



LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

LINN PARK AND LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013 - 2018



Linn Park Waterfall

Linn Park Vision

To ensure Linn Park continues to provide high quality facilities that meet the recreation, leisure, education and environmental needs of the community whilst protecting and promoting the biodiversity value, natural landscape character and historical significance of the park.

LINN PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Introduction to Linn Park	4
1.2 Summary Information	5
1.3 Glasgow's Parks and Open Spaces	6
1.4 Strategic Policy Framework	6
1.5 Management Plan Framework	7
1.6 Purpose of the Management Plan	7
1.7 Green Flag Award Scheme	8
1.8 How to use this Plan	8
 Section 2 WHERE ARE WE NOW	 9
2.1 History	9
2.2 The Locality	9
2.3 Map of Key Facilities	11
2.4 A Welcoming Place	12
2.5 Healthy Safe and Secure	15
2.6 Well Maintained and Clean	18
2.7 Environmental Management	21
2.8 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage	24
2.9 Community Involvement	28
2.10 Marketing and Communication	32
2.11 Management	34
 Section 3 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO	 38
3.1 Glasgow City Council Key Objectives	38
3.2 Land and Environmental Services Mission Statement	38
3.3 Vision for Linn Park	38
3.4 Assessment	38
 Section 4 HOW WILL WE GET THERE	 40
4.1 Overview	40
4.2 A Welcoming Place	41
4.3 Healthy Safe and Secure	43
4.4 Well Maintained and Clean	45
4.5 Environmental Management	46
4.6 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage	47
4.7 Community Involvement	50
4.8 Marketing and Communication	51
4.9 Management	52
 Section 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WHEN WE HAVE ARRIVED	 54
5.1 Introduction	55
5.2 Management Plan Monitoring	55
5.3 Budget and Service Plan	55
5.4 Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	55
5.5 Survey and Customer Feedback	55
5.6 Parks Development Programme Monitoring	55
5.7 Friends of Groups	56

LINN PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 6 APPENDICES	57
6.1 Strategic Policy Framework	58
6.2 History of the Development of Linn Park	63
6.3 Grounds Maintenance for Linn Park	64
6.4 Funding Sources	65
6.5 Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 Summary Survey Report	69

Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Linn Park

- 1.1.1** Linn is an old Scots word for waterfall and it is this spectacular feature of the park where the White Cart Water rushes down near the beautiful White Bridge (or Halfpenny Bridge) that gives the park its name.
- 1.1.2** The park is situated on the south side of the city and is intimately associated with the White Cart Water. The river forms the western boundary of the park.
- 1.1.3** Linn is arguably one of the most attractive parks in Glasgow. The park is wild in aspect, focusing around the steep-sided wooded river valley and has an extensive woodland inheritance along with associated scrub, meadow and amenity grass.
- 1.1.4** The northern reaches of the park are historically interesting containing the old Snuffmill Bridge and the remains of Cathcart Castle.
- 1.1.5** Glasgow City Council recognised the wildlife value of Linn Park in 1989 when it was designated as a City-wide Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The potential to enhance the park further for nature conservation, environmental interpretation and public enjoyment was further realised by designating the park a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in 2011.
- 1.1.6** Some £75,000 of Woodlands In and Around Towns (WIAT) funding, a grant scheme operated by the Forestry Commission, was secured in 2011 to bring the woodlands into positive management and to improve visitor access and enjoyment.

1.2 Summary Information

Park Name:	Linn Park
Location	Linn Park Clarkston Road Glasgow G44 5TA
Postal Address:	Land and Environmental Services Glasgow City Council Exchange House 231 George Street Glasgow G1 1RX
Size of Site:	55.5 Hectares (137 Acres)
Telephone Number:	Land and Environmental Services General Enquiries Phone: 01412875064
Email:	les@glasgow.gov.uk
Ownership:	Glasgow City Council
Area Committee:	Linn
Electoral Wards:	Ward 1, Linn
	There is political interest from 4 City Councillors, 8 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSP's), 1 Members of Parliament (MP's), 6 Scottish Members of European Parliament (MEP's).
Classification:	District Park, Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and Local Nature Reserve
Park Staff	Divisional Manager, Parks and Streetscene - Management and Development Function Parks Operations Manager - Maintenance and Construction Function
Plan Written By:	Parks Development
Previous Plan:	This is year 5 of the Management Plan
Partners	Glasgow Life, Friends of Linn Park

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 Glasgow has 91 parks and greenspaces which are strategically managed around the guiding principle that together they provide something for everyone but individually each park has a specific purpose which allows certain parks to be primarily for amenity value, whilst others are managed for wildlife. It is recognised that these plans will be produced prior to the publication of the Glasgow Open Space Strategy which is currently in the public consultation stage and is due for publication in 2012. Therefore it is unknown how these plans will fit into 'the bigger picture' of Glasgow's greenspace. The park management plans should ideally be implemented with the benefit of this city-wide strategic context. The management plans will be reviewed to reflect the strategy when complete.
- 1.4.2 The consideration of these major parks as part of the overall green network throughout the city will assist in ensuring an overall view of the future planning of greenspace takes place. This is a necessity, as is linking with other key strategies such as the Core Path Plan and Glasgow Open Space Strategy in which issues of connectivity and sustainability are important, as is local access to greenspace for communities throughout Glasgow.
- 1.4.3 In 2005, the council published the 'Strategic Best Value Review of Parks and Open Spaces' (the Best Value Review).
- 1.4.4 The Best Value Review identified 8 specific objectives in the form of recommendations for improved service delivery for all of the city's 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.

Linn Park Management Plan 2013 - 2018

- 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 Best Value Review, this plan has been informed by a number of national and local policies and objectives – see **appendix 6.1**.

1.5 Management Plan Framework

1.5.1 This plan sets out the future management, maintenance and development of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve 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 2012 to 2017 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 the local community, stakeholders, elected members, 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. Reviews will form part of the Green Flag Award process by taking actions to address judge’s feedback.

1.6.3 The principal aim of this management plan therefore is;

- **To aid the efficient and effective management, maintenance and development of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve.**

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 greenspaces 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 Keep Scotland Beautiful.

1.8 How to use this Plan

- 1.8.1 This plan will discuss the context of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve Management Plan, examines where we are now and the actions to be taken to where we want to get to. The plan will also examine actions that will be carried out over the next five years, reviewed annually and updated to ensure the efficient and effective management and maintenance of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve. The plan conforms to Green Flag Award scheme criteria which provide the eligibility for submission.



The Mansion House 1926



The Mansion House 2011

SECTION 2 WHERE ARE WE NOW?

2.1 History

- 2.1.1 The history of the area of Linn Park including the ruins of Cathcart Castle can be traced back to the times of William Wallace and Robert the Bruce. The Castle once belonged to Alan de Cathcart, a famous patriot who fought for Scotland's independence.
- 2.1.2 Cathcart Castle was built around 1450 but was later demolished in 1980 for safety reasons.
- 2.1.3 Mary Queen of Scots is reputed to have stayed in the castle prior to the Battle of Langside in 1568. She is said to have watched her army's defeat from Court Knowe.
- 2.1.4 Until 1820 Linn Park was part of the Hagtonhill Estate, which belonged to the Maxwell's of Pollok.
- 2.1.5 The new owner, Colin Campbell, named the land 'The Lynn' and built the Mansion House as a summer residence. He also created most of the woodlands and gardens.
- 2.1.6 The 'Halfpenny Bridge' which crosses the White Cart Water was built in 1835. This is thought to be the oldest cast iron bridge in the city.
- 2.1.7 In 1840, John Gordon of Aitkenhead purchased The Lynn Estate and made additions to the house. He is also thought to have planted the Lime Tree Avenue, which runs through the park, to commemorate the marriage of his daughter.
- 2.1.8 The estate was eventually acquired by the city in 1919 at a cost of £10,000 and was subsequently added to in 1927 with the purchase of the lands of Cathcart Castle and again in 1933 with the purchase of Court Knowe.

2.2 The Locality

- 2.2.1 Linn Park is located approximately 6km south of the centre of Glasgow.
- 2.2.2 The park is bounded by and serves the residential areas of Netherlee, Muirend, Cathcart, Croftfoot and Castlemilk. A small section of the north of the park lies within the Snuffmill Conservation Area.
- 2.2.3 The White Cart Water runs through the park from south to north and together with its wooded fringes forms the western boundary of the park.
- 2.2.4 Linn Park combines with other neighbouring key greenspaces, such as Cart and Kittoch SSSI, Castlemilk Woodlands and Cathkin Braes, to form an extensive green corridor (albeit fragmented in parts).
- 2.2.5 This green network very much defines the landscape character of the south of the city.

2.2.6 Location Map



2.3 Map of Key Facilities



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SECTION 2.4 A WELCOMING PLACE



Wildflower Meadow

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

This section of the Management Plan examines Linn 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 Linn Park is characterised by its mature semi-natural riparian woods, mixed plantations and parkland trees, with associated meadows and amenity grasslands in an historical estate setting. The extensive grounds with their notably rich mature woodland inheritance create a woodland park atmosphere enabling a countryside experience to be had close to major residential areas. *The 2012 public consultation on the Draft Management Plan, **Appendix 6.5** question 4a and 4b indicates that 71% of respondents think the park is very to fairly welcoming.*
- 2.4.2 **Entrances and Access.** The park covers an area of 55.5 hectares (137 acres) and has a variety of entrances and exits some from quiet residential streets others on busy main roads.
- 2.4.3 The main entrance is from Clarkston Road on the west side of the park. There are also entrances to the north at Snuffmill Bridge and Old Castle Road, to the south at Lainshaw Drive and to the east from Simshill Road. This entrance is used for the adjacent golf course and for vehicular access to the Mansion House dwellings. *The 2012 draft Management Plan public consultation results in **Appendix 6.5** questions 4a and 4b identifies those respondent who said the park was either fairly or very unwelcoming mentioned the main entrance area as being particularly dark at night due to the number of trees and the over hanging canopy it creates. **It is intended to assess the condition of the trees with the prospect of lighting the tree canopy at the entrance.***
- 2.4.4 **Signage.** In common with all of Glasgow's parks Linn Park has signage on the perimeter fencing adjacent to gates identifying the name of the park. There is an information cabinet at each of the entrances.
- 2.4.5 The information cabinet at the Simshill Road entrance houses up to date information about the park, including a map, and is in good condition. ***The entrance cabinets at other entrances would benefit from more regularly updated information displays and some may need repaired or replaced.***
- 2.4.6 As the park is large with many paths and of an irregular shape, directional fingerposts have been installed to direct visitors to features in the park and to exits. ***The park would benefit from additional directional fingerposts.***
- 2.4.7 Interpretation provision is limited in the park at present. Court Knowe, where Mary Queen of Scots is thought to have watched the Battle of Langside, had two information boards and the 'White Cart Beach' had an interpretation panel.
- 2.4.8 ***There is much scope to provide further interpretation within the park for visitors to learn more about the richness of the local environment.*** There are many features of note or interest that could be interpreted.
- 2.4.9 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 to 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 Linn Park adequately signed on both roads and footpaths.***

- 2.4.10 **Park Furniture.** Linn Park has a good stock of seating of a 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 these tasks are carried out at the discretion of the Parks Operation Manager on an individual needs basis. ***To demonstrate consistency of approach and presentation all items of furniture within Linn Park should be put on an appropriate annual maintenance regime.***
- 2.4.11 **Accessible to All.** Linn Park offers access to the infirm and disabled and all sectors of the community; there are no barriers to entry.
- 2.4.12 Many of the paths through the woodlands are used for both cycling and walking. This can cause conflict between the two types of usage.
- 2.4.13 The woodlands at Linn Park are large enough to accommodate both walkers and cyclists but, in order to do this safely a zoning system for different usages would have to be implemented. This could take the form of a designated mountain bike circuit through part of the woodland. *About 50% of respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2010 strongly agree or agree with the proposal to develop a Mountain Bike Circuit Appendix 6.5 question 21. The requirement for a mountain bike circuit to be investigated.*
- 2.4.14 Travel arrangements to Linn Park are:
- Bus - Various routes operate from the city centre to Clarkston Road and Carmunnock Road.
 - Rail – Trains operate from Glasgow Central Station to Cathcart and Muirend, which is a 20 minute walk to the park.
 - Car - The Park is located on Clarkston Road but parking is restricted at this location. Alternatively parking is available adjacent to the golf course at Simshill Road and at Netherlee Road.
 - Cycling – The Park is suitable for cyclists although care must be taken in some areas and on loose fill paths.
 - Walking – The Park can be easily accessed from Netherlee Road, Old Castle Road, Simshill Road and Clarkston Road.



Court Knowe

SECTION 2.5 HEALTHY SAFE AND SECURE



Formal Play Area

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

This section of the Management Plan examines Linn 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 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. In addition there is quarterly technical inspection by ROSPA trained accredited staff.
- 2.5.7 Land and Environmental Services will continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use. In addition to protecting park users, The Council has a Public Liability policy to cover the Council's business activities, which includes the provision of parks including play areas and botanical gardens. The Public Liability policy would respond in the event of the Council being found legally liable for the loss, damage or injury suffered by a third party.
- 2.5.8 **Security.** Maintenance operatives are in the park on a daily basis during the summer months, which helps to provide a sense of security. They are present less frequently in the winter. The police cycle patrols and patrol vans regularly pass through the park.
- 2.5.9 Woodland is the dominant landscape and habitat feature of the park which has led Linn Park to being described and managed as a 'Woodland Park'. Although this is the reason many people visit some may feel isolated by the wooded, countryside nature of the park. Extra security measures such as CCTV or help points could be installed if required, however the demand for this at present is unknown. ***To assess this LES in conjunction with Community Safety Glasgow will review the security arrangements within the park.***
- 2.5.10 **Dog Fouling.** In Glasgow there is a city-wide 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 these should be posted at all information cabinets in 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. *Dog fouling was highlighted as a significant problem in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2010, **appendix 6.5** question 6. To address this issue LES plan to develop a partnership with the Community Safety Glasgow Team for them to visit identified hotspots and deliver effective enforcement measures.*

- 2.5.11 **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 Neighbourhood Services Operations Depot at King's Park, this being the depot responsible for all maintenance and equipment in Linn Park. Regular revisions to the manual are issued and master records maintained by the Policy Development Team.
- 2.5.12 **Location of Facilities.** Linn Park has information cabinets at each of the main entrances and directional fingerpost signs throughout the park. Interpretative signage is located at Court Knowe and the 'Beach' area on the banks of the White Cart Water. ***In addition a number of directional fingerposts are located within the park indicating where facilities are located however; there is scope to improve the number and locations in the park as indicated by 55% of respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 **Appendix 6.5** question 8.***
- 2.5.13 **Water Safety.** Warning signs are displayed prominently when required pertaining to the dangers of ice. ***The need for additional warning signs and/or life preserves near the waterfall will be assessed by the Water Safety Group***
- 2.5.15 Since the start of the plan c.800 m of new estate style fencing has been erected improving safety along the elevated & steep slopes above the White Cart Water on its east side.

Restoration of the White Cart Walkway from the White Bridge to the Snuffmill Bridge has been completed at a cost of £60,000 in 2017.

Path improvement works of 3000m³ from the Golf Club House to Greenock Avenue has been completed at cost of £39,000 in 2017

Proposal for 1300m³ Path upgrade from Mansion House to Main Drag at a cost of £17,500 is being considered for late 2017.

SECTION 2.6 WELL MAINTAINED AND CLEAN



Lime Tree Avenue

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

This section of the Management Plan examines Linn Park as a well maintained and clean place under the following headings.

- **Litter**
- **Grounds Maintenance**
- **Buildings and Structures Maintenance**
- **Vandalism and other Damage**

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

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2.6 WELL MAINTAINED AND CLEAN

2.6.1 The instruction to carry out maintenance within the 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.

2.6.2 Grounds maintenance works are carried out by the Neighbourhood Services team located at King's Park Depot.

2.6.3 **Litter.** Litter is removed from the park and the bins emptied in the summer (April – October) at least daily. In periods of good weather, when the park is heavily used, litter removal and emptying bins may require to be increased to twice a day. In the winter (November – March) this frequency can be reduced to three times per week though this will be monitored by the Parks Operation 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. *Only about 7% of respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 think litter is a significant problem, **Appendix 6.5** question 6.*

2.6.4 **Grounds Maintenance.** Standard routine maintenance operations are scheduled on cyclical maintenance programmes which identify 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.

2.6.5 **Buildings and Structures Maintenance.** 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 Linn Park.

2.6.6 The Mansion House in Linn Park was converted into four dwellings in 2007 and is now under private ownerships and so not within the scope of the Council's maintenance regimes.

2.6.7 The property adjacent to Clarkston Road entrance is a private property and as such out with the remit of this plan – all entrances to the park will be reviewed through a general assessment during the life of this plan.

2.6.8 **Vandalism and other Damage.** The system for identifying running repairs, dealing with vandalism and other damage to structures requires the Neighbourhood Services Area Manager team 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.

2.6.9 **Long term Maintenance of Buildings and Structures.**

- 2.6.10 **Buildings Maintenance.** The Equestrian Centre at Linn Park closed in 2009. It and associated stables lie empty at present. *About 91% of respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 strongly agree or agree to explore an alternative use of the currently unused buildings within the park, Appendix 6.5 question 22. A future use for these buildings is currently being investigated.*
- 2.6.11 **Bridge Maintenance.** All of the bridges in Linn Park are maintained by Land and Environmental Services Structure Team. There are 2 bridges subject to formal inspection; the White Cart Iron Bridge and the Snuffmill Bridge. The White Cart Iron Bridge is a designated 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and a 'Listed Building'. Built in 1835 this is thought to be the oldest cast iron bridge in Glasgow. Bridges in parks are subjected to a general visual inspection every 2 years and a principal inspection every 6 years.
- 2.6.12 The very beautiful White Bridge (or Halfpenny Bridge) in Linn Park is important for its historical and cultural significance as well as its aesthetic appeal. The bridge should not be allowed to fall into such a state of disrepair that it has to be removed permanently.
- 2.6.13 *It may be necessary to look more closely at its condition and explore funding options for its restoration in conjunction with the Friends of Linn Park if appropriate. Restoration works has been carried out recently.*

SECTION 2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



White Cart Water

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 Linn 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 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- 2.7.1 **Environmental Management System.** Glasgow's parks are registered to BSI Environmental Management System – ISO 14001 since the 24 May 2004, which is a national quality auditing system. 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 Herbicides.** *A herbicide policy needs to be developed that considers the minimisation of the use of herbicides.* The current specification allows for 4 herbicide applications per annum to grass edges and obstacles in grass areas. The specification also allows for 3 applications to hard standing areas. Only affected areas are treated and the use of strategies that are sensitive to public concerns and the environment are used. All operatives involved in the application of herbicides are trained to the approved certification level required. The only herbicide used in Glasgow's parks for the control of unwanted vegetation is Glyphosate. This is mainly used for the control of unwanted vegetation on hard standings, footpaths and spot treatment of weeds in shrub beds. The Neighbourhood Services Area Manager maintains a record of all herbicide 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. Only peat free compost is used for re potting in the wildflower nursery.*
- 2.7.4 **Green Waste Disposal.** The amenity grass areas are cut and arisings left to recycle. The areas of grassland managed as wildflower meadows are cut once a year and the arisings baled. These bales can be taken by local farmers for winter animal feed. Any left over bales are composted. 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 park or on informal footpaths; larger commercial sized timber is stored and sold in lots when sufficient quantities are gathered.
- 2.7.5 **Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards.** The purchase of trees, shrubs and plant material for Glasgow's parks is undertaken by a centralised procurement process. The Landscape Design and Devt Manager 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. This helps to reduce cost, preserve provenance and quality and safeguard local biodiversity. When the plant material is

delivered it is taken to and accepted as suitable at operational depots and planted. This system operates on a three year 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.

- 2.7.6 For the Local Nature Reserve element of the park only native species of Scottish provenance are purchased. This is either from known reputable suppliers or from the council's own wildflower nursery, where local seed is collected and then grown on for planting out in wildlife sites across the city.
- 2.7.7 Tree inspections are carried out in the park on a two yearly basis to maintain health and safety obligations, with ad hoc surveys being carried out as and when required (e.g. after storm damage, or preceding new building/landscape development, major public events etc.). *The Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 shows that 76% of respondent's rate trees in the park as very good to good, **Appendix 6.5**, question 9.*
- 2.7.8 **Vehicle Usage.** Land and Environmental Services have introduced a new pattern of working to provide a 7 day week and achieve efficiency savings city-wide. The new pattern of working 4 days on and 4 days off effectively means that only half the workforce requires to be transported on a day to day basis. This allows for substantial reductions in the size of the vehicle fleet required and more efficient utilisation of the remaining vehicles. Similar efficiencies are also achieved with the utilisation of plant and equipment as these are common to both shifts. A full assessment of the reductions in numbers of vehicles and plant is ongoing.
- 2.7.9 **Energy Conservation.** Land and Environmental Services is an amalgamation of three major operational council services: Parks, Roads and Cleansing, all of which had their own operational depots. Land and Environmental Services are rationalising these depot arrangements wherever possible to take advantage of efficiencies of scale utilising larger premises more efficiently to house a generic workforce to service the operational requirements of Parks, Roads and Cleansing in 3 areas of the city. These depot rationalisations deliver substantial savings in energy consumption as the premises are either demolished, utilised by third parties or mothballed utilising minimum utilities to maintain security and keep frost free.
- 2.7.10 **Pollution Reduction.** All of the measures, interventions and initiatives in this section contribute to reducing the potential polluting effects of delivering a parks service. Rationalising our operational depots reduces our overall energy consumption, using fewer vehicles and plant helps with our air quality and carbon footprint, sourcing local provenance trees and shrubs preserves biodiversity and reduces the travel distance. A tree management plan reduces waste and prevents the introduction of inappropriate plantings, composting green waste reduces the amount going to landfill, reducing the amount of peat and seeking alternative composts helps to preserve biodiversity, spot treating unwanted vegetation with herbicide reduces the quantity applied and reduces any potential pollution risk and being registered to a national quality Environmental Management System ensures that a focus is maintained on this aspect of the service.

SECTION 2.8 BIODIVERSITY, LANDSCAPE AND HERITAGE



Former Grazing Field

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 Linn Park as a Conservation and Heritage place under the following headings.

- **Natural Features Wildlife and Flora**

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.** Linn Park comprises a mosaic of riparian woodland along the White Cart corridor principally broadleaf in character, mixed woodland plantation blocks connected by a series of mixed species shelter belts, scrub, meadow, amenity grassland and parkland trees. *The three main priorities, mentioned by respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 Appendix 6.5 question 15 were presence of wildlife in the park, Local Nature Reserve designation and facilities for young people. Other priorities mentioned, included various trail leaflets, formal gardens and trees and woodlands.*

2.8.2 Glasgow City Council produced a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) in 2001. Habitat and Species Plans relevant to Linn Park are:

LBAP Habitats	LBAP Species
Broad-leaved and Mixed Woodland	Toothwort
Rivers and Streams	Otter
Boundary Features	Badger
Neutral Grassland	Atlantic Salmon
	Bluebell
	Common Frog

2.8.3 **Woodland.** Extensive woodland exists throughout the park covering some 28ha. There is little evidence of previous management within the woodlands and their current condition, structure and health reflects this.

2.8.4 The woodlands are in the main mature to over mature in age and are considered to be in decline in terms of their overall health. A successful Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) has been achieved, contract works will commence early in 2012 to bring improvements to the woodlands, pathways fences and new woodland plantings. **Contract works will be supervised and monitored by LES natural Environment Arboriculture and Woodland Officers.**

2.8.5 The woodland provides habitat for a great variety and number of birds both resident and migratory.

2.8.6 Some areas of the woodland have good ground flora diversity including the occurrence of Bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) in patches. The riverbank woodlands are of particular note with a rich diversity of woodland herbs, many of which are indicators of ancient woodland. **Ground flora enhancements should be carried out as part of the woodland improvement works.**

2.8.7 Toothwort (*Lathraea squamaria*) is a small perennial, parasitic on the roots of trees. This plant is scarce in Scotland and Linn Park is one of only 3 sites in Glasgow it is found. **The populations in Glasgow are monitored by counting numbers of flower spikes each spring.**

2.8.8 **White Cart Water.** The river valley forms the core landscape feature of the park. The valley sides range from steep cliffs to locally low lying wet riparian woodland, but in general are clothed in mature semi-natural woodland.

2.8.9 Animal species of note associated with the river include Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*), Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*).

- 2.8.10 ***The water birds using the White Cart Water at Linn Park are counted monthly as part of a national survey, the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS). There are possible over 60 species of birds present.***
- 2.8.11 **Hedgerows.** A mature hedgerow forms a boundary feature between the park and Linn Crematorium. This is currently unmanaged but supports a good range of species with rough grass and subshrubs to the margins creating good field edge diversity.
- 2.8.12 ***The hedgerow would benefit from introducing a management regime and its diversity could be extended through planting.***
- 2.8.13 ***There may also be scope to create further hedgerow habitat in the park.***
- 2.8.14 **Neutral Grassland.** There is an established meadow in an area of the park historically used as pasture which displays ridge and furrow patterning. The area has been managed as at traditional meadow with one cut a year in late summer and the arisings lifted for the last ten years. In recent years this management has been undertaken by the Scottish Wildlife Trust under the direction of Glasgow City Council Biodiversity Officers.
- 2.8.15 The area supports a diverse turf with some enhancement work carried out through plug planting and sowing Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) seeds, collected locally.
- 2.8.16 Informal paths are mown through the meadow to ease public access and to encourage the exploration of this colourful habitat.
- 2.8.17 ***There is ongoing project to extend this meadow while still leaving ample amenity grassland for visitors.***
- 2.8.18 Glasgow City Council is working in partnership with Buglife Scotland to deliver Glasgow's Buzzing, a project that aims to improve existing and create more grasslands in Glasgow together with generating much needed invertebrate data for this habitat to inform future management. Linn Park is one of the proposed sites that this project will focus on. Butterfly Conservation is also involved in habitat improvement at the park.
- 2.8.19 **Scrub.** A mosaic of scrub and grassland habitat exists towards the north of the park. The scrub is locally dense with hawthorn dominant but also some immature trees mainly ash, oak and sycamore, and bramble and tall herbs. Grassland glades occur either side of an informal path route. This area provides excellent breeding bird habitat and feeding ground for predators such as Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) and Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*).
- 2.8.20 ***It would be beneficial to retain the scrub and grassland mosaic of this area by limiting the woodland succession and introducing meadow management to retain the glades. Species diversity could also be enhanced by planting native fruiting trees and wildflowers.***
- 2.8.21 **Linn Park Woodland and Open Habitat Management Plan 2011-2015.** This management plan explains in greater detail all habitat works to be carried out in the park over the next 4 years as part of the WIAT funding. An electronic version of the plan can be found at;
<http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/7413B947-B537-4D5C-A44F-958F673BF32A/0/LPManagementPlanFINALJan11andappendices.pdf>

- 2.8.22 Except for the White Cart Water there is little wetland habitat in the park. *About 82% of respondents in the Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 strongly agree or agree to introduce further wetland habitat to the park, Appendix 6.5 question 23. **It may be feasible to create a pond or seasonally wet pools to perhaps alleviate localised flooding of pathways or low lying grassy areas.***
- 2.8.23 Further woodland and recreation related improvements will be considered once the detail of the SRDP 2014 – 2020 programme are known.

SECTION 2.9 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



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

This section of the Management Plan examines Linn 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**
- **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 members of the local community.
- 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 Linn Park Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012. The Council's Land and Environmental Services undertook a public consultation in 2012 to find out about usage and satisfaction levels of Linn Park and what the public thought of the management plan and its proposals. The management plan and questionnaires were put in the local library, sports centre and park facility and was also available electronically on the Council website. The findings of the consultation have been attached to this plan as **Appendix 6.5**.
- 2.9.5 Detailed information from key stakeholders such as Friends of Linn Park, Countryside Ranger Services and Langlands Primary School – Crookston Castle Campus, as part of the consultation has helped inform the final Management Plan. Responses from the 45 questionnaires that were completed and detail information from key partners are referenced in sections of this plan.
- 2.9.6 Summary of the questionnaires in Appendix 6.6 are as follows; 75% (three quarters) of respondents use the Linn Park for walking and the highest frequency of usage was 1 to 2 times a week, recorded by 69% (about three quarters) of respondents. Over three quarters of respondents 89% are most likely to use Linn Park in summer with 76% respondents (three quarters) indicating their use of the Park is not seasonal. On average about 86% (well over three quarters) of respondents feel the park is very to fairly safe in the morning and afternoon and only 36% (about a third) said the park is very to fairly safe in the evening stating main entrance being dark at night and the many trees with over hanging canopies at same location as issues of concern for feeling unsafe.
- 2.9.7 50% of respondents (half) agree with developing a mountain bike circuit in the park but a significant minority 33% (over a quarter). 91% of respondents agree with exploring alternative use for unused buildings in the park. 82% of respondents agree with introducing a wetland in appropriate location in the park. Respondents highlighted the need to improve the general maintenance of the park.
- 2.9.8 Our key stakeholders would like to see DDA compliant paths, equipments and sensory gardens. There is a need to have a more visible map in the management plan and to update plan in cognisance of comments made and current park conditions.
- 2.9.9 Specific to Linn 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 Linn Park and other Glasgow parks in 2009.

- 2.9.10 An alternative online system being considered is to develop an in-house bespoke survey attached to the Parks and Open Spaces web pages on Glasgow City Council's internet site. This may offer greater flexibility and quicker access to customer concerns, changes in usage patterns and trends. This evaluation will take place during 2010 with a view to having a system in place 2011.
- 2.9.11 **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 greenspaces, in their cities. Approximately 75% of respondents from Glasgow were rather satisfied or very satisfied with parks and greenspaces in their city. Parks and greenspaces in Glasgow were in the top quarter of European cities where a significant majority of respondents were satisfied with their parks and open spaces.
- 2.9.12 **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 the role and involvement of local groups. 61% of the 79 of the environmental organisations that responded said parks and open spaces in Glasgow are 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.
- 2.9.13 **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).
- 2.9.14 **Strategic Best Value Review Consultations 2004/ School Pupils survey 2004.** A broad range of 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 consultation undertaken in 2004.

2.9.15 **Friends Groups.** There are two Friends of Groups with an interest in Linn Park; The Friends of Linn Park set up in 2006 and The Friends of Glasgow's Local Nature Reserves set up in 2011. Both are very active groups. The Friends of the Magnificent 7 volunteer in habitat management. ***The Council will continue to support involvement of groups in the park.***

2.9.16 **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

2.9.17 Linn Park is one of 11 Hub (strategic) parks selected as part of a Commonwealth Parks Twinning Initiative. The twinning initiative will be implemented over the life of the Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve Management Plan. This is a joint initiative between Land and Environmental Services and Education Services and is centred on twinning Glasgow City Council's parks and educational establishments with countries of the Commonwealth as part of the introduction to, and legacy of, the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Linn Park has been twinned with the Caribbean.

SECTION 2.10 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION



The Halfpenny Bridge

Our aim is to actively promote Linn Park to all potential users.

This section of the Management Plan examines the Marketing of Linn Park under the following headings.

- **Events**

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

2.10 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

- 2.10.1 There is no specific marketing plan for Linn 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 Linn Park and the activities that occur within it.
- 2.10.2 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.
- 2.10.3 Linn Park is included in the council's Glasgow Park's Environmental Education Pack which was launched in 2006. This pack was distributed to all primary and special needs education schools.
- 2.10.4 A leaflet about the park was produced in 2011.
- 2.10.5 **Events.** There is an established events programme for Linn Park throughout the year. Like most parks, many of the events occur during the summer months and they range from charity events, sporting events, environmental events and local events. ***Linn Park will continue to provide a venue for a variety of events.***
- 2.10.6 The use of parks for events is important for the cultural and sporting life of the city. Event space should be retained whether it is space for local festivals or for major events. Local events provide much needed family entertainment and often involve showcasing of different cultures helping to promote local community cohesion. Larger events such as the World Pipe Band Championships or major sporting events attract visitors to the City and play a vital role in promoting tourism.
- 2.10.7 Events held in Linn Park include:
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ▪ Wild in the City | ▪ Going Batty | ▪ Family Fun Day |
| ▪ Simple Pleasure's Workshop | ▪ Magnificent 7 (Guided Walk) | ▪ FOLP Volunteer Days |
- 2.10.8 The council's Community Action Team has involved local schools and other community groups in health walks, litter picks and other educational activities in the park and the Countryside Rangers provide an environmental education facility. The Community Action Team and Countryside Rangers will continue to engage with the local communities and school children by utilising the environment of Linn Park. The Community Action Team is now defunct.
- 2.10.9 The council's 'Biodiversity News' and 'Friends of Glasgow's Parks' newsletter can be a source of information about projects happening in the park for the local community and beyond.
- 2.10.10 ***The Council held the 2012 'LNR Celebrations' event in Linn Park.*** This was the first year the park has been eligible to hold the event and it helped promote the recent LNR declaration of the park and the many planned improvements for the woodland and open habitats.

SECTION 2.11 MANAGEMENT



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

This section of the Management Plan examines the Management of Linn 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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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 following list of services;

- City Parks and Open Spaces – Parks Maintenance, Parks Development, Natural Environment, Landscape Design, Nurseries, Pollok Country Park, Botanic Gardens and Public realm.
- City Cleansing and Waste Management - Provision of refuse collection, street cleaning, recycling, waste management, civic amenities and landfill.
- Project Management and Design – Structures, Glasgow 2014, Sustainable Transport, Roads Design, Fastlink and the River Clyde.
- Environment and Sustainability – Business regulation, food safety, public health, licensing standards, Bereavement Services, sustainable Glasgow and carbon management
- Scientific and Regulation Services – Laboratory testing and analysis, food and consumer safety, bacteriological examination, environmental monitoring, instrumental analysis, calibration and safety testing, emergency response, Trading Standards, illegal money lending investigation and regulatory enforcement.
- Road Services – Traffic Management and Road Safety, Asset Management, Clyde Tunnel, tidal weir, roads trading operations, roads maintenance, lighting maintenance, structure operations, walking and cycling.
- Service Development – Human resources, training, policy, policy monitoring, taxi inspection, fleet management, and plant and vehicle maintenance.
- Commercial Business – Events, marketing promotions, graphics, ICT, contracts, sales, estimating and measurement.

2.11.1 **Partnerships.** Land and Environmental Services (LES) 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.

2.11.2 Specifically the partnership arrangements operating in Linn Park are:

- Glasgow Life – Outdoor recreations
- Access Glasgow – Building maintenance

2.11.3 **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.

2.11.4 The Executive Director of Land and Environmental Services has a city-wide responsibility for the delivery and management of a comprehensive parks service. The Head of Service also has direct management responsibility for the specification of operations and developments within the park and an overview of partner operations and services.

- 2.11.5 Currently LES Parks Operations carry out grounds maintenance works from King's Park operational depot. The development of the management plan and Green Flag Assessment provides an opportunity for the input of the Neighbourhood Services team to actively assist with the development of the plan, delivery of the actions and participate in the review process.
- 2.11.6 **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 Keep Scotland Beautiful.
- 2.11.7 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 Linn 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
- 2.11.8 ***The aim is to achieve and retain Green Flag status within the timescale of the plan.***
- 2.11.9 **Park Assets.** Glasgow City Council recognises parks as assets and re-values them on a five year rolling programme. The current valuation for Linn Park is based on a value for community land and operational buildings. In 2009 CABI space published a paper **Making the invisible visible: the real value of park assets** which argued that this form of valuation does not reflect the true value in monetary terms of the nation's parks. Elements such as the hard and soft landscaping, the trees and topsoil also have a measurable asset value. The paper argues that this improved understanding of the current value of park and green space assets is an important first step in better strategic management. ***LES intend to examine the merits of this valuation system through using the development of management plans as pilot valuation areas to underpin proposed investment strategies contained within the management plan actions.***
- 2.11.10 **Financial and Resource implications.** The financial implications of this plan are ambitious but achievable. The plan also identifies further works and assessments in a variety of management areas which will have resource implications for Land Environmental Services. The results of this analysis will identify further priority areas for investment and it is anticipated that this could require a further investment to deliver these new priorities.
- 2.11.11 **Potential Funding Sources.** Potential funding sources to fund elements of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve Management Plan have been considered from a holistic perspective in relation to the actions proposed for Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve. 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.

2.11.12 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.

2.11.13 **Appendix 6.4** outlines the potential sources of funding which could be relevant to the actions identified in Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve 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 implementing the management plan.

2.11.14 **Monitor and Review.** This plan is a working document and therefore needs to be monitored 6 monthly and reviewed annually to ensure that proposed actions are being delivered on time and any new challenges addressed by everyone with an interest in the plan.

2.11.15 A team of staff led by the Landscape Design and Devt Manager will be responsible for the review process. It is envisaged that the action plan will be reviewed annually and an assessment made on progress including any shortfalls in delivery. Managers will consult key stakeholders and incorporate their views in the review process.

2.11.16 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. The monitoring will therefore be conducted by managers and their team members and the review by managers, stakeholders and the Landscape Design and Devt Manager.

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 is made each year through a short update on the Council Plan which is available on the council's 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 LINN PARK AND LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

3.3.1 The vision statement has been developed to reflect the strategic role Linn Park plays locally and regionally as an environmental, educational, and recreational resource for Glasgow's residents and visitors.

Vision Statement

To ensure Linn Park continues to provide high quality facilities that meet the environmental, education and recreation needs of the community whilst protecting and promoting the biodiversity value, natural landscape character and historical significance of the park.

3.4 ASSESSMENT

3.4.1 Linn 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 as follows. 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 Linn 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 Local Nature Reserve Steering Group.
Marketing	To actively promote the park to all potential users
Management	To provide a responsive, flexible and high quality management service

SECTION 4 HOW WILL WE GET THERE

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve Management Plan is for five years starting financial year 2012/13. The completion date will therefore be 31st March 2018.

4.1.2 Action Plan

4.1.3 The action 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 contains a section identifying 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.

4.2 A Welcoming Place – Year 1 Action

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.2.1	2.4.5	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager	Ensure up to date map and information is displayed in information cabinets.	Short	Existing resources	Ongoing
4.2.2	2.4.6	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager	Evaluate and erect directional fingerpost signs throughout the park.	Short	£2000	Completed installation through WIAT
4.2.3	2.4.8	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager	Design and erect interpretative signage for ecological and historical features.	Short	£2000	4 interpretation panels now installed
4.2.4	2.4.9	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager	A member of the Parks and Environment team to be assigned to the signage working group to represent parks and open space issues.	Short	Existing Resources	Work of Signage working group completed but information sharing on good practice ongoing

A Welcoming Place –Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.2.5	2.4.5	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Devt Manager	Review the requirement for repairing or replacing information cabinets in consultation with park users and friends group	Medium	£3000	Completed

A Welcoming Place – Action required within the lifetime of the plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.2.6	2.4.13	Accessible to All	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Devt Manager	Review the requirement for a designated mountain bike circuit.	Long	Existing and Partner Resources	Being reviewed by Friends Group

4.3 Healthy Safe and Secure – Year 1 Action

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.3.1	2.5.11	Dog Fouling	Management Requirement	Landscape Design and Devt Manager / Parks Operation Manager	Develop a partnership with the Community Safety Glasgow Team for them to visit identified dog fouling hotspots and deliver effective enforcement measures.	Short	Existing Resources	Community Safety Glasgow Team patrol local areas as part of Clean Glasgow dog Fouling Campaign

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

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.3.2	2.5.8	Equipment and Facilities	Management Requirement	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager / Parks Operation Manager / LES Health and Safety Officer	Continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use.	Ongoing	£60,000	c.800 m of new estate style fencing has been erected improving safety along the elevated & steep slopes above the White Cart river on its east side.
4.3.3	2.5.25	Equipment and Facilities	Management Requirement	Landscap e Design and Devt Manager	Improve and enhance path works and walkways	Ongoing	Approx £120,000	White cart walkway restored at £60,000 3000m ³ of path improvement works in 2017.
4.3.3	2.5.10	Security	Management Requirement	Parks Operation Manager	Review security if and when required.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	On-going

4.4 Well Maintained and Clean – Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.4.1	2.6.9	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan.	Landscape Design and Devt Manager	Investigate the potential future uses of currently unused buildings.	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources	Equestrian Centre and Stables leased
4.2.2	2.6.12	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan.	Landscape Design and Devt Manager	Investigate necessity and possible funding sources for restoration of White Bridge.	Medium	£60,000	Bridge fully restored 2017

4.5 Environmental Management Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.5.1	2.7.2	Use of Herbicides	LES Maintenance Schedules	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Develop a herbicide policy that considers the minimisation of the use of herbicides.	Short	Existing Resources	Current specification for use of herbicides is working well.

Linn Park Management Plan 2013 - 2018

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.5.2	2.7.5	Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Management Requirement	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Implement the outcome of the review for the procurement and inspection of tree shrub and plant material.	Short	Existing Resources	Ongoing

Environmental Management – Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.5.3	2.7.3	Use of Horticultural Peat	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Seek to reduce the use of horticultural peat to zero and consider alternative composts wherever practical.	Medium	Existing Resources	Trial of peat free compost has not been very successful but there has been a reduction in peat compost usage.

4.6 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage – Action required within the first three years

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.6.1	2.8.6	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Ground flora enhancement planting through woodland.	Medium	£3000	To be reviewed
4.6.2	2.8.12	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Introduction of management regime to existing hedgerow.	Medium	£600	Not required after assessment
4.6.3	2.8.13	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Creation and maintenance of new hedgerow.	Medium	£900	Complete
4.6.4	2.8.17	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Extension of existing meadow.	Medium	£1500	Complete
4.6.5	2.8.20	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Introduce management regime appropriate to area of scrub/grassland mosaic.	Medium	£1000	Now incorporated into grassland management contract

Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage – Action ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.6.6	2.8.4	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Carry out woodland management works as per WIAT grant application.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Complete
4.6.7	2.8.7	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Continue to carry out toothwort monitoring. Also monitor Rhododendron regrowth especially around stables and carry out remedial works.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Toothwort monitoring continues - Countryside Rangers. Rhody regrowth cutback by volunteers

Linn Park Management Plan 2013 - 2018

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.6.8	2.8.10	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Continue to carry out monthly WeBS counts.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Regular counts by Countryside Rangers
4.6.9	2.8.14	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Continue to manage all meadows in the park (existing and new).	Ongoing	Existing and Partner Resources	Enhancement work by volunteers

Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage – Action required within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.6.10	2.8.22	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Research the feasibility of introducing wetland habitat to the park in appropriate locations to improve drainage.	Long	Existing and Partner Resources	Pond created within meadow areas near natural play area

4.7 Community Involvement – Action ongoing within the life of the plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.7.1	2.9.4	Online Customer Survey System	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Monitor GreenSTAT information and pass information to the management plan review team to ensure revisions reflect customer expectations.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	This action is not pursued at present due to financial constraints. However there is regular consultation with the Friends group and relevant stakeholders about developments in the park
4.7.2	2.9.11	Friends Group	Development of the Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Glasgow City Council continues to support the 'Friends of' groups with and interest in Linn Park.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Regular meeting with Friends Group

4.8 Marketing and Communication – Year 1 Action

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.8.1	2.10.10	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Hold LNR Celebrations event.	Short	£2000	LNR celebrations held every year. Supported through CSV grant applications by Friends of Glasgow's LNR's

Marketing and Communication – Action ongoing within the life of the plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.8.2	2.10.5	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Continue to offer a variety of events.	Ongoing	Existing and Partner Resources	Ongoing through weekly parks events calendar

4.9 Management – Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated £	Progress
Cost 4.9.1	2.11.9	Green Flag UK Standard	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Apply and achieve Green Flag award for 1 st year of this plan	Short	Outline Cost £1000	Complete

Management Action ongoing within the life of the plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.9.2	2.11.9	Green Flag UK Standard	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Retain Green Flag status for the life of this plan	Ongoing	Outline Cost £4000	Ongoing

Linn Park Management Plan 2013 - 2018

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £	Progress
4.9.3	2.11.10	Park Assets	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Examine the merits of the CABE valuation system.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Draft Parks valuation report complete
4.9.4	2.11.11	Financial and Resource Implications	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Prepare funding applications to suitable external agencies to support the prioritised actions required to deliver this management plan.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Ongoing
4.9.5	2.11.15	Monitor and Review	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Appoint monitoring group to review progress of the Management Plan at 6 monthly intervals.	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Ongoing

SECTION 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WE HAVE ARRIVED



This section of the Management Plan examines the indicators that we will employ to ensure Linn 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 Linn 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 (2.11) 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. This 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 Neighbourhood Services for maintenance.

- 5.7 Friends of Group.** There is regular communication with the Friends of Groups and parks staff. Meetings are held as and when required to discuss specific projects or issues.



LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

LINN PARK AND LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION 6

APPENDICES

Table of Contents

6.1	Strategic Policy Framework	58
6.2	History of the Development of Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve	63
6.3	Ground Maintenance for Linn Park and Local Nature Reserve	64
6.4	Funding Sources	65
6.5	Draft Management Plan Public Consultation 2012 Summary Survey Report	69

SECTION 6 APPENDICES

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

6.1 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 greenspaces 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 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 the 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 DEV 11: Green Space which states 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 As Linn Park is also designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) the policy on Regional and Local Environmental Designations (ENV7) is also relevant. The aim of this policy is 'to maintain, protect and enhance national, regional and local sites of landscape, cultural or nature conservation importance'.
- 6.1.27 **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.
- 6.1.28 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.
- 6.1.29 **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.

6.1.30 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

6.1.31 **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 History of the Development of Linn Park

In 1919 the city purchased 180 acres of land that is now known as Linn Park at a cost of £10,000.

- Linn Park was originally part of Hagtonhill, which belonged to the Maxwell's of Pollok.
- In 1820 the land was sold to Colin Campbell of the 'sugar' Campbell's who owned a West India Shipping Line. He named the land "The Lynn" and built the Mansion House – once derelict and now restored as private apartments- as a summer residence also creating much of the woodland and gardens.
- In 1840, John Gordon of Aitkenhead purchased "The Lynn" estate and made additions to the house. He is also thought to have planted the Lime Tree Avenue, which runs through the park, to commemorate the marriage of his daughter to 'Black Mungo' another of the Campbell's in the 1850's.
- In 1927 the lands of Cathcart Castle, over 18 acres, was added at a cost of £2,300.
- The 4 acre area known as Court Knowe was added in 1933 at a cost of £150

The history of the area can be traced back much further.

- Cathcart Castle was built around 1450 and was demolished in 1980 for safety reasons.
- It once belonged to Alan de Cathcart who fought for Scotland's independence
- Mary, Queen of Scots is reputed to have stayed in the Castle prior to the Battle of Langside in May 1568
- She is said to have looked on from Court Knowe across Old Castle Road - once the castle moat - as her hastily formed army was defeated by the smaller but better organised force lead by the Regent Moray

6.3 Grounds Maintenance for Linn 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 Funding Sources

- 6.4.1 **The Linn Park Key Stakeholders.** Glasgow City Council as the single landowner of Linn Park, 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 Linn Park will be competing for council capital and revenue budgets principally held by Land & Environmental Services, Development & Regeneration Services and the Linn 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.
- 6.4.2 A further Glasgow City Council potential funding stream for Linn Park could be utilising the Minimum Open Space and Public Realm Standards of the council's City Plan 2 (Policy ENV 2) 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 greenspace 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 69 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 £1000 per bed space is required. Given the recognised shortage of developable land and 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.
- 6.4.3 **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’.
- 6.4.4 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

6.4.5 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

6.4.6 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

6.4.7 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

6.4.8 Any funding applications to the Langside and Linn Community Planning Partnership to support this management plan will require to align with at least one of these key themes.

6.4.9 **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.

6.4.10 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

- 6.4.11 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.
- 6.4.12 **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.
- 6.4.13 BIG seeks to make investment in social change in Scotland in four different ways:
- 6.4.14 **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;
- 6.4.15 **Dynamic Inclusive Communities.** Through which BIG will help build stronger more vibrant communities;
- 6.4.16 **Life Transitions.** Through which BIG will support projects that help people deal with change in their lives and encourage them to move on;
- 6.4.17 **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.
- 6.4.18 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.
- 6.4.19 **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.

- 6.4.20 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.
- 6.4.21 **Scottish Rural Development Programme.** The Scottish Government provides funds to individuals or organisations to implement their rural development objectives through the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP).

Park Management Plans and Park Development

Linn Park

Public Consultation



September – November 2012

Produced by
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Contents

- 1. Background**
- 2. Park Usage**
- 3. Park Safety**
- 4. Park Information and Features**
- 5. Park Events**
- 6. Park Activities**
- 7. Park Management and Priorities**
- 8. Parks Management Plans**
- 9. Park Development**
- 10. About You**

1. Background

The Council's Land and Environmental Services carried out this consultation on draft Park Management Plans for seven city parks. A Park Management Plan is required to make an application for the Green Flag Award® scheme.

The Green Flag Award® scheme is the benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in Scotland, England and Wales. It was first launched in 1996 to recognise and reward the best green spaces in the country.

The Management Plans were available online through the Council's website (www.glasgow.gov.uk) and within the local area of each of the parks involved. Responses were welcomed from both the general public and other interested stakeholders both locally and nationally.

Response Rate:

Total Response - 45

2. Park Usage

Question 1a: In general, what do you normally use the Park for? (select all that apply)

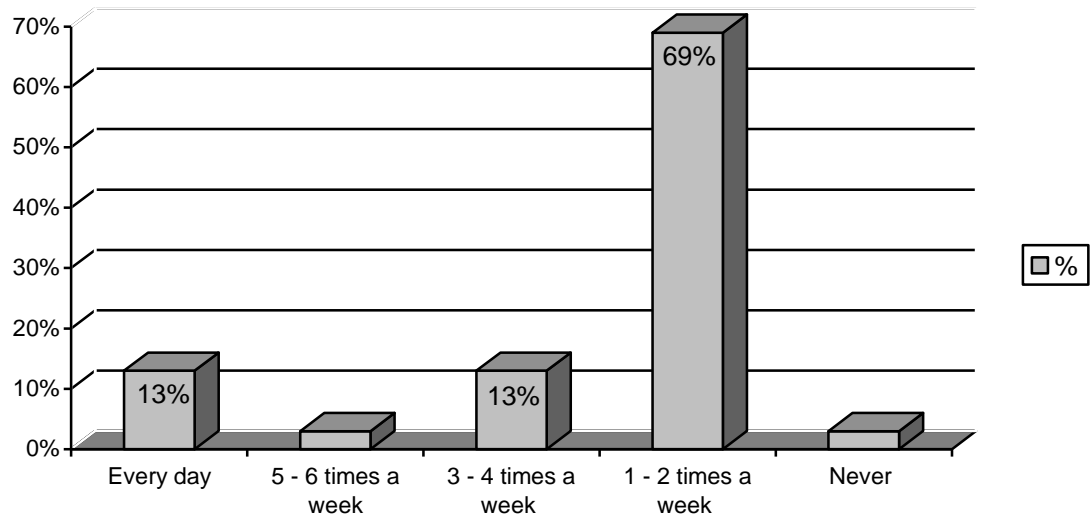
Activity	Number	Percentage (%)
Recreation – Cycling	5	11%
Recreation – Walking	33	75%
Recreation – Other	10	23%
Recreation – Dog Walking	8	18%
Route to Work/Education	3	7%
Route to Shops	2	4%
Route to other activities	3	7%
Do not use the park	1	2%
Other	3	7%

Base: 44

Question 1b: If other, please specify

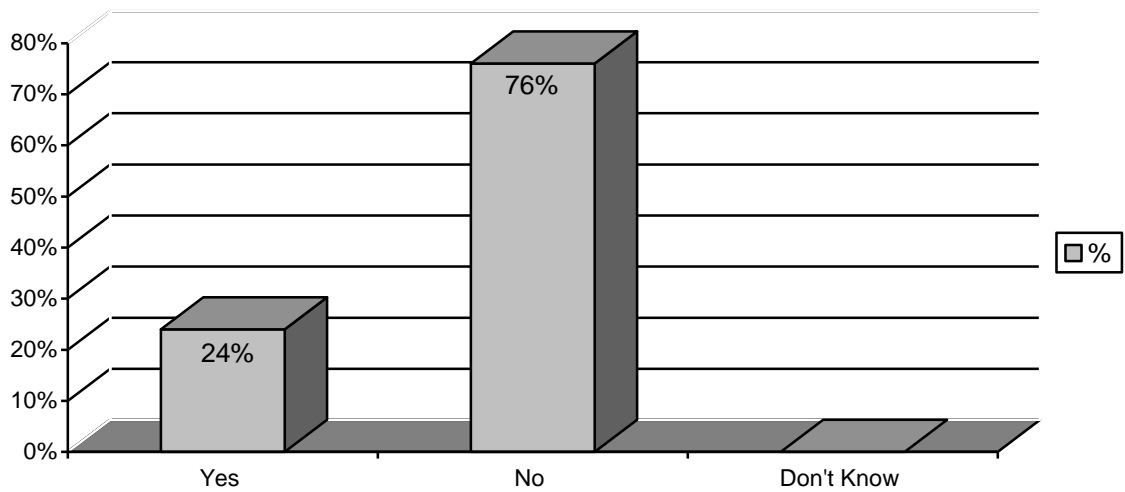
Other activities mentioned by respondents were golf and children's play activities.

Question 2: Thinking about your main use of the Park, how often do you use it?



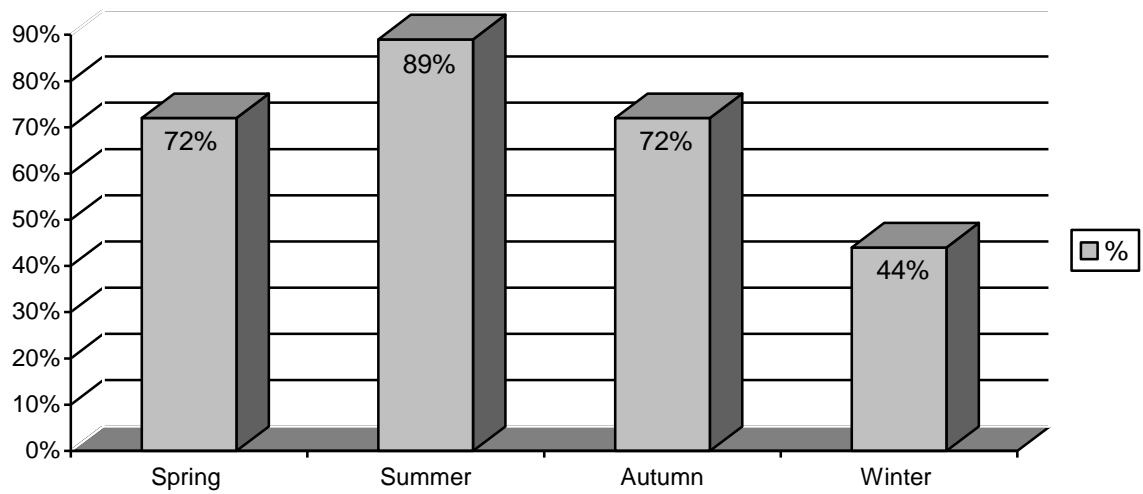
Base: 39

Question 3a: Would you consider your use of the park to be seasonal?



Base: 42

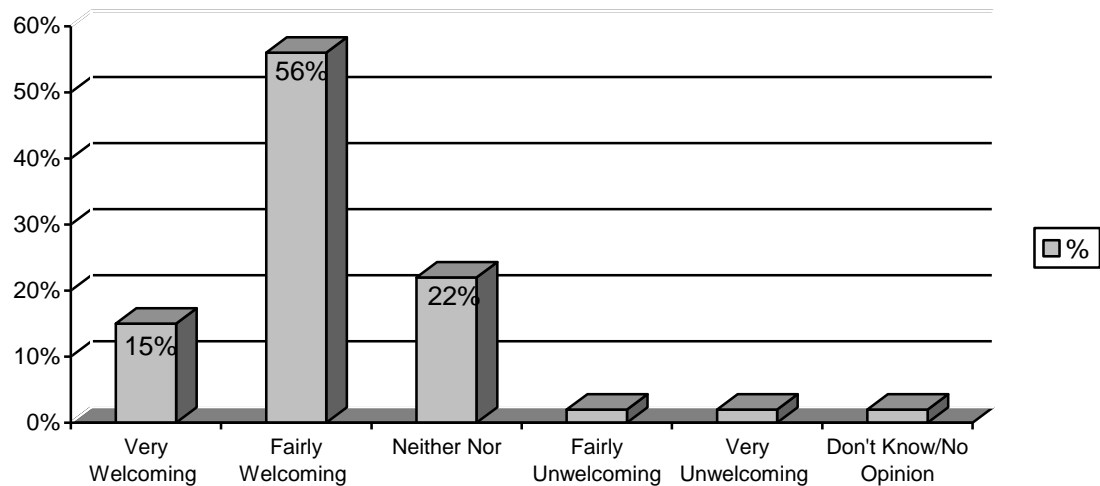
Question 3b: If yes, when are you most likely to use the park? (tick all that apply)



Base: 18

3. Park Safety

Question 4a: How welcoming or otherwise would you say the park is?



Base: 41

Question 4b: If unwelcoming, please provide details

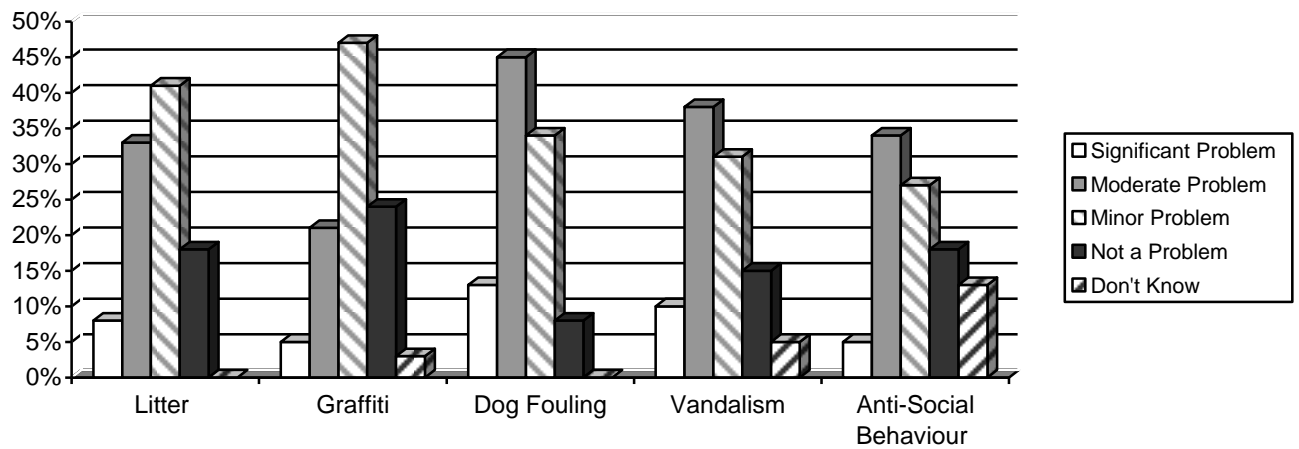
Those respondent who said that the park was either fairly or very unwelcoming, mentioned the main entrance area as being particularly dark at night due to the number of trees and the over hanging canopy it creates.

Question 5: How safe or otherwise do you feel in the park?

Time	Very Safe (%)	Fairly Safe (%)	Neither Nor (%)	Fairly Unsafe (%)	Very Unsafe (%)	Do not use park at this time (%)	Don't Know (%)
Morning	42%	37%	7%	5%	-	5%	2%
Afternoon	42%	50%	8%	-	-	-	-
Evening	8%	27%	13%	19%	5%	22%	5%

Base: 40

Question 6: In your opinion, how much of an issue, or otherwise, are the following in the park?



Base: 39

Question 7: Are there any other issues which you feel are a problem?

Respondents highlighted a number of issues which they thought were problematic, including groups of young people drinking and 'hanging around' as well as a general lack of maintenance in terms of surfacing, lighting and fencing.

4. Park Information and Features

Question 8: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding information provision **WITHIN** and **SURROUNDING** the park?

	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither Nor (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)
There are sufficient signs providing direction WITHIN the park	5%	39%	18%	34%	-	3%
There are sufficient signs providing direction in the area SURROUNDING the park	3%	42%	26%	18%	8%	3%
There is sufficient information about specific features WITHIN the park	3%	29%	13%	50%	5%	-

Base: 38

Question 9: How would you rate the following aspect of the park in terms of their maintenance?

	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Neither Nor (%)	Poor (%)	Very Poor (%)	Don't Know (%)	Base
Grass	20%	56%	15%	5%	3%	-	39
Trees	26%	44%	18%	13%	-	-	39
Shrubs	21%	39%	26%	13%	-	-	38
Bedding Displays	8%	21%	37%	24%	3%	8%	38
Paths	8%	46%	15%	28%	3%	-	39
Trails	8%	45%	16%	16%	10%	5%	38
Seats/Benches	-	31%	28%	33%	3%	5%	39

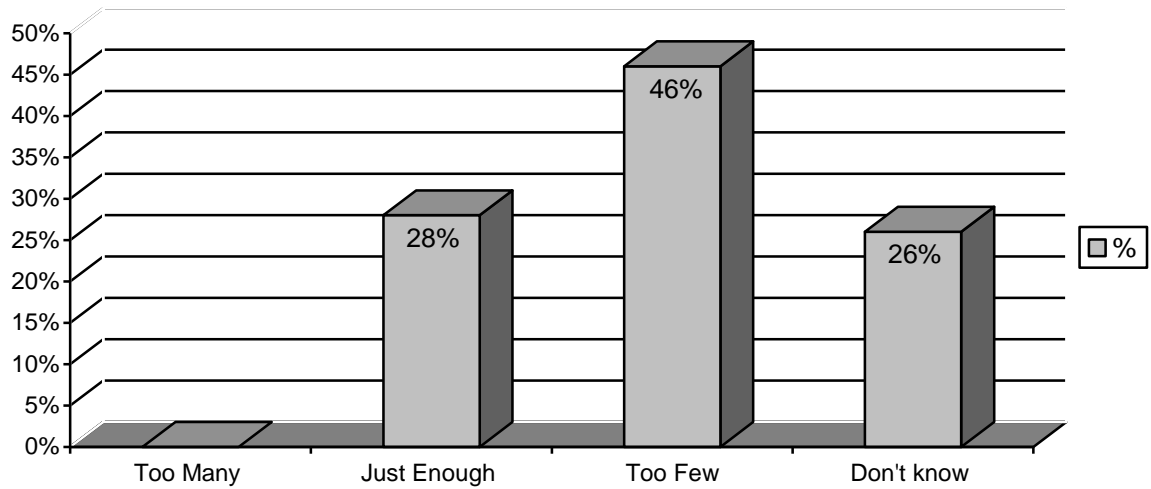
Question 10: Do you agree or disagree with the introduction of more natural features within the park?

	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither Nor (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)
Wild Flower Meadows	49%	26%	20%	-	3%	3%
Long Grass (Wildlife)	38%	38%	15%	-	3%	5%
Bird/Bat Boxes	51%	44%	3%	-	-	3%
Hedgerows	41%	28%	20%	8%	-	3%

Base: 39

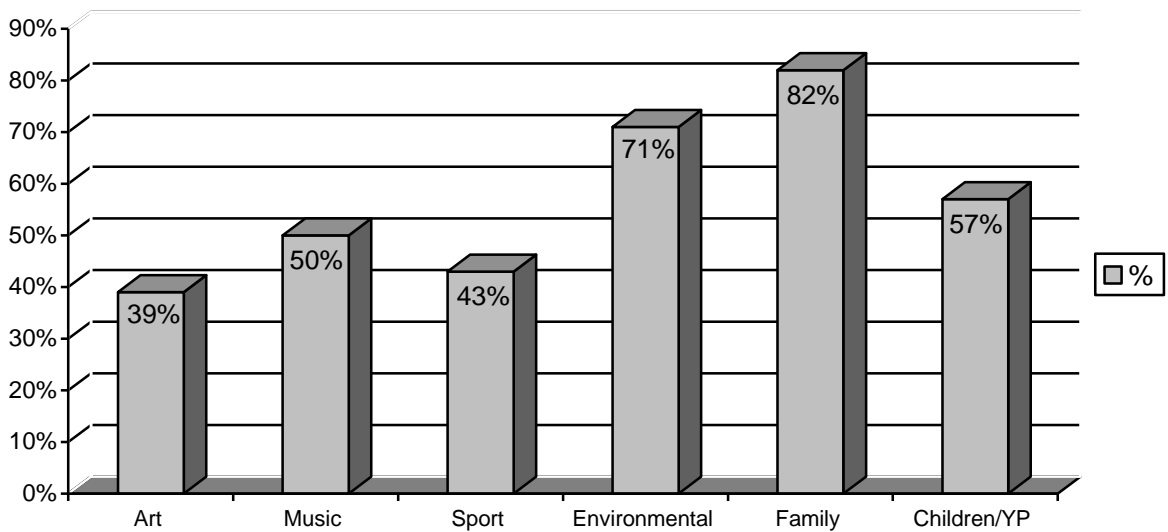
5. Park Events

Question 11: How do you feel about the current number of events held in the park?



Base: 39

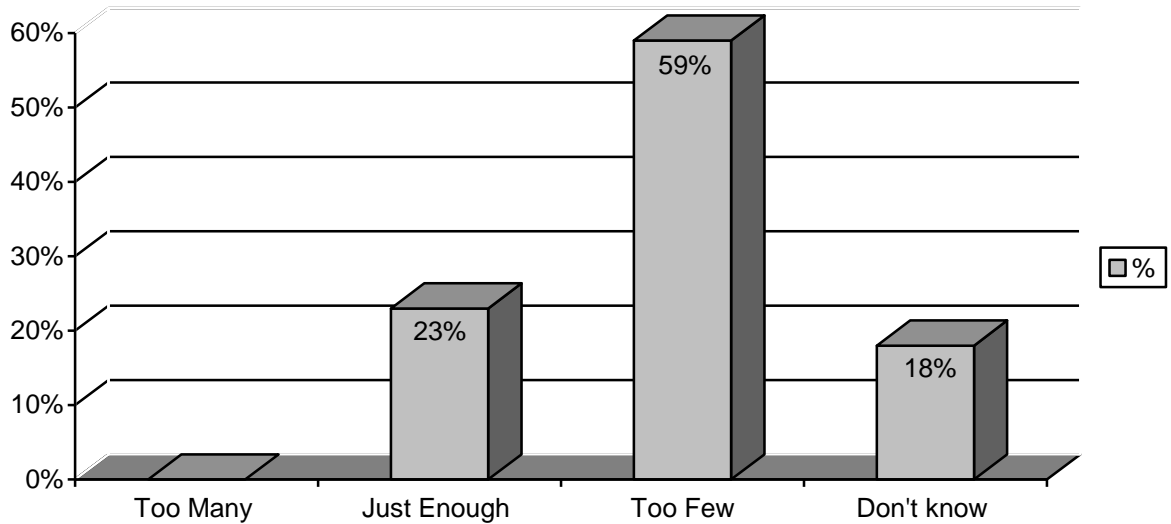
Question 12a: Which of the following types of events, if any, do you think there should be more of in the park? (Glasgow Show, Great Scottish Run, galas and fun fairs) (tick all that apply)



Base: 28

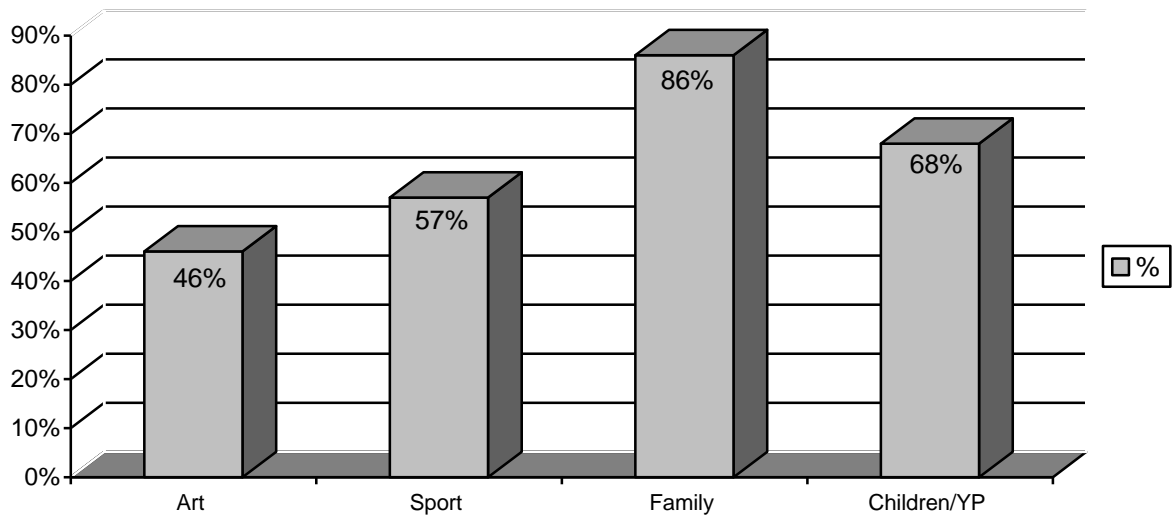
6. Park Activities

Question 13: How do you feel about the current number of activities available in the park?



Base: 39

Question 14a: Which of the following types of activities, if any, do you think there should be more of in the park? (Wild About Glasgow, nature walks etc.) (tick all that apply)



Base: 28

Question 14b: Other, please specify

Nature activities and learning events for children and young people.

7. Park Management and Priorities

Question 15: Please choose from the following list, what you think should be the main priorities for the park. (please select your top three)

The three main priorities, mentioned by respondents were:

1. Presence of wildlife in parks and green spaces
2. Local Nature Reserve
3. Facilities for young people

Other priorities mentioned, include:

- Leaflets (various trails etc,)
- Formal Gardens
- Trees and Woodlands

Question 16: Please tell us what you like best about the park.

Respondents highlighted a number of aspects of the park they particularly liked, including the idea of having such an open space within the city. Respondents also felt that as well as have a wide variety of features such as waterfalls, river walks and wildlife, the park had a wild look and feel to it 'as if it had been allowed to evolve'.

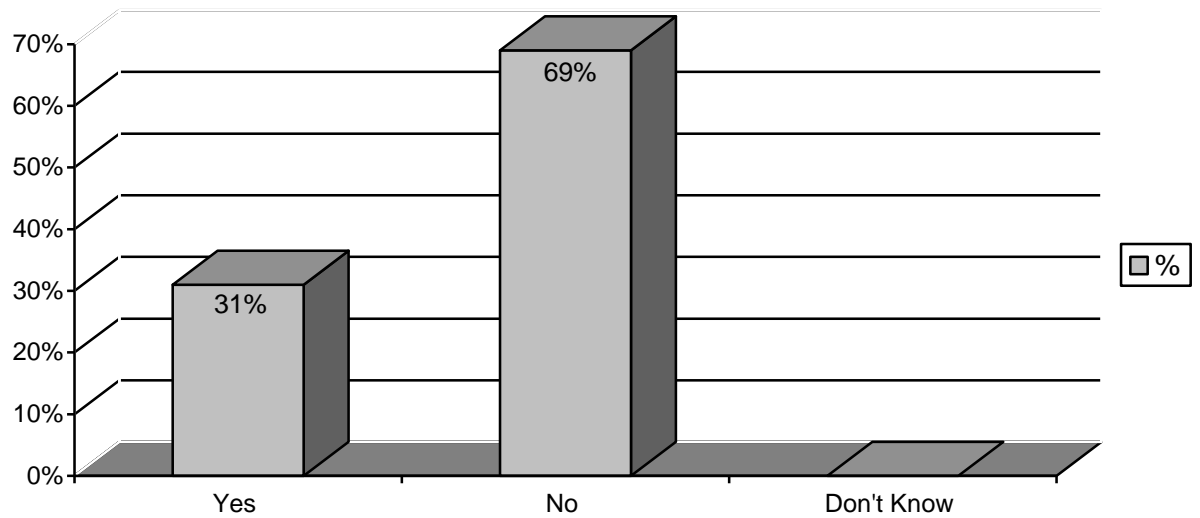
Question 17: Please tell us what you like least about the park.

The main issues highlighted by respondents was a lack of maintenance in and around the park, particularly with regards to the grass and trees being overgrown, paths being uneven and dangerous as well as problem with drainage particularly in during the winter months.

Another issue mentioned by respondents was the lack of activities and play equipment for children. It was felt that what is currently available is not suitable particularly for younger children.

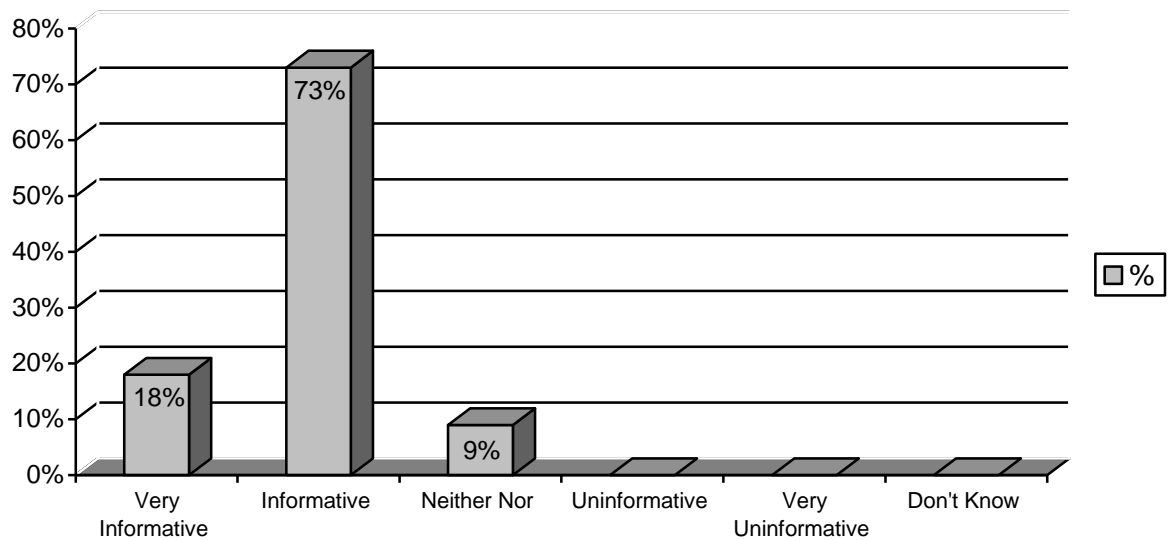
8. Parks Management Plans

Question 18: Have you read the Park Management Plan?



Base: 36

Question 19a: How informative or otherwise did you find the Plan?



Base: 11

Question 19b: If uninformative, what additional information do you think should be included?

No comments provided.

Question 20: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following aspects of the Plan?

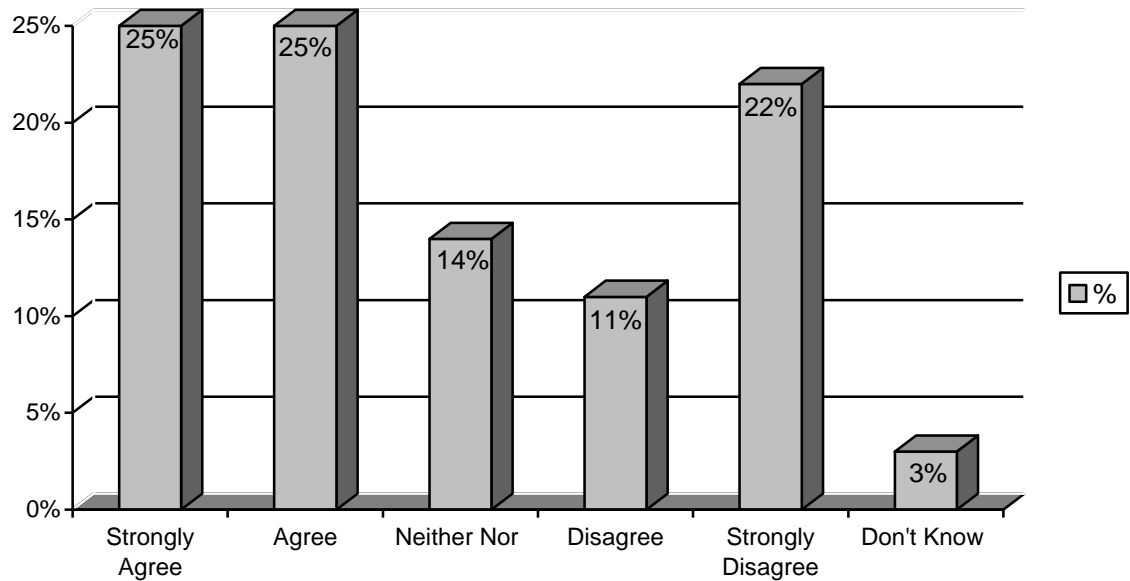
	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither Nor (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)
The Plan was easy to read	9%	73%	18%	-	-	-
The format made it easy to follow	9%	73%	18%	-	-	-
The Plan is comprehensive	9%	82%	9%	-	-	-
The Plan reflects the priorities of the park	9%	82%	9%	-	-	-

Base: 11

9. Park Development

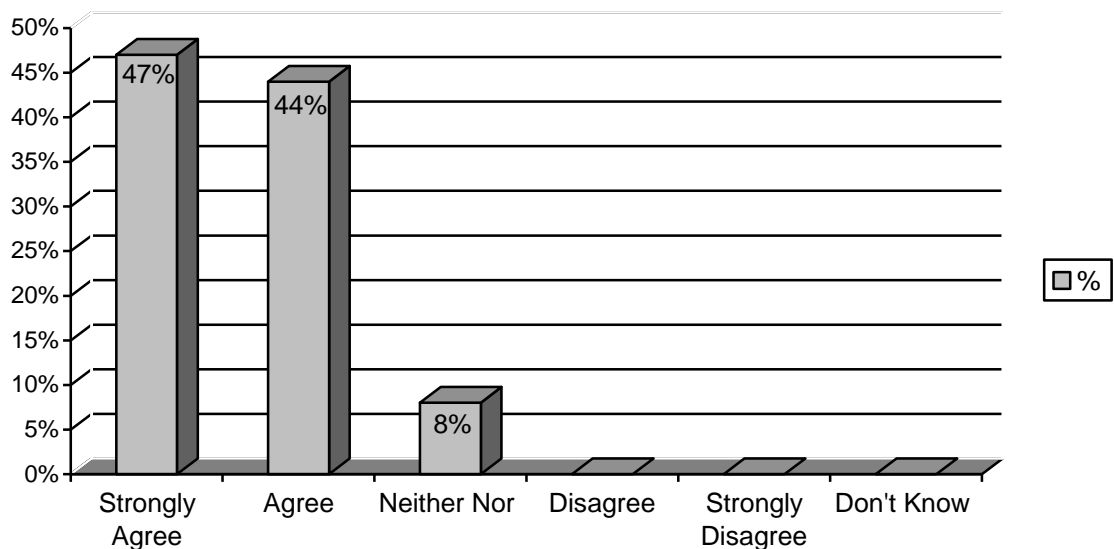
Glasgow City Council is committed to future development of the parks; however, in the current economic climate there are restrictions on the type and size of projects that can be undertaken within the next five years. Nevertheless, this should not prevent any long-term aspirations and so, we would like to hear your ideas.

Question 21: Do you agree or otherwise to developing a Mountain Bike Circuit into the park (Section 2.4.13 A Welcome Place – Accessible to All)



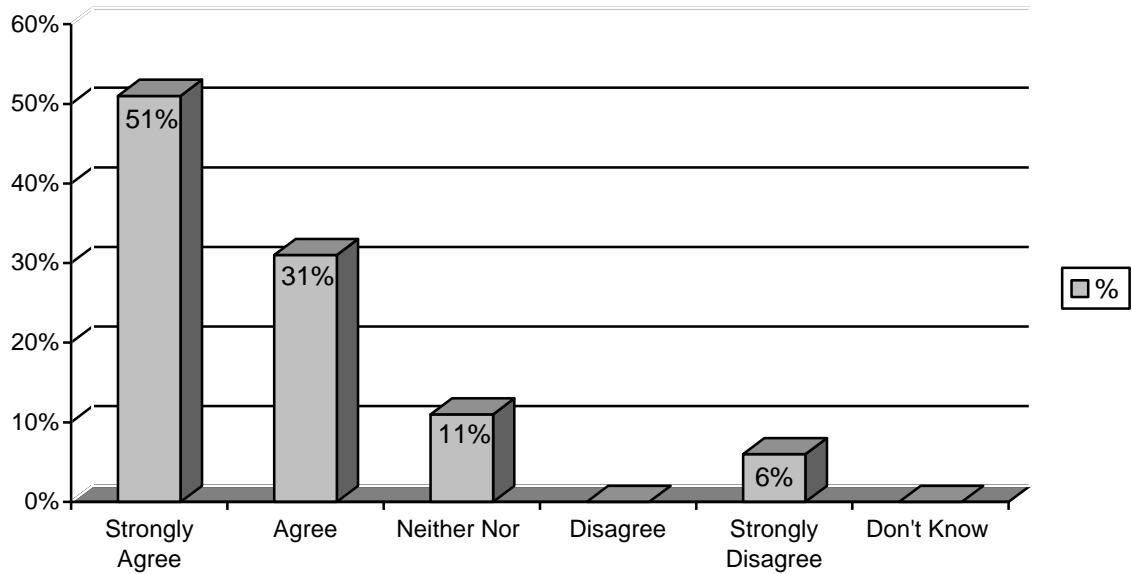
Base: 36

Question 22: Do you agree or disagree to explore an alternative use of the currently unused buildings within the park (Section 2.6.12 Well Maintained and Clean – Building and Structures)



Base: 36

Question 23: Do you agree or otherwise to introduce a wetland habitat to the park in an appropriate location (Section 2.8.26 conservation and Heritage – Natural Features Wildlife and Flora)



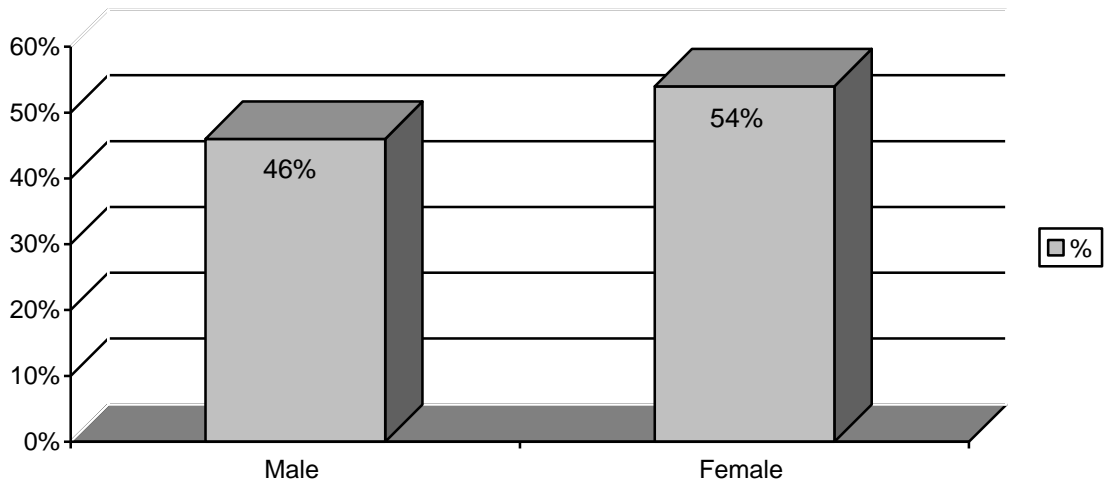
Base: 35

Question 25: Do you have any other comments about the park or the management plan?

Again, the main issue highlighted was the need for general maintenance in and around the park. Although, respondents liked to natural look of the park they felt that there still need to be work done to improve certain aspects.

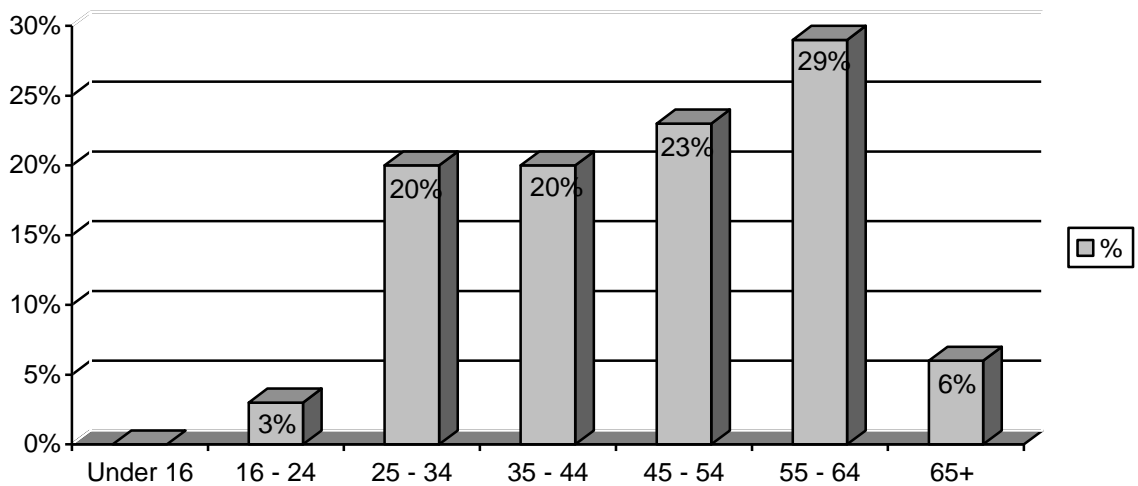
10. About You

Question 26: Gender



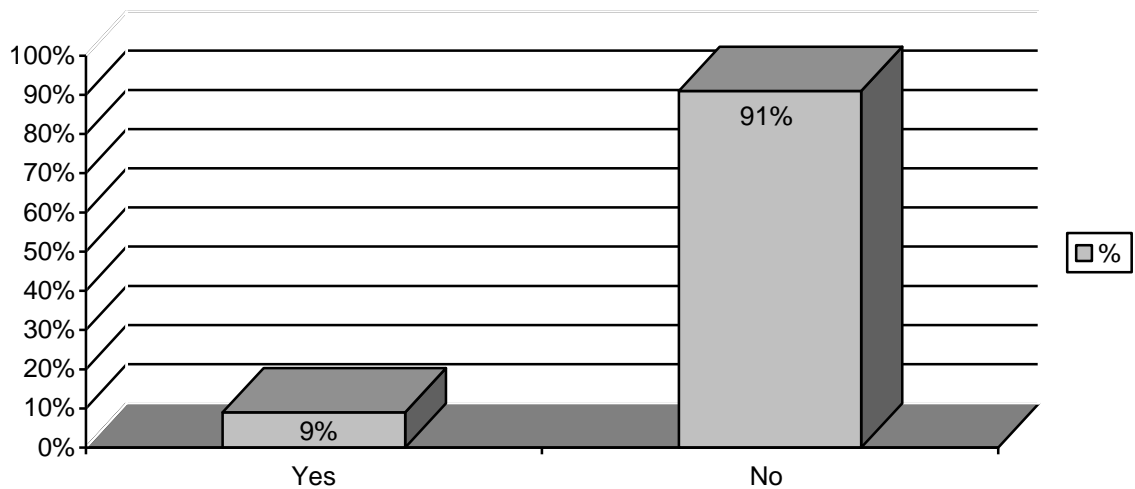
Base: 35

Question 28: Age



Base: 35

Question 29: Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your activities or the work you can do?



Base:

Question 30a: How would you best describe your cultural or ethnic background?

Cultural/Ethnic Background	Number	Percentage (%)
White Scottish	28	82%
White English	-	-
White Welsh	-	-
White Northern Irish	-	-
White British	4	12%
White Irish	-	-
Gypsy/Traveller	-	-
Polish	-	-
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	-	-
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	-	-
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	-	-
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	-	-
African, African Scottish or African British	-	-
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	1	3%
Black, Black Scottish or black British	-	-
Arab	-	-
Other	1	3%

Base: 34