the pond, bike trail, beeches and play area. This diversity was mainly due to different interests of the children.

Most of the children liked all parts of the park but some never liked particular areas due to personal choice for example some children did not like cricket club because they did not play cricket.

The Children would like more and different play facilities at Pollok Country Park to increase their already good experience of the site even better.

Recycling bins was suggested for the Country Park.

6.9 Funding Sources

- 6.9.1 **The Pollok country Park Key Stakeholders.** Glasgow City Council as the single landowner of Pollok Country Park, GCC will have the lead responsibility for the implementation of the actions identified in the Management Plan and consequently would require being an investment stakeholder in the delivery of the proposals. The Council through the commissioning of this management Plan has indicated its recognition of the importance of the site as an asset which is worthy of future commitment and investment. Nevertheless it is recognised that Pollok Country Park will be competing for Council capital and revenue budgets principally held by Land & Environmental Services, Development & Regeneration Services and the Maryhill/Kelvin and Canal Area Committee, all of which are under increasing pressures from both existing project commitments and other potential project developments within the area. The Management Plan is time related over 5 years and the actions are categorised as short medium or long term therefore phasing any funding commitment to the project would be required and therefore appropriate advance planning would need to be undertaken to ensure that the preferred project proposals are built into the Council budget process.
- 6.9.2 A further GCC potential funding stream for Pollok Country Park could be utilising the Residential Green Space Standards of the Council's City Plan (Policy RES 3) which specifies the minimum standards required for each category of Recreational Green Space within new housing developments. Such developments are obliged to meet their recreational green space obligations on a pro-rata basis in order to contribute to the improvement of the external environment of residential areas and meet the Council's objectives with regard to accessibility, sustainability, health and social inclusion. Whilst GCC has a general principle of recreational green space provision provided within a residential development site it recognises that from the effective planning context, provision may extend beyond the development site e.g. use or enhance existing green space provision or create new ones, or, be a combination of both on and off-site provision. Where provision is to be made off-site, a Section 75 Agreement is required to ensure that the obligations to provide recreational green space are implemented. Where the off-site provision is on Council owned land, a development contribution of £800 per bed space is required. Given the recognised shortage of developable land in the west end and developers desire to maximise the number of housing units on what land is available there could be significant sums of money available to fund some of the actions in the Management Plan.
- 6.9.3 **Scottish Executive.** Community Planning Partnership Funds (CPP). Community Planning is described as,
- 'The structure, processes and behaviours necessary to ensure that organisations work together and with communities to improve the quality of peoples' lives, through more effective, joined-up and appropriate delivery of services'.
- 6.9.4 The Local Government in Scotland Act (2003) provides a statutory framework for the Community Planning process and places a duty on Local Authorities to initiate, maintain and facilitate the Community Planning process. Glasgow

Community Planning Ltd (GCP Ltd) is the support body for the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership which was formed in 2004 to take forward the city's approach to community planning. GCP Ltd only replaced the former Social Inclusion Partnerships in April 2006

6.9.5 The membership of the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership includes

- Glasgow City Council
- NHS Greater Glasgow
- Strathclyde Fire and Rescue
- Glasgow Housing Association
- Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
- Strathclyde Police

6.9.6 The Council and its partners are delivering community planning in Glasgow at a local level. There are 10 local partnerships in the city. These areas are:

- West
- Central and West
- Glasgow North East
- Maryhill/Kelvin and Canal
- East Centre and Calton
- Shettleston, Bailieston & Greater Easterhouse
- Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn
- Govan & Craigton
- Langside & Linn
- Pollokshields & Southside Central

6.9.7 Funding is governed by the themes of the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership 5 Year Community Plan (2005-2010) "Our Vision for Glasgow" which seeks to tackle deprivation and to build upon neighbourhood regeneration as well as combating inequality and discrimination. This Plan contains five key themes;

- A Working Glasgow
- A Learning Glasgow
- A Healthy Glasgow
- A Safe Glasgow
- A Vibrant Glasgow

6.9.8 Any funding applications to the Maryhill/Kelvin and Canal Community Planning Partnership to support this management plan will require to align with at least one of these key themes.

6.9.9 **National Lottery Fund Programmes - Heritage Lottery Fund - Parks for People programme**. Parks for People" is the first joint programme administered by HLF (and involving the BIG) with £90 million committed over the next three years for Parks. Grants are available for urban or rural green spaces designed for informal recreation and enjoyment and will be usually owned and managed by a local authority. Applications for funding must show that the:

- Community values the park as part of their heritage;
- Park meets local social, economic and environmental needs;
- Park actively involves local people.

6.9.10 Parks for People projects should also offer a wide range of activities that conserve and improve heritage value; increase the range of audience, learning and enjoyment, and provide volunteering and training opportunities. Eligible capital works for funding support include amongst others:

- Repairing and restoring landscapes. Also, new landscape design if it improves and adds to the heritage;
- Recreation and play facilities;
- Improving access for all;
- Repairing boundaries, drainage and services;

However, priority should be given to repairing and using existing buildings in the park – rather than providing new Buildings or Facilities with all facilities benefiting the park and its users

- 6.9.11 HLF expect at least 25% of the project funding requirements to come from the applicant's own resources (either in cash or in kind) with grant awards from the Parks for People scheme ranging from £250,000 to £5 million per project. Although funding from other lottery distributor sources cannot be used as contributions for work which funding from the Parks for People programme is sought, this does not preclude funding applications to other lottery distributors (e.g. sports and play facilities) within the same park amenity.
- 6.9.12 **Big Lottery Fund.** The Big Lottery Fund in Scotland (BIG) has a number of grant funding programmes. BIG wants to invest this money to bring real improvements to communities and to the lives of people most in need.
- 6.9.13 BIG seeks to make investment in social change in Scotland in four different ways:
- 6.9.14 **Growing Community Assets.** Through which BIG will help communities become stronger by acquiring or developing assets for their own use. BIG can fund projects which buy, improve or develop assets as well as employing development staff and help groups get the skills they need to develop or manage an asset. Applications can only be accepted from organisations that are set up to benefit a specific geographical area or a community of interest within such an area, are community controlled and are independent from local or central government. BIG mostly funds not-for-profit organisations but can fund organisations that distribute profits but are set up for community benefit e.g. co-operatives, community interest companies;
- 6.9.15 **Dynamic Inclusive Communities.** Through which BIG will help build stronger more vibrant communities;
- 6.9.16 **Life Transitions.** Through which BIG will support projects that help people deal with change in their lives and encourage them to move on;
- 6.9.17 **Supporting 21st Century Life.** Through which BIG will invest in projects that enable people to cope with new patterns of life and the pace of change communities are experiencing. This includes projects that promote activities which maintain or strengthen relationships and see different generations come together as well as focusing on health and well being. Applications can be made by Voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations; public and private sector organisations.
- 6.9.18 The potential scale of BIG grant funding for investment in communities ranges from between £10,000 and £1m per project.
- The "Young People's Fund in Scotland" which is a £20 million grant programme to help young people aged 11-25 learn new things and take part in healthy and positive activities that make them feel good about themselves. It is anticipated that most of the money will be used to fund

projects in local areas that address important local issues. Groups can apply for grants ranging between £5,000 and 1 million, spread over one to four years. Eligible organisations for funding support include community or voluntary organisations, charities and statutory bodies such as local authorities or community councils.

6.9.19 **Scottish Natural Heritage.** A wide range of grants are available from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) these generally are for the following type of project;

- Promoting public enjoyment of the natural heritage
- Improving the conservation of species, habitats and landscapes;
- Increasing awareness and understanding of the natural heritage.

6.9.20 All SNH grants are discretionary and rates of contribution vary but do not generally exceed 50%. The types of funded work appropriate to Pollok Country Park and which may be eligible for grant include:

- Access provision;
- Habitat enhancement;
- Site interpretation
- Environmental education.

However, it should be noted that currently SNH does not award grants as their funds have been distributed to local Authorities who decide on which projects will be funded annually.

6.9.21 **Historic Scotland.** Historic Scotland have a range of grants applicable to Pollok Country Park these are;

6.9.22 **Historic Building Repair Grants in Glasgow.** Applicants who have a responsibility for properties within the Glasgow City Council administrative area, should be aware that GCC will be taking forward the processing of applications submitted for Historic Scotland-Historic Building Repair grant within this area, on a 3-year temporary basis, as of 1st October 2009.

6.9.23 **Maintenance Plan Grants.** Modest spending on regular maintenance can reduce the need for costly repairs, protect the fabric of your building and save you money in the longer term. Historic Scotland can award grants for the preparation of maintenance plans for historic buildings that are considered to be of outstanding architectural or historic interest and where it is considered beneficial for the building to have its own maintenance plan.

6.9.24 Applicants must be organisations or individuals who have a legal responsibility for the repair of a historic building. Applicants will normally need to own the building or hold a full repairing lease – which has at least 21 years to run and need to demonstrate that the property is open to the public for at least 25 days per year.

6.9.25 **Landscape Management Plan Grants.** Gardens and designed landscapes are a significant and fragile element of our historic environment. Historic Scotland can award grants for the preparation of landscape management plans for sites included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.

6.9.26 Applicants need to own or control all of the property and provide details of how long it has been in their or their family's ownership. In cases of divided

ownership, it is required to provide proof of whether there is general support for the production of a plan. Sites must be included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.

- 6.9.27 Applications are considered throughout the year on the Landscape Management Plan application form. Grants can be awarded at rates of up to 50% of the cost of preparing a plan prepared by a consultant who has an established record of such work with particular reference to historic gardens and landscapes.
- 6.9.28 **Greenspace Scotland.** Greenspace Scotland (GS) has been established as a national lead organisation to improve the environment in, and around, urban settlements in Scotland through the creation and sustainable management of green space – including public parks. GS functions on a crosscutting theme basis e.g. environmental improvements; health and well-being; recreation, sport and play; biodiversity and habitat creation etc. GS operates a federal structure of local partnerships and trusts – such as those operating in Aberdeen, Central Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
- 6.9.29 These current GS initiatives receive revenue funding support and raise external funding support which includes allocation for project funding bids – which are in harmony with, and which will assist, the local partnerships to deliver their aims and objectives.