



**LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**KELVINGROVE PARK**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011 - 2016**



***Kelvingrove Park Vision***

***To ensure Kelvingrove Park continues to provide high quality facilities that meet the recreation, leisure, education, environmental and cultural needs of the community whilst protecting the historic & natural landscape character of the park.***

**KELVINGROVE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Section 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Introduction to Kelvingrove Park	3
1.2 Summary Information	4
1.3 Glasgow's Parks and Open Spaces	5
1.4 Strategic Policy Framework	5
1.5 Management Plan Framework	6
1.6 Purpose of the Management Plan	6
1.7 Green Flag Award Scheme	6
<b>Section 2 WHERE ARE WE NOW</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 History	7
2.2 The Locality	7
2.3 Map of Facilities	8
2.4 A Welcoming Place	9
2.5 Healthy Safe and Secure	12
2.6 Well Maintained and Clean	15
2.7 Sustainability	19
2.8 Conservation and Heritage	22
2.9 Community Involvement	27
2.10 Marketing	32
2.11 Management	35
<b>Section 3 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO</b>	<b>39</b>
3.1 Glasgow City Council Key Objectives	39
3.2 Land and Environmental Services Mission Statement	39
3.3 Vision for Kelvingrove Park	39
3.4 Assessment	39
<b>Section 4 HOW WILL WE GET THERE</b>	<b>41</b>
4.1 Overview	41
4.2 A Welcoming Place	42
4.3 Healthy Safe and Secure	44
4.4 Well Maintained and Clean	46
4.5 Sustainability	49
4.6 Conservation and Heritage	51
4.7 Community Involvement	56
4.8 Marketing	57
4.9 Management	58
<b>Section 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WHEN WE HAVE ARRIVED</b>	<b>59</b>
5.1 Introduction	60
5.2 Management Plan Monitoring	60
5.3 Budget and Service Plan	60
5.4 Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	60
5.5 Online Survey and Customer Feedback	60
5.6 Parks Development Programme Monitoring	60

**KELVINGROVE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Section 6 APPENDICES</b>	62
6.1 Strategic Policy Framework Details.	63
6.2 History of the Development of Kelvingrove Park	67
6.3 Grounds Maintenance for Kelvingrove Park	69
6.4 Bridge and Culvert Inspection Reports	70
6.5 Kelvingrove Park Amenity Tree Management Plan	77
6.6 Funding Sources	98



**Aerial view Kelvingrove Park west Bowling Greens and Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Introduction to Kelvingrove Park**

1.1.1 Kelvingrove Park has a uniquely rich combination of historical, cultural and environmental heritage and outstanding landscape and conservation values.

1.1.2 It was created in the mid 19th century, designed by the renowned landscape architect Sir Joseph Paxton with design contributions by Charles Wilson.

1.1.3 Historically it hosted three Great Exhibitions of 1888, 1901 and 1911.

1.1.4 Recently the significance of Kelvingrove Park was recognised nationally by its inclusion in An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. This inventory prepared by Historic Scotland, recognises Scotland's most important gardens and designed landscapes. Kelvingrove Park is one of four such sites in Glasgow.

1.1.5 Although a designed landscape, the park also has to satisfy the demands of the public for new uses. Additions to the park such as the skateboard park, the refurbished play areas and new plantings have to fit within the historical setting and yet satisfy public demand. Recent restorations on the heritage fencing and gates, the restoration of the Stewart Memorial Fountain, the transformation of the Queens Rooms to a café and the restoration of the world famous statue collection shows what can be achieved without having an intrusive impact on the park. Completion of these developments has enhanced Kelvingrove Park as a major attraction and visitor centre for the city.

1.1.6 In summary Kelvingrove Park is located in attractive grounds, attracting over 2m visitors each year and boasts historic buildings, statues, fountains and bridges. It won the award for Best Park in North Britain in 2009.

## 1.2 Summary Information

Park Name:	Kelvingrove Park
Location:	Kelvingrove Park Otago Street Glasgow G3 6BY
Postal Address:	Land and Environmental Services Glasgow City Council Exchange House 231 George Street Glasgow G1 1RX
Size of Site:	34 Hectares (85 Acres)
Telephone Number:	Land and Environmental Services General Enquiries Phone: 01412875064
Email:	<a href="mailto:les@glasgow.gov.uk">les@glasgow.gov.uk</a>
Ownership:	Glasgow City Council
Area Committee:	Anderston / City
Electoral Wards:	Ward 10 Anderston/City - Ward 11 Hillhead.  Being part of two electoral wards means there is political interest from 8 City Councillors, 5 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSP's), 5 Members of Parliament (MP's) and 2 Members of the European Parliament (MEP's).
Classification:	City Park
Park Staff	Head of Parks & Environment - Management and Development Function  Neighbourhood Services Area Manager – Maintenance and Construction Function.
Plan Written By:	Parks and Greenspace Development
Previous Plan:	This is year 1 of the Management Plan
Partners	Glasgow Life - Kelvingrove Art Gallery & outdoor recreations (bowling and tennis) Cordia - The public toilet facilities Access Glasgow - Building maintenance L&ES Structures Team - The bridges The An Clachan Café – Provided by an independent operator. Scottish Water – Green waste composting The Friends of Kelvingrove 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 In 2005, the Council published the 'Strategic Best Value Review of Parks and Open Spaces' (the Best Value Review).
- 1.4.2 The Best Value Review identified 8 specific objectives in the form of recommendations for improved service delivery for all of the city parks and open spaces. These set the context for the development of this Management Plan and are, in summary:
- To deliver a clear commitment to encourage greater use of parks.
  - To introduce a range of measures that will deliver service improvements in line with the Council's Key Objectives and customer expectations.
  - To develop and enhance the range of facilities and amenities within parks through partnership working and other approaches.
  - To reconfigure the service to deliver quality and best value.
  - To deliver a comprehensive parks service through education and conservation initiatives, preservation of traditional parkland, and promotion of horticultural excellence and defining service standards.
  - To create a better understanding and awareness of the parks service through improved marketing and promotion.
  - To communicate effectively with staff, external agencies, communities and other Council Services.

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

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

## **1.5 Management Plan Framework**

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

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

## **1.6 Purpose of the Management Plan**

1.6.1 Like any management plan its purpose is to:

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

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

1.6.3 The principal aim of this management plan therefore is;

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

1.6.4 In doing so the Council will:

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

## **1.7 Green Flag Award Scheme**

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

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

## **SECTION 2 WHERE ARE WE NOW?**

### **2.1 History**

- 2.1.1 In 1852 the City purchased land forming Kelvingrove and Woodlands Estates for the sum of £99,569 to create an area which is now known as Kelvingrove Park.
- The Park was created for the rapidly growing West End of the city for the recreation and amusement of the citizens of Glasgow
  - It was one of many Victorian parks created in response to the appalling conditions created by rapid urban growth, resulting from the industrial revolution.
  - The park was the first purpose designed and constructed park in Scotland and it rapidly became a considerable attraction.
  - It was designed by the leading landscape designer of the time, Sir Joseph Paxton who also designed the Crystal Palace in London.
  - Kelvingrove is one of the city's best loved historic parks, an enduring legacy of Victorian urban parks, which has a special place in the hearts and minds of the people of the West End.
  - It has been used twice for International Exhibitions in 1888 and 1901 as well as being used for the Scottish National Exhibition in 1911.
  - The magnificent Art Gallery and Museum which is a prominent feature of the park was built for the 1901 Exhibition.
  - The Doulton fountain, which has undergone a £5m refurbishment at Glasgow Green, was originally located in Kelvingrove for the 1888 International Exhibition.
- 2.1.2 A history of the development of Kelvingrove Park taken from the Historic Scotland web site can be found in Appendices section 6 – 6.2. It has helped inform the management plan process in terms of geographic constraints, accessibility, development potential and expansion.

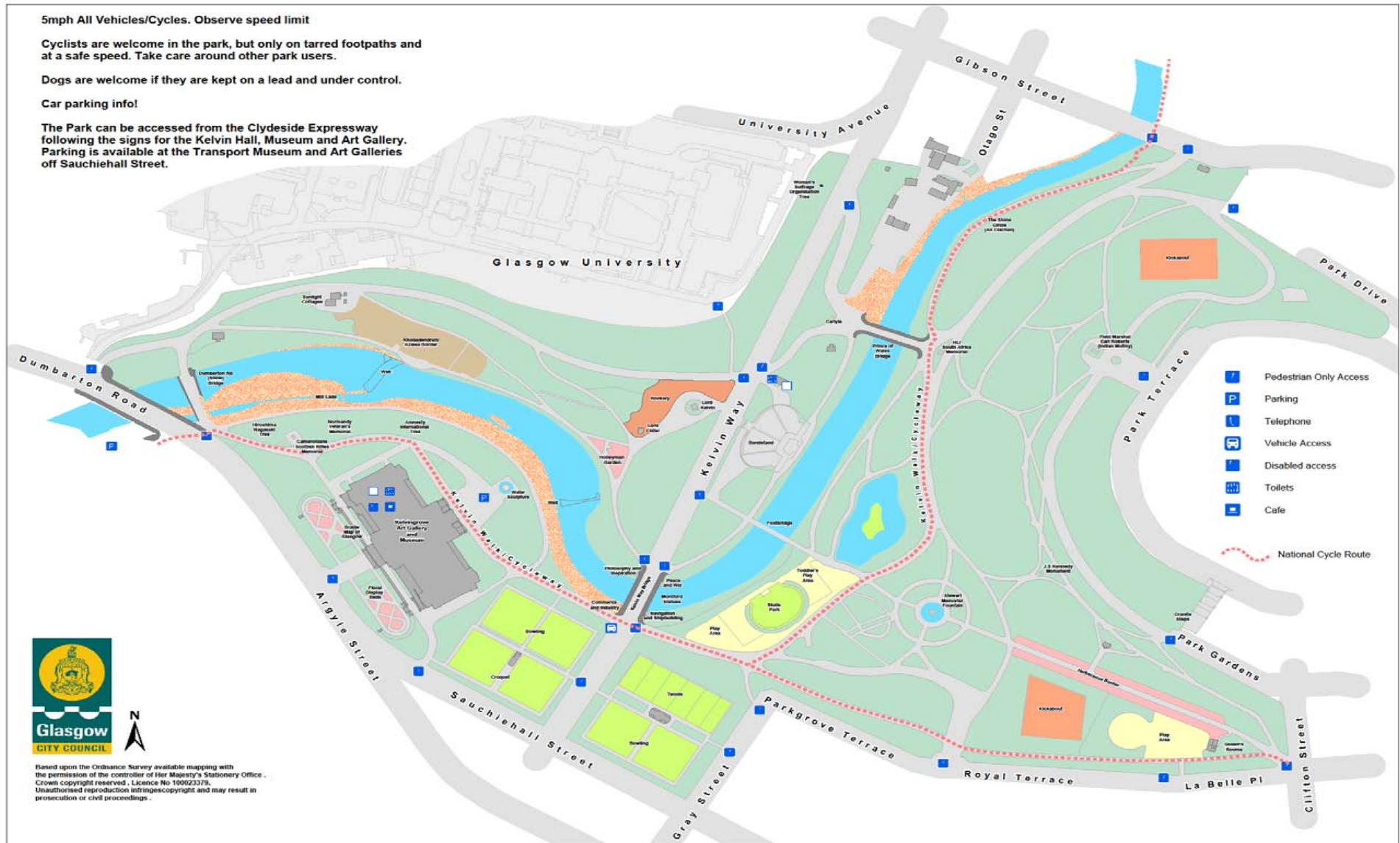
### **2.2 The Locality**

- 2.2.1 Kelvingrove Park is situated in Glasgow's West End which is considered to be one of the most desirable residential locations in Glasgow. This residential area is close to Glasgow University and a host of shops, bars and restaurants. Kelvingrove Park is home to the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, one of Scotland's most visited attractions, whilst the Kelvin Hall International Sports Arena, Gartnavel Hospital and the Western Infirmary are located nearby.
- 2.2.2 Kelvingrove Park is located north of the River Clyde about 1.5 miles west of the city centre between the districts of Partick and Yorkhill to the south, Woodlands to the north, Cranstonhill to the east and Hillhead to the west. Dumbarton Road and Sauchiehall Street both bound the park on its south side.
- 2.2.3 The River Kelvin runs through the park and is crossed several times by the road and path network. The Kelvin Way, a major road built around 1910, also dissects the Park and is the main access to the car park for the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum. The West Bowling Greens and the Radnor Bowling Greens will be the site for the 2014 Commonwealth Games Bowling event.



## Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

### 2.3 Map of Facilities



## SECTION 2.4 KELVINGROVE PARK A WELCOMING PLACE



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

This section of the Management Plan examines Kelvingrove 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 Kelvingrove Park is a designed landscape which attracts an estimated 2 million visits every year, it is home to the world famous Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and boasts many fine sculptures and attractions for visitors. This variety makes the Park an exciting and interesting place to be and invites visitors to return time and time again.

2.4.2 **Entrances and Access.** The Park covers an area of 34 Hectares (85 acres) and has a variety of entrances and exits some from quiet residential streets others on busy main roads and some areas are unfenced providing open access to park users. All of the entrances offer views into the park are free from overhanging vegetation and open out into the designed landscape. Though many gates are present these are not locked providing 24 hour access to all areas other than buildings. Pedestrian crossing points are provided at busy junctions, main access points and on the Kelvin Way the main carriageway through the park. ***A review of crossing points, access arrangements and entrances*** will be undertaken prior to a new school opening in April 2011 on the northern boundary of the Park at Otago Street, Gibson Street and University Avenue.

2.4.3 **Signage.** In common with all of Glasgow's parks Kelvingrove Park has signage on the perimeter fencing adjacent to gates identifying the name of the park. There are 3 information cabinets placed at strategic points within the park containing detailed maps and key information about the facilities available in the Park. ***A further two sites at the Eldon Street entrance and the Kelvin Way skate park entrance have been identified as suitable sites for additional information cabinets.***

2.4.4 Directional signage in the form of finger posts are located throughout and some interpretation is present at key features. The park would benefit from more interpretation of the horticultural and ecological features such as the herbaceous border, pond and wild flower meadows to better inform users of their uniqueness and content. Two help and information points and CCTV cameras have been installed in recent times and the An Clachan Café opened. ***More internal signage is required to inform park users of the location of these points.***

2.4.5 There are at present no directional signs to the park on the surrounding roads and footpaths. However, Glasgow City Council has established a working group to review directional signage on roads and footpaths that direct visitors to attractions throughout the city. ***It is intended to make representation to this working group to have all of Glasgow's strategic parks including Kelvingrove Park adequately signed on both roads and footpaths.***

2.4.6 **Park Furniture.** Kelvingrove Park has a good stock of seating of consistent style and is adequately served with litter bins. As previously described information boxes, internal signage and interpretation require some upgrading. Damaged items are either repaired or replaced as required however they do not have specific regular maintenance assigned to ensure they are cleaned and or painted, stained or varnished at least once per annum. At present maintenance is carried out at the discretion of the Neighbour Services Manager on an individual needs basis. ***To demonstrate consistency of approach and presentation all items of furniture within Kelvingrove Park should be put on an appropriate annual maintenance regime.***

- 2.4.7 **Accessible to All.** Kelvingrove Park offers access to the infirm and disabled and all sectors of the community; there are no barriers to entry. Travel arrangements to Kelvingrove Park are:
- Underground - Kelvinbridge and Kelvinhall Underground Stations are a 5 minute walk.
  - Train - Charing Cross Rail Station is a 10 minute walk from the Park and Glasgow Central Station is approximately a 20 minute walk.
  - Bus - Various routes operate from the city centre to Sauchiehall Street.
  - Car - The Park can be accessed from the Clyde side Expressway following the signs for the Kelvin Hall, Museum and Art Gallery. Parking is available at the Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museum off Sauchiehall Street and the Kelvinway.
  - Walking/Cycling - Kelvingrove Park is a twenty-minute walk from the City Centre.
  - The Kelvin Walkway runs through the Park which links with the Glasgow Loch Lomond Cycleway and the West Highland Way.

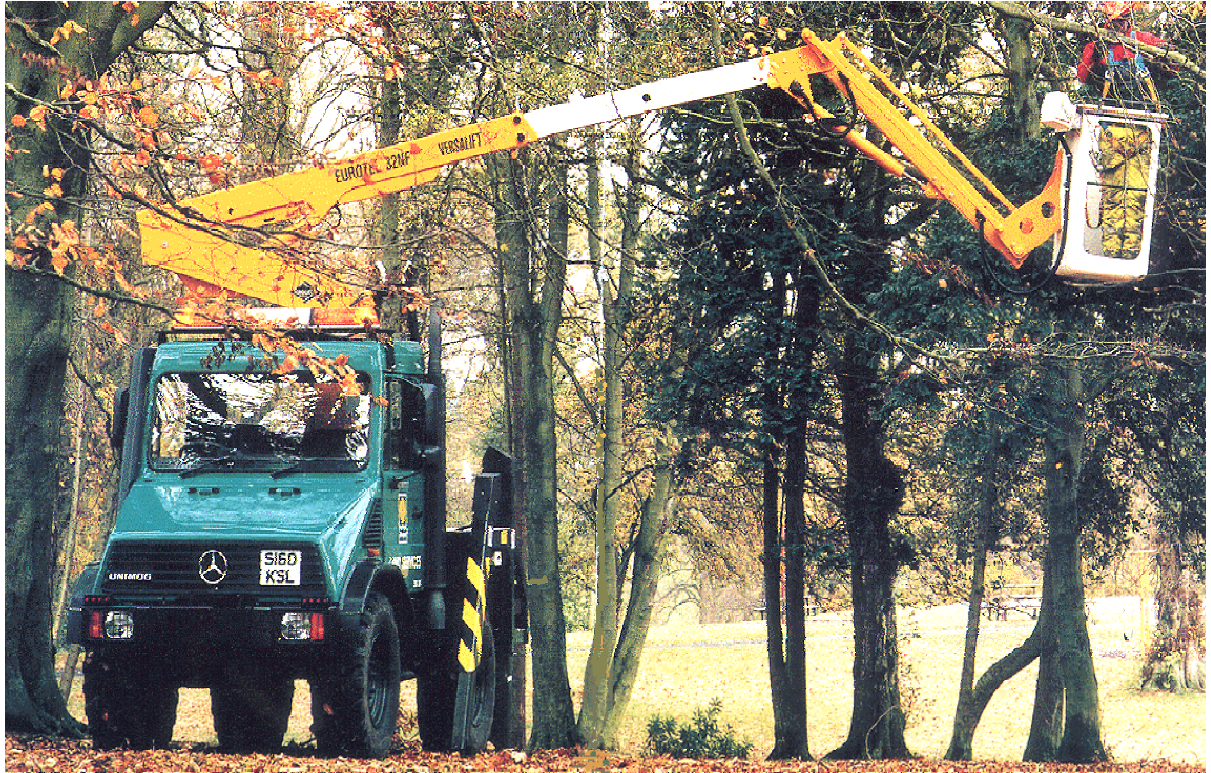
2.4.8 There is scope for extending Kelvingrove Park in a linear direction along the Kelvin Walkway in a northerly direction to connect with the section of the walkway now incorporated into the Botanic Gardens effectively connecting both parks.

2.4.9 Many people use parks for contemplation, relaxation, exercise or walking the dog. Others visit because there are many facilities and lots of things to see and do. Kelvingrove Park is able to offer both as an attractive listed designed landscape and a broad range of things to see and do in the Park.

Key features of Kelvingrove Park include:

- Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum
- The River Kelvin
- The Snow Bridge
- The Stewart Memorial Fountain
- Sunlight Cottages
- Herbaceous Borders
- Kelvin Way Bridge
- Cyprus Pond
- An Clachan Cafe
- The Jubilee Gates
- Bandstand
- Skate Park
- Bowling, Tennis and Croquet lawns
- Azalea and Rhododendron Borders
- Prince of Wales Bridge
- The Kelvingrove Statue Collection

**SECTION 2.5 KELVINGROVE PARK HEALTHY SAFE AND SECURE**



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

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

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

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

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## 2.5 HEALTHY SAFE AND SECURE

- 2.5.1 **Equipment and Facilities.** There is a recognised procedure for the issue, repair and maintenance of machinery tools and equipment.
- 2.5.2 Any machines issued for use shall be documented on a Daily Machinery Issue Form.
- 2.5.3 It shall be the responsibility of the operator(s) to ensure that machines are returned in good working order. It shall be the responsibility of the store person or other delegated employee to document the return of allocated machinery on the Daily Machinery Issue Form.
- 2.5.4 In the case where grass-cutting machinery has developed a fault during the working day, the operator will assess if the fault can be rectified by him/her and if so, the work shall be carried out and recorded on the Depot Minor Repair Form. If not, it shall be reported to the issuer.
- 2.5.5 The issuer will instigate the Procedure for the Recording of Breakdown and Repair of Machinery. In the case where hand tools require repair/replacement, the defective items shall be quarantined as per the Procedure for the Recording of Breakdown and Repair of Machinery, and thereafter a Purchase Requisition raised to effect the repair/replacement
- 2.5.6 **Play Equipment.** All equipment in the park is visually checked daily any defects are recorded at the operational depot and repairs instructed. If the defect is thought to present a danger then the item of equipment is immobilised until a repair can be effected.
- 2.5.7 A full technical inspection involving a strip down of play equipment is carried out every three months by the in house blacksmiths team. All defects noted at the point of inspection are repaired and a record of all repairs is maintained by the Blacksmiths.
- 2.5.8 Land and Environmental Services will continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use.
- 2.5.9 **Security.** There are two help and information points installed in the park where park users can call for assistance or information 24 hours a day. These points have CCTV coverage and they are monitored by the Councils Community Safety Service monitoring station at Blochairn in Glasgow. The help and information points are located at the skate park play area and the other camera is located on the main path at the end of the herbaceous border. There are no lights in the park apart from the Kelvin Way; ***ducting for future lighting has been installed along the cycle path that runs alongside the river Kelvin. When installed the light will be provided by low energy light bulbs.*** The lighting on the Kelvin Way and bridges has been changed to low energy white light as part of the re-lamp Glasgow programme.
- 2.5.10 Maintenance operatives are in the park on a daily basis which helps to provide a sense of security. The police cycle patrols and patrol vans regularly pass through the Park. The recent closure of the operational depot to construct a new school may have an adverse effect on general safety in the park and ***customer's perception of safety will be monitored and if required remedial action put in place.***

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

2.5.12 **Health and Safety Policies.** Land and Environmental Services have 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 Victoria Park this being the depot responsible for all maintenance and equipment in Kelvingrove Park. Regular revisions to the manual are issued and master records maintained by the Policy Development Team.

2.5.13 **Location of Facilities.** Kelvingrove Park has three information cabinets which clearly identify all of the facilities available in the park. These are located at strategic entrances, one at the park entrance opposite the Partick Pumping Station on Dumbarton Rd, one at the entrance from Park Terrace and one at the entrance at the corner of Clifton St. The installation of further information cabinets at other entrances would help to provide better information to visitors. ***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.***



## SECTION 2.6 KELVINGROVE PARK WELL MAINTAINED AND CLEAN



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

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

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

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

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## 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 and Friends groups.

2.6.2 The operational depot which serviced the park and a wider geographical area was recently closed to facilitate the construction of a new primary school. Grounds maintenance works are now carried out by the neighbourhood services team located at Victoria Park depot. The effects on the standards of presentation and maintenance of the park because of this closure and the lack of a permanent presence will be monitored to ensure standards are maintained. ***Consideration will also be given to how the service could reinstate a permanent maintenance team within the Park.***

2.6.3 ***A formal inspection system will be introduced to review the need for additional maintenance, monitor and deal with vandalism and identify running repairs.***

### 2.6.4 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 Neighbourhood Services Manager and additional litter removals introduced if required. Once removed from the park waste collected enters the council's normal waste stream where recyclables are removed and the remainder is taken to an appropriate land fill site.

### 2.6.5 Grounds Maintenance

2.6.6 Standard routine maintenance operations are scheduled on a cyclical maintenance programme which identifies the frequency and timing of individual operations throughout the year. However, there is also work required that is either reactive, infrequent, species specific and of a specialist nature.

2.6.7 There are specific maintenance profiles for the grounds around the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, the bowling greens and tennis courts and the herbaceous border in Kelvingrove Park whilst other sections of the Park are on cyclic grounds maintenance. Details of each can be found in **Appendices section 6 – 6.2** attached to this management plan.

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

### 2.6.9 Buildings and Structures Maintenance

2.6.10 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 Kelvingrove Park.

### 2.6.11 Vandalism and other Damage

2.6.12 The system for identifying running repairs dealing with vandalism and other damage to buildings and 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. Where works are of a more substantial nature, such as a reported electrical fault and cannot be repaired because the building needs a rewire, then the Service requires to identify a separate budget code for this work. This arrangement is considered to be working well at present though the effect of the removal of the operational depot will require to be monitored and additional measures introduced if required.

### 2.6.13 Long Term Maintenance of Buildings and Structures

2.6.14 Maintenance schedules for the buildings and structures in Kelvingrove Park are dated. They do not fully reflect current industry practice and because of budget constraints can be limited in implementing the complete range of necessary measures. The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the buildings not leased or managed by others in Kelvingrove Park lies with the Head of Parks and Environment; however, there is no additional budget to support this responsibility.

2.6.15 Several of the buildings and structures in Kelvingrove Park require substantial refurbishment such as the Bandstand and at this stage there is no point in developing revised maintenance schedules for buildings and structures in this condition. Others are in good condition or have been refurbished in recent years such as the Stewart Memorial Fountain and the Queens Rooms. The development of improved maintenance schedules and a commitment to implement them could substantially prolong the life of these structures and in the long term save significant sums of money. There is clear requirement to:

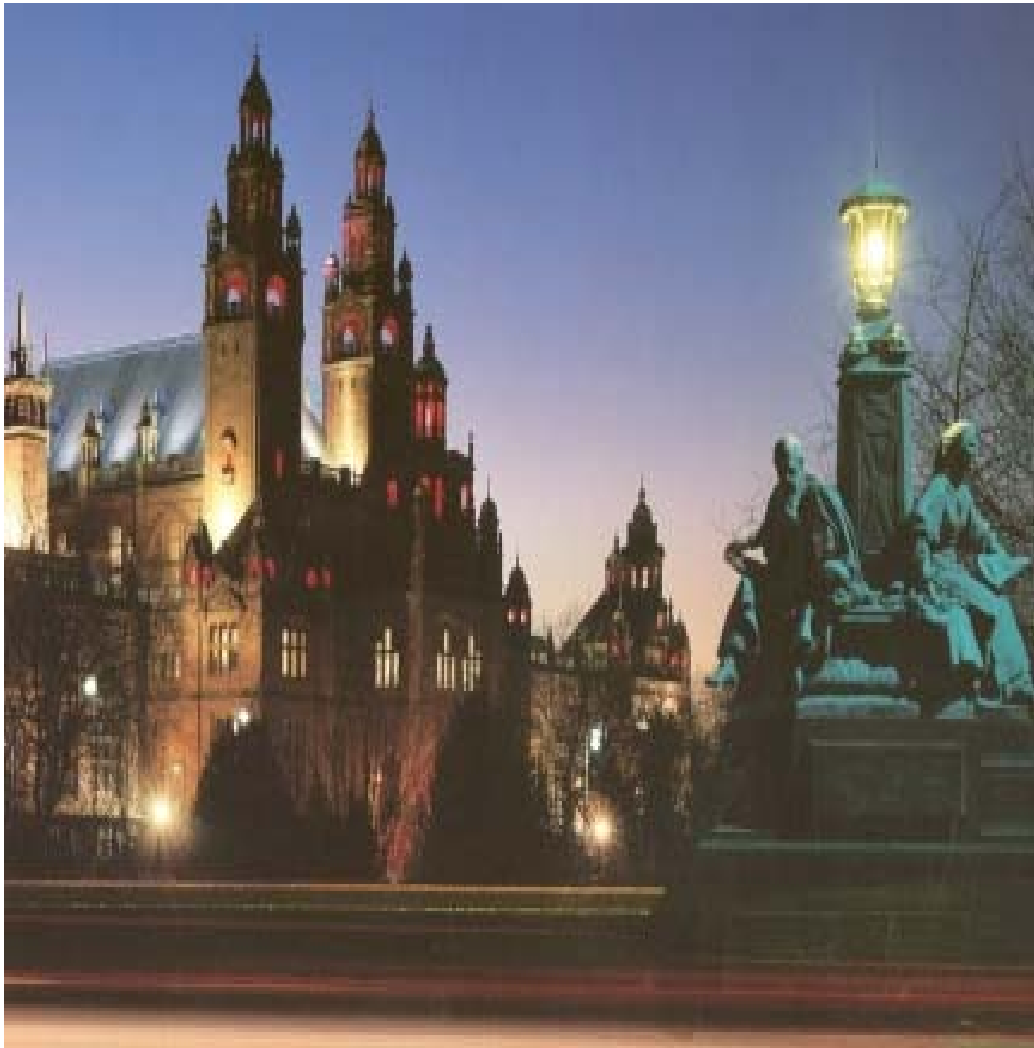
- ***ensure that modern maintenance schedules are developed with a dedicated budget for implementation; and***
- ***Undertake a review of potential building and structures restorations in order to prioritise future restoration opportunities.***

### 2.6.16 Bridges Maintenance

2.6.17 All of the bridges in Kelvingrove Park are maintained by Land and Environmental Services Structure Team. There are four bridges within the designed landscape crossing the River Kelvin. The Snow Bridge (category B listed) is the most historic of the bridges, a three arch stone structure said to date from c 1800. The Prince of Wales Bridge (category B listed), a single span construction with polished granite parapets built c 1894, the Kelvin Way Bridge (category B listed) is a single span masonry bridge with four symmetrically placed bronze statues constructed c 1919. The modern

## Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

pedestrian bridge of concrete construction with steel parapets was built in the 1960's. Bridges in parks are subjected to a general visual inspection every 2 years and a principal inspection every 6 years a copy of the most recent inspections can be seen in Appendices section 6 – 6.4 attached to this Management Plan. Given the category 'B' listing of the Bridges and Kelvingrove Park's inclusion in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes funding may be easier to obtain to support any restoration required.



## SECTION 2.7 SUSTAINABILITY



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 Kelvingrove Park under the following headings:

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

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

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## 2.7 SUSTAINABILITY

### 2.7.1 Environmental Management System

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

### 2.7.2 Use of Pesticides

***A pesticide policy needs to be developed that considers the minimisation of the use of pesticides.*** The current specification allows for 4 pesticide applications per annum to grass edges and obstacles in grass areas. The specification also allows for 3 applications to hard standing areas. 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 pesticides are trained to the approved certification level required. The only pesticide 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 pesticide use.

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

**2.7.4 Green Waste Disposal.** Very little green waste is generated within the Park; a grass cut and lift is only operated on the bowling greens, all other areas are cut and arisings left to recycle. Any material arising from shrub pruning is chipped and recycled back into the shrub beds. Where work is undertaken on trees, the smaller branches are chipped and recycled in the park or on informal footpaths; larger commercial sized timber is stored and sold in lots when sufficient quantities are gathered. Kelvingrove Park is a centre for recycling Christmas trees which are chipped and the chippings are used to resurface or create new bark footpaths. Any green waste not to be recycled in the park is put into a container and removed to one of the Councils designated storage areas; in this case the Dawsholm Cleansing Depot. When sufficient quantities are gathered the waste is then transported to our partner organisation Scottish Water for composting at their facility in Cumbernauld.

**2.7.5 Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards. An Amenity Tree Management Plan is being developed and is currently at the consultation and management approval stage.** The Amenity Tree Management Plan prescribes the management of the trees in Kelvingrove Park in the short term

1-3 years medium term 3-10 years and long term 10-30 years and will involve the phased removal and replacement of species that are diseased, dying or coming to the end of their natural life. The amenity tree management plan survey was undertaken in 2009 and implementation will commence 2010/11 as part of the ongoing improvement programme within Kelvingrove Park. The Amenity Tree Management Plan can be found in **Appendices section 6 – 6.5** attached to this Management Plan.

- 2.7.6 The purchase of trees shrubs and plant material for Glasgow's parks is undertaken by a centralised procurement process. The head of Parks and Environment is the budget holder identifying the requirements from a list and this is then put out to competitive tender and the contract is awarded on the basis of price and quality - 70% price and 30% quality. When the plant material is delivered it is taken to and accepted as suitable at operational depots and planted. This contract system operates on a three year cycle and financial year 2010/11 is the end of the current cycle. ***A review of the procurement and inspection process is currently underway with a view to establishing central budgetary control and consistent standards throughout the city. The outcome of this review will be implemented in financial year 2011/12.***
- 2.7.7 Questions have been raised over the condition of the double long walk herbaceous border and the appropriateness of some of the plantings in the Park. The herbaceous border is one of only a few examples of a designed landscape feature in Glasgow to be found on Historic Scotland's Inventory of Designed Landscapes.
- 2.7.8 This status is important and therefore Glasgow City Council has a responsibility to ensure Kelvingrove Park and the historic features within it are maintained to the highest possible standards.
- 2.7.9 To ensure the appropriate standards are in place and maintained ***a review of planting within the Park along with options that would support redirecting maintenance input to the more important features whilst at the same time not compromising the status of the Park as a designed landscape is ongoing.***
- 2.7.10 ***The first stage of the outcome of the review will be implemented during autumn and winter 2010/11 and further stages will be ongoing throughout the life of this plan.***

## SECTION 2.8 CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE



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 Kelvingrove Park as a Conservation and Heritage place under the following headings:

- **Natural Features Wildlife and Flora.**
- **Landscape Features.**

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.** The core nature conservation interest in Kelvingrove Park is the River Kelvin and associated habitats. This is a designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (City Plan 2), because of the variety of animals, plants and fungi present.
- 2.8.2 The river edge supports marginal vegetation. This is a dynamic habitat influenced by the fluctuation of the water and deposition of sand. The riverbanks are wooded, including a mixture of native and non native tree and shrub species. The ground flora is characteristic of urban areas with a mixture of native and non native species. Native species include Ramsons (Wild Garlic), Wood Stitchwort and Garlic Mustard. Non native species include Few-flowered Leek, Pink Purslane and stands of Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam.
- 2.8.3 This habitat supports a number of water birds and woodland bird species. Species of interest include Grey Heron, Goosander, Kingfisher, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Otter.
- 2.8.4 Work has recently been carried out to create and enhance wildlife habitats throughout the park including wildflower meadow creation, butterfly garden creation, woodland enhancement and pond naturalisation. These projects were initiated at the launch of the BBC Spring Watch Year of Action in 2007, and have involved partnership working with a number of organisations including British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, Community Service Volunteers, Friends of Kelvingrove Park and the RSPB. A wide variety of plant and animal species now benefit from these enhancements.
- 2.8.5 Within the life of the plan further wildlife enhancements are planned to create more wildflower meadows, further grassland improvements and development of the wildlife corridor function of the Kelvin Walkway. These enhancements will be delivered through existing partnerships or through the development of new partnerships.
- 2.8.6 **Landscape Features.** Historic Scotland maintains an inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland and Kelvingrove Park was included in the inventory in 2007. Each site on the inventory is awarded a merit category: Outstanding, High, Some, Little or None. Judgments are based on the condition of the garden and designed landscape as it is seen at the time of listing. The importance of each site is also described as a value and the values assigned to Kelvingrove Park in the inventory are as follows:

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Merit Category</b>
• Archaeological:	None
• Horticultural:	Some
• Nature Conservation:	High
• Work of Art:	Outstanding
• Architectural:	Outstanding
• Historical:	Outstanding
• Scenic:	Outstanding

- 2.8.7 There are three areas on the listing that are not outstanding two of which could be improved and now that the Italian Garden and Landscape around the restored Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum has been completed this could potentially improve the status of the 'horticultural' criteria. Horticultural improvements will continue to be delivered through improved maintenance



## Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

practices, woodland management planning and floral displays in keeping with the designed landscapes intended style.

- 2.8.8 The other criteria which could be improved is 'nature conservation'. Work has been undertaken to enhance the pond, create wildflower meadows and a butterfly garden. These improvements allied to further grassland improvements and an acknowledgement of the wildlife corridor function of the Kelvin Walkway, could improve its ranking from 'High' to 'outstanding'.
- 2.8.9 Industrial archaeology investigation is not seen as an immediate priority unless there is ground disturbance in the areas of the park where there has been a former industrial presence or the site of Kelvingrove House. Further archaeological investigation to determine the location of past flower and shrub beds, original gateways at Clifton Street and Eldon Street and other historic features is needed to complete the historical analysis and development of future restoration proposals.
- 2.8.10 Clearly this listing in the inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes is desirable as it emphasises the need to protect Kelvingrove Park for future generations to enjoy. However, it also should be remembered that it also restricts the options for development of the site and future management arrangements.
- 2.8.11 Historic Scotland also lists buildings that are of national importance. Buildings are assigned to one of three categories according to their relative importance. All listed buildings receive equal legal protection, and protection applies equally to the interior and exterior of all listed buildings regardless of category. In order to be listed a building must satisfy the following criteria;

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

2.8.12 The listed structures in Kelvingrove Park are:

<b>Address</b>	<b>Date listed</b>	<b>Category</b>
Kelvingrove Park Statue Group Of Tigress, Cubs And Peacock	15-Dec-70	B
Kelvingrove Park Monument To Lord Kelvin	15-Dec-70	B
Kelvingrove Park Snow Bridge	06-Feb-90	B
Park Terrace Balustrade Railings And Gateway To Kelvingrove Park	15-Dec-70	A
Kelvingrove Park, Prince Of Wales Bridge	20-May-86	B
La Belle Place, Kelvingrove Park Public Convenience And Shelter (Opposite Royal Terrace)	12-Aug-02	C(S)
Kelvingrove Park, Kelvin Way, Kelvingrove Bandstand And Amphitheatre	24-Jan-00	B
Kelvingrove Park, Kelvingrove Art Gallery And Museum	15-Dec-70	A
2 And 4 Dumbarton Road, Kelvingrove Park, Sunlight Cottages	06-Feb-89	B
Kelvingrove Park, Stewart Memorial Fountain	15-Dec-70	A
Kelvingrove Park Gateway To Kelvingrove Street	20-May-86	C(S)
Kelvingrove Park At Dumbarton Road, Cameronians	21-Jul-88	B

<b>Address</b>	<b>Date listed</b>	<b>Category</b>
Monument		
Kelvingrove Park, Roberts Memorial	15-Dec-70	A
Kelvingrove Park, South African War Memorial	20-May-86	B
Kelvin Way Bridge	15-Dec-70	B

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

#### 2.8.14 **STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

##### 2.8.15 **Heritage Merit Report**

2.8.16 A Heritage Merit Report for Kelvingrove Park was produced in April 2001 as a requirement for a proposed Heritage Lottery grant application for the restoration of the park. The Heritage Merit Report identified the park required some £16m worth of investment to fully restore the designed landscape, a level of funding not achievable at the time due to financial constraints. The Heritage Merit Report addressed all components of the park at the time it was written and included a series of specific recommendations and actions, some of which have already been implemented.

2.8.17 Further significant planned improvements are detailed in this plan and include the possibility of a restoration of the Jubilee gates, further improvements to the boundaries and entrances, restoration of some statues and historic lighting columns and implementation of the amenity tree management plan.

2.8.18 Whilst a full restoration to the Park is required, the current strategy will be to continue to implement improvements through the Parks Development Programme using the Heritage Merit Report as a guide until a revised restoration package can be developed and funded or achieved incrementally by this means.

##### 2.8.19 **Buildings and Structures**

2.8.20 Consultees responses in respect of the Council's Strategic Best Value Review in 2005 ascertained that the provision of toilet and café facilities were at or near the top of people's priorities when arranging a visit to any destination.

2.8.21 Kelvingrove Park has public toilets located on the Kelvin Way managed by Cordia. Other café and toilet facilities exist within the Queens Rooms café managed by an independent operator and major facilities at the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum.

2.8.22 Further development opportunities exist within the park at the bandstand which is currently derelict and in need of restoration, the Queens Pensioner pavilion and at the former toilet block at Eldon Street. Development proposals will be actively pursued for these locations within the life of this plan.

2.8.23 There are a number of locations on the River Kelvin where industry in the past has used the river as a source of power. In the Park the Clay Slaps Mill Lade and weir structures remain in place and unused. ***Further study is required but there is scope for bringing these structures back into use for the generation of electricity through the development of a hydroelectric scheme utilising the redundant weirs and lades of the River Kelvin.***

2.8.24 **Committed Improvements**

2.8.25 ***The Park has been identified as the location for the bowling centre for the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games which has the potential to considerably enhance the existing bowling facilities and other park infrastructure.*** Events will also be held in the adjacent Kelvin Hall with several functions taking place in the Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museum.

2.8.26 ***The football pitch at Park Drive will be upgraded by Educational Services to provide recreation facilities for the new Primary school*** constructed on the edge of the park.

2.8.27 ***Improvements to the Kelvin Walkway from Kelvinbridge Station to Eldon Street park entrance will take place during 2010 / 11 as part of the preparation for the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.***



**SECTION 2.9 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.**



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

This section of the Management Plan examines Kelvingrove 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 Friends of groups taking each in turn.
- 2.9.2 Surveys used to inform this management plan include:
- 2.9.3 **Online Customer Survey System.** Land and Environmental Services are currently assessing an on line visitor survey system called GreenSTAT. This is a standing survey which can be accessed on-line at any time and supplemented by additional on site, off site or face to face surveys if required.
- 2.9.4 The GreenSTAT website is an online database that gives local residents the opportunity to comment on the quality of their local parks and how well they feel they are being managed and maintained. It also provides the councils and organisations who manage these parks with feedback about the people that visit them and how they might be able to improve these vital open spaces.
- 2.9.5 Specific to Kelvingrove 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 Kelvingrove Park and other Glasgow parks in 2009.
- 2.9.6 **European Commission (EU) Survey 2007.** The EU contracted Gallup-Hungary to carry out a survey on perceptions of quality of life in 75 European cities including Glasgow, in 2006. This survey complemented the work carried out in the context of the European Urban Audit. 500 randomly selected individuals were contacted from each city to answer 23 questions about the quality of life including parks and green spaces, in their cities. Approximately 75% of respondents from Glasgow were rather satisfied or very satisfied with parks and green spaces in their city. Parks and greens spaces in Glasgow were in the top quarter of European cities where a significant majority of respondents were satisfied with their parks and open spaces.
- 2.9.7 **Environmental groups and organisations survey 2006.** The Council's Land Services undertook a survey in 2006, using a questionnaire sent out to 149 environmental organisations regarding issues of use and benefits of parks and open space provision and role and involvement of local groups. 61% of the 79 of the environmental organisations that responded said parks and open spaces in Glasgow is accessible to all. All respondents said parks and open spaces in Glasgow are very important. A significant number, 42% of respondents said they use parks and open spaces for environmental projects and outdoor activities.
- 2.9.8 **Glasgow Citizen's Panel, autumn 2006 and spring 2007, autumn 2007 and spring 2008.** The survey was conducted by Ipsos MORI Scotland on behalf of Glasgow City Council using face to face interview among 1013 and 1007 Glasgow residents in autumn 2006 and spring 2007 respectively. The results identified that parks remain the most widely used Council service in all citizens' panel survey. 60% of respondents or their household members used parks in the last year or so in the autumn 2006 survey. This number increases to 67% in spring 2007. Satisfaction levels with parks were 83% in autumn 2006 and 81% in spring 2007. Although a majority of respondents (63% and 53% in autumn 2006 and spring 2007 respectively), were satisfied with children's play parks, a significant minority were dissatisfied with the play parks due to litter

and graffiti, maintenance and range of equipments. Almost all respondents (93%) feel that it is important that the Council should deliver its services in a way that avoids damage to the wildlife and natural growing plants (biodiversity) in Glasgow (autumn 2006).

- 2.9.9 **Strategic Best Value Review Consultations 2004/ School Pupils survey 2004.** A broad range of exercises to ascertain stakeholder views and needs to improve the quality and effectiveness of parks were carried out including employee consultation, focus groups, school consultation, public consultation and inter-service workshops. Over 670 and 3000 responses were received from the public and schoolchildren respectively. Most respondents would like to see improved security and safety measures, increased community involvement, maximising usage for all, improved infrastructure in particular play equipment and effective communication about park provision and enforcement. ***It is intended as part of the consultation exercise for this management plan to re-visit the consultations undertaken in 2004.***

#### 2.9.10 Friends Groups

The Friends of Kelvingrove Park are a not for profit organisation registered as a charity number SCO333365. "The objects of the Society are:

- to stimulate public interest in and care for the beauty, history, wildlife, character and environment of Kelvingrove Park and its surroundings;
- to seek, by lawful and democratic means, to protect the greenspace of the park, for its environmental, social, educational and health benefits;
- to encourage the preservation of features of general public amenity or historic interest and;
- To promote high standards of planning and architecture in or affecting Kelvingrove Park.

- 2.9.11 The Friends of Kelvingrove Park are a long established Friends group. They have no management responsibility for Kelvingrove Park, however, the value of the Friends to Kelvingrove is wide and varied; the principal areas of support are as follows:

- Fund Raising (they can access funding not available to the City Council).
- As a sounding board for proposed changes in Kelvingrove Park.
- Supporting and developing events.
- Encouraging volunteering.

- 2.9.12 In acknowledgement of the considerable input by The Friends of Kelvingrove Park Glasgow City Council will continue to support the Friends of Kelvingrove Park through regular contact and where required with resources to allow them to remain viable as an organisation.

- 2.9.13 The Friends of the River Kelvin also play an important role, particularly with their 'clean-ups' of the banks of the River Kelvin and the hosting of their annual 'fair'.

- 2.9.14 The Friends of Kelvingrove Square though not active in the Park strongly support restoration of Kelvingrove Park features particularly those adjacent to the Square such as the Jubilee Gates.

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

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 A considerable amount of work has already been done in identifying management actions required to develop and improve Kelvingrove Park, the Heritage Merit report 2001, the Strategic Best Value Review 2005, the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum Restoration and the 2014 Commonwealth Games bid indicating Kelvingrove Park as the site for the bowling competition. These pieces of work have helped to guide and deliver considerable improvements to Kelvingrove Park and its structures and have all incorporated high levels of public consultation and involvement. A range of improvements carried out since the production of the Heritage Merit report is as follows:

- Works at Eldon Street approaches to improve access 2010/11 (committed)
- The restoration of the Stewart Memorial Fountain 2009



- The restoration of the Bengal Tigress in 2009.
- The restoration and lighting of the Lord Kelvin Statue in 2009.
- The restoration and lighting of the Lord Lister Statue in 2009.
- New children's play area at La Belle Place 2008.



- The restored Queens Rooms 2008.



- Repairs to the Thomas Carlyle Statue in 2008.
- The restoration of the Cameronians Scottish Rifles monument in 2008.
- Repairs to the Highland Light Infantry Monument in 2008.
- Restoration of the Snow Bridge in 2006.
- Installation of 500 yards of heritage railings with two sets of gates in 2005.
- Installation of ornate heritage lanterns on the Kelvin Way Bridge as part of the DRS lighting Strategy 2005.
- Construction of The Skateboard Park and children's play area in 2004.



**The popular Skate Park in Kelvingrove Park**

2.9.18 The delivery of these improvements shows what can be achieved through strategic planning and community consultation. Some of the strategic actions for this plan requiring the securing of capital funds that L&ES considers achievable within the life of the plan will come from a review of the outstanding actions identified in the 2001 Heritage Merit report. The Strategic Best Value Review 2005, an appraisal of the Green Flag criteria of the park as it is at present, an assessment of the current maintenance regimes and a review of customer surveys and comments from the online survey system will also be used to identify actions in the plan.



## SECTION 2.10 MARKETING



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

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

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

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

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## 2.10 MARKETING

- 2.10.1 There is no specific marketing plan for Kelvingrove 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 Kelvingrove Park and the activities that occur within it.
- 2.10.2 The Glasgow City Council web site contains information on all of the cities 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 **Events.** There is an established events programme for Kelvingrove Park throughout the year. Like most parks, many of the events occur during the summer months and they range from charity events, sporting events, cultural events and local events.
- 2.10.4 Events held in Kelvingrove Park include:
- Motorbike Road Relay
  - Easter Egg Run
  - Goths Multi-Cultural Event
  - Country to City Days
  - Dusehra Indian Festival
  - Taxi Outing
  - Sponsored Cycle Rides
  - Mela Asian festival
  - Anthony Nolan Trust 5K Run
  - Environment Fair
  - Constitution Day
  - Cross Country Runs
  - STAG Orienteering Days
  - Youths in Parks Police Event
- 2.10.5 The park is also used as a famous backdrop for many TV and film productions.
- 2.10.6 **Marketing Strategy.** The Kelvingrove Heritage Trail was one of the first publications of its type produced for Glasgow's parks. Many improvements to Kelvingrove Park and its structures have been delivered since it was produced and the content now needs to be updated.
- 2.10.7 Information about points of interest and features in the park are being assembled for installation to touch screen technology. Users will touch the screen at the feature they are interested in and information about it will appear on the screen in the form of text and images. It is planned to install two touch screens one in Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and the second in the Botanic Gardens during 2010. The touch screens contain information about both locations.
- 2.10.8 Following the successful completion of the restoration of the Stewart Memorial Fountain in 2010 a pioneering education pack has been developed in electronic format for schools aligned to the new curriculum of excellence. As Kelvingrove Park has such a wealth of heritage and environmental diversity and a great story to tell it is intended that further education packs are developed to compliment the information presented on the new touch screens.
- 2.10.9 Health walks, heritage tours and education visits are provided by Glasgow City Council Land and Environmental Services Community Action Team on request. These can be organised by contacting the Community Action West Area Team on 0141 287 9342 or by emailing [communityaction@glasgow.gov.uk](mailto:communityaction@glasgow.gov.uk) .
- 2.10.10 The Kelvingrove Park Heritage Trail and the Stewart Memorial Fountain Heritage Trail are both available at every public library in the city, all City Council information stands and the Tourist Information office. Both Heritage Trail Leaflets will be updated during the summer of 2010.

- 2.10.11 Regular updates of the Friends of Kelvingrove Park are available on line at [www.kelvingrovecpark.com](http://www.kelvingrovecpark.com) and will be featured periodically in the Friends of Glasgow Parks newsletter.



**Artist's impression of the restored Bandstand in Kelvingrove Park.**

**Image taken from the Kelvingrove Bandstand & Amphitheatre Project Development Report produced by Glasgow Building Preservation Trust 2010 for Glasgow City Council Land and Environmental Services in partnership with the Friends of Kelvingrove Park**

## 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 Kelvingrove 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 majority of services that were previously the responsibility of Land Services and Environmental Protection Services, and these are;

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

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

2.11.3 Specifically the partnership arrangements operating in Kelvingrove Park are:

- Glasgow Life - Kelvingrove Art Gallery & outdoor recreations (bowling and tennis)
- Cordia - The public toilet facilities
- Access Glasgow - Building maintenance
- L&ES Structures Team - The bridges
- The Queens Rooms Café – Provided by an independent operator.
- Scottish Water – Green waste composting
- The Friends of Kelvingrove Park

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

- 2.11.5 The Head of Parks and Environment has a citywide responsibility for the delivery and management of a comprehensive parks service. The Head of Service also has direct management responsibility for the specification of operations and developments within the parks and an overview of partner operations and services.
- 2.11.6 Currently LES Neighbourhood Services carry out grounds maintenance works from the operational depot at Victoria Park. 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.
- 2.11.7 **Green Flag UK Standard.** It would be desirable for all of Glasgow's Strategic Parks to meet and where possible exceed the standards set by the Green Flag award scheme which is a nationally recognised quality award scheme for parks and gardens. The Green Flag Awards are administered by a consortium comprising Keep Britain Tidy, GreenSpace and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV).
- 2.11.8 Green Flag Sites must be freely accessible to the public and have a site specific management plan. Sites are judged against eight criteria and the management plan actions for Kelvingrove Park are aligned with these criteria which are as follows:
- A Welcoming Place
  - Healthy, Safe and Secure
  - Clean and Well Maintained
  - Sustainability
  - Conservation and Heritage
  - Community Involvement
  - Marketing
  - Management
- 2.11.9 ***The aim is to achieve Green Flag status within the timescale of the plan.***
- 2.11.10 **Landscape Impact Assessment.** ***To support the management plan a landscape impact assessment will also be carried out.*** The plan will be monitored yearly and revised to ensure that it is up to date and able to influence the Parks Development programme and justify funding bids.
- 2.11.11 **Financial and Resource implications.** The Financial implications of this plan are ambitious at an estimated £1,487,500, exclusive of the investment required to accommodate the Commonwealth Games and the upgraded pitch by Education Services at Park Drive. The plan also identifies further works and assessments in a variety of management areas which will have considerable staff resource implications for Land and Environmental Services. The results of this analysis will identify priority areas for investment and it is anticipated that this could require a further investment to deliver in all areas. It is considered therefore that the output from these further works are identified in priority order to demonstrate to potential funding agencies that a strategy is in place to enable the required restoration process at Kelvingrove Park to be completed.
- 2.11.12 **Potential Funding Sources.** Potential funding sources to fund elements of Kelvingrove Park Management Plan have been considered from a holistic perspective in relation to the actions proposed for Kelvingrove Park. This is because the funding source potential for these elements would not necessarily be mutually exclusive and the criteria of some funders may allow for grant assistance to be given to different elements of the proposals.

- 2.11.13 In conducting the funding sources review there were a number of general points to be considered:
- Funding is normally made available only towards the capital costs of projects and revenue funding is normally excluded, although sources such as the National Lottery can make revenue funding available to support activity following on from a capital award. Such revenue funding support is typically granted for an initial period (e.g. 3 to 5 years – depending upon the National Lottery Funding programme) to establish a self-sustaining basis of the project;
  - Funding agencies usually prefer to participate in partnership funding packages whilst evidence must clearly be given that financial assistance is genuinely required for the project to proceed;
  - Funding assistance is normally discretionary with awards made only after a fully detailed application has been considered by the funding agency;
  - Normally a project applying for external funding will have to demonstrate operational viability, or illustrate the source of a long term commitment to meeting any revenue shortfall;
  - To create the most appropriate conditions for achieving viability, the maximum method of capital funding should be non-repayable grant aid to minimise the requirement to service any borrowings to fund the development costs.
- 2.11.14 Appendices section 6 – 6.6 outlines the potential sources of funding which could be relevant to the actions identified in Kelvingrove Park Management Plan. The funding appraisal covers a breadth of funding sources and mechanisms and although the exercise cannot be fully exhaustive it nevertheless provides a sufficiently detailed “starter” in considering the funding options for the management plan.
- 2.11.15 **Monitor and Review.** This plan is a working document and therefore needs to be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that proposed actions are being delivered on time and any new challenges addressed by everyone with interest in the plan.
- 2.11.16 A team of managers led by the Head of Parks and Environment will be responsible for the review process with input from all relevant staff. It is envisaged that the action plan will be reviewed 6 monthly and an assessment made on progress including any shortfalls in delivery.
- 2.11.17 Managers will include actions in the work plan of their team members and specific dates allocated as delivery deadlines in discussion with team members. Managers will review actions with team members during one to one and team meetings. Any significant changes to the action plan must be agreed with the review team.

## SECTION 3 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO

### 3.1 GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL KEY OBJECTIVES

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

3.1.2 The five Key Objectives are:

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

### 3.2 LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

### 3.3 VISION FOR KELVINGROVE PARK

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

#### *Vision Statement*

***To ensure Kelvingrove Park continues to provide high quality facilities that meet the recreation, leisure, education, environmental and cultural needs of the community whilst protecting the historic & natural landscape character of the park.***

### 3.4 ASSESSMENT

#### 3.4.1 Kelvingrove Park Management Plan Aims

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

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



**The relationship between Green Flag Award criteria and Management Plan aims**

<b>Green Flag Criteria</b>	<b>Management Plan Aim</b>
A Welcoming Place	To ensure that Kelvingrove Park is welcoming and accessible to all users
Healthy, Safe and Secure	To ensure the safety of all staff and users of the park
Clean and Well Maintained	To maintain the highest standards of horticulture, cleanliness, grounds and building maintenance
Sustainability	To protect and enhance the areas of core nature conservation interest and adopt environmental management principles to help reduce the impact of management operations on the environment.
Conservation and Heritage	To protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the site, promote understanding of and interest in biodiversity and to maintain and promote the historic significance of the park.
Community Involvement	To encourage community involvement in the park through consultation, events, activities and the Friends of Kelvingrove Park
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 Kelvingrove Park Management Plan is for five years starting financial year 2011/12. The completion date will therefore be 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

### **4.1.2 Action Table**

4.1.3 This table sets out the actions aligned with each of the Green Flag criteria and, for reference, the relevant paragraph numbers and sections. It also identifies the information source used to lead to the recommendations. The action plan also 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.

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**4.2 A Welcoming Place - Year 1 Actions**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.2.1	2.4.2	Entrances and Access	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Review road crossing points, access arrangements and entrances.	By April 2011	
4.2.2	2.4.3	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Install new information cabinets at Eldon Street entrance and at the Kelvin Way skate park entrance	Short	£8000
4.2.3	2.4.3	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Replace the maps in all information cabinets to show the location of the new Queens Room Café and the location of the help and information points.	Short	£1500
4.2.4	2.4.3	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Develop & install new interpretation panels for the Herbaceous Border, wild flower meadows and pond.	Short	£3000
4.2.5	2.4.4	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	A review of internal signage is required to inform park users of the location of help and information points and the Queens Room Café.	Short	
4.2.6	2.4.5	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	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

**A Welcoming Place - Year 1 Actions**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.7	2.4.8	Signage	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Expand the boundary of the park to include the section of the Kelvin Walkway to the North to the boundary of the Botanic Gardens.	Short	Existing Resources

**A Welcoming Place - Action required within the first three years**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.8	2.4.5	Signage	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment	The possibility of installing road and footpath directional signage to Kelvingrove Park is investigated .	Medium	£5,000

**A Welcoming Place – Action ongoing within the life of the Plan**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.2.9	2.4.6	Park Furniture	Development of this Management Plan.	Head of Parks and Environment	Remove benches to store paint/varnish/stain as required annually.	Ongoing	
4.2.10	2.4.6	Park Furniture	Development of this Management Plan.	Head of Parks and Environment	Ensure fixed items of park furniture are washed /painted/varnished/stained as required annually.	Ongoing	

**4.3 Healthy Safe and Secure - Year 1 Action**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.3.1	2.5.11	Dog Fouling	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager	Develop a partnership with the Glasgow Community Safety Services Team for them to visit identified dog fouling hotspots and deliver effective enforcement measures.	Short	Existing Resources
4.3.2	2.5.13	Location of Facilities	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager.	Review the locations of finger posts remove redundant signs (works Depot) and install new to indicate location of new developments such as the Queens Room Café.	Short	£3000

**Healthy Safe and Secure - Action required within the first three years**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.3.3	2.5.10	Security	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager	Monitor the effects of the removal of the operational depot on security issues.	Medium	Existing Resources

**Healthy Safe and Secure - Action required within the life of the Plan**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.3.4	2.5.8	Equipment and Facilities	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager / LES Health and Safety Officer	Continue to monitor, review and develop safety procedures to ensure equipment and facilities are safe to use.	Long	Existing Resources
4.3.5	2.5.9	Security	LES Cycling Unit		Monitor the need for new lighting along the cycleway following the river Kelvin.	Long	Not Known

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.3.6	2.5.10	Security	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment.	Safety will be monitored and if required remedial action put in place	Ongoing	Existing Resources

**4.4 Well Maintained and Clean - Year 1 Actions**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.4.1	2.6.2	Well Maintained and Clean	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager	Monitor the effects on the standards of presentation and maintenance of the park because of the depot closure and the lack of a permanent staff presence.	Short	Existing resources
4.4.2	2.6.2	Well Maintained and Clean	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager	Consideration to be given as to how the service could reinstate a permanent maintenance team and on site management within the park.	Short	Not Known.
4.4.3	2.6.3	Well Maintained and Clean	Management Requirement	Head of Parks and Environment / Neighbourhood Services Manager	Introduce a formal inspection system to review the need for additional maintenance, monitor and deal with vandalism and identify running repairs.	Short	Existing Resources

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**Well Maintained and Clean - Year 1 Actions**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.4.4	2.6.8	Grounds Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager / Neighbourhood Services Area Manager	A review of the current job ticket system for maintenance works to be undertaken given there is no dedicated on site management to issue day to day instructions on a needs basis.	Short	Existing Resources
4.4.5	2.6.15	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Heritage Merit Report 2001	L&ES Structures	Maintenance schedules for the restored structures and buildings in Kelvingrove Park should be developed immediately.	Short	Existing Resources



Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

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

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.6	2.6.15	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan Heritage Merit Report 2001	L&ES Structures	Buildings considered being in good condition should be reviewed and modern maintenance schedules developed.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.4.7	2.6.15	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan / Heritage Merit Report 2001 / Bridges and Culverts Inspection Reports	L&ES Structures	A review of all structural restorations including pedestrian bridges should be undertaken in order to prioritise future restoration opportunities.	Medium	Existing Resources

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

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.4.8	2.6.15	Buildings and Structures Maintenance	Development of this Management Plan	L&ES Structures	A pre requisite requirement for any future refurbishments or restorations should be that on completion a maintenance schedule fit for purpose is produced.	Long	Part of Project

**4.5 Sustainability - Year 1 Actions**

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

**Sustainability - Action required within the first three years**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.5.4	2.7.3	Use of Horticultural Peat	Development of this Management Plan	Natural Environment Manager	Seek to reduce the use of horticultural peat to zero and consider alternative composts wherever practical.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.5.5	2.7.5	Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager	Implement the amenity tree management plan short term actions years 1-3.	Medium	Existing Resources

**Sustainability - Action required within the life of the Plan**

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.5.6	2.7.5	Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager	Implement the amenity tree management plan Medium term actions years 3-10.	Long	Existing Resources

**Sustainability - Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.5.7	2.7.10	Horticultural and Arboricultural Standards	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Natural Environment Manager	Implement the recommendations of the review of planting 2010.	Ongoing	Redirected Existing Maintenance Resources

**4.6 Conservation and Heritage - Year 1 Actions**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Development Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.6.1	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Restoration of the Jubilee Gates	Short	300,000
4.6.29	2.8.26	Development Opportunities	Education Services New Primary School Development	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Upgrade the football pitch at Park Drive.	Short	Education Services
4.6.3	2.8.27	Development Opportunities	Commonwealth Games Preparatory Works	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Improvements to the Kelvin Walkway from Kelvinbridge station to Eldon Street park entrance.	Short	Commonwealth Games Project

**Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.6.4	2.8.5	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Create more Wildflower meadows.	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.5	2.8.5	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Instigate further grassland improvements	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.6	2.8.5	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Develop the wildlife corridor function of the River Kelvin	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.7	2.8.5	Natural Features Wildlife and Flora	LES Conservation Team	Natural Environment Manager	Deliver habitat and environmental improvements utilising existing and where possible new partners.	Medium	Existing and Partner Resources
4.6.8	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Restoration of the Kelvin Way Bridge Statues and lighting	Medium	80,000
4.6.9	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Heritage lighting on the Prince of Wales Bridge.	Medium	60,000

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.6.10	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Kelvingrove Water Feature at Labelle Place	Medium	250,000
4.6.11	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Reinstate heritage lighting on the Granite Stairway	Medium	DRS Lighting Strategy
4.6.12	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Reinstate the Blaes football area at Royal Terrace.	Medium	Existing Resources
4.6.13	2.8.22	Buildings	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Market Eldon Street toilet building for alternative use.	Medium	Development Opportunity – Potential Income Generator
4.6.14	2.8.22	Development Opportunities	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Kelvingrove bandstand restoration (proposals currently being developed)	Medium	Development Opportunity – Potential Income.

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**Conservation and Heritage - Action required within the first three years**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.15	2.8.25	Development Opportunities	Commonwealth Games Preparatory Works	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Improvements to the bowling greens tennis courts and pavilions at Radnor and West sites.	Medium	Commonwealth Games Project

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

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.6.16	2.8.7 & 2.8.8	Landscape Features	Historic Scotland	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Historic Scotland to be asked for a review of the listing for Kelvingrove Park on the basis of; a) Improved Horticultural Standing and; b) Improved Nature Conservation	Long	Existing Resources
4.6.17	2.8.9	Landscape Features	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Commission further archaeological investigation to determine the location of past flower and shrub beds, original gateways at Clifton Street and Eldon Street and other historic features.	Long	Potential Partnership with Glasgow University (GUARD)
4.6.18	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Dev. Manager	Restoration of the Park Gates at Eldon Street and lighting provision	Long	200,000

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.6.19	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Restoration of the Pulham Cascade.	Long	30,000
4.6.20	2.8.17	Heritage Merit Report	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Public Realm works to the Park Terrace entrance and Lord Roberts's statue area.	Long	500,000



Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**4.7 Community Involvement - Year 1 Action**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Development Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.1	2.9.18	Achievements	Heritage Merit Report 2001	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Review the actions identified in the 2001 Heritage Merit Report identifies those outstanding and prioritise.	Short	Existing Resources
4.7.2	2.9.18	Achievements	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Undertake an internal assessment of Green Flag criteria in relation to Kelvingrove Park in 2010 prior to application for 2011.	Short	Existing Resources

**Community Involvement – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan**

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Dev. Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.7.3	2.9.5	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
4.7.4	2.9.12	Friends Groups	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Glasgow City Council continues to support the Friends through regular contact and where required..	Ongoing	Existing Resources

**4.8 Marketing - Year 1 Action**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Development Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.8.1	2.10.6	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Update the Kelvingrove Park Heritage Trail booklet	Short	Existing Resources
4.8.2	2.10.7	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Install 1 touch screen information points in Kelvingrove Art Gallery	Short	£5,000 Grant Aided by GCC Heritage Trust

**Marketing – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Paragraph Number</b>	<b>Management Plan Development Section</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Strategic Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Estimated Cost £</b>
4.8.3	2.10.8	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design and Development Manager	Develop education packs similar to the Stewart Memorial Fountain to complement the touch screen and Heritage Trail information.	Ongoing	2500 Per Pack
4.8.4	2.10.9	Current Marketing Strategy	Development of this Management Plan	Head of Parks and Environment	Continue to offer health walks, heritage tours and education visits	Ongoing	Existing Resources

#### 4.9 Management - Year 1 Actions

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Dev. Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated 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 2011	Short	Outline Cost 1000
4.9.2	2.11.10	Landscape Impact Assessment	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design Manager	Prepare a landscape impact assessment to justify funding bids	Short	Existing Resources

#### Management – Action Ongoing within the life of the Plan

Item	Paragraph Number	Management Plan Dev. Section	Information Source	Lead Officer	Strategic Action	Timescale	Estimated Cost £
4.9.3	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
4.9.4	2.11.10	Landscape Impact Assessment	Development of this Management Plan	Landscape Design Manager	Annual review of landscape impact assessment to ensure it is up to date	Ongoing	Existing Resources
4.9.5	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
4.9.6	2.11.16	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

## SECTION 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WE HAVE ARRIVED



This section of the Management Plan examines the indicators that we will employ to ensure Kelvingrove 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 Kelvingrove 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](mailto:les@glasgow.gov.uk)

Web Site [www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks)

## SECTION 5 HOW WILL WE KNOW WE HAVE ARRIVED

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

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

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

This includes

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

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

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

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

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

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



**LAND & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**KELVINGROVE PARK**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION 6**

**APPENDICES**

## SECTION 6 APPENDICES

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

### 6.1 Strategic Policy Framework Details.

#### 6.1.1 Policies, Strategies and Legislation affecting the Management Plan

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

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

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

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

#### **National Legislation.**

- 6.1.3 **Disability Discrimination Act 2005:** This is a piece of legislation that promotes the civil rights of disabled people and protects disabled people from discrimination. The act gives disabled people rights in the area of access to goods, facilities and services and therefore applies to Parks and Open Spaces.
- 6.1.4 This management plan assesses how adjustments can be made by undertaking all reasonable steps to make the park accessible to all. A Copy of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 is available at [www.direct.gov.uk](http://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](http://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](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)
- 6.1.10 Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003:** This Act makes it an offence for any person in charge of a dog to fail to remove and dispose of appropriately of any excrement on certain public places including parks and open spaces. The act allows local authorities and the Police to issue fixed penalty notices to those they believe have committed the offence.
- 6.1.11 In putting together this plan, we have undertaken consultation with park staff and the public to identify the extent of dog fouling in the park if any and to identify existing and new measures that can be undertaken to reduce or eliminate the problem of dog fouling if it exists. A copy of the Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003 is available at [www.scotland.gov.uk](http://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](http://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](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation) and [www.glasgow.gov.uk/biodiversity](http://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](http://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](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk)

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

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

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

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

This includes

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

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

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

## **6.2 History of the Development of Kelvingrove Park.**

### 6.2.1 Historical influences on the designed landscape

The development of Kelvingrove Park was started about 1852 after Glasgow Town Council acquired the land. The first areas to be purchased for the construction of Kelvingrove Park were the grounds of Kelvingrove House from Colin McNaughton's trustees, followed by Woodlands estate from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company in 1852. The trustees then acquired land from adjoining properties. The land was to be used expressly for a public park and not for building and totaled about 66 acres. The Council, however, retained the right to build upon the south-eastern part of Kelvingrove for a width of 40 meters in front of Royal Terrace and Park Grove Terrace. The crest of the hill, where Park Terrace, Park Gardens, Park Circus and Park Quadrant now stand, was set aside for feuing. Woodlands House stood on the site of Park Circus. What was the West End Park can be clearly seen in the feuing plan of 1855 by Charles Wilson and the 1st edition OS 1:2500 (25'), 1858. The street arrangement and path layout correspond with what is on the ground today.

6.2.2 Later additions to the park on the north and west and south-west bank of the River Kelvin were made by acquisition of the lands of Gilmourhill, Clayslap and Kelvinbank. The first area had been considered for inclusion as early as 1851.

6.2.3 D. McLellan, in his book *Glasgow Public Parks*, 1894, notes that: 'The laying out of the grounds was commenced in 1853, and was carried out upon the line of the plan submitted by him.' (Joseph Paxton). It seems to be a generally acknowledged fact that Paxton was involved at Kelvingrove but to what extent is unknown, and there are no known surviving plans.

6.2.4 It is established that he was responsible for the small pond with the island shaped like the island of Cyprus. He also suggested the building of a winter garden in 'his original design for the laying out of the park'. The architect Charles Wilson's plan may have incorporated some of Paxton's ideas, but this is not conclusive.

6.2.5 It is known from *Notes on Municipal Work, November 1896-November 1899* that; 'Several important leading thoroughfares through the park have been widened, with the result that the congestion, which formerly took place, has been relieved, and the general appearance of the park improved.' Kelvinway is now a main vehicular traffic artery bisecting the park. It evolved from an

earlier bridge crossing and more irregular driveway on this general alignment, as depicted on the 1888 International Exhibition Plan. The plan is illustrated in *Glasgow Great Exhibitions*, Perilla and Juliet Kitchin, 1988. The old Kelvingrove House, on the east bank of the River Kelvin, was retained as a museum in the park until the present combined gallery and museum was built to the west in 1901.

- 6.2.6 The three Great Exhibitions of 1888, 1901 and 1911 were very important occasions in the history of the park, however very little evidence of these events survives today. Nothing remains from the 1888 exhibition. From 1901 there are the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and the Sunlight Cottages. The Saracen Fountain from this exhibition was moved to Alexandra Park where it still stands. The An Clachan Memorial marks the site of the Exhibition's 1911 Highland Village.
- 6.2.7 The park is generally well maintained, but vandalism is problematic. More care is required in the location and selection of planting and species if the historical character of this park is to be preserved. There are modern pressures on the park to adapt to public demand for new uses, such as the recently built skateboard park. New features such as these have an intrusive impact on the park and a historically based management plan would assist in conserving the park's main elements."

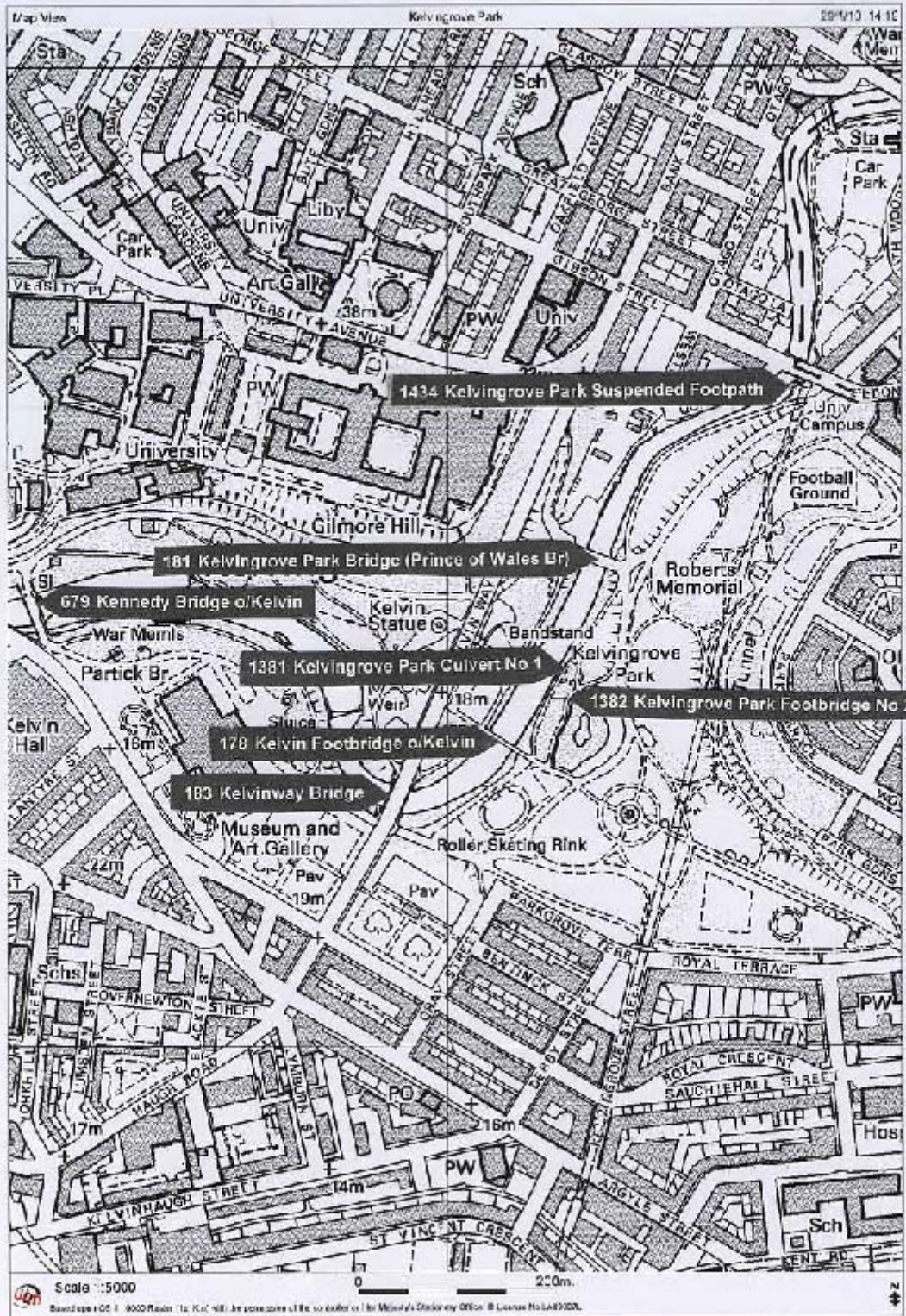
*"Extracted from the Historic Scotland web site containing details about the listing of Kelvingrove Park in the [Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland](#)*

### 6.3 Grounds Maintenance for Kelvingrove Park.

Land and Environmental Services undertake the following park maintenance operations:

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

6.4 Appendix 4 Bridge and Culvert Inspection Reports.



Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**GENERAL**  **PRINCIPAL BRIDGE INSPECTION** Form 1 of 3 for this bridge

Bridge Name: Kelvingrove Park New Park 5/B-1 (Gard)		Road Ref/No:		Road Name: Kelvinway	
Bridge Ref/No: 178		Road Ref/No:		Bridge Type Code:	
Map Ref: O.S. LAND RANGER 54.		Span 1 of 3 (LAST)		Primary deck element form Table 2: 02	
O.S. E 267050		O.S. N 650300		Primary deck element material Table 4: A	
Span Length (m): 7.6m		Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary deck element form Table 3: 20	
Above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)		Secondary deck element material Table 4: P	

Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A	2.2				
	2	Secondary deck elements Transverse beams							
	3	Element from Table 3							
	4	Half joints							
	5	Tie beam/rod							
	6	Parapet beam or cantilever	1	A	2.2				
	7	Deck bracing							
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations	1	A	8.1				East side minor scour and graffiti.
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1	A	3.6				
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall							
	11	Pier/column	1	A	2.2				Litter and graffiti within pier column. Minor.
	12	Cross head/capping beam							
	13	Beatings							
Durability Elements	14	Beating plinth/shelf							
	15	Superstructure drainage							
	16	Substructure drainage							
	17	Waterproofing	1	A	14.1				
	18	Movement/separation joints							
	19	Painting: deck elements							
Safety Elements	20	Painting: substructure elements							
	21	Painting: parapets/safety fences	2	C	1.1				Widespread algae and moss. Paint flaking.
	22	Access/walkways/galleries	1	A	5.4				
	23	Handrails/parapets/safety fences	2	B	1.1				
	24	Carriageway surfacing							
	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing	1	A	9.1				
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/river bed							
	27	Aprons	2	B	5.1				
	28	Floodbank/dwaters/colls on bank							
	29	River training works							
	30	Revetment/fracture paving							
	31	Wing walls							
	32	Retaining walls							
	33	Embankments	1	A	11.1				
	34	Machinery							
Ancillary Elements	35	Approach rails/barrers/walls	5	B	1.2				N.E. approach fencing needs repaired.
	36	Signs							
	37	Lighting							No lighting.
	38	Services							
	39								
	40								

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority. Inspection Date 27 / 10 / 05. Next Insp. (month/year) Sept 2007.



Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Park 3

**Bridge Inspection Pro Forma**

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge	
Inspector: D O'Connor				Date: 12/05/07		Next Inspection Type/Date: July 2008			
Bridge Name: Kelvingrove Park Bridge.				Bridge Ref No: 181		Toad Ref No: U			
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E 257150		O.S.N 666500		Bridge Code		Primary deck form Table 2 01	
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 11.0		Span Length (m): 22.65				Primary deck material Table 4 L	
All shown ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Bridge Code		Secondary deck form Table 3 20	
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)								Secondary deck material Table 4 P	
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	1	A	3.6				Minor widespread efflorescence.
	2	Secondary deck elements							
	3	Transverse beams							
	4	Element from Table 3							
	5	Half joints							
	6	Tie beams/rod							
	7	Parapet beam or cantilever							
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations							Obscured by weeds and algal growth Minor localised erosion to sandstone.
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	E	5.2				
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall	2	B	3.6				
	11	Pier/abutment							
	12	Cross-head/capping beam							
	13	Clearings							
Durability Elements	14	Soaring pinnacles							
	15	Superstructure drainage	1	A	8.4				No choked gulleys.
	16	Substructure drainage							
	17	Waterproofing							
	18	Movement/expansion joints							
	19	Finishes - deck elements	2	B	3.2				Minor localised depth of pointing.
Safety Elements	20	Finishes - substructure elements	2	E	5.2				Obscured by weeds and algal growth.
	21	Finishes - parapets/safety fences	2	B	3.2				Minor localised pointing loss.
	22	Access/walkways/gantries							
	23	Railings/parapets/safety fences	1	A	3.7				Minor surface weathering.
	24	Carriageway surfacing	1	A	9.4				In good order.
	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing	1	A	9.2				In good order.
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/river bed	2	C	7.1				Uneven flow towards west abutment.
	27	Aprons	2	C	7.2				Minor trapped debris affecting flow.
	28	Fenders/outwaters/collision prot.							
	29	River training works							
	30	Revetment/batter paving							
	31	Wing walls	3	A	3.6				Localised crack and erosion to masonry.
	32	Retaining walls							
	33	Embankments	3	D	5.2				Vegetation obscuring S.W. wing wall.
Ancillary Elements	34	Machinery							
	35	Approach rails/banisters/walls	3	B	13.1				Impact damage / vandalized.
	36	Signs							
	37	Lighting	3	C	4.1				Decorative lighting supports. Not in use.
38	Services								
39									
40									
41									
42									

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

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**GENERAL**  **PRINCIPAL BRIDGE INSPECTION** Form 1 of 1 for this bridge

Bridge Name: Kelvingrove Bridge		Road Ref/No: 1E3		Road Ref/No: 1		Bridge Type Code:	
Map Ref: <b>O.S. LAND RANGER 64.</b>		Span: 1 of 1		Primary deck element form Table 2		01	
O.S. L 253950		O.S. N 666260		Span Length (m): 21		Primary deck element material Table 4	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Photographs? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Secondary deck element form Table 3		20	
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)				Secondary deck element material Table 4		F	

Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	3		C	3.3			Longitudinal crack (1-20mm) Westside of barrel over 70% of span
	2	Secondary Deck elements: Transverse beams							
	3	Secondary Deck elements: Element from Table 3							
	4	Half joints							
	5	Tie beam/rod							
	6	Parapet beam or cantilever							
	7	Deck bracing							
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations							
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1		D	3.1			
	10	Span abut. wall/head wall							
	11	Pier/Column							
	12	Cross head/sapping beam							
	13	Beatings							
	14	Rearing plinth/shelf							
Durability Elements	16	Superstructure drainage							
	16	Substructure drainage							
	17	Waterproofing	2		B	14.2			Efflorescence on brick Adjacent to crack on westside
	18	Movement/expansions on joints							
	19	Painting: deck elements							
	20	Painting: substructure elements							
	21	Painting: parapets/safety fences	4		E	4.2			Approach fences rusty
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/gantries							
	23	Handrails/parapets/safety fences	3		B	3.2			Parapet painting gone in two small areas. But stone work is secure
	24	Carriageway surfacing	1		A	9.1			
	25	Footway/walkway/both bridge surfacing	1		A	9.1			
	26	Invert/river bed	3		C	7.2			Area of gravel n/west, alters flow of river.
Other Bridge Elements	27	Arches							
	28	Fenders/culverts/collision pm							
	29	River training works							
	30	Revetment/batter piling							
	31	Wing walls	3		D	5.1			Trees close to walls, no visible damage.
	32	Retaining walls							
	33	Embankments							
Ancillary Elements	34	Machinery							
	35	Approach rails/batters/walls							
	36	Signs							
	37	Lighting							
	38	Services							
	39								
	40								
41									
42									

S - severity, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority  
 Inspection Date: 20/10/2004  
 Next Insp. (mandatory): Oct/2005

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

**GENERAL**  **PRINCIPAL BRIDGE INSPECTION** Form 1 of 4 for this bridge

Bridge Name: Dumbarton Road Bridge (Kelvingrove Bridge)		Road Ref/No: U		Road Name: Dumbarton Road					
Bridge Ref/No: G/9		Road Ref/No: U		Bridge Type Code:					
Map Ref: O.S. LAND RANGER 84.		Span 1 of 4		Primary deck element form Table 2 01					
O.S. E 256700		O.S. N 656500		Primary deck element material Table 4 L					
Above ground elements inspected: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Photographs? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Secondary deck element form Table 3 20					
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (*delete as appropriate)				Secondary deck element material Table 4 F					
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	2	C	1.2				Only access to eastside
	2	Secondary Transverse beams							No view to underside
	3	Secondary elements Element from Table 3							
	4	Half joints							
	5	Tie beam/rod							
	6	Parapet beam/cantilever							
	7	Deck crading							
Load bearing Substructure	8	Foundations							
	9	Abutments (incl arch springing)							
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall	3	B	3.5				Vert. crack 10mm, 500mm long on stone lintel east Ring.
	11	Pier column							
	12	Cross-head/capping beam							
	13	Bearings							
	14	Soaring piling/shelf							
Durability Elements	16	Superstructure drainage							
	16	Substructure drainage							
	17	Waterproofing							
	18	Movement/expansion joints							
	19	Painting: deck elements							
	20	Painting: substructure elements							
	21	Painting: parapets/safety fences							
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/gantries							
	23	Handrail/parapets/safety fences	5	B	1.1				1 no fence rail severed eastside
	24	Carriageway surfacing	3	B	9.1				
	25	Footway/usage/footbridge surfacing							
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/river bed	5	E	7.2				Stagnant water blockage Due to years of growth never removed
	27	Aprons							
	28	Fenders/outwater collision prot.							
	29	River training works	5	L	5.2				Covered with under growth and fallen trees
	30	Revetment/batter paving							
	31	Wing walls							
	32	Retaining walls							
	33	Embankments							
Ancillary Elements	34	Mechinery							
	35	Approach rails/camber walls							
	36	Signs							
	37	Lighting							
	38	Services							
	39								
	40								
	41								
	42								

S - severely, Ex - extent, Def - defect, W - work required, P - work priority

Inspection Date: 22/10/2004

Next Insp. (month): Oct 2006

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

Version: July 2004

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> for this bridge			
Inspector: <b>B O'Connor</b>				Date: <b>18/09/09</b>		Next Inspection Type/Date: <b>May 2011</b>					
Bridge Name: <b>Kelvingrove Park Culvert No 1.</b>						Bridge Ref/No: <b>1381</b>		Road Ref/No: <b>X</b>			
Mod Ref: <b>O.S. Land Ranger 64</b>		C.S.E: <b>257180</b>		O.S.N: <b>666380</b>				Primary deck form Table 2		<b>07</b>	
Span: <b>1 of 1</b>		Span Width (m): <b>3.70</b>		Span Length (m): <b>5.3</b>				Primary deck materials Table 4		<b>E</b>	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>						Photographs? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary deck form Table 3		<b>21</b>	
Number of construction forms in bridge span: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)								Secondary deck materials Table 4		<b>E</b>	
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks		
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	4	D	1.1				Severe corrosion and staining on flanges.		
	2	Secondary Transverse beam	5	D	1.1				Buckle plates.		
	3	Secondary deck elements (Element from Table 3)	3	B	3.5				Localised spalling.		
	4	Half joints									
	5	The bearing									
	6	Parapet beam or cantilever	4	C	1.1				Severe corrosion.		
	7	Deck trading									
Load bearing Substructure	8	Foundations	1	A	6.1				Masonry loss and moderate staining		
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	2	D	3.6						
	10	Spandrel wall/head wall									
	11	Pier/column									
	12	Cross-head/capping beam									
	13	Bearings									
	14	Bearing pin/roller									
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage							None.		
	16	Substructure drainage									
	17	Valerapuffing									
	18	Movement/expansion joints									
	19	Finished deck elements	5	E	4.1				Complete failure of protective system.		
	20	Finished substructure elements									
Safety Elements	21	Finished parapets/safety fences	5	D	4.1				Complete failure of protective system.		
	22	Access/walkways/gutters									
	23	Concrete parapets/safety fences	4	D	1.2				Impact damage and sectional loss.		
	24	Footway surfacing									
	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing	1	A	9.1				Resurfaced since last G.I. (24/05/07).		
Other Bridge Elements	26	Invert/river bed	2	C	7.2						
	27	Aprons									
	28	River debris/trawlers/collision prot.									
	29	River training works									
	30	Revetment/batter paving									
	31	Wing walls									
	32	Retaining walls									
	33	Embankment									
	34	Machinery									
Ancillary Elements	35	Approach rail/batter/walls									
	36	Signs									
	37	Lighting									
	38	Services	4	D	8.1				Small culvert pipe mostly non functional.		
	39										
40											
41											
42											

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

Kelvingrove Park Management Plan 2011 - 2016

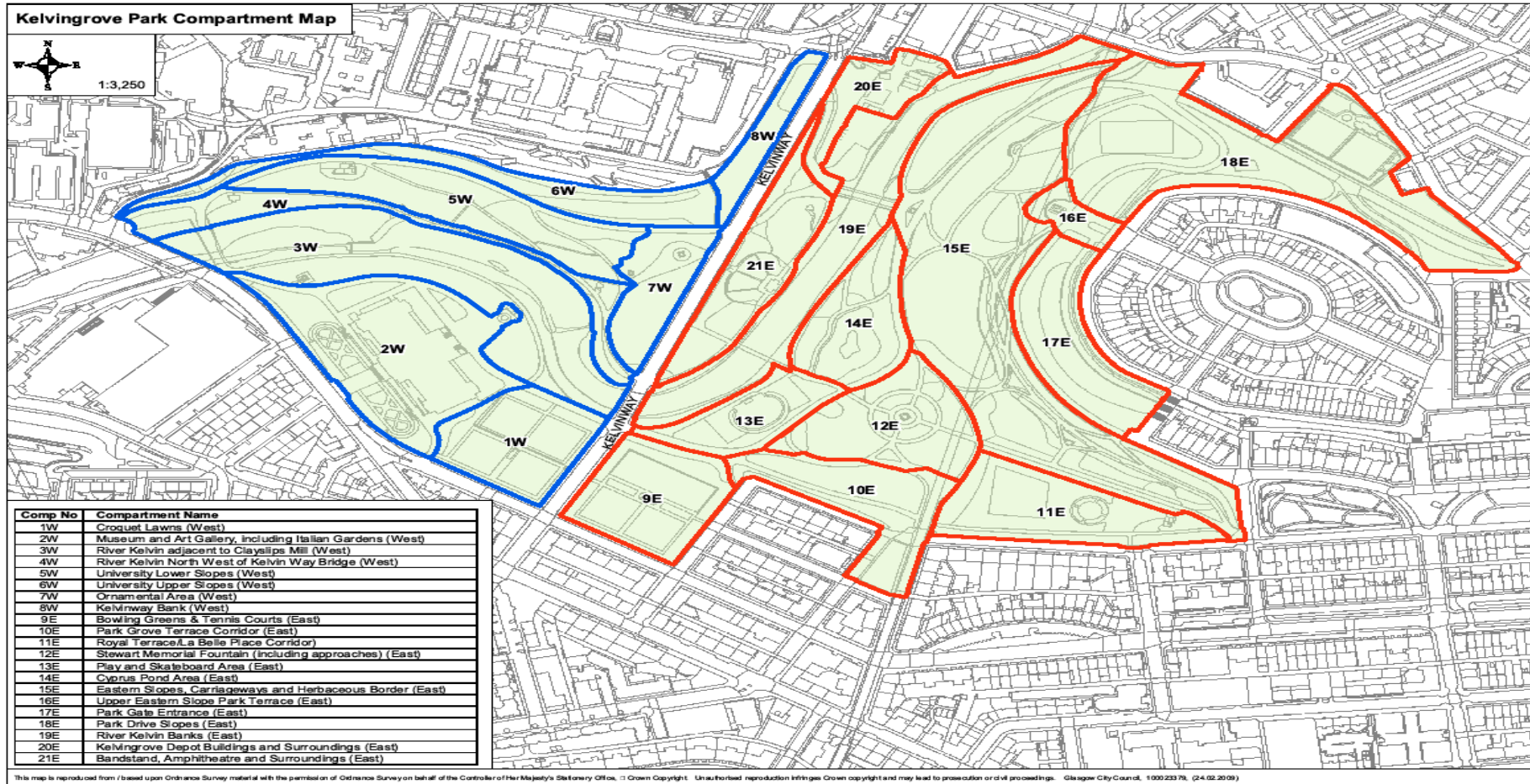
Sparks  
Version: July 2004

Bridge Inspection Pro Forma

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General		<input type="checkbox"/> Principal		<input type="checkbox"/> Special		Form 1 of 1 for this bridge	
Inspector: B O'Connor			Date: 28/06/07			Next Inspection Type/Date: June 2009.			
Bridge Name: Kelvingrove Pk Culvert No.1.8/Bridge.				Bridge Ref/No: 1382		Road Ref/No: X			
Map Ref: O.S. LandRanger 64		O.S.E. 257105		O.S.N. 666350		Bridge Code		Primary deck form Table 2 04	
Span 1 of 1		Span Width (m): 3.70		Span Length (m): 5.3				Primary deck material Table 4 E	
All above ground elements inspected: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				Pier/risers? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Bridge Code		Secondary deck form Table 3 23	
Number of construction forms in bridge/span: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> more <input type="checkbox"/> (delete as appropriate)								Secondary deck material Table 4 E	
Set	No	Element Description	S	Ex	Def	W	P	Cost	Comments/Remarks
Deck Elements	1	Primary deck element (Table 2)	3	D	1.3				Moderate corrosion on flanges.
	2	Secondary deck Transverse beams							
	3	Secondary deck elements (Element from Table 3)	4	D	1.1				Localised severe corrosion.
	4	Half joints							
	5	Tie beam/rod							
	6	Parapet beam or cantilever	5	D	1.1				Severe corrosion and sectional loss.
	7	Deck bracing							
Load-bearing Substructure	8	Foundations							
	9	Abutments (incl. arch springing)	1	A	3.6				Moderate widespread leaching.
	10	Spandrel wall/chock wall							
	11	Pier/column							
	12	Cross-head/capping beam							
	13	Bearings							
	14	Bearing pin/struts etc							
Durability Elements	15	Superstructure drainage							None.
	16	Substructure drainage							
	17	Waterproofing							Unlikely to be waterproofed.
	18	Movement/expansion joints							
	19	Finishes: deck elements	4	D	1.3				Severe corrosion to buckle plating.
	20	Finishes: substructure elements							Moderate widespread leaching.
	21	Finishes: parapets/safety fences	4	C	1.4				Moderate corrosion to weld runs.
Safety Elements	22	Access/walkways/gastriles							
	23	Handrail/parapets/safety fences	4	D	1.2				Impact damage and sectional loss.
	24	Carriageway surfacing							
Other Bridge Elements	25	Footway/verge/footbridge surfacing	2	C	9.1				Minor wear.
	26	Invert/river bed	3	C	7.2				Moderate trapped debris.
	27	Aprons							
	28	Fenders/wharfs/collision prot.							
	29	River Lining works							
	30	Revetment/batter paving							
	31	Wing walls							
	32	Retaining walls							
	33	Embankments							
	34	Machinery							
Ancillary Elements	35	Approach falls/barrers/walls							Temp barrier in position on North side.
	36	Stairs							
	37	Lighting							
	38	Services							
	39	Culvert	4	B	8.1				Mostly non-functional.
40									
41									
42									

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

6.5 Kelvingrove Park Amenity Tree Management Plan.



#### 6.5.1 **COMPARTMENT 1**

Consists of the Kelvin Way, the north – south carriageway from University Avenue to Argyle Street that bisects the park

##### General description

The tree cover consists solely of London plane planted in the footways that form an elegant and striking avenue feature

##### General condition

Individual specimens range from fair to good in condition with most having small diameter deadwood in their crowns and several having suffered impact damage to their stems from high sided vehicles. The footway surface having been changed some twenty plus years ago from and porous ash/gravel surface to a less permeable tarmac one has influenced root activity in the trees, in endeavour to survive that has created heave and fissure of the footway. And there is some encroachment of suspended street lighting cable along the carriageway.

#### 6.5.2 **Recommendations**

##### **Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Crown clean all trees and clear any encroachment of overhead services and to ensure statutory carriageway clearance

#### 6.5.3 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Initiate a planting programme to infill the gaps that have occurred to reinforce and ensure continuity of this feature tree avenue
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning

#### 6.5.4 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

#### 6.5.5 **COMPARTMENT E1**

This compartment houses the bowling green and tennis court facilities on the east side of Kelvin Way and bounded to the south by Argyle Street, to the east by Gray Street and to the north by the eastward pedestrian path from Kelvin Way.

##### General description

Mixed broadleaf species, although ash dominates, from the perimeter structure to the east and south of this compartment and this has a very open aspect offering very little visual or aural screening particularly of the busy Argyle Street. Along the north edge young mixed maple in a shrub layer have established and are developing well and the west side benefits from the avenue planting on the Kelvin Way. Internally mixed conifers form a central linear feature in the west half of the compartment.

General condition

The overall condition can be rated as fair but small diameter deadwood is present in most of the mature deciduous specimens

**6.5.6 Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Crown clean all trees adjacent roads and paths

**6.5.7 Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Initiate a planting programme to reinforce and ensure continuity of the structure planting to the south and east
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning

**6.5.8 Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

**6.5.9 COMPARTMENT E2**

Directly east of compartment 1 the south abuts Parkgrove Terrace and extends eastward to the main gate at Kelvingrove Street where the amenity square south of the gate is incorporated. The north boundary is defined by the east-west path south of the Stewart Memorial Fountain.

General description

The principle avenue planting comprises primarily of young oak. The mature trees are concentrated in the eastern half of the grass plots and include oak, ash, maple, sycamore and a good specimen of London plane.

General condition

A dead mature elm remains at the perimeter fence and the ash trees have small to medium diameter deadwood. The young oak are establishing well with one exception, which has a rooting problem. The remainder of the trees range from fair to good in condition

**6.5.10 Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the dead elm
- Crown clean the ash trees and all other mature trees adjacent roads and paths
- Remove the young oak with rooting problem and replace
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter



zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .

**6.5.11 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Initiate a planting programme to reinforce and ensure continuity of the structure planting along the south perimeter
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

**6.5.12 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

**6.5.13 COMPARTMENT E3**

Eastward from compartment 2 Royal Terrace and La Belle Place lie to the south with Clifton Road to the east and the north extending to the herbaceous border this compartment contains a large red blaes kick-about area with irregular edges in its western half and a play area in its east sector that also includes a small building.

**General description**

Mixed broadleaf species prevail across the compartment, the mature specimens being concentrated mainly to the east end and along the south perimeter and include chestnut, lime, oak and birch with two small groups to the west end that include ash and chestnut. The north edge has a line of young rowan and the open grassland around the kick-about has a variety of establishing broadleaf species. There appears to have been a double row planted along the west edge in endeavour to create an avenue effect but this is gappy in appearance.

**General condition**

The mature specimens are fair to good albeit some small diameter deadwood is present and the young trees show reasonable extension growth and some tree stakes are still in situ which will inevitably cause impact damage to stems.

**6.5.14 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Crown clean all mature trees adjacent roads and paths
- Remove all tree stakes and ties
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging.

6.5.15 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Initiate a planting programme to infill the avenue planting along west edge
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

6.5.16 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

6.5.17 **COMPARTMENT E4**

With the Stewart Memorial Fountain as the central focus this compartment is bounded by the triangle of main path routes south, east and west that surround the fountain.

General description

Mature tree species include oak, hornbeam, lime, chestnut, whitebeam, birch and cherry situated around the edges with a denser concentration at the apexes of the triangle. The young establishing stock comprises a range of maple varieties and other exotics that include Indian bean tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and Handkerchief tree (*Davidia involucrata*) mainly in the south west sector. Lift and transplant the small ornamentals have been planted on the innermost grass areas around the fountain to another location within the park and re-introduce the dome formed holly specimens that were unfortunately removed some years previous to re-establish the historical tree character from the park.

General condition

The whitebeam specimens are very poor and in decline. The remainder of the mature trees are in good condition, although some have small diameter deadwood this does not exceed tolerable levels for their type and age class. The younger trees again have stem damage of varying degree from grass cutting operations but are not showing any ill effects at this time.

6.5.18 **Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the whitebeam, grub out stumps and replace with native species
- Remove all tree stakes and ties
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging

6.5.19 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

6.5.20 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

6.5.21 **COMPARTMENT E5**

Laying west of compartment E4 this compartment houses the skate park and extends to the riverbank and from north south is defined by the eastward path from the Stewart Fountain to compartment E1

General description

The main tree cover is that of whitebeam along the east edge and to the south-west corner with poplar, willow and a variety of other broadleaf species along the riverbank

General condition

The whitebeam are in very poor condition with at least two major decay pathogen present (*Ganoderma* & *Armillea*) and the riverbank vegetation is variable in condition

6.5.22 **Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Formulate a phased removal / replacement programme for the whitebeam and extend to this to include the whitebeam along the west perimeter of compartments E7, E10, E13 & W7
- Crown clean the larger willow et al along the riverbank
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .

6.5.23 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Continue with replacement planting for whitebeam losses if required
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

6.5.24 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

6.5.25 **COMPARTMENT E6**

This lies east of the river on and incorporates the wildlife pond extending east to the main path from the Stewart Fountain to the Prince of Wales Bridge. Narrowing to a point at the Prince of Wales Bridge the south boundary abuts compartment E5.

General description

The tree cover is relatively dense in this compartment and includes lime, ash, horse chestnut and the red flower cultivar, sycamore whitebeam, alder and holly. There is also some young Tibetan cherry present and a pendulous lime variety. The riverbank has a variety of broadleaf species regenerating forming a dense secondary layer and the overall density may feel oppressive to some but it does provide a differing character to the open areas of the park

General condition

Some minor deadwood is present in the older trees and the whitebeam are decline with a limited safe useful life expectancy. The hollies to the northernmost end of the compartment are poor specimens. Out with this the condition varies from fair to good.

6.5.26 **Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the whitebeam
- Prune the holly in endeavour to invigorate
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging

6.5.27 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Review to assess if whitebeam losses have been compensated by extension growth of other trees, if not infill gaps with new planting
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

6.5.28 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning

- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

#### 6.5.29 **COMPARTMENT E7**

Comprising of a series of grass plots interspersed with a network of pathways this compartment rises west to east from the level of the riverside path along the eastside of the Kelvin to just below the Roberts Memorial and extends north to south from Eldon Street to Clifton Street

##### General description

A wide range of broadleaf species in a full range of age classes are presented throughout this compartment as avenues, groups, structure belt and as individual specimens with several specimens of holly again as groups and individuals providing alternate form and seasonal colour. Similarly a group of spruce varieties located at the mid point atop the large grass expanse east of the pond provide alternative texture and colour. A significant loss from the original tree cover is the loss of the avenue of the Camperdown (weeping) elm that existed on the south side of the path above the Herbaceous Border Walk.

##### General condition

The full gamut of conditional states are present here with some dead specimens, trees in serious decline such as the whitebeam where again while to the untrained eye they appear healthy there are indications of decay patterns and evidence of major decay pathogen. In addition there is visual evidence of minor pathogen present in several other trees but this is not of any short or medium term concern at this time. The younger trees with the ever present stem damage from grass cutting methods currently in place only serves to reinforce the organised and costly damage to trees far outweighs the damage casual vandalism causes. The spruce group is fairly dense and currently offers cover for some anti social activities

#### 6.5.30 **Recommendations**

##### **Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the dead trees
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .
- Include the whitebeam as part of the removal programme that involves this species in compartments E5, E10, E13 & W7
- Crown clean deadwood from trees adjacent paths and roads
- Formulate planting scheme to restore the lost weeping avenue feature
- Thin spruce group

**6.5.31 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Review to assess if whitebeam losses have been compensated by extension growth of other trees, if not infill gaps with new planting
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting
- Initiate and complete planting scheme to restore the lost weeping avenue feature

**6.5.32 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

**6.5.33 COMPARTMENT E8**

From Park Gate at the north to Park Gardens at the south this compartment follows the curve of Park Terrace

General description

Birch, maple and ash constitute the greater part of the species with oak, hawthorn, cherry varieties and plane also in existence here where trees have been planted as individuals and groups. Age range includes all classes from over mature to established. The over use of maple as replacement for previously lost elm does not auger well in respect of creating and providing a diverse species range.

General condition

The mature specimens are good with the young mature and semi-mature ranging fair to good at this time and the younger establishing trees are again unfortunately the victim of stem damage from current grass management practices.

**6.5.34 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Fell and remove the dead trees
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .
- Crown clean deadwood from trees adjacent paths and roads

**6.5.35 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of any replacement planting

6.5.36 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

6.5.37 **COMPARTMENT E9**

Incorporating the old gateway and the Robert Memorial this site provides a strategic viewpoint over the parkland and to points north and west over the City and beyond

General description

The scrubby shrub and small tree planting in the bed lying centrally between gate and statue provides little to enhance this once ornate entrance to the park. The only other area of tree cover contained within this compartment is the grass plot that sits low to the west side of the statue and here and this contains broadleaf species and larch with the larch becoming the dominant character having now been established now some 20-25 years and these are beginning to impinge on the designed / intended views.

General condition

The health and condition of the trees can only be described as fair

6.5.38 **Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Initiate selective removal programme for the larch to, in the first instance, maintain and frame views across the park and beyond
- Clear out the centrally placed bed and replant to improve visual presentation of area

6.5.39 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Assess efficacy of larch selective removal and extend amend if necessary

6.5.40 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

6.5.41 **COMPARTMENT E10**

This north east tail of the park wraps around the north side of Park Quadrant and extends to include the triangular grass area between Park Drive & Woodlands Road. Facilities contained within the compartment include a kick-about area and the leased bowling greens

#### General description

Broad leaf species prevail that include lime, ash, maple, oak, whitebeam and sycamore with secondary species including hawthorn, rowan, cherry and cotoneaster, mainly forming avenues and structure lines & belts with incidental small groups and individuals randomly placed.

#### General condition

Of the mature specimens all but the whitebeam are good to fair, the whitebeam are in decline with a limited safe useful life expectancy and there are scattered incidents of dead trees. The younger trees from those planted in the last three years to those that have been established for between 15-18 years show the now standard stem damage from grass cutting means and occasional stake and tie remain in place.

#### 6.5.42 Recommendations

##### **Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the dead trees
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .
- Include the whitebeam as part of the removal / replacement planting programme that involves this species in compartments E5, E7, E13 & W7
- Crown clean deadwood from trees adjacent paths and roads

#### 6.5.43 Medium term (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

#### 6.5.44 Long term (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

#### 6.5.45 COMPARTMENT E11

Covering the river corridor to the east of Kelvin Way this compartment extends from the Kelvin way to Eldon Street

#### General description

Typical riverside character in the form of willow varieties are the more visually dominant feature in places however other broadleaf species including poplar, sycamore, lime, ash and maple are present with sporadic holly providing winter greenery. The occurrence and density of natural regeneration varies



along the length of the river banks and it is mixed in species but sycamore and ash do dominate in places.

NB Giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed occurring in places along the banks

General condition

The willows are over mature with some, particularly near the bandstand, experiencing scaffold limb failure and crown degradation. Similarly the poplar and willow adjacent the operational yard have a limited safe useful life expectancy. The other older broadleaf species while having small diameter deadwood are of reasonable condition and the regeneration needs address

#### 6.5.46 **Recommendations**

##### **Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Fell and remove the dead trees
- Initiate a crown reduction regime for the declining willows
- Crown clean deadwood from trees adjacent paths and roads
- Initiate eradication of hogweed and knotweed

##### 6.5.47 **Medium term** (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Continue reduction regime of willows, frequency to be determined by assessment of rate of regrowth
- Initiate and complete thinning of regeneration along river bank weighted toward retention of native species and eradication of invasive species such as sycamore
- Introduce planting of native species if required

##### 6.5.48 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Continue reduction regime of willows, frequency to be determined by assessment of rate of regrowth

##### 6.5.49 **COMPARTMENT E12**

**Comprising of the operational yard any and all proposals for this compartment held in abeyance due to development of new educational facility and the influences this may have on the associated tree canopy**

##### 6.5.50 **COMPARTEMENT E13**

This incorporates the Bandstand and arena with grass areas to the north and south ends and reaches west to east from the Kelvin Way to the riverside path.

General description

Mixed broadleaf species constitute the main canopy with occasional evergreen presence in the form of holly in the northern grass area where there is good specimens of London plane and young specimens of Red oak. Along the west edge and forming the secondary tree line along the Kelvin Way whitebeam dominates.

General condition

Out with the whitebeam along the west edge the mature specimens are fair to good and again while the whitebeam externally appear good there are indications of internal degradation and their safe useful life expectancy is somewhat limited. Once again the younger trees display the stem damage now expected.

#### 6.5.51 Recommendations

##### Short term (Years 1-3)

- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .
- Include the whitebeam as part of the removal / replacement planting programme that involves this species in compartments E5, E7, E10 & W7
- Crown clean deadwood from trees adjacent paths and roads

#### 6.5.52 Medium term (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replacement planting

#### 6.5.53 Long term (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of replanted stock

#### 6.5.54 COMPARTMENT W1

Containing the Bowling Green facility this compartment lies between the Kelvingrove Art Gallery to the west and Kelvin Way to the east and is bounded on its south side by Argyle Street extending northward to the car park access road from Kelvin Way

General description

The aspects very open with the most significant mature tree being provided by the plane trees of the Kelvin way avenue feature while along the north side young specimens weeping birch specimens are establishing.. In the eastern half of the north perimeter there are some scattered broadleaf specimens and to the west end there are mature ash and holly on the grass plot outside the

railings. Overall the bowling greens are very exposed and little in the way of wind break or visual / aural screening is provided for users

General condition

The younger trees, birch and rowan, are showing classic stem damage from grass cutting operations and the mature specimens are of good condition albeit that some minor deadwood is present in the broadleaf species

**6.5.55 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Initiate a planting programme to reinforce the south and west boundaries focussing on small to medium species to provide shelter and screening
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .

**6.5.56 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of shelter & screen planting and continue or restock if necessary

**6.5.57 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of planted stock

**6.5.58 COMPARTMENT W2**

The surrounding grounds of the Art Gallery the compartment extends from Dumbarton Road on the south to the north edge of the car park and from east to west from compartment W1 to a point at the Snow Bridge.

General description

The frontage planting consists of Tulip trees either side of the main path from roadside with remnants of a 1997 planting of alternating fastigiated oak and Dawick beech at wide centres which was intended to provide commensurate scale to the frontage without screening the elegance of the building. Unfortunately the lost trees have not been replaced over the intervening period save a well intentioned but misplaced planting of two Japanese cherry with a fastigate character (*CV Amangowa*) that will not reflect the scale of the building.

To the rear of the Gallery London plane provide the character trees these being situated one at each wing of the building with a very good specimen located in the northern part of the car park. To the north end of the building there are fine specimens of Dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*).

#### General condition

The London plane are in good condition although some concern is held as to the effect in the medium to longer term of the solo specimen in the car-park that recent ground works in extending and upgrading the car-park may have. The Dawn redwoods are good but again reservations are held over what impact the recent works may have on two of the specimens. The remaining oak and beech trees and the later planted cherry at frontage range fair to good but stem damage from grass cutting operations is evident.

#### 6.5.59 Recommendations

##### Short term (Years 1-3)

- Initiate a planting programme to re-establish the frontage planting of fastigate oak and Dawick beech
- Relocate the cherry – suggest they be best utilised along the south edge grass plot in compartment W3 and dedicated as commemorative trees
- Assess annual extension growth of the solo London plane and two Dawn redwood to determine if compaction relief is required and initiate as necessary
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging.

##### 6.5.60 Medium term (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning.
- Assess development / progress of frontage planting and continue or restock if necessary

##### 6.5.61 Long term (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of planted stock

##### 6.5.62 COMPARTMENT W3

Following the river corridor from Dumbarton Road sweeping eastward to Kelvin Way this compartment encompasses the south river bank and a steep rising south toward the art gallery car park where at the east and west ends close mown grass plots forms the merge from tree cover to tarmac with the westernmost plot housing the War Memorial.

#### General description

The entire tree canopy here is along the south bank approximately 40m wide at the Snow Bridge broadening to some 60m at mid point and tapering significantly eastward thereafter. Comprising mainly of mixed broadleaf species that include beech, lime, sycamore, chestnut, gean, willow and poplar, the latter two species concentrated on the river bank and a number of holly on the slope. Primarily mature in age class there is however some established planting on the steep slope with regeneration along the river bank. The close mown plot adjacent the car park houses a series of young broadleaf species as commemorative plantings

#### General condition

The willows along the river's edge are in decline and there are incidents of extensive dieback and at the west end of the steep slope the sycamore specimens have small to medium diameter deadwood and some of the young trees have the classic stem damage from grass cutting operations but overall the condition is fair.

#### 6.5.63 Recommendations

##### Short term (Years 1-3)

- Initiate a thinning programme for the denser areas of regeneration to afford stable development of the better specimens and this ought to be weighted to the retention of native species and must include the removal of invasive species such as sycamore
- Establish and initiate a crown reduction regime, 3-5 year cycle, for the declining willow and poplar along the river bank to assure the retention of the stems to provide a mature visual character and habitat
- Crown tip trees overhanging the riverside path to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .

##### 6.5.64 Medium term (Years 3-10)

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning.
- Continue management of invasive species
- Five years from first phase regen thinning initiate second thinning and augment with introduction of native planting if necessary
- Continue / amend crown management cycle of willows dependant on extension rate of new growth

##### 6.5.65 Long term (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Seven years from second regen thin carry out final thin
- Continue management of invasive species

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of any planted stock

#### 6.5.66 **COMPARTMENT W4**

This linear compartment follows the riverside path north of the Kelvin extending from the grass plots south of the entrance at the Western Infirmary to the Kelvin Way and incorporating the Honeyman Gardens

##### General description

Hosting broadleaf species the dominant feature to the west end is that of the Silver maples at the north approach to the Snow Bridge. The steep slope of the river bank to the west and as it narrows markedly eastward again has a variety of broadleaf species with poplar and lime to the west and willow dominating visually eastward. In terms of age class this ranges from over mature, this specifically being the willow, which it has been alleged are the remnants of ancient riparian woodland, to the establishing regeneration. The regeneration occurs throughout creating a secondary layer but again this thins and becomes less evident in the eastern sector as the land from levels providing open views of and across the river.

##### General condition

As would be considered not unusual the willow are poor to fair with areas of decay and branch snap occurring. The remainder of the tree cover extending from fair to good albeit occasional incidents of small diameter deadwood and headroom encroachment is evident in places as a result of low branches.

#### 6.5.67 **Recommendations**

##### **Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Initiate a thinning programme for the denser areas of regeneration to afford stable development of the better specimens and this ought to be weighted to the retention of native species and must include the removal of invasive species such as sycamore
- Establish and initiate a crown reduction regime, 3-5 year cycle, for the declining willow to assure the retention of the stems to provide a mature visual character and habitat
- Crown tip trees overhanging the riverside path to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists

##### 6.5.68 **Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning.
- Continue management of invasive species
- Five years from first phase regen thinning initiate second thinning and augment with introduction of native planting if necessary
- Continue / amend crown management cycle of willows dependant on extension rate of new growth

6.5.69 **Long term** (Years 10-30)

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Seven years from second regen thin carry out final thin
- Continue management of invasive species
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of planted stock

6.5.70 **COMPARTMENT W5**

Sitting directly north of Compartments W4 & W3 the boundaries of this compartment are defined by the main path from the Kelvin Way to the gate on Dumbarton Road at the Western Infirmary on its north side and the river side path to its south and extends from the apex of these paths at the west to the west side of compartment W7 with the Sunlight Cottages locate in its west end. Between the two boundary paths two other significant paths, one from the Sunlight Cottages and the other from mid point run east – west path sloping southward to converge at the Honeyman Garden.

General description

Mature broadleaf species including London plane, ash, oak, lime, whitebeam, birch, alder and hawthorn constitute the principal tree cover with occasional incidents of evergreen such as holly and cypress. Young broadleaf species have been planted within the last 5-7 years onto the open grass areas along the south side of the main path in endeavour to create avenue effect planting and along the south edge there are denser groups of planting approximately 20-30 years old.

General condition

In the main the mature stock is fair to good although the hawthorn to the west on the lower reaches of the south facing are showing the ravages of age and the whitebeam throughout the compartment display basal swelling which is indicative of internal decay and there are dead trees within the dense east end canopy . Near the viewing area in compartment W4 an elm survives which is a good specimen and the alder in this locale are again fine specimens of their type and along this south edge the density of some of the planting is in need of thinning. Once again the younger trees planted on amenity grass area display stem damage from grass cutting methods

6.5.71 **Recommendations**

**Short term** (Years 1-3)

- Crown tip trees overhanging the paths to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists
- Remove all stakes and ties from younger trees
- Crown clean the hawthorn at the west end
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .

**6.5.72 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees, particularly whitebeam, and remove and replace where required
- Initiate thinning of denser groups along south edge, first thin in year 4 should be no greater than twenty percent and in year 9 assess development of remainder and thin if necessary again by no greater than twenty percent

**6.5.73 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of planted stock

**6.5.74 COMPARTMENT W6**

Sitting along the north edge abutting Glasgow University this compartment merges visually with the tree and grass area of the University and is relatively open in aspect with large sweeps of close mown grass.

**General description**

The older mature broadleaf species are at the east and west ends with occasional mature specimens randomly occurring. The remainder of the tree cover ranges in age from as young as seven year old to around thirty years and comprise of mixed broadleaves with a group of evergreen species located about mid point on the southern edge.

**General condition**

The mature trees while having small diameter deadwood range fair to good but there are several dead trees present. The conifers are good as a group although they do create what may be perceived as a slightly oppressive feel to the section of the path which they abut and are encroaching the overhead cable. Alas the younger trees again show stem damage from current grass cutting methods

**6.5.75 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Remove all dead trees within fall distance of paths
- Crown clean all trees adjacent paths and crown to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists
- Remove all stakes and ties from younger trees
- To assist establishment of newly planted and young trees revise the management approach around the base with a grass free 1m diameter zone, treatment would be either bare earth policy or dressed gravel surface or similar contained by wooden/hard surface or similar edging .



**6.5.76 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees, particularly whitebeam, and remove and replace where required
- Assess conifer encroachment of overheads and prune if necessary

**6.5.77 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of any planted stock

**6.5.78 COMPARTMENT W7**

This primarily triangular form has a large area hard standing and is the location of the Lister and Kelvin Statues and extends to include an old putting green that lies along the west edge of the Kelvin way

General description

Mixed broadleaf species define the north edge with primarily whitebeam around the perimeter of the putting green with weeping ash centrally located. A range of coniferous species and other mixed shrubbery lie west and north of the statues.

General condition

The whitebeam while visually attractive are over mature and have a limited safe useful life expectancy, somewhere in region of ten to fifteen years. The shrubbery is in need of sympathetic pruning and revamp and the conifers and broadleaf specimens are fair to good in condition although some small diameter deadwood is present within the crowns of the broadleaves.

**6.5.79 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Crown clean all trees adjacent paths and crown tip to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists
- Formulate a phased removal / replacement programme for the whitebeam and extend to this to include the whitebeam along the west perimeter of compartment E13 and the whitebeam in E10, E7, E5

**6.5.80 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees and remove and replace where required
- Initiate whitebeam removal / replacement programme

**6.5.81 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of any planted stock

**6.5.82 COMPARTMENT W8**

Lying on the west side of Kelvin Way the compartment extends from the north edge of compartment W7 northward to University Avenue with the west boundary abutting Glasgow University grounds.

General Description

A wide range of tree species exist here, broadleaf species include ash, alder birch, elm, lime, rowan, willow, whitebeam, cherry and oak with evergreen that include holly, laurel and rhododendron and Dawn redwoods – a deciduous species of the sequoia family. One of the oaks to the north end was planted in April of 1918 to mark the Suffragette Movement.

General condition

There are several dead trees, mainly elm, and many of the older broadleaf species do have some diameter deadwood present. The whitebeam are over mature and their safe useful life expectancy is limited. Headroom is encroached in places but overall the condition as a group is good

**6.5.83 Recommendations**

**Short term (Years 1-3)**

- Crown clean all trees adjacent paths and crown tip to achieve a minimum 2.5m headroom clearance to enable safe use for pedestrians and cyclists
- Fell and remove all dead trees
- Include the whitebeam in the removal / replacement programme with those in compartments W7 and E13

**6.5.84 Medium term (Years 3-10)**

- Continue to monitor health of trees and remove and replace where required
- Initiate whitebeam removal / replacement programme

**6.5.85 Long term (Years 10-30)**

- Review aims and objectives and amend as necessary
- Continue to monitor health of trees, remove and replace trees where required and carry out any necessary remedial pruning
- Assess development / progress of any planted stock

## 6.6 Funding Sources

- 6.6.1 **The Kelvingrove Park Key Stakeholders.** Glasgow City Council as the single landowner of Kelvingrove Park, GCC will have the lead responsibility for the implementation of the actions identified in the Management Plan and consequently would require being an investment stakeholder in the delivery of the proposals. The Council through the commissioning of this management Plan has indicated its recognition of the importance of the site as an asset which is worthy of future commitment and investment. Nevertheless it is recognised that Kelvingrove Park will be competing for Council capital and revenue budgets principally held by Land & Environmental Services, Development & Regeneration Services and the Maryhill/Kelvin and Canal Area Committee, all of which are under increasing pressures from both existing project commitments and other potential project developments within the area. The Management Plan is time related over 5 years and the actions are categorised as short medium or long term therefore phasing any funding commitment to the project would be required and therefore appropriate advance planning would need to be undertaken to ensure that the preferred project proposals are built into the Council budget process.
- 6.6.2 A further GCC potential funding stream for Kelvingrove Park could be utilising the Residential Green Space Standards of the Council's City Plan (Policy RES 3) which specifies the minimum standards required for each category of Recreational Green Space within new housing developments. Such developments are obliged to meet their recreational green space obligations on a pro-rata basis in order to contribute to the improvement of the external environment of residential areas and meet the Council's objectives with regard to accessibility, sustainability, health and social inclusion. Whilst GCC has a general principle of recreational green space provision provided within a residential development site it recognises that from the effective planning context, provision may extend beyond the development site e.g. use or enhance existing green space provision or create new ones, or, be a combination of both on and off-site provision. Where provision is to be made off-site, a Section 75 Agreement is required to ensure that the obligations to provide recreational green space are implemented. Where the off-site provision is on Council owned land, a development contribution of £800 per bed space is required. Given the recognised shortage of developable land in the west end and developers desire to maximise the number of housing units on what land is available there could be significant sums of money available to fund some of the actions in the Management Plan.
- 6.6.3 **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'.
- 6.6.4 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

6.6.5 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

6.6.6 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, Baillieston & Greater Easterhouse
- Greater Pollok & Newlands/Auldburn
- Govan & Craigton
- Langside & Linn
- Pollokshields & Southside Central

6.6.7 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

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

6.6.9 **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.

6.6.10 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

- 6.6.11 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.
- 6.6.12 **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.
- 6.6.13 BIG seeks to make investment in social change in Scotland in four different ways:
- 6.6.14 **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;
- 6.6.15 **Dynamic Inclusive Communities.** Through which BIG will help build stronger more vibrant communities;
- 6.6.16 **Life Transitions.** Through which BIG will support projects that help people deal with change in their lives and encourage them to move on;
- 6.6.17 **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.
- 6.6.18 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.

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

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

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

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

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

6.6.21 **Historic Scotland.** Historic Scotland have a range of grants applicable to Kelvingrove Park these are;

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

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

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

- 6.6.25 **Landscape Management Plan Grants.** Gardens and designed landscapes are a significant and fragile element of our historic environment. Historic Scotland can award grants for the preparation of landscape management plans for sites included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.
- 6.6.26 Applicants need to own or control all of the property and provide details of how long it has been in their or their family's ownership. In cases of divided ownership, it is required to provide proof of whether there is general support for the production of a plan. Sites must be included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.
- 6.6.27 Applications are considered throughout the year on the Landscape Management Plan application form. Grants can be awarded at rates of up to 50% of the cost of preparing a plan prepared by a consultant who has an established record of such work with particular reference to historic gardens and landscapes.
- 6.6.28 **Greenspace Scotland.** Greenspace Scotland (GS) has been established as a national lead organisation to improve the environment in, and around, urban settlements in Scotland through the creation and sustainable management of green space – including public parks. GS functions on a crosscutting theme basis e.g. environmental improvements; health and well-being; recreation, sport and play; biodiversity and habitat creation etc. GS operates a federal structure of local partnerships and trusts – such as those operating in Aberdeen, Central Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
- 6.6.29 These current GS initiatives receive revenue funding support and raise external funding support which includes allocation for project funding bids – which are in harmony with, and which will assist, the local partnerships to deliver their aims and objectives.