

# Mugdock Country Park

## LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN



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on behalf of  
East Dunbartonshire Council

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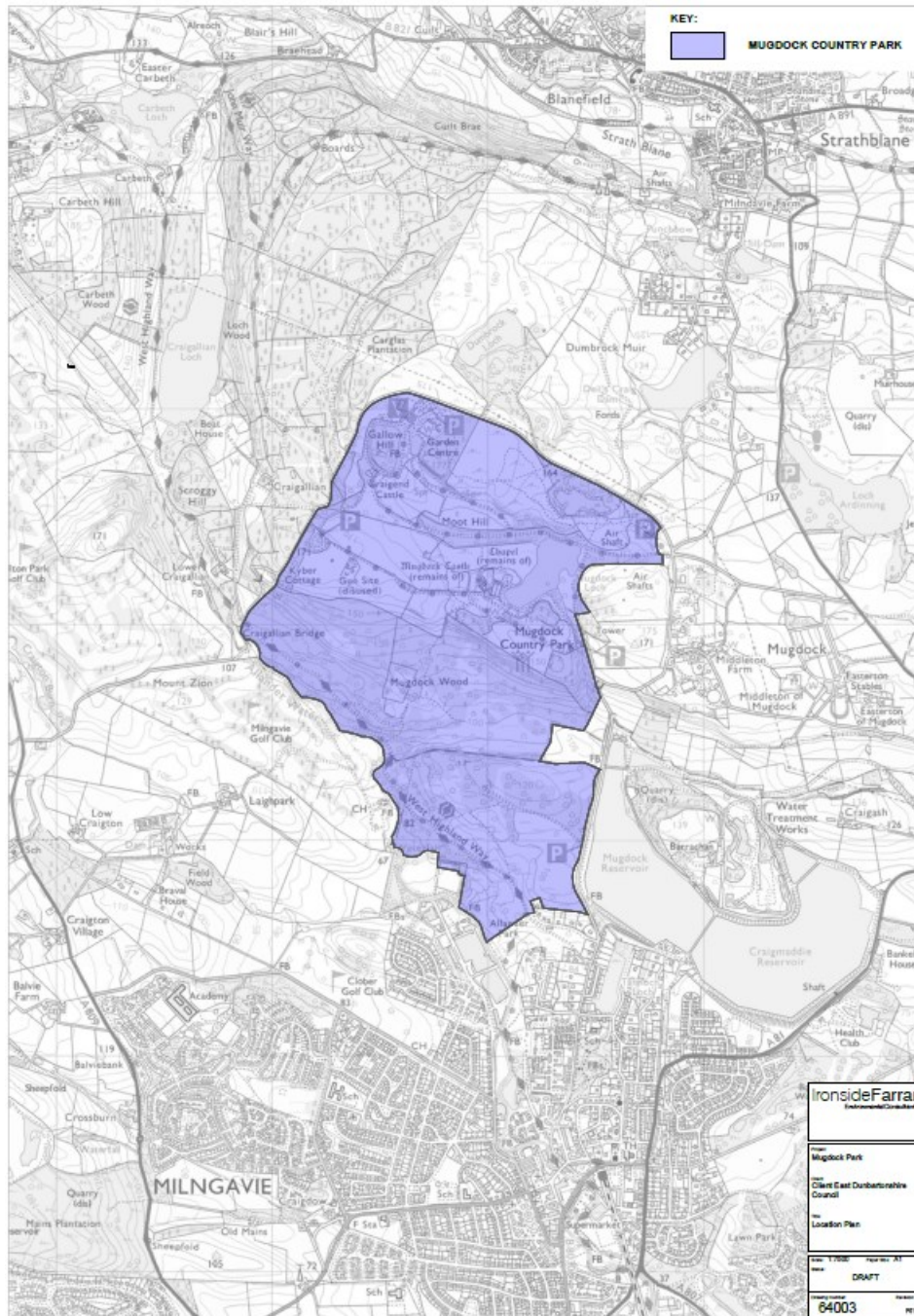
# Contents

1. Introduction
2. Mugdock Country Park
3. 1998 Integrated Management Plan
4. IMP Management Objectives
5. Mugdock Country Park Masterplan
6. Need for Updated Land Management Plan
7. Vision, Aims and Objectives
8. Site Audit works
9. Management Prescriptions
10. Roles and Responsibilities

**APPENDIX 1—Site Audit Maps**

**APPENDIX 2—Funding Opportunities & Resource**

**APPENDIX 3 - Report maps**



MAP 1 SITE LOCATION

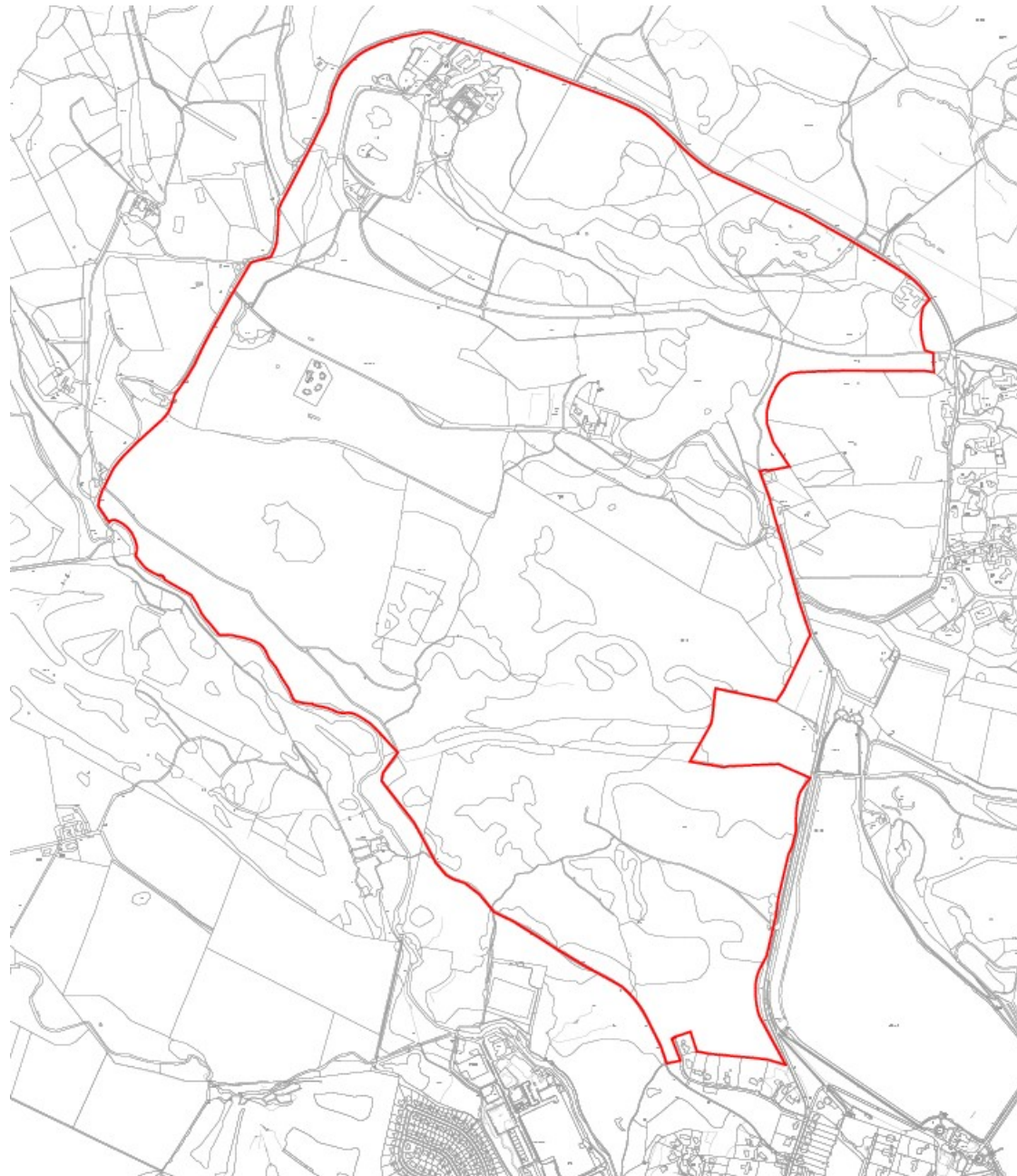
# 1.0 Introduction

The Mugdock Country Park: Integrated Management Plan (1998-2003) was produced by Heritage Environmental Ltd in 1998 in accordance with the Nature Conservancy Council's (NCC) guide to management plans (NCC 1988) and with additions necessary to take account of MCPs landscape, cultural and amenity interest.

This Land Management Plan complements the original Integrated Management Plan and includes Land Management proposals which arise through the adoption of a new Mugdock Country Park Strategy & Masterplan. It therefore includes additional recommendations including elements which seek to address the needs of communities today and having a role and contribution to the key challenges of our time:

- Health & Well Being
- Active Communities
- Free Recreational Access – Inclusion/Exclusion resulting from Poverty
- Biodiversity
- Education
- Green / Blue-Green Networks – connected places
- Climate Change
- Place Quality / Valued Places
- Empowered Communities

This Land Management Plan sets out the Vision, Aims, Objectives and specific management for each of the main compartments and sub compartments. These compartments and sub-compartments are the same as those referred to in the Heritage Environmental Integrated Management Plan for ease of reference.



KEY:



SITE BOUNDARY (AREA = 25207km<sup>2</sup>)



MAP 2 SITE BOUNDARY

## 2.0 Mugdock Country Park

*Mugdock Country Park is a major community asset in the Green Network of East Dunbartonshire & Stirling. The facility extends over 260ha of environmental greenspace asset including the SSSI site with a range of attractions and supporting facilities. The lands were gifted in 1982 by Sir Hugh Fraser for the ‘sole purpose of providing a country park for the recreation and pleasure of the general public’.*

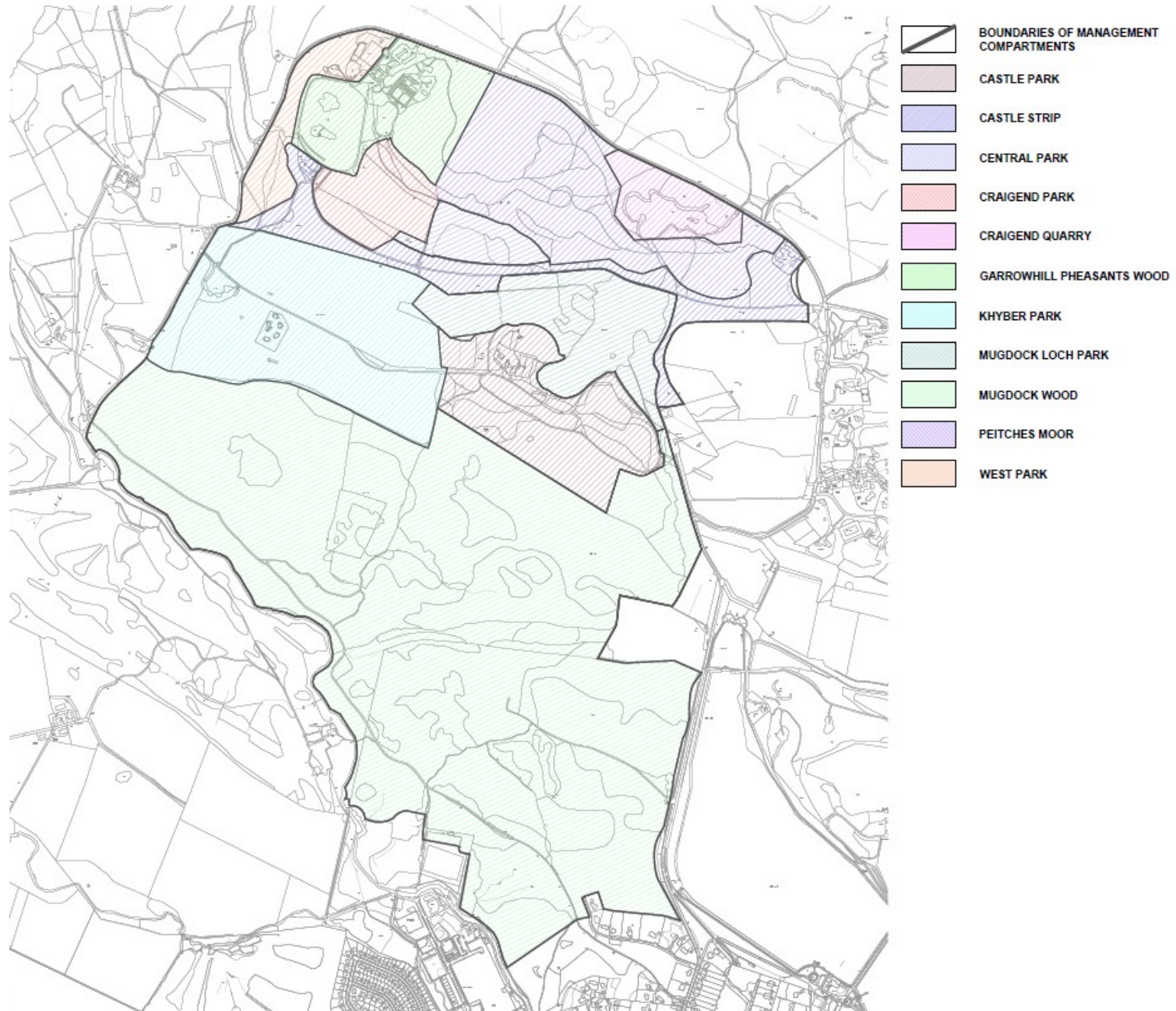
Visitor numbers to Mugdock Country Park and the adjacent area were at an unprecedented level during 2020 highlighting existing vehicular and pedestrian pressures on the landscape and its neighbouring road infrastructure. The Country Park comprises a number of key parts:

- The Stables Visitor Centre & associated facilities
- Mugdock Castle
- Craigend Castle
- Mugdock Wood / SSSI
- Walled Garden
- WWII Gunsites

The aspiration for Mugdock Country Park’s future is that all these constituent parts work together and with their adjoining communities to increase the overall visitor offer. East Dunbartonshire and Stirling Council ‘s are planning investment in the management and maintenance of Mugdock over the next 5 years to ensure a high quality, accessible and sensitively developed destination of choice for our residents and visitors.

East Dunbartonshire and Stirling Council ‘s are seeking to ensure the park remains fit for purpose and delivers the widest possible benefits for its communities and stakeholders and has commissioned this study to develop a clear strategy and investment led masterplan to regenerate and direct future investment in the Country Park.

Mugdock needs to transform itself from the 1970’s concept of a designated location for near countryside activity to a modern 21<sup>st</sup> century Country Park to best continue its role in the future of its surrounding communities.



MAP 3 MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS



## 3.0 1998 Integrated Management Plan

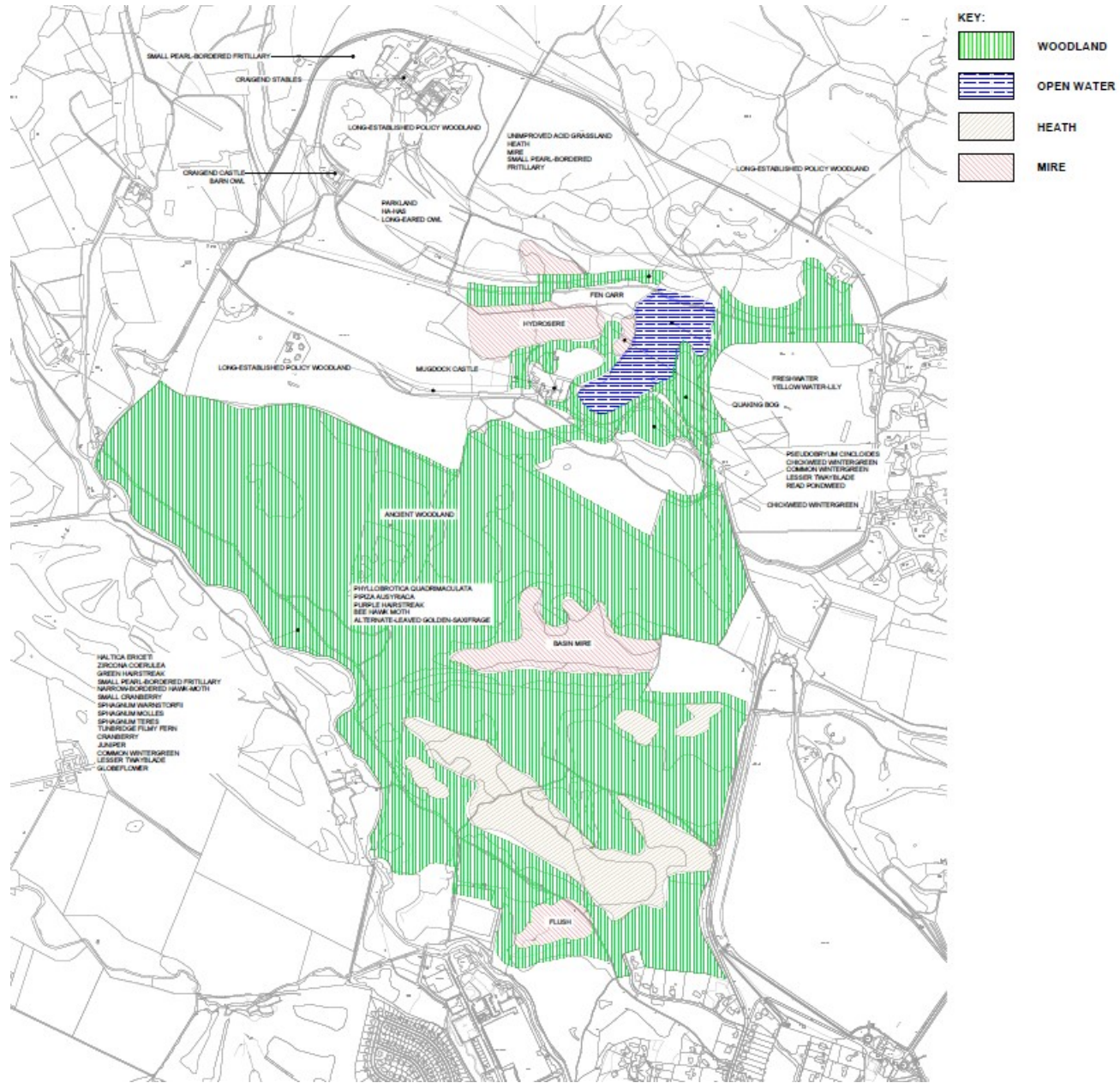
EDC & SC commissioned a five-year management plan, for the period starting June 1998, for Mugdock Country Park (MCP) aimed at providing a working document for day-to-day management and works throughout the whole of the Park.

The document brought together the previously prepared management plans for the three sections of the Park comprising Mugdock Wood and Drumclog Moor (Keith Watson, 1996 & 1997) and the northern section of the Park (K.E. Hutcheon & M.A. Bates, 1998, Heritage Environmental Ltd).

The area included within the plan covered the whole of MCP and the whole of Mugdock Wood SSSI. Part of the SSSI lies outwith the Park but was included in the integrated plan following its inclusion in the Drumclog Moor Management Plan, 1997

The IMP split the site into a series of main and sub-compartments and provided a detailed description of each of these areas in terms of species mix / planting type / age composition / stocking and outline proposals for management, including planting / thinning / brash clearance and more general safety survey of trees in areas of greater public access e.g. at the sides of paths, roadside and boundary planting.

The IMP also set out a series of more general management recommendations. The recommendations have formed the basis of works implemented by EDC as part of management of the Country Park in the period since.



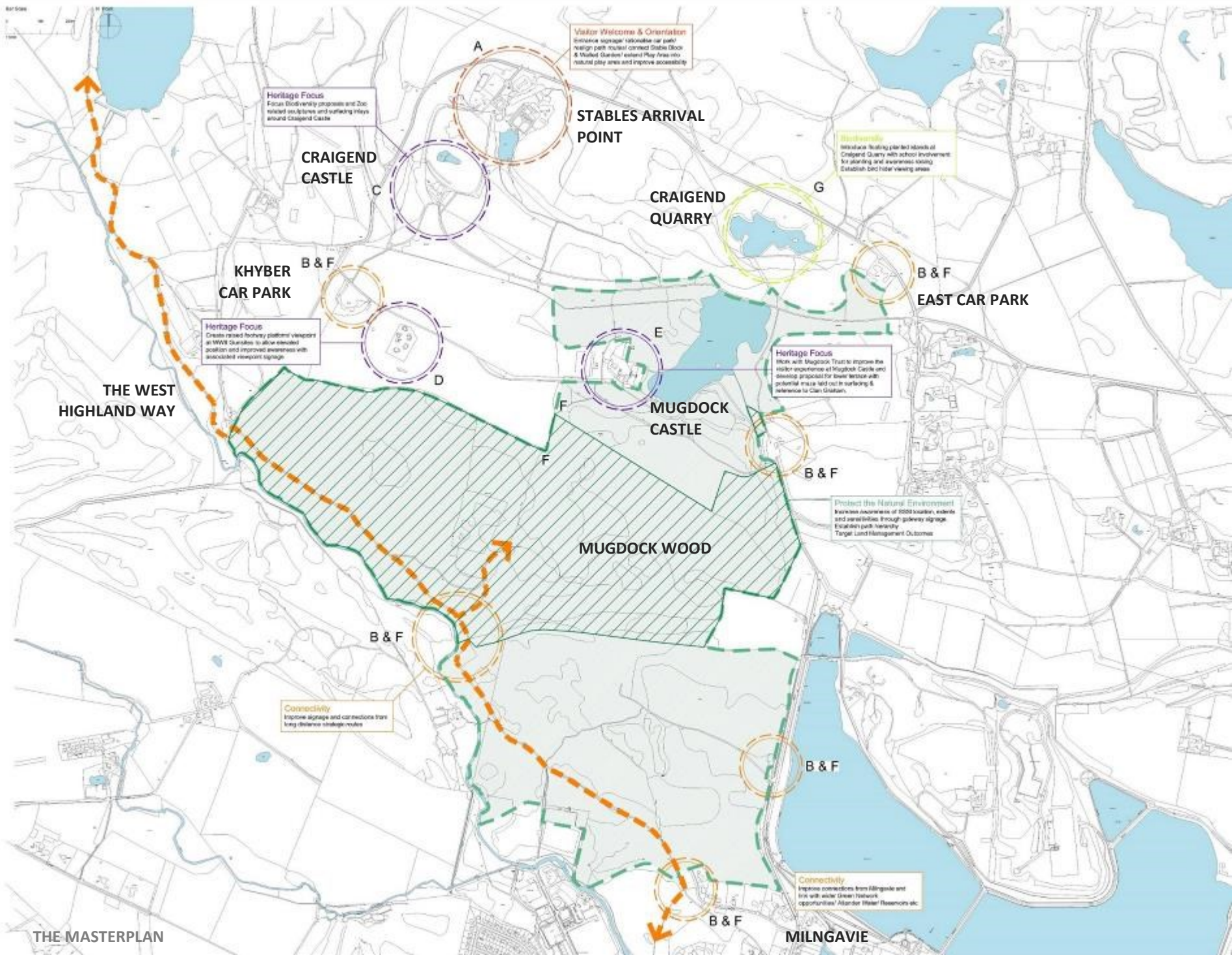
MAP 4 KEY SITE FEATURES

## 4.0 IMP Management Objectives

*Consideration of the Site Description, Evaluation and Factors Influencing Management allowed the identification within the original IMP of the ideal management objectives for Mugdock Country Park. These objectives are not ranked or necessarily of equal importance.*

- To safeguard Mugdock Wood SSSI, by ensuring compliance with all legal/other obligations.
- To maintain and enhance the semi-natural mire and swamp.
- To maintain and enhance the semi-natural woodland.
- To maintain and enhance the semi-natural grassland.
- To maintain and enhance the semi-natural heath.
- To maintain and enhance the bare rock habitats.
- To maintain and enhance the open water habitats.
- To maintain and enhance flora and fauna populations of key species.
- To maintain and enhance cultural landscapes and associated features.
- To maintain and enhance amenity/recreation facilities.
- To maintain and enhance historic and built features.
- To undertake monitoring to ensure the integrity of key features and to assess the effectiveness of management actions.
- To continue with site-based research and survey in order to identify the full range of natural heritage features and to underpin management.
- To develop and promote opportunities for visitor education and understanding.
- To ensure that management activities, survey or research activities on site are properly and safely planned, implemented and recorded.

These long established Management objectives are still seen as the guiding elements for management of MCP now and in the future.



THE MASTERPLAN

# 5.0 Mugdock Country Park Masterplan

*A park of choice, of heritage, a park for everyone - a place of natural inspiration—MCP Vision*

The Mugdock Country Park Strategy is a transformational plan to recognise and celebrate Mugdock’s heritage and protect its natural environment. The remodelled park will be built around a more inclusive, multi-user community appeal, capable of retaining and better serving its visitors. Mugdock is a valued and valuable asset. It delivers key elements of both SC & EDC Strategies and supports key elements of the Scottish Government’s ‘Live-Learn- Work-Invest-Play’ vision. As an established Country Park, it has significant pressure to become an attractive regional destination.

## **A Place for Communities themed on Heritage and Nature**

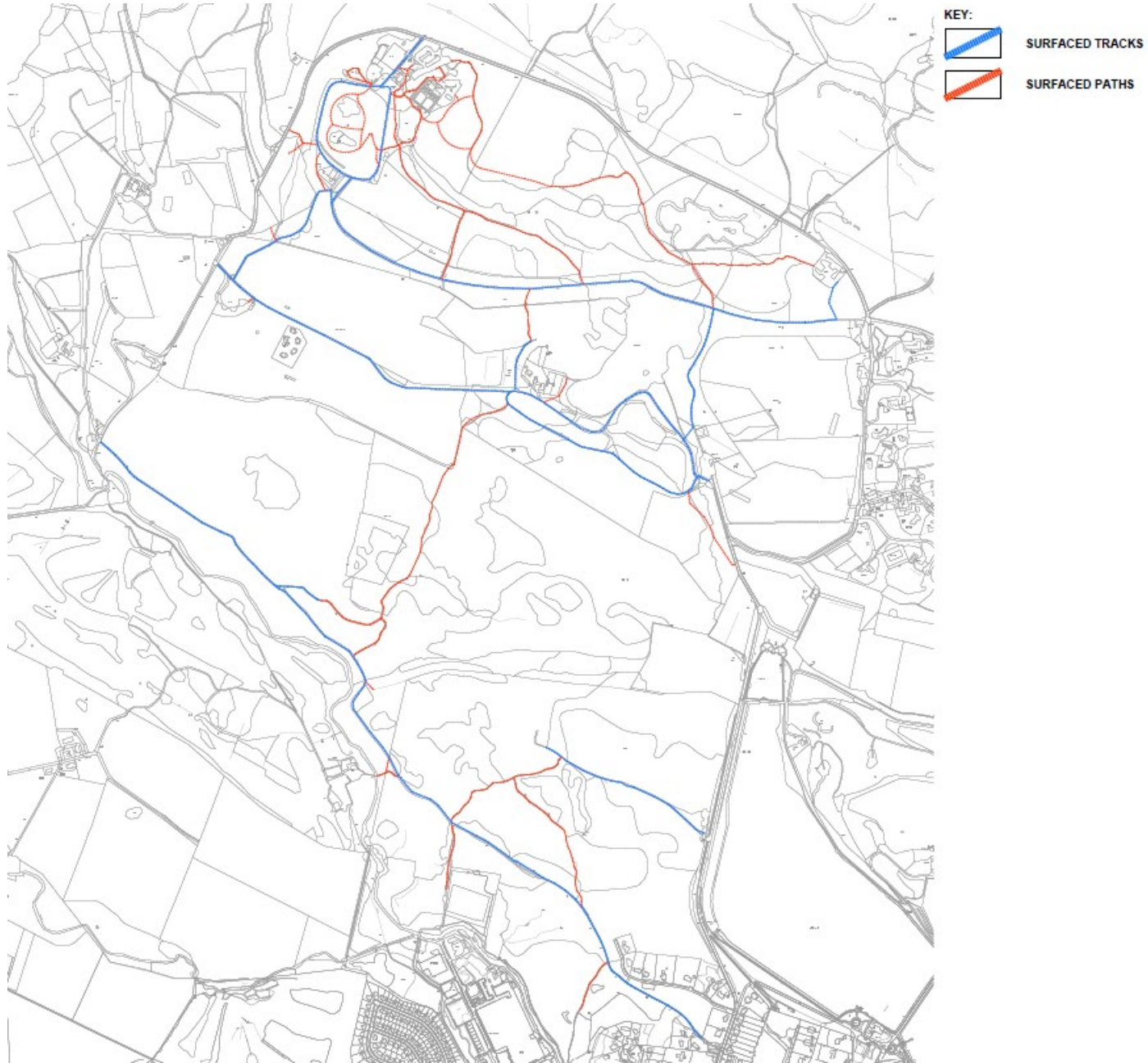
The Masterplan promotes Mugdock as a place for all, a place to enjoy, and a place full of special and authentic experiences hosting a wide range of activity. The goal of the Masterplan and overall management of Mugdock is to develop a destination that has strong and distinctive brand identity. The Masterplan recommends this is developed around heritage and the natural environment supported by a range of play and exploratory experiences across the natural landscape of the Country Park. Facilities need to be ‘best-in-class’ at a Scottish level and capable of providing the driver for visitor footfall, increased dwell time and repeat visits.

## **New Facilities**

A new welcome and arrival experience will strengthen site orientation and wider signage and infrastructure connections to communities will reduce car dependency for visitors. Active travel and healthier lifestyle opportunities, including contact with natural environments, trees and woodlands, and playful elements of public art build a range of experiences and activities within the Country Park that has broad appeal. Focusing activity around the ‘Stable Hub’ combines the Country Park, Ranger and retail facilities to drive efficiencies and benefits, both for operational management and the customer experience. An enhanced network of barrier free paths with signage, waymarking and interpretation will enhance the experience for all users.

## **Investment for the Future**

Investment requirements will be supported by grants and partnership funding, however a significant capital programme of £3+million is required. This will ensure that Mugdock Country Park can deliver strong sustainable and inclusive outcomes for both East Dunbartonshire & Stirling and their communities for this and future generations.



MAP 5 ACCESS ROUTES

# 6.0 Need for an updated Land Management Plan

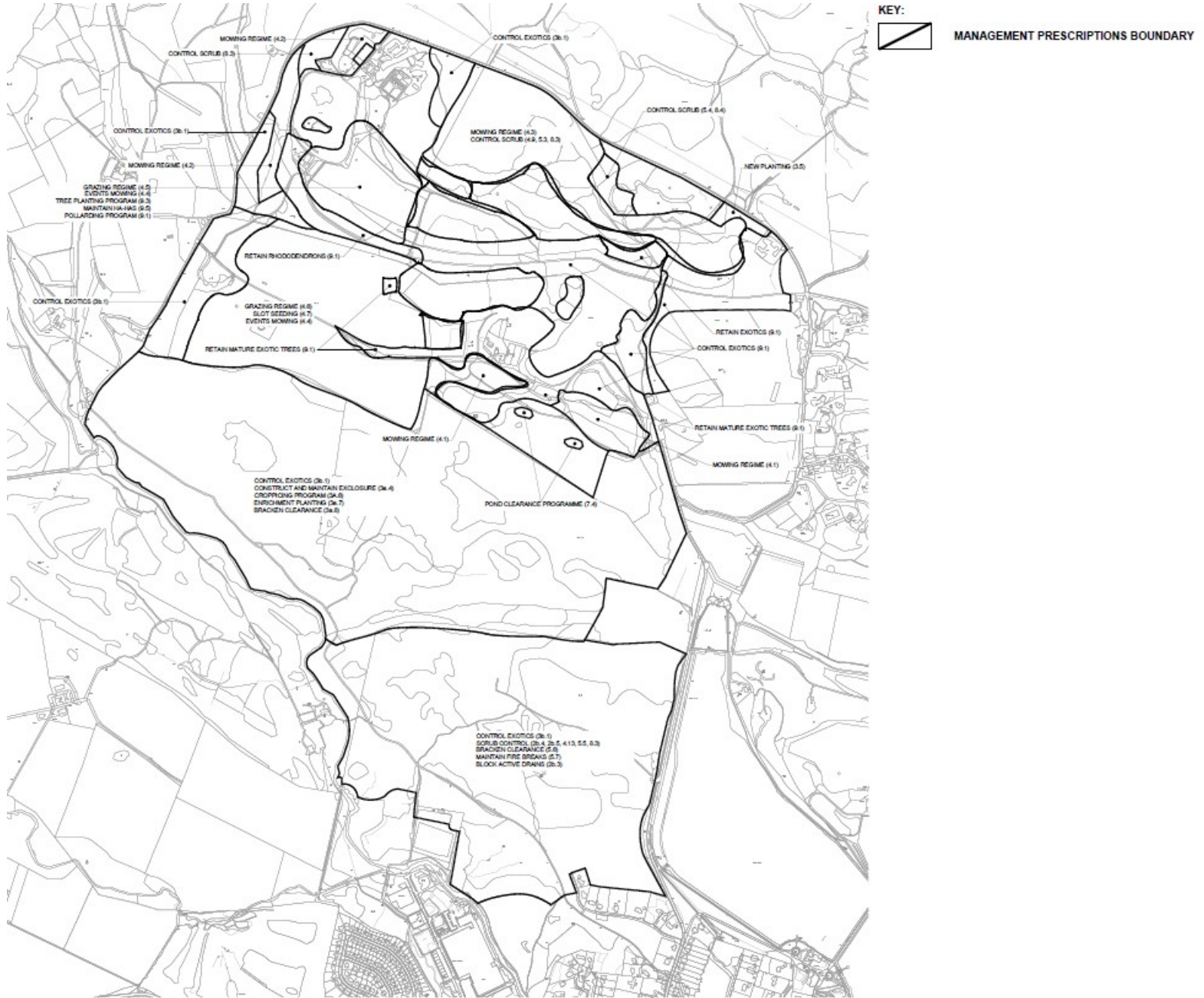
Part 1 of the 1998 Integrated Management Plan contains site status, character, history, background and extensive site description. This Land Management Plan sits alongside this previously undertaken work and includes additional / alternative Management proposals which arise through the adoption of the new Mugdock Country Park Masterplan. It therefore includes wider recommendations including elements which focus on:

- Health & Well Being
- Active Communities
- Free Recreational Access – Inclusion/Exclusion resulting from Poverty
- Biodiversity
- Education
- Green / Blue-Green Networks – connected places
- Climate Change
- Place Quality / Valued Places
- Empowered Communities

General Land Management includes opportunities for biodiversity / protected species / priority habitats. This Land Management Plan sets out the Vision, Aims, Objectives and specific management required under each management objective as previously identified within the IMP.

Liaison with NatureScot has highlighted a need to focus on key aspects of the site to protect the SSSI. Currently the Site Management Statement notes areas of decline. Management measures to mitigate against this are included with the Land Management Plan.

Natural features of Mugdock Wood SSSI	Condition of feature (date monitored)
Upland oak woodland	Unfavourable, declining (March 2008)
Wet woodland	Not yet monitored
Mesotrophic loch	Unfavourable, declining (July 2004)
Lowland dry heath	Unfavourable, recovering (July 2007)
Lowland wet heath	Unfavourable, recovering (July 2007)
Beetle assemblage	Favourable, maintained (March 2002)



MAP 6 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION BOUNDARIES



# 7.0 Vision, Aims & Strategic Objectives

## Vision

The overall vision for Mugdock Country Park is for the management and development of multi-purpose, structurally and ecologically diverse, sustainable woodlands within the setting and context of the Country Park.

### Aims of the Land Management Plan

- To align with the established programme of management works and seek opportunities identified within wider area policies.
- To identify and capture additional opportunities relating to acknowledged site assets

### Strategic Objectives

As defined within local Green Network Strategies and Local Biodiversity Action Plans management at Mugdock will seek to meet Strategic area wide objectives:

- Safeguarding biodiversity
- Mitigating and adapting to Climate Change
- Supporting Sustainable Communities
- Supporting a Sustainable Economy

Mugdock Country Park is noted in both of East Dunbartonshire Council’s documents as being a key local resource for future protection and enhancement.

### The ambition for East Dunbartonshire Green Network :

East Dunbartonshire is an attractive place to live, work and visit. Its built and natural environment improves the quality of lives, supports wellbeing and safe active travel, enables sustainable economic growth, improves connectivity and allows nature to flourish.

*Stirling Council’s Alive with Nature Plan 2021-2045* sets a clear Vision that places Nature at the Heart of life—Here and Now. It aims to transform the Stirling area into Scotland’s greenest region, where our thriving natural environment is enjoyed and valued by everyone.

Strategic Green Network Opportunity table extracted from EDC Green Network Strategy

Safeguarding Biodiversity	Mitigating and Adapting to a Changing Climate	Supporting Sustainable Communities	Supporting a Sustainable Economy
Sustainable management and enhancement of the park’s natural assets through an agreed land management plan	<p>Developing sustainable access to the park</p> <p>Exploring options to utilise green infrastructure within park projects – e.g. green walls, green roofs</p>	<p>Improving the educational resource through establishing of a forest school</p> <p>Enhancing the visitor experience</p> <p>Responsible enjoyment through promoting an understanding and appreciation for the park</p>	<p>Continuing to provide space and opportunities for local, sustainable businesses</p> <p>Developing further ideas for sustainable economic activity such as Mugdock Honey and Wildflower Nursery</p>



# 8.0 Site Audit Works

To establish a clear baseline for future management and maintenance of the Country Park resource a series of audits have been undertaken by the MCP Ranger team and mapped as GIS datasets.

Audit works undertaken are as follows:

- Boardwalk locations
- Interpretation
- Drains and culverts
- Garden Escapees
- Japanese Knotweed
- Mugdock Trails
- Path Audits (2 sheets)
- Pondsapes
- Problem Paths
- Rhododendron areas
- Seating (2 sheets)
- Signage
- Tall Salmonberry locations
- Wayleaves

These plans are contained within Appendix 1.



# 9.0 Management Prescriptions

## ***Ideal Objective 1***

***To safeguard Mugdock Wood SSSI by ensuring compliance with all legal and other obligations***

### **Operational Objective 1**

To safeguard Mugdock Wood SSSI by ensuring compliance with all legal and other obligations through liaison with NatureScot.

### **Prescription 1**

Liaise with NatureScot regarding proposed management for Mugdock Wood SSSI

On-going liaison undertaken via email and regular meetings with SNH officer for Stirling area to clarify key actions and priorities.

## ***Ideal Objective 2a***

***To maintain and enhance the swamp and mire habitats associated with Mugdock Loch***

### **Operational Objective 2a**

To maintain and enhance Mugdock Loch and associated hydrosere habitats through minimum intervention.

### **Prescription 2a**

- 1) Manage through minimum intervention; Water-table level not disrupted or changed, loch outflow checked regularly and cleared if necessary .
- 2) Remove encroaching scrub every two years, treat stumps with Roundup Bioactive (method of application appropriate to Objective 7, prescription 7.1) remove scrub from S9, S27, M5, M23, M27 areas.

## ***Ideal Objective 2b***

### ***To maintain and enhance the semi-natural mire and swamp***

#### **Operational Objective 2b**

To maintain and enhance the semi-natural mire and swamp through limited intervention in order to maintain hydrological status and prevent scrub encroachment

#### **Prescriptions 2b**

- 1) Prevent further drainage or changes in the water table. The existing mires tend to occur in broad basins or follow well defined flush lines and it is unlikely that their hydrology should be adversely affected. However any work carried out on the site should consider the possible direct or indirect impact on local hydrology. Drains cannot be infilled at West Highland Way. Burcrooks pipeline will have impacts which require detailed consideration.
- 2) Allow existing drains to in-fill. The various shallow drains associated with mire outflows should be allowed to in-fill and develop naturally. Consideration should be given to the relationship between mire water-tables and footpath maintenance work. Work focused on drains and culverts associated with path routes to minimise flooding.
- 3) Block currently active drains. The deeper drains at mire outflows could be artificially blocked and thus help to promote a more natural vegetation expression or recovery. Continued use of log jams and brash to spread water within these areas.
- 4) Cut, treat and remove invasive scrub. Uprooting of seedlings/saplings and/or cutting and stump treatment should retain the existing open mire areas. Cutting back of vegetative expansion of established scrub may be necessary where it poses a problem. Gorse is cut back on a 2yr cycle to confine it to area and minimise encroachment

## **Ideal Objective 3a**

### **To maintain and enhance Mugdock Wood SSSI**

#### **Operational Objective 3a**

To retain and encourage the rich vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland and to establish a monitoring programme and review process for the woodland.

#### **Prescription 3a**

- 1) Initiate a programme to control and eradicate invasive exotic trees/shrubs. Populations of these potentially aggressive aliens are currently reasonably limited, so control and removal should be practical. Containment zones should be established for rhododendron, salmonberry, Japanese Knotweed and sycamore, with removing of existing growth to prevent spread outside. These species are most widespread to the north-east of the site. Control will not be a quick process but the establishment of containment zones will prevent further spread, and allow for the gradual reduction of population sizes. Initial audits to map locations.
  - a) Sycamore seedling removal. Clearance of sycamore seedlings from selected areas in 5yr cycle whilst deer are still an issue.
  - b) Sycamore felling. Removal of mature sycamore from selected areas. Felled and left on site, stumps treated with Glyphosate. Sycamore control should be linked to regeneration work of future canopy. The mature sycamores are a feature of the escarpment and immediate removal may be considered drastic and unwarranted. However they tend to be suppressive (shade and heavy leaf litter) on the ground vegetation when growing close together and regeneration can be dense (and thus perpetuating the problem). Felling or ringbarking of some trees linked to sapling control could encourage local regeneration, especially of elm and ash.
  - c) Rhododendron control. Clearance of this invasive exotic shrub from those areas of the wood where it is encroaching. Treatment of cut stumps and any regrowth with Glyphosate.
  - d) Salmonberry clearance. Hand clearing of this invasive exotic *Rubus* species from all areas of the Country Park where it is encroaching. Hand pulling of any regrowth. Cut back and herbicide where safe to do so.
  - e) Monitoring of the success of the control programme should be set up under Objectives 12 and 13 (Prescriptives 12.1, 12.2 and 13.8).

## ***Ideal Objective 3a (continued)***

### ***To maintain and enhance Mugdock Wood SSSI***

#### **Operational Objective 3a**

To retain and encourage the rich vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland and to establish a monitoring programme and review process for the woodland.

#### **Prescription 3a**

- 2) Retain and encourage vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland by encouraging and allowing natural regeneration and retaining old tree growth with associated dead wood. Remove only senescent and dead standing trees which are unsafe to the public.
  - a) Retain old tree growth (except old coppice, undesirables and unsafe). It is recognized that although an ancient woodland, the actual canopy or timber growth is seldom over 200 years old (but often from much older bases). Mature timber would improve the woodlands age structure, and also provide additional niche space for associate wildlife (particularly invertebrate, fungi and lichens). Caution however will be needed for the coppiced trees (ash, alder and some birch and oak) as increasing age will likely result in breaking-apart and disease.
  - b) Identify and retain felled or dead standing timber (except where obstructing paths or representing a safety hazard). Old timber (felled or natural death) should be retained on site (unless commercially viable in the case of mature aliens or where representing a safety hazard; this measure would be of particular value to invertebrate and fungal groups.
- 3) Monitor grazing/browsing by roe deer and where necessary protect natural regeneration. The roe deer may be the only major grazer in the woodland system with any impact on the canopy regeneration (e.g. grazing pressure in winter on young saplings). If feasible, a census on numbers (see Objective 13, prescription 5) and the seasonal impact could produce useful management data. NatureScot HIA Survey on a 2yr cycle to establish and agree culling numbers.
- 4) Liaise with local tree producers and MFST to find suitable sources of local provenance trees and undershrub. In the likely absence of local native stock (or sufficient quantity) alternative suitable sources will need to be utilised. Given careful sourcing this could increase the genetic diversity of the woodland stock.
- 5) Construct 4x4m enclosure (deer fenced) covering a representative range of vegetation types. A large-scale exclusion zone, taking in several large examples of the main community types, would reduce any possible detrimental grazing pressure and allow for the establishment of monitoring and research programmes. Such a plot would need to be monitored frequently for security and be supported by a monitoring programme. Bracken removal and soil disturbance to encourage seedlings.



## **Ideal Objective 3a (continued)**

### **To maintain and enhance Mugdock Wood SSSI**

#### **Operational Objective 3a**

To retain and encourage the rich vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland and to establish a monitoring programme and review process for the woodland.

#### **Prescription 3a**

- 6) Enrichment planting of shrubs in selected areas of identified woodland communities.
  - a) Plant hazel and holly in selected plots, in particular within the oak woodland (W 10e *Quercus-Pteridium Rubus* woodland *Acer-Oxalis* sub-community). The absence of hazel over large areas of the core woodland may be the result of past grazing pressure. Reintroduction of a few individuals (from local stock) perhaps linked to trial or thinning plots, would compensate for the lack of natural spread which is currently limited by distance of seed source. Works to commence only once deer control measures are successful.
- 7) Bracken clearance. Cut young bracken shoots annually for 3 years in sample plots ( 50m x 50m) within and outwith large enclosure to encourage natural regeneration. The suppressive nature of the dense bracken is well documented and regeneration is limited to open areas by paths or old drains. Local trial control plots, suitably treated, could encourage natural regeneration.
- 8) Assess the effects of coppicing, planting and bracken control management actions within and outwith the enclosure. The establishment of an enclosure and a number of trial plots with various management activities will provide an opportunity for a number of comparative studies on woodland processes which will be of benefit to the future development of the management plan. A monitoring programme should be set up under Objective 12.
- 9) Exclude grazing stock from woodlands. Periodically walk stock-proof fencing (site boundary with adjacent land-use) and repair as necessary. It is important that grazing stock are excluded from the woodland, particularly at this stage of woodland regeneration. However it is not practical to restrict access by roe deer.
- 10) Allow existing drains to continue to naturally in-fill. Past drainage patterns can still be seen (often vague) throughout the woodlands, although a few have been maintained in recent years. There is no need to try to retain an artificial system, except where there are access problems. Other drains should be left to continue to in-fill, with the long-term aim of a natural drainage system.

### ***Ideal Objective 3a (continued)***

#### ***To maintain and enhance Mugdock Wood SSSI***

##### **Operational Objective 3a**

To retain and encourage the rich vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland and to establish a monitoring programme and review process for the woodland.

##### **Prescription 3a**

- 11) Maintain open space habitats within the overall woodland.
  - a) The open areas of vegetation can be of high intrinsic quality, with additional species diversity, and complementing the adjacent woodland habitats . Several quality examples of the different vegetation types should be identified and monitored for species composition and successful trends.
  - b) Consider control of undesirable scrub at quality open glades by removing young (new) invasive growth. Several open areas have a fringe of scrub species that provide an additional edge effect. However with time there is the threat of succession to scrub or woodland, especially in some wet areas, and it may be desirable to hold this process in check in the short-term.
- 12) Review success of deer management plan. Annual deer cull on-going with between 20 and 30 roe deer culled annually, night shooting licence granted annually by NatureScot and Herbivore Impact Assessments carried out by SNH Liaise and agree ongoing culling quantities with NatureScot.

### ***Ideal Objective 3b***

#### ***To maintain and enhance the semi-natural woodlands***

##### **Operational Objective 3b**

To maintain and enhance the semi-natural woodland peripheral to Mugdock Wood, giving ecological management priority to those of higher nature conservation value

##### **Prescription 3b**

- 1) Ongoing programme to control and eradicate invasive exotic trees/shrubs. (Retain only those exotics as prescribed under objective 9) locations audited. Sycamore control suspended due to impacts of ash dieback.
- 2) Ongoing programme to treat all stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive to prevent regrowth, and retreat following year should 1st application fail. Where possible do not burn cut material, but if necessary limit fire sites on areas of limited interest (cut Rhododendron to be burnt)
- 3) Retain and encourage vegetation diversity and age structure of the woodland by encouraging and allowing natural regeneration, and retaining old tree growth with associated dead wood. Remove only senescent and dead stranding trees that are unsafe to the public.
- 4) Monitor grazing/browsing by roe deer, and where necessary protect natural regeneration using tree guards once deer considered to be under control.
- 5) Liaise with local tree producers and MFST to find suitable sources of local provenance trees and undershrub. In the likely absence of local native stock (or sufficient quantity) alternative suitable sources will need to be utilised. Given careful sourcing this could increase the genetic diversity of the woodland stock.
- 6) Increase native woodland area to the west of the East car park by planting with tree and shrub species of local provenance.
- 7) Allow the natural succession of the established woodlands by the Allander and the Mugdock fringe by minimal intervention.
- 8) Allow the natural regeneration of the birch woodlands on Drumclog Moor by minimal intervention, within the limits of heathland maintenance (see OBJECTIVE 5).

## **Ideal Objective 4**

### **To maintain and enhance the semi-natural grassland**

#### **Operational Objective 4**

]To maintain and enhance the semi-natural grasslands by active management in order to prevent undesirable successional changes

#### **Prescription 4**

- 1) Mow MG1a *Arrhenatherum elatius* areas of Castle Park to a sward length of 8-10cm once annually in the autumn. Remove cuttings.
- 2) Mow U4 *Festuca-Agrostis Galium* areas of West Park to 5-10cm sward length in twice annually in spring and autumn. Remove cut material.
- 3) Mow drier areas of Peitch's Moor grassland a) on a 2-3 year rotational basis: to a sward height of 8-10cm occurring in the late autumn or early spring; b) corridors beside paths to 5-10cm sward, cut 3-4 times per year in early May, late June, mid August and October.
- 4) Incorporate the mowing management of the over-spill car park and events site into the meadow management program where this does not conflict with other functional objectives.
- 5) Graze Craigend Park at a stocking level appropriate to a medium level of impact on the grassland sward. For this 6ha field this would require either 132 ewes for 24 weeks (September to March) or 72 ewes for 8 weeks in the backend (mid-August to October). (See also Objective 8 prescription 6)
- 6) Graze Khyber Park at a stocking level appropriate to a medium level of impact on the grassland sward. For this 22ha field this would require either 132 ewes for 24 weeks (September to March) or 396 ewes for 8 weeks in the backend (mid-August to October). (See also Objective 8, prescription 6.)
- 7) Slot seed the species-poor areas of Khyber Park pasture. Scarify the ground to open up gaps without destroying the whole sward. Spread cuttings containing seed heads produced from mowing operations on more species-rich swards elsewhere on the site.
- 8) Remove encroaching scrub on grassland and marsh of Central Park on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive.
- 9) Remove encroaching scrub on grassland and flush of Peitch's Moor on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive.
- 10) Rotational coppice of existing scrub on Peitch's Moor and Central Park.
- 11) Non-intervention of damp grassland in Castle Park.
- 12) Allow ecological succession of grassland in Quarry Park.
- 13) Remove encroaching scrub on grassy glades on Drumclog Moor on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive.
- 14) Introduce wildflower meadow areas around Craigend Castle

## ***Ideal Objective 5***

### ***To maintain and enhance the remaining semi-natural heath***

#### **Operational Objective 5**

To maintain and enhance the remaining semi-natural heath by safe guarding from mowing, grazing and scrub encroachment

#### **Prescription 5**

- 1) Identifying and mapping of areas of existing and potential heath on Peitch's Moor and Drumclog Moor.
- 2) Remove encroaching scrub from heath on Peitch's Moor on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive.
- 3) Remove encroaching scrub from heath to west of Craigend Quarry on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive. (See also Objectives 8, prescription 4).
- 4) Remove encroaching scrub from heath on Drumclog Moor on a biennial basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive. Heath management taking place on Drumclog Moor Timing - Oct - March 2018 - 2022 Number - 5 - 10 areas cut each year by hand using loppers Area size - 1 - 2 square metres each Shape and location - free form, not squares
- 5) Prevent further bracken encroachment on Drumclog Moor.
- 6) Continue to cut and maintain wide firebreaks along path routes of Drumclog Moor.

## ***Ideal Objective 6***

### ***To maintain and enhance the bare rock habitats***

#### **Operational Objective 6**

To maintain and enhance bare rock habitats by limited intervention

#### **Prescription 6**

- 1) Consideration of maintaining bare rock facies suitable for colonisation by bryophyte assemblages of interest. On-going. A new area of bare rock was created at the north end of Mugdock Loch in 2014 when the unsafe crag was mechanically cleared of vegetation and loose rock and made safe

## ***Ideal Objective 7***

### ***To maintain and enhance open water habitats***

#### **Operational Objective 7**

To maintain and enhance open water habitats by promoting and encouraging survey and research in order to provide baseline information in order to make management decisions

#### **Prescription 7**

- 1) Manage Mugdock Loch by non-intervention until further information becomes available. Minimal use of pesticides and fertiliser in the water catchment area of the loch.
- 2) Macrophyte and aquatic invertebrate survey work to be undertaken by appropriate specialists. Liaise with SNH to include Mugdock Loch in list of intended sites for survey in 1998/1999 as part of their ongoing freshwater survey program.
- 3) Re-assess Operational Objectives when baseline survey data becomes available. Schedule annual SEPA surveys to establish water quality for health & safety.
- 4) Manual clearance of emergent vegetation in Castle Park and Gallow Hill ponds, at a rate of less than one third of the area annually. Castle Park ponds managed by non intervention other than scrub clearance around pond edges. The eastern most Castle Park pond used regularly for pond study by Secondary schools. Sections of Gallowhill Pond manually cleared on a rotational basis. Pond vegetation left on banking to allow aquatic creatures to re enter the water, last section cleared winter 2016. Sections of wildlife garden pond and Holloway ponds (ponds to rear of Craighend Castle) cleared on rotational basis.

## Ideal Objective 8

### To maintain and enhance flora and fauna populations of key species

#### Operational Objective 8

To maintain and enhance flora and fauna populations of key species, particularly those with enhanced statutory protection

#### Prescription 8

- 1) Maintain Nuphar lutea population by non-intervention of freshwater habitat.
- 2) Ensuring continuation of woodland cover in order to maintain populations of *Carex paniculata* in wet woodland and *orchid species* in proximity to WHW *Pseudobryum cinctoides*, *Trientalis europaea*, *Pyrola minor*, *Listera cordata* and *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*.
- 3) Manage small pearl-bordered fritillary breeding sites by minimum intervention. Maintain areas in slightly later stages of succession but prevent scrub colonisation. Remove encroaching scrub on grassland and marsh on a biannual basis and treat stumps with Timbrel or Roundup Bioactive.
- 4) Manage green hairstreak breeding sites by cutting gorse/broom stands on a 10-year rotation (during March) and allowing regrowth from cut stumps. Manage adjacent grassland for maximum habitat and floristic diversity, as outlined in Objective 4.
- 5) Manage purple hairstreak population by ensuring continuation of oak-dominated woodland cover.
- 6) Manage population of barn owl by ensuring protection of known traditional nest site (Craigend Castle). Consider erection of owl boxes in suitable habitat for roosting and nesting. Maintain areas of rough grassland habitat throughout the year for feeding. 2 barn owl boxes erected in Craigend Field, one box has been used successfully for several years. One Craigend Field barn owl box replaced Jan 2018. A third box erected to the west of Craigend Castle has been used by stock doves. One tawny box sited in woodland strip to west of Khyber Field 2016.
- 7) Manage population of long-eared owl by retaining stands of coniferous species throughout Park. Consider erection of nesting platforms in suitable habitat. Maintain open grassland habitats for feeding. 3 Longeared owl nest baskets erected in the park and on land surrounding the park. - 2012
- 8) Populations of bats should be managed by ensuring provision of historic breeding and hibernating sites. Consider erection of bat boxes in suitable habitat. Maintain diversity of feeding habitats to ensure plentiful food source. 2 BCT bat field surveys carried out annually. 2 - 4 bat roost surveys on 2 roosts carried out annually focussed around visitor centre buildings.
- 9) Locate and monitor other key populations. The locations of most of the species considered of interest are known, although there are a couple of exceptions (e.g. the exact locality of *Hymenophyllum tunbrigense*). The accurate marking of populations (including any new finds) should allow assessment and future monitoring. Population assessments and recognition of threats should be carried out.

## ***Ideal Objective 9***

### ***To maintain and enhance designated landscapes features***

#### **Operational Objective 9**

To maintain and enhance the designed landscape element of traditional estate features, including the policy woodland, the 'parkland' and the ha-has

#### **Prescription 9**

- 1) Retain exotic species in the areas of policy woodland where this is in keeping with current landscape value (and/or amenity and recreation value).
- 2) Maintain grazing regime (see also OBJECTIVE 4), cattle guards and retain mature trees in Craigend Park.
- 3) Ensure long-term continuity of 'parkland' trees in Craigend Park by carrying out a program of replacement planting.
- 4) Identify candidate trees and undertake a program of pollarding.
- 5) Survey the condition of the ha-has, recording maintenance and remedial work necessary.
- 6) Maintain and upgrade the ha-has where necessary through use of appropriate skilled labour.



## ***Ideal Objective 10***

### ***To maintain and enhance the recreational and amenity facilities***

#### **Operational Objective 10**

To maintain and enhance the recreational and amenity infrastructure and to undertake a review of visitor management policy

#### **Prescription 10**

- 1) Review and upgrade existing path network, to establish a clear hierarchy with priority to those areas where erosion problems are apparent.
- 2) Source and commit adequate resources to upgrade and maintain recreational and amenity infrastructure to a high standard. Introduce covered shelter, additional BBQ site and both replace and extend play facilities.
- 3) Undertake a review, draw up and implement a visitor management plan.
- 4) Improve way-marking, orientation and visitor information.
- 5) Consider retaining existing restrictions to vehicle access and parking in order to minimise disturbance to wildlife.
- 6) Erect gateway signage for the SSSI and appropriate signs and restrictive access points to discourage cyclists from sensitive parts of Mugdock Wood and Drumclog Moor.
- 7) Rationalise existing Stable Block car park and establish clear arrival experience
- 8) Improve signage connections to Milngavie and the wider Green Network
- 9) Explore sustainable travel opportunities for visitors
- 10) Introduce feature area to facilitate commemorative plaques
- 11) Undertake yard improvements adjacent to the garden centre to improve security, safety and site perception
- 12) Review opportunities for increased use of Craighend Quarry for recreation

## ***Ideal Objective 11***

### ***To maintain and enhance historic and built features***

#### **Operational Objective 11**

To consolidate and conserve Mugdock Castle and Craigend Castle and to develop use of Craigend Walled Garden and the Kyber Park Works War II gun sites

#### **Prescription 11**

- 1) Complete consolidation of Mugdock Castle and grounds, promote visitor access and plan and provide interpretation (as part of an interpretative plan) in close partnership with the Mugdock Trust
- 2) Seek opportunities to conserve the remains of Craigend Castle and maximise awareness of previous use through introduction of interpretation
- 3) Develop Craigend Walled Garden to provide extended visitor interest compatible with Country Park aims and strengthen links with the Stable Visitor arrival point to build heritage connections.
- 4) Review safety and potential use and legibility of World War II gun sites, introduce raised walkway to facilitate views.
- 5) Enhance visitor arrival through upgrades to the Stables Visitor Centre building , the Courtyard and its surrounds to establish a clear heritage setting
- 6) Introduce interpretive public art elements to better explain site features and encourage wider exploration

### ***Ideal Objective 12***

***To undertake monitoring to ensure the integrity of key features, to assess the effectiveness of management actions and to review management objectives.***

#### **Operational Objective 12**

To undertake monitoring to ensure the integrity of key features, to assess the effectiveness of management actions and to review management objectives.

#### **Prescription 12**

- 1) Re establish monitoring of series of fixed-point photographic viewpoints. A photographic record of natural vegetation change and the effectiveness of management techniques will provide a ready and useful method of monitoring and will be of historical and educational interest.
- 2) Monitor key biological habitats using existing fixed point photography locations in SSSI.
- 3) Continue to monitor key flora and fauna populations Regular surveys carried out - Moth surveys using moth trap, butterfly survey transects throughout northern section of Park, field and roost surveys for bats. Occasional surveys - small mammal, amphibian
- 4) Monitor designed landscape features.
- 5) Monitor amenity and recreation facilities to gauge usage and guide Country Park development.
- 6) Monitor historic and built features.
- 7) Review management objectives in the light of the above monitoring.

### ***Ideal Objective 13***

***To continue with site based research and survey in order to identify the full range of natural heritage features, and to underpin management***

#### **Operational Objective 13**

To continue with site based research and survey of all major plant and animal groups in order to identify the full range of natural heritage features, and to underpin management

#### **Prescription 13**

- 1) Undertake survey of lower flowering plants. Further work on bryophytes and fungi would build on the existing records. Lichens are currently poorly recorded but could provide possible interest from epiphytic species of ancient timber and also research into pollution monitoring.
- 2) Undertake survey of higher flowering plants.
- 3) Undertake survey of breeding birds. Further survey work could readily build on the existing data and also be valuable for assessing potential conflict with any management proposals.
- 4) Undertake survey of mammals to augment existing squirrel and pine marten survey works..
- 5) Undertake study of roe deer behaviour in the area around and including Mugdock.
- 6) Undertake survey of herptiles.
- 7) Undertake survey of invertebrate groups. Past survey work has revealed a number of records of interest and further survey work is likely to be rewarding and will be useful for developing management prescriptions. Contact required with Glasgow University Natural History Group
- 8) Undertake survey of invasive exotic species
- 9) Establish surveys on the geology and soils. Details on local geology and soils would aid understanding of the vegetation structure and successional trends.
- 10) Encourage further research on archaeobotany (pollen cores). Preliminary survey provided some interesting data , and further study, may help to aid understand the mediaeval and earlier historic development of the woodland.
- 11) Encourage surveys of field archaeology. Field archaeology may provide details on old earthworks, drainage and boundary systems, aiding interpretation of human activities within the woodland. This would support existing works carried out by archaeological dowser who found sites in overflow car park and above East car park
- 12) Encourage further research into historical and management records. Historical literature records would help to interpret the existing structures and identify past management practice.

## **Ideal Objective 14**

### **To develop and promote opportunities for visitor education and understanding**

#### **Operational Objective 14**

To promote opportunities for visitor education and understanding by development of an interpretative plan, educational policy, use of on site resources and links with education departments

#### **Prescription 14**

- 1) Develop stronger working links with East Dunbartonshire & Stirling Council Education Depts and develop improved on site facilities and resources for supporting curriculum based education.
- 2) Review use of Resource Room and associated buildings and consider suitable covered shelter to provide improved facilities for education and wider community use.
- 3) Prepare education policy for the Park integrated with other aims and in support of existing brochure.
- 4) Develop and interpretative plan for the site as a priority. This is likely to include:
  - a) *The design and placement of a number of interpretative panels along main path routes.* Improved interpretative material should help to improve visitor appreciation and understanding of the habitats and management actions.
  - b) *Provision of relevant literature and displays at Visitor Centre.* Information and displays at the main visitor centres could inform the public of MCPs value and need for management work and also increase awareness in the general public of the existence and importance of habitats and in particular highlight the sensitivities of the SSSI.
  - c) *Production of a series of leaflets on the key features of interest in the Park.* Well designed and informative downloadable leaflets or Apps would help visitors appreciate the diversity and features of the woodlands, moor and associate habitats and help them to understand the value of the management work.
- 5) Encourage ongoing community involvement in the Park and its management. Involve conservation volunteers, heritage groups (Mugdock Trust) local people, community groups and schools in management tasks. The involvement of the above groups will be a valuable way of increasing public appreciation and understanding of the woodlands, heath and other habitats and their need for management.

### ***Ideal Objective 15***

***To ensure that management, survey or research activities on site are properly and safely planned, implemented and recorded.***

#### **Operational Objective 15**

To ensure that management, survey or research activities on site are properly and safely planned, implemented and recorded.

#### **Prescription 15**

- 1) Quarterly meetings and reporting to the Joint Management Committee.
- 2) Hold annual management meetings with NatureScot.
- 3) Ensure recording of all management undertaken by producing annual management report.
- 4) Attend relevant courses on countryside management as they arise.
- 5) Develop inhouse facilities and resource to provide updated GIS mapping of all key areas of interest

# 10.0 Roles and Responsibilities

## **Implementation**

The Land Management Plan will be implemented by EDC Mugdock Country Park Team working closely with the Ranger Service and colleagues in both East Dunbartonshire and Stirling Council's. The LMP will be delivered alongside the Strategy with prescriptions to develop the core vision and protect and enhance the natural and historic site resources.

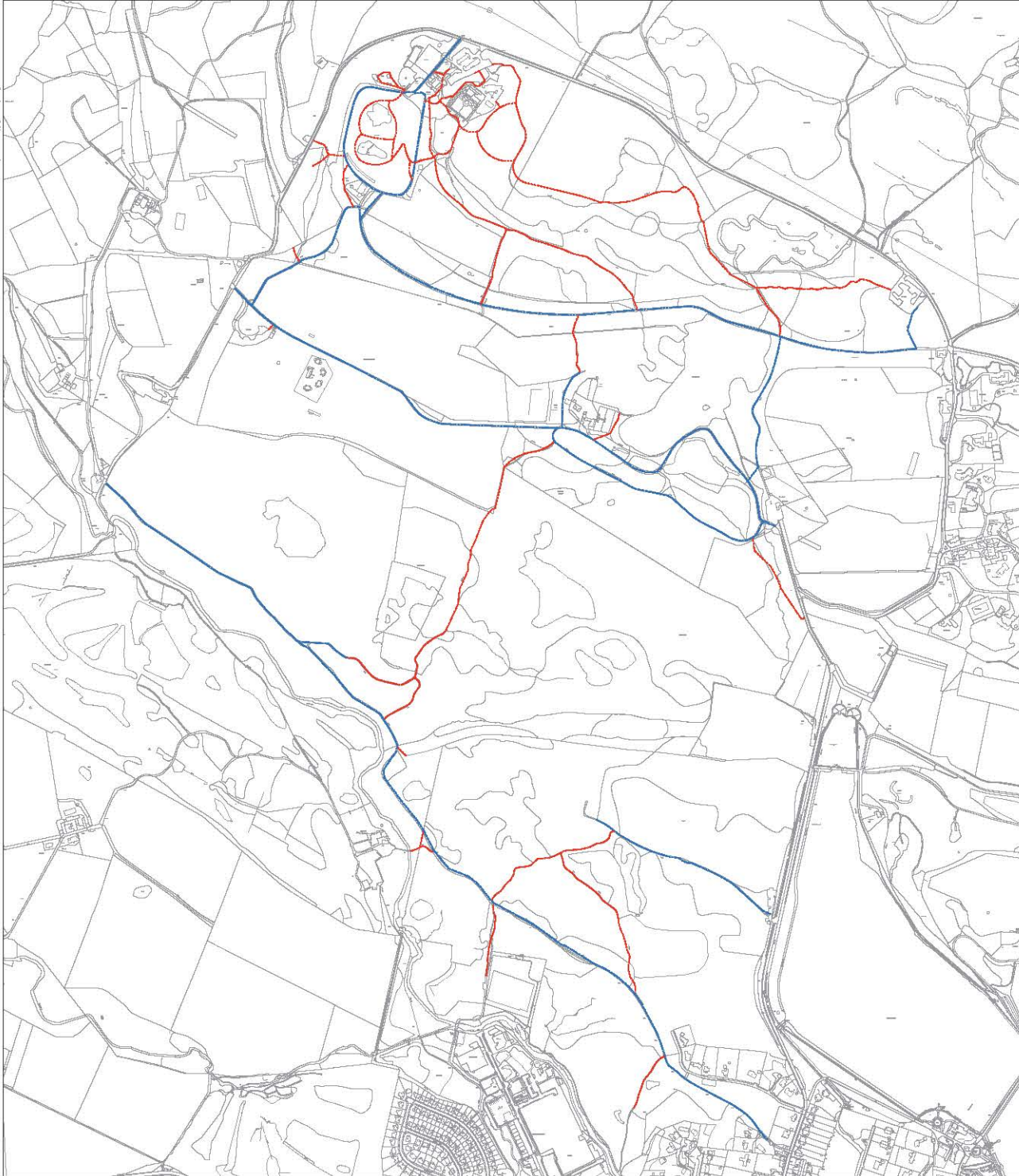
## **Plan Update and Review**

The Land Management Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure consistency across both documents and continued parallels with Strategic Policy, Partner Council's and NatureScot requirements.

# Appendix 1 —Site Audit Maps



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KEY:



SURFACED TRACKS



SURFACED PATHS

PL1 0000 000000000000 000 00  
Rev Date Information 30 01

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project:  
Mugdock Park

Client:  
Client East  
Dunbartonshire  
Council

Title:  
Access Routes

Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1

Status:  
DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003  
Revision: 001



KEY:  
 BOARDWALK LOCATION

NUMBER	LOCATION	INSTALLATION DATE / MEASUREMENTS	FINAL USE / SIZE	INSTRUCTIONS / REPAIRS / VISUAL IMPROVEMENT	COMMENTS
1	View of Garden	Installed - 1920s Approx. 1m	Wooden slats, approx 50 profile, view, rails, slaps	Footpath to access if fault repaired	The boardwalk has been replaced recently and also allows a view over 1.1m past garden wall.
2	Recreation Area	Installed - 1920s Approx. 25m	Wooden slats, approx 50 profile, view, rails, slaps	Footpath to access if fault repaired	The boardwalk will need completely replaced in the long term. There is some rot on the corners and there have been recent problems. The boards are in a poor state and when replaced should be replaced with new and view. The boardwalk has been replaced in the past but not recently. The boardwalk has been replaced in the past but not recently.
3	Wooded	Installed - 1920s The section is 1.0m x 1.0m approx. 10m section approx. 2m and the total is approx. 100m The section is approx. 1.4m x 1.0m	Wooden slats, approx 50 profile, view, rails, slaps	Footpath to access if fault repaired	There are 12 boardwalk sections of varying lengths at this location. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials.
4	Magdick Castle	Installed 2002s Approx. 30m	Wooden slats, approx 50 profile, view, rails, slaps	Footpath to access if fault repaired	The section is in a good state of repair. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials.
5	Magdick Wood	Installed 1920s Approx. 120m	Wooden slats, approx 50 profile, view, rails, slaps	Footpath to access if fault repaired	It is an area of large, mature trees and is a good location for a boardwalk. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials. The boardwalk sections are of varying lengths and are made of different materials.

PROJECT: DUNBAR CASTLE  
 DATE: 01/03/2023

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Boardwalk Locations



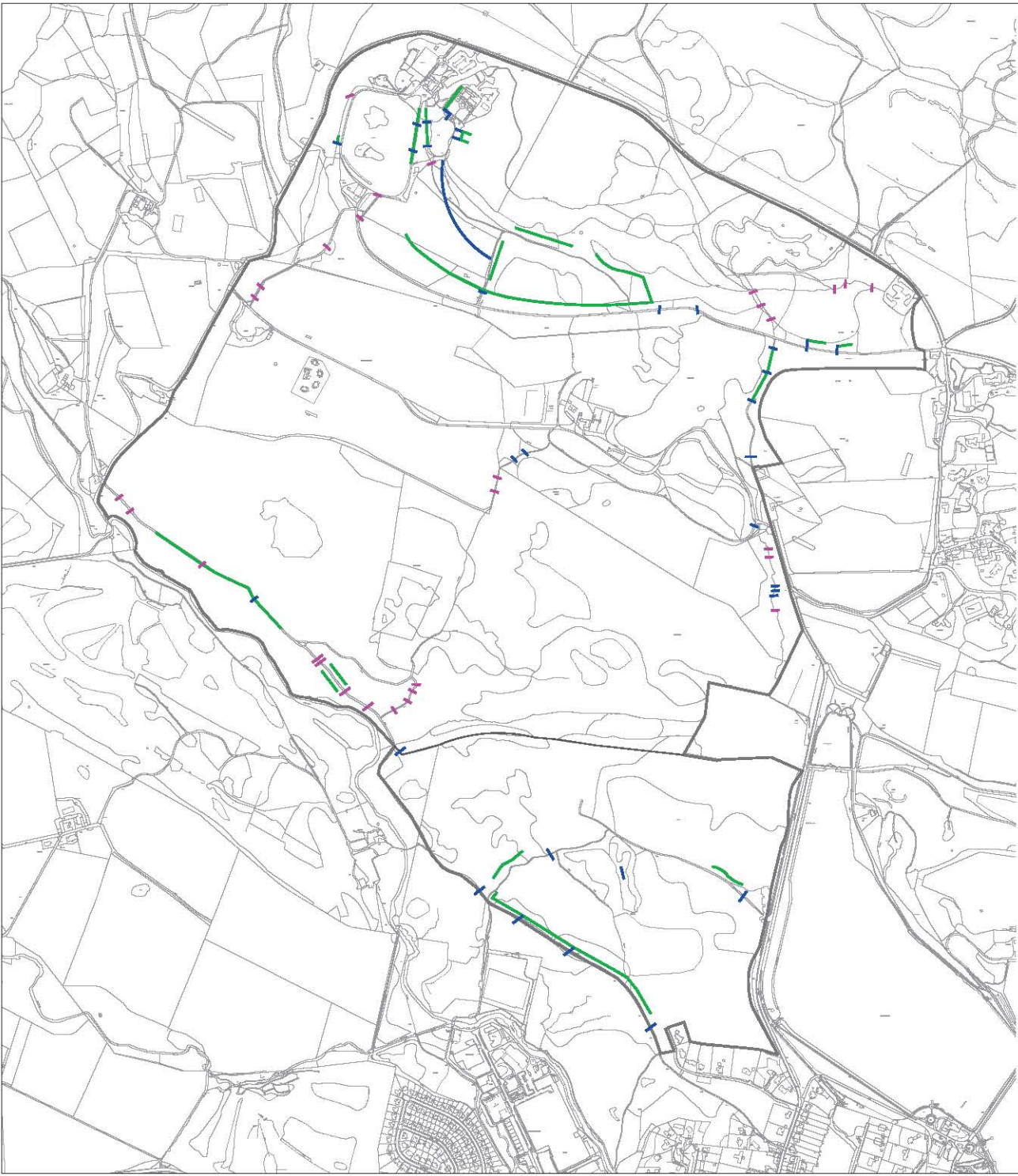
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Drawing Number: 64003  
 Revision: 001




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**KEY:**

-  CULVERT
-  OPEN DRAIN
-  OPEN CROSS DRAINS AND RAISED WATER BARS

Proj: 64003 DRAWING SHEET OF 05  
 Des: Dra Manning Date: 01/03/11

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

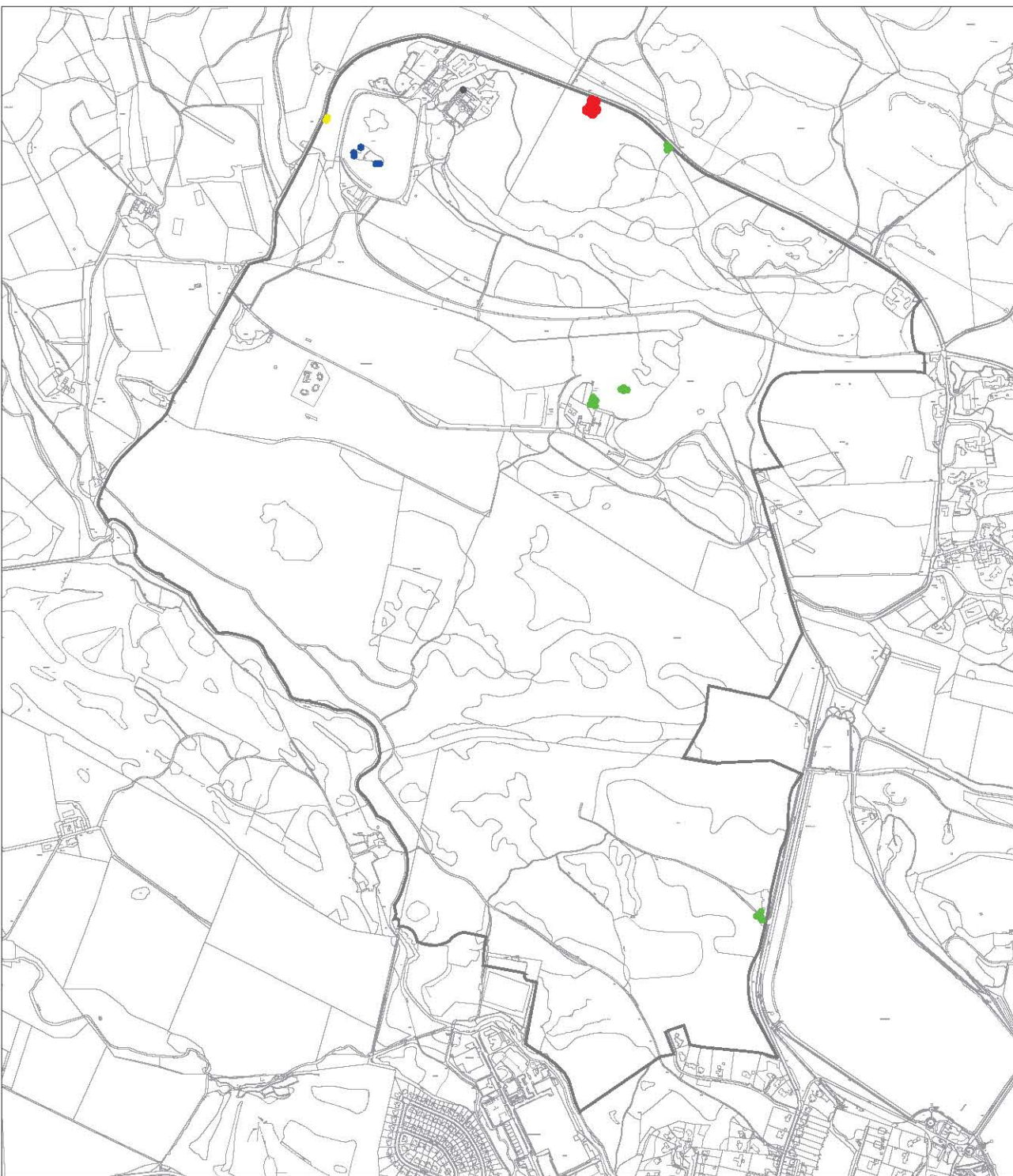
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Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
 Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Plot No: P01

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KEY:

- VINCA MINOR (PERIWINKLE)
- GAULTHERIA (CHECKERBERRY)
- LAMIUM GALEOBDOLON (YELLOWARCHANGEL)
- ASTER (MICHAELMAS DAISY)
- SPIREA DOUGLASII
- COTONEASTER
- CAREX PENDULA (PENDULOUS SEDGE)

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 08/12/2017  
Rev: 001 Drawn: jf



Project: Mugdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

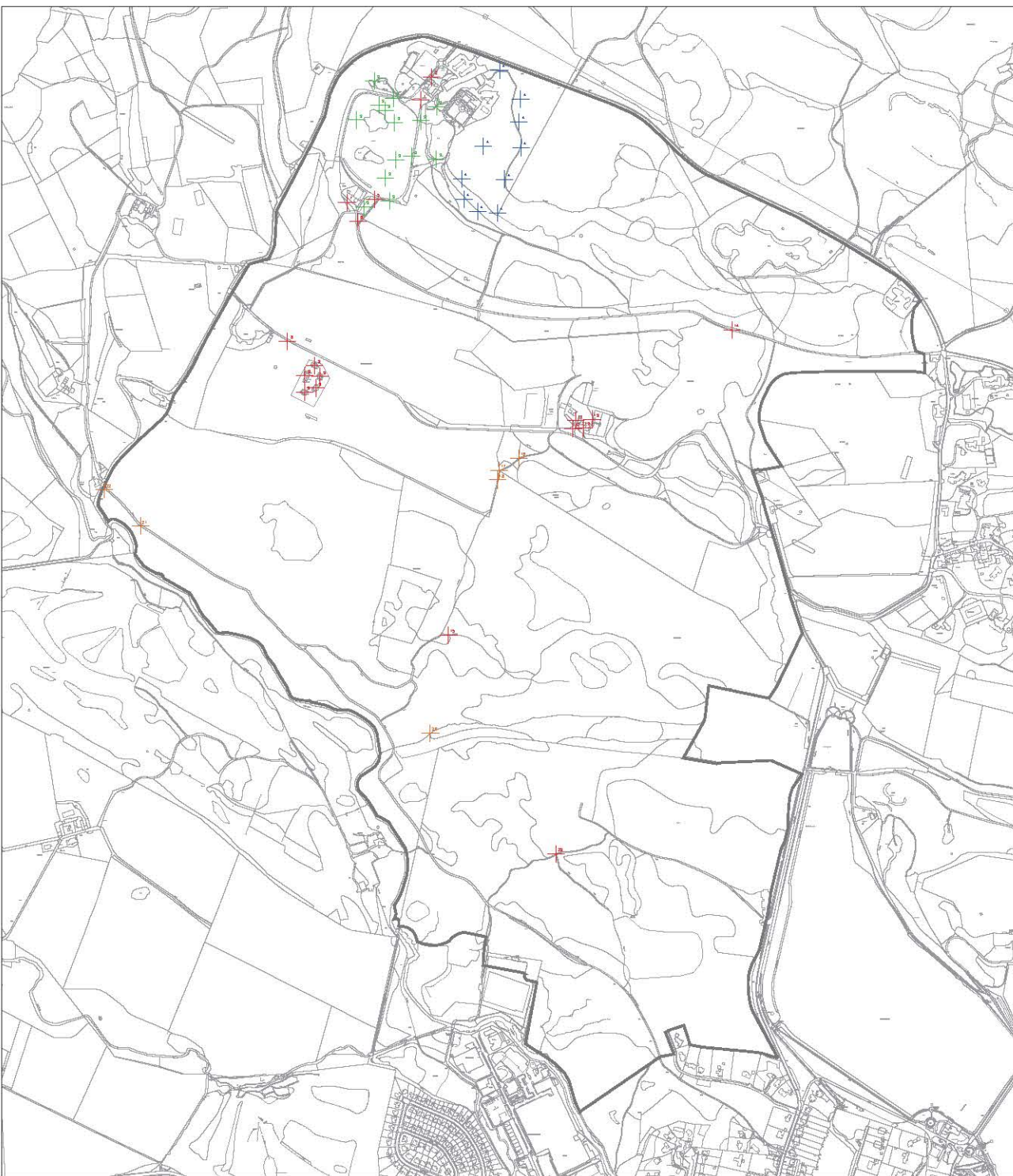
Task: Garden Escapes



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Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Plot No: P01

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BIOM NUMBER	MARKED BY	BIOM TYPE	LOCATION	BIOM DESCRIPTION	BIOM BY DATE	ACTION REQUIRED
1	1	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
2	2	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
3	3	Pool	Small Pond (North)	Small Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
4	4	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (West)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
5	5	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (East)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
6	6	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
7	7	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
8	8	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (West)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
9	9	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (East)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
10	10	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
11	11	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
12	12	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (West)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
13	13	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (East)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
14	14	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
15	15	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
16	16	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (West)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
17	17	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (East)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
18	18	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
19	19	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
20	20	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (West)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
21	21	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (East)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
22	22	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (North)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level
23	23	Wetland Pond	Edge of the lake (South)	Wetland Pond	01/01/2010	Wetland Pond, water level

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council. Project: Mugdock Park. Date: 01/01/2010. Scale: 1:5000. Paper Size: A1. Status: DRAFT. Drawing Number: 64003. Revision: 01.

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 01/01/2010  
 Rev: Date: 01/01/2010

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council

Task: Interpretation



Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
 Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Revision: 01

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KEY:



JAPANESE KNOTWEED AREAS

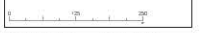
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 Drawn By: D. Wainman

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

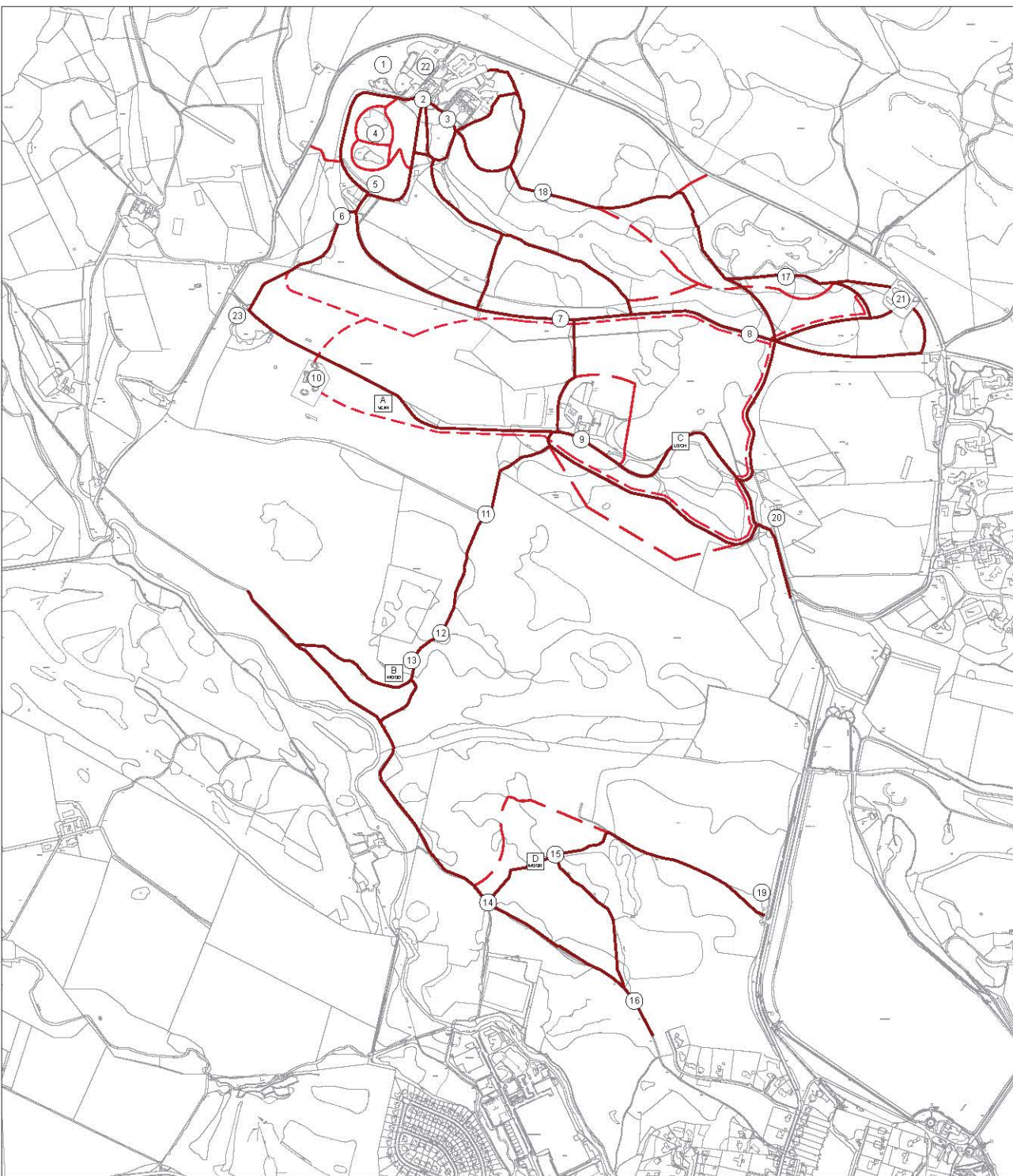
Topic: Japanese Knotweed Areas



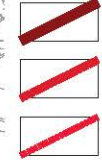
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 Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Plot No: 01

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council - Mugdock Park  
 Project: Mugdock Park - Visitor Centre and Trails  
 Date: 11/12/2022



KEY:



- SURFACED PATHS**
- UN-SURFACED PATHS**
- ROUTE SUITABLE FOR HORSE RIDERS**

TRAIL POINT	
1	FORMING MUGDOCK'S LANDSCAPE
2	CRAIGEND VISITOR CENTER (AND STABLES)
3	WALLED GARDEN
4	GALLOW HILL / DROWNING POND
5	CRAIGEND ZOO
6	CRAIGEND CASTLE
7	MOOT HILL
8	MUGDOCK LOCH
9	MUGDOCK CASTLE
10	GUNSITE
11	ENTRANCE TO MUGDOCK WOOD
12	MANAGED WOODLAND
13	WOODMANS COTTAGE
14	ALLANDER WATER
15	DRUMCLOG MOOR HEATHLAND
16	WEST HIGHLAND WAY
17	CRAIGEND QUARRY
18	PEITCHES MOOR GRASSLANDS
CAR PARKS	
19	CRUMCLOG MOOR
20	SOUTH LODGE
21	EAST
22	VISITOR CENTRE
23	HYBER
INFORMATION PANELS	
A VIEW	VIEW SOUTHWARD
B MUGDOCK	MUGDOCK WOOD
C LOCH	MUGDOCK LOCH
D MUGDOCK	DRUMCLOG MOOR

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 11/12/2022  
 Rev: Date: 11/12/2022  
 Drawn: M. Mannan  
 CDR: CH

Project: Mugdock Park  
 Client: East Dunbartonshire Council  
 Title: Mugdock Trails  
 Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
 Status: **DRAFT**  
 Drawing Number: **64003**  
 Revision: ###



KEY:



NVC COMMUNITIES BOUNDARY

NVC CODES (SEE APPENDIX 4)

REV: 00000 DRAWING CREATED DATE: 05/05/14

REV: 00000 DRAWING CREATED DATE: 05/05/14

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project: Muggdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: NVC COMMUNITIES



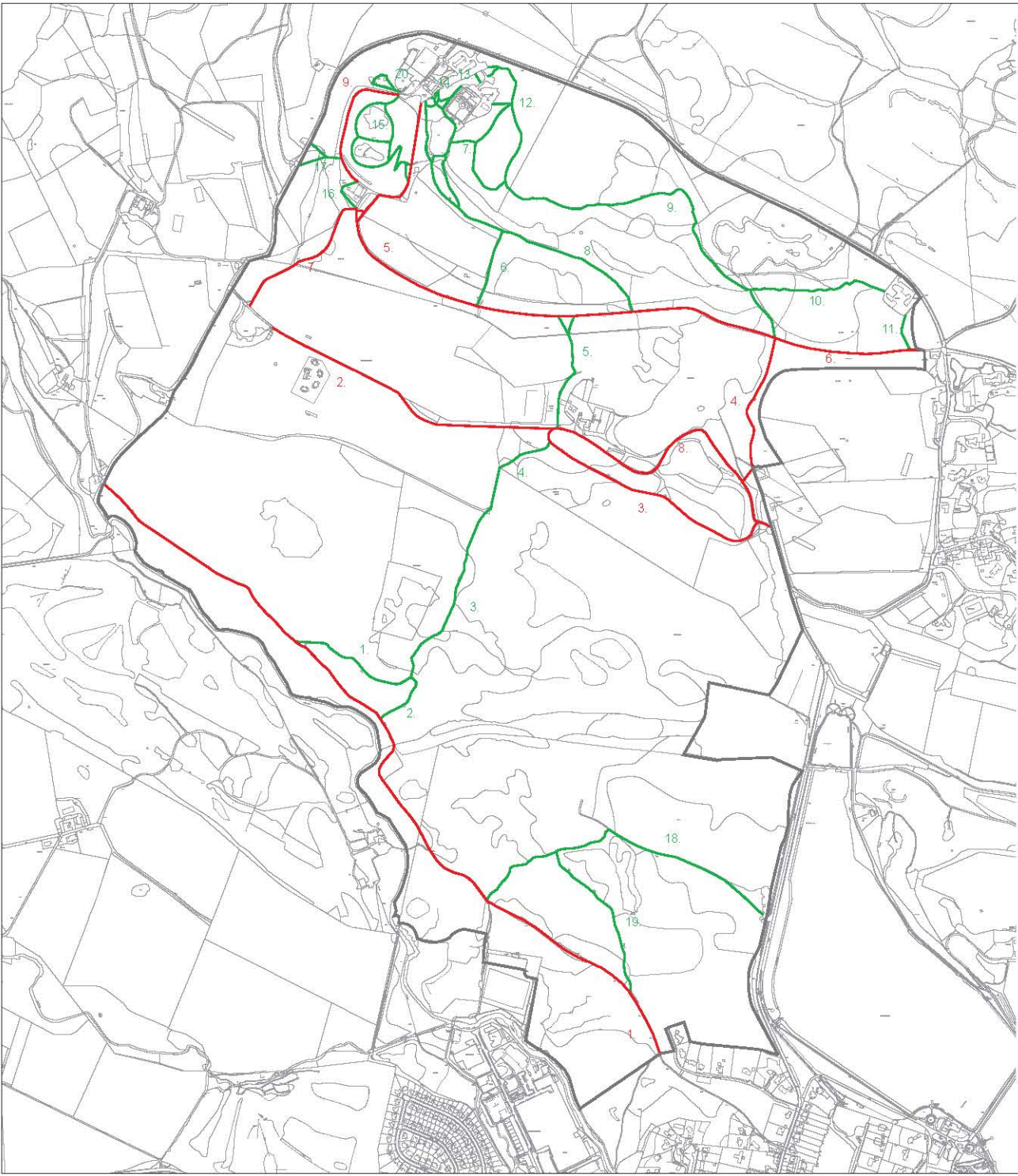
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Drawing Number: 64003  
Project No: 001





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**KEY:**

-  FOOTWAY
-  TRACK

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 08/08/2023

Rev: 001

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Path Audit  
Sheet 1 of 2

Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1

Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Plot No: P01

PATH TYPE	NUMBER	LOCATION	MAP NAME	PATH LENGTH (METERS)	PATH DESCRIPTION	PATH STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
TRACK	1.	West Highland Way	Track Width Paths (MCP South East & MCP South West)	1995	West Highland Way. Vehicle width track from next to Drumdog Avenue to Khyber Pass.	OK	Maintenance of cross drains and ditches will be carried out during winter months.
TRACK	2.	Khyber Field	Track Width Paths (MCP North)	780	Khyber Field track. Vehicle width track from Khyber car park to Mugdock Castle.	OK	Will require maintenance as sections of track near "Pine Crag" have large potholes.
TRACK	3.	Mugdock Castle/South Lodge	Track Width Paths (MCP North)	650	Mugdock Castle to South Lodge car park through Castle Fields. Heavily rutted in sections and only suitable for high wheel based vehicles.	REQUIRES MAINTENANCE	Sections require vegetation cut back, tree branches to be removed from track edges, one section requires drainage and surfacing.
TRACK	4.	South Lodge	Track Width Paths (MCP North) & (MCP Central)	522	South Lodge car park to "Dog Corner" at Mugdock Loch. Includes one wooden footvehicle bridge.	OK	Maintenance of cross drains and ditches will be carried out during winter months.
TRACK	5.	Visitor Centre/Mugdock Loch	Track Width Paths (MCP North)	1480	Visitor Centre to "Dog Corner" at Mugdock Loch.	OK	Sections require periodic vegetation cut back. One section is prone to excessive flooding and will require attention this winter.
TRACK	6.	Mugdock Loch/East Car Park	Track Width Paths (MCP North)	300	"Dog Corner" at Mugdock Loch to 90 meters from East Car Park (beyond this path is too narrow for vehicular access).	OK	
TRACK	7.	Burma Road	Track Width Paths (MCP North)	430	Khyber Car Park to Craigend Castle (including path triangle at Craigend Castle interpretation panel)	OK	
TRACK	8.	Mugdock Castle/Outflow Bridge	Track Width Paths (MCP Central)	500	Mugdock Castle to Mugdock Loch outflow bridge	REQUIRES MAINTENANCE	Section of path at Mugdock Loch has been reduced in size due to wave/gog erosion. Vehicles can pass, but only just. A plan will need undertaken for this section.
TRACK	9.	Visitor Centre/Craigend Castle	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	325	"North Drive" from Visitor Centre to rear of Craigend Castle	OK	Maintenance of cross drains and ditches will be carried out during winter months.
FOOTWAY	1.	West Highland Way (Mugdock Wood)	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Mugdock Wood)	315	West Highland Way to Woodman's Cottage (East path) at path junction (next to interpretation panel)	OK	
FOOTWAY	2.	West Highland Way (Mugdock Wood)	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Mugdock Wood)	150	West Highland Way to Woodman's Cottage (West path) at path junction (next to interpretation panel)	OK	Surfacing with topdek was carried out by Conservation Volunteers at start of year on the section close to West Highland Way.
FOOTWAY	3.	Mugdock Wood	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Mugdock Wood)	565	Woodman's Cottage at path junction (next to interpretation panel) to "Curly Well" entrance at top of Mugdock Wood	REQUIRES MAINTENANCE	Boardwalk requires periodic maintenance. Maintenance of cross drains and ditches will be carried out during winter months.
FOOTWAY	4.	Mugdock Wood/Mugdock Castle	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Mugdock Wood)	140	Mugdock Wood "Curly Well" entrance to Mugdock Castle	OK	Surfacing with topdek was carried out by Conservation Volunteers at start of year on mid-section of path.
FOOTWAY	5.	Mugdock Castle/Central Wetlands	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Central)	330	Mugdock Castle to Craigend Avenue (including boardwalk and path triangle at Craigend Avenue)	OK	Boardwalk requires periodic maintenance. Sections require periodic vegetation cut back.
FOOTWAY	6.	Craigend Avenue/Craigend Field	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North West)	1150	Craigend Avenue at crossroads junction to Visitor Centre (around perimeter of Craigend Field)	OK	
FOOTWAY	7.	Visitor Centre/Craigend Pond	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	300	Visitor Centre to junction of Craigend Field path (includes East side dam head of Craigend Pond)	OK	
FOOTWAY	8.	Lower Petches Moor	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North East)	375	Petches Moor lower path from junction with Craigend Field path to Craigend Avenue near Mugdock Loch	OK	
FOOTWAY	9.	Petches Moor (West)	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North East)	900	"Dog Corner" at Mugdock Loch to Pheasants Wood entrance	OK	
FOOTWAY	10.	Petches Moor (East)	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North East)	350	East car park to junction with Path 9 near Craigend Quarry	OK	
FOOTWAY	11.	Petch Park	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North East)	90	East Car Park to point where footpath becomes wide enough for a vehicle	OK	
FOOTWAY	12.	Pheasants Wood	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	803	Pheasants Wood circuit including steps to Craigend Pond, path to lower car park, path to mid car park and path to main car park at bus bays	OK	Sections of path require periodic vegetation cut back and surfacing.
FOOTWAY	13.	Visitor Centre Car Park	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	30	Link footpath from lower car park to main car park	OK	Periodic vegetation cut back required on lower section of footpath near Garden Centre.
FOOTWAY	14.	Craigend Walled Garden	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	150	Outside perimeter path of walled garden and paths connecting Visitor Centre	OK	
FOOTWAY	15.	Gallowhill	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	750	Gallowhill circuit path including zigzag path	OK	Periodic vegetation cut back required.
FOOTWAY	16.	Craigend Castle	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	100	Craigend Castle link path from junction with Track 7 to Track 9 around perimeter of security fence	OK	
FOOTWAY	17.	Gallowhill	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	165	Gallowhill North Drive junction to Craiggallan Road (path branches in two towards Craiggallan Road. One path to be closed soon). Includes the morptic beam bridge.	OK	
FOOTWAY	18.	Drumdog Moor	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Drumdog Moor)	805	Drumdog Moor car park to West Highland Way at the "blue bench"	OK	
FOOTWAY	19.	Drumdog Moor	Surfaced footpaths (MCP Drumdog Moor)	400	Link path from "Grennie's Bench" junction to West Highland Way.	OK	Will require sections of surfacing at some point in the near future.
FOOTWAY	20.	Wildlife Garden, Visitor Centre	Surfaced footpaths (MCP North 1)	140	Wildlife Garden circular path including one section of boardwalk.	OK	Recent maintenance has been carried out on the boardwalk by the Conservation Volunteers.

Proj: 416400 DRAWING CREATED: 08/05/2022  
 Rev: Date: Revision: 01: 01

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park  
 Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

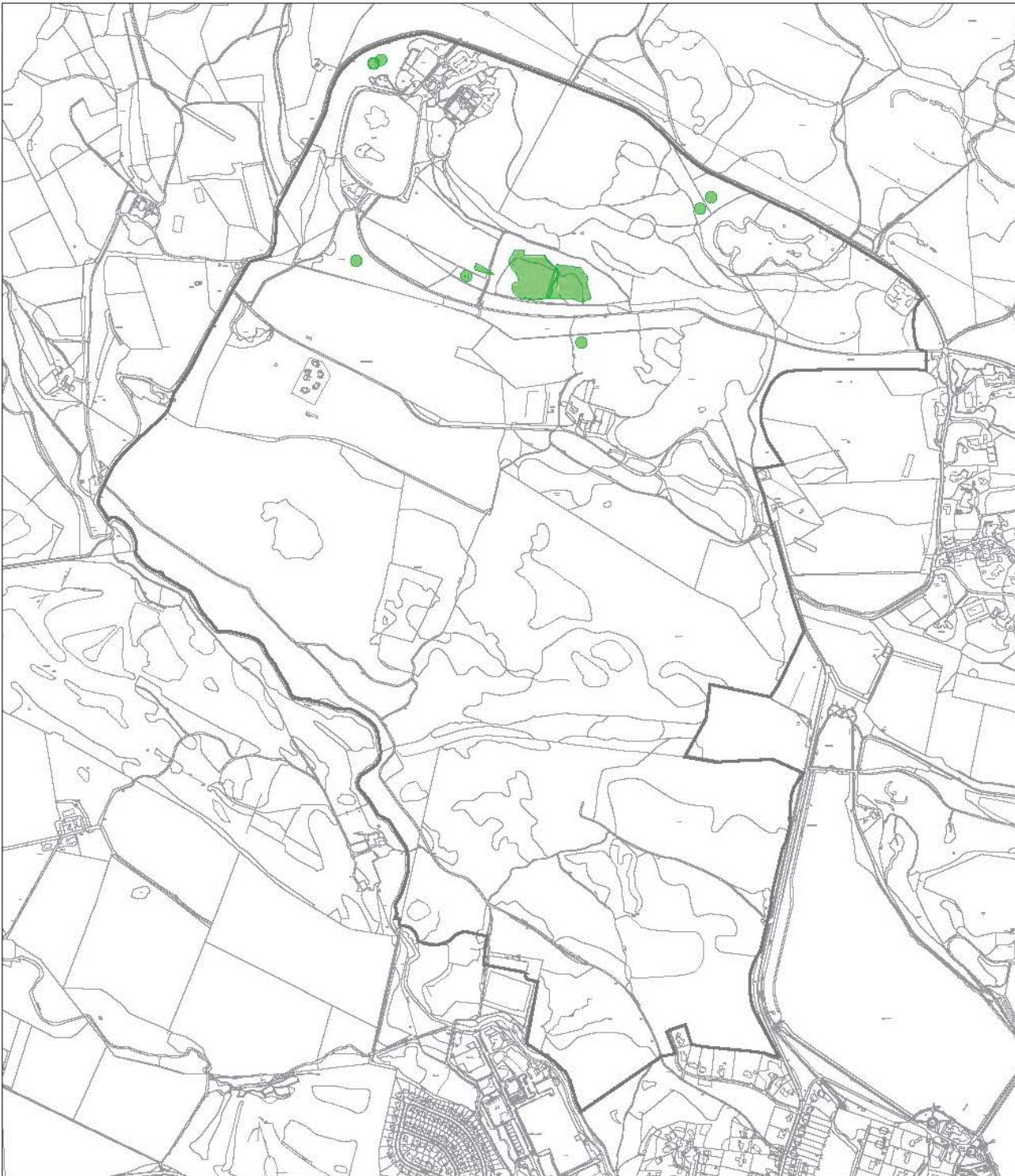
Title: Path Audit  
 Sheet 2 of 2

Scale: NST Paper Size: A1  
 Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003  
 Revision: 01

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C:\Users\j.farrar\Documents\64003\_1\64003\_1\64003\_1\_Ponds.aprx - 11/07/2010 10:00:00 AM



KEY:



PONDS

Ref: NEWTON STAINING 0047110 Rev: 03  
Proj: 64003 Number: 04\_04

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

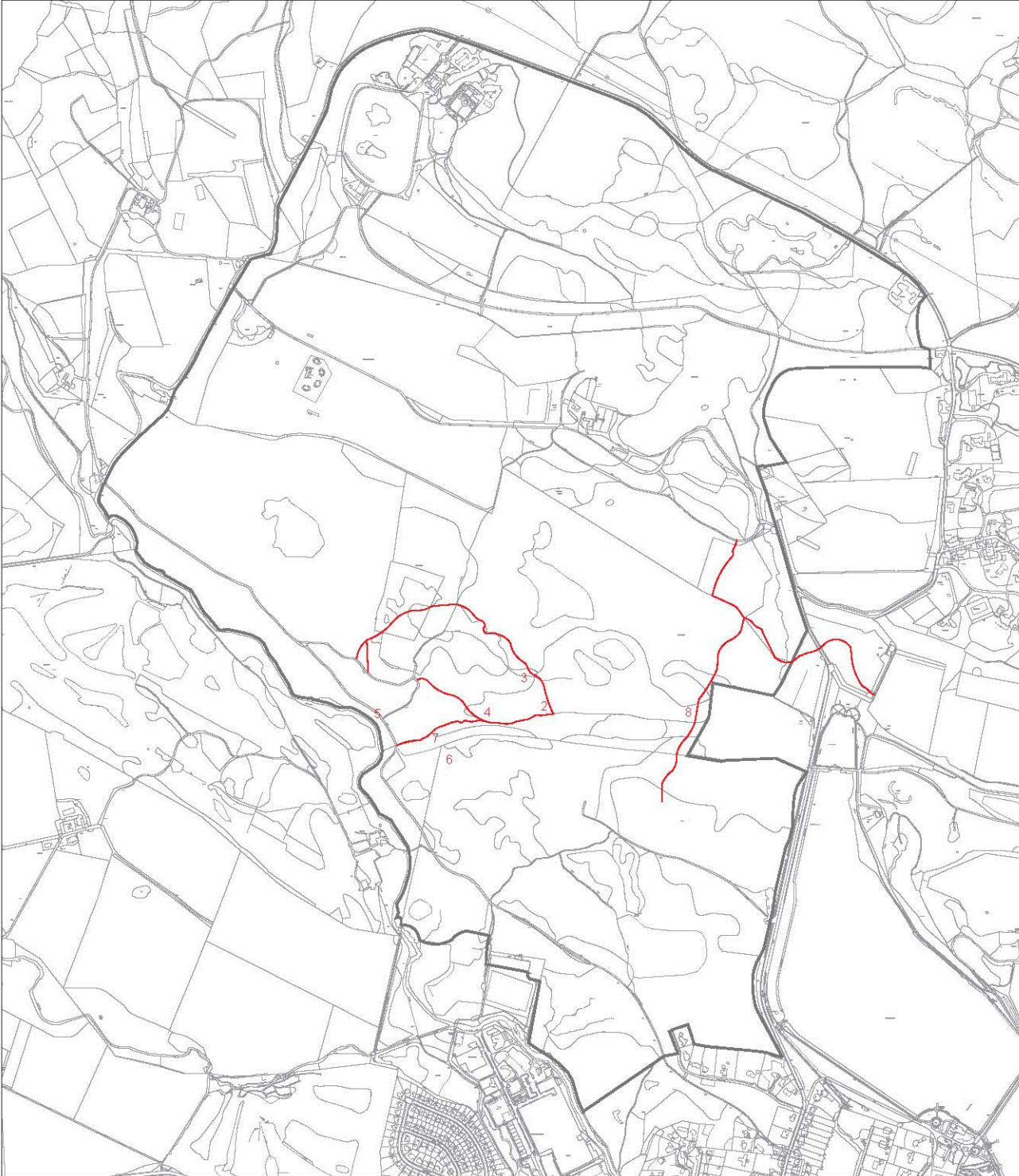
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Mugdock Park  
Client:  
Client East Dunbartonshire  
Council  
Title:  
Ponds/capes



Scale: 1:5000 Page Size: A1  
Status:  
DRAFT

Drawing Number:  
**64003** Revision:  
P01

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council, Project: Mugdock Park, Drawing: Problem Paths, Date: 11/02/2022



KEY:



PROBLEM PATHS

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 11/02/2022  
Rev: 001  
DW: DS  
Dra: DS  
Crt: DS

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

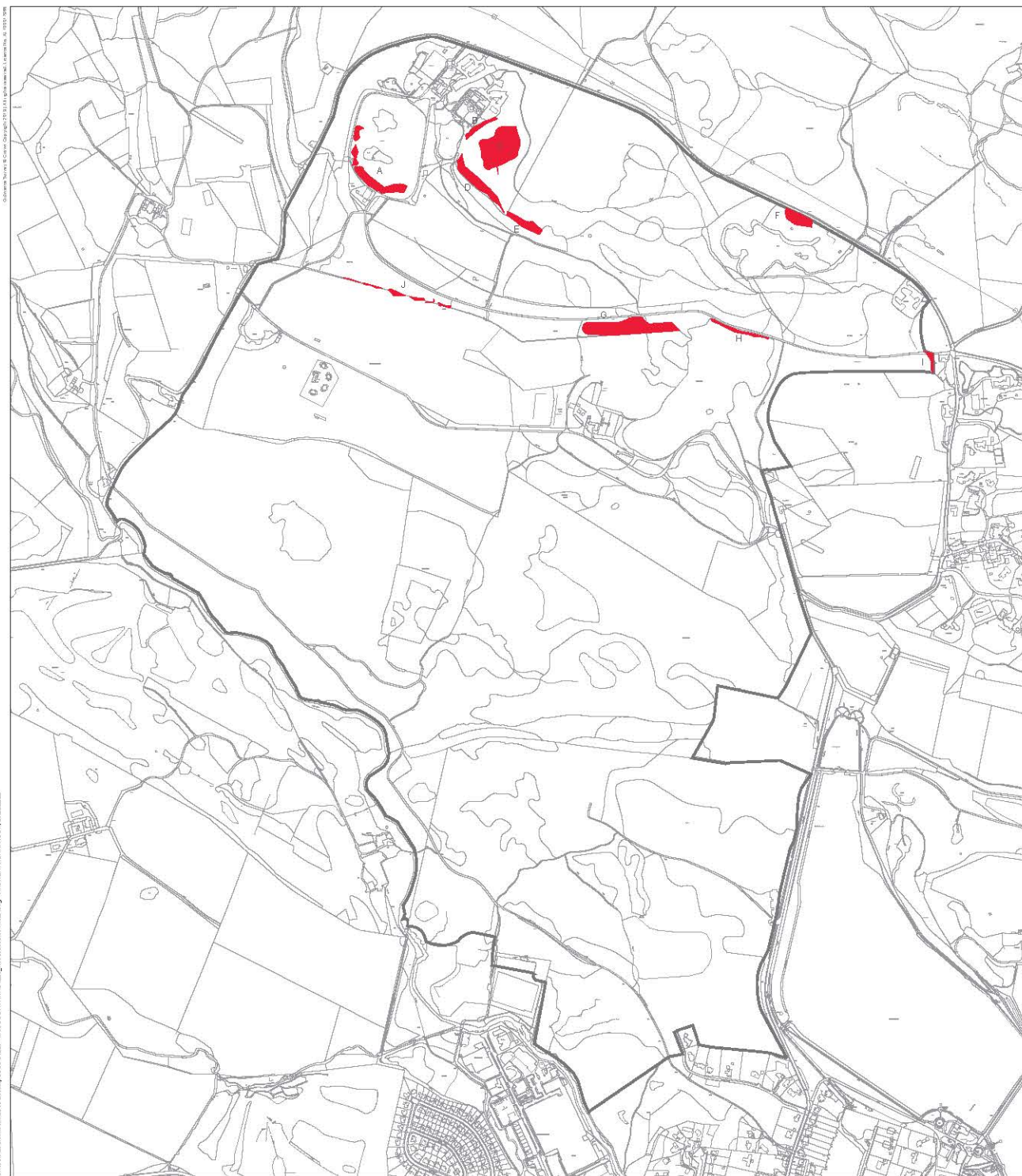
Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Problem Paths

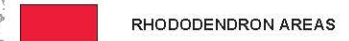


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Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003  
Revision: 001



**KEY:**



**NOTES:**

- A. Rhododendron barrier above Gallowhill crag
- B. Rhododendron barrier above Pheasants Wood crag
- C. Rhododendron providing shelter for campsite
- D. Rhododendron barrier above Pheasants Wood crag
- E. Rhododendron mixed with gorse on steep slope therefore difficult to fell
- F. Rhododendron creating a barrier to entry into Craigend quarry
- G. Rhododendron growing in wetland area therefore difficult to fell
- H. Rhododendron growing along loch edge providing cover and delineating the loch edge
- I. Rhododendron left as privacy cover
- J. Rhododendron growing through the ha-ha and in marshy areas therefore difficult to fell

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PIP: 47422 DRAWING CREATED: 09/03/2022  
 DW: Dave Wainman DT: CH

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

**Project:**  
 Mugdock Park

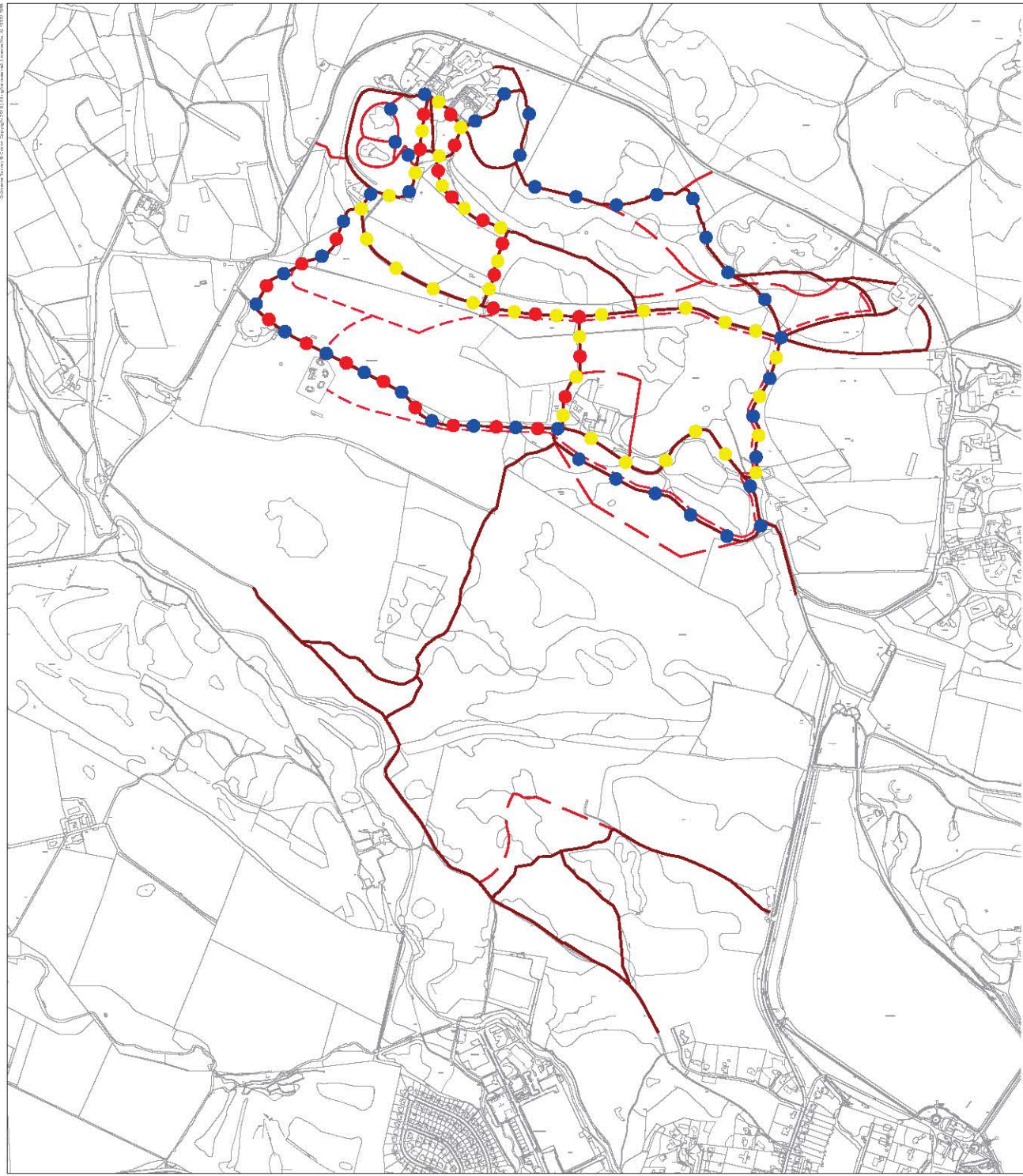
**Client:**  
 Client East Dunbartonshire Council

**Title:**  
 Rhododendron Areas



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 Status: **DRAFT**

Drawing Number: **64003** Plot No.: **P01**



- KEY:**
- SURFACED PATHS
  - UN-SURFACED PATHS
  - ROUTE SUITABLE FOR HORSE RIDERS
  - VIEWPOINT TRAIL
  - LOCH LOOP
  - CASTLE TRAIL

CLIENT: EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL - MUGGOCK PARK AREA - MUGGOCK TRAIL MAP - A1801001000000000 - 11/12/2022

PRJ: 44222 DRAFTING/DESIGNED: PAV CS  
 DR: DA MANNING DATE: 01/12/22

**IronsideFarrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Muggock Park  
 Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Routes Around Muggock



Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
 Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Revision: ###

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C:\Users\j\Documents\64003\64003.dwg



KEY:

- BK BENCH LOCATIONS
- PK PICNIC TABLE LOCATIONS
- SK SEAT LOCATIONS

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: JHW CS  
Rev: Date: Maudslayi Date: 01/11/2023

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: Client East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Seating (Sheet 1 of 2)



Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Plot No.: P01

FURNITURE NUMBER	NAME	MARKED BY	CONDITION DESCRIPTION	ACTION
B3	Bench - Gallowhill Pond	B3	OK condition. Showing signs of rot on legs and top. No movement	No action required
B13	Bench - Craigend Ave crossroads	B13	Uprights rotted. Top has a crack at one end	Will need replacing within the year
B12	Bench - Burna Road	B12	Top loose bench legs rotted	Replaced Nov 2021
B14	Bench - Mugdock Loch below crag RHS	B14	Uprights totting and shugly. Top is rotting	Replaced Nov 2021
B15	Bench - Mugdock Loch below crag LHS	B15	Uprights rotting Top is fine	Removed Nov 2021
B16	Bench - Mugdock Loch revestment	B16	Uprights rotting and top is cracked right down the middle	Needs replaced
B17	Bench - Main Ave Mugdock Castle LHS	B17	Wee crack at one end of the top. Otherwise fine	No action required
P1	Picnic Table - SE side of VC car park	B17	One seat broken and hanging, tabletop damp and covered in moss	Needs repaired or replaced
P3	Picnic Table - Lower overflow car park nearest VC	P3	-	BBQ sign needs replaced
P5	Picnic Table - Outside Playpark RHS	P5	-	BBQ sign needs replaced
P10	Picnic Table - Gallowhill tennis court edge (nearest to VC)	P10	One end of table fire damaged frm portable BBQ	No action required
P11	Picnic Table - Gallowhill tennis court edge (nearest to pond)	P11	One end of table fire damaged frm portable BBQ	No action required
S6	Seat - Castle ponds	S6	Sturdy	Needs a screw on one arm





KEY:

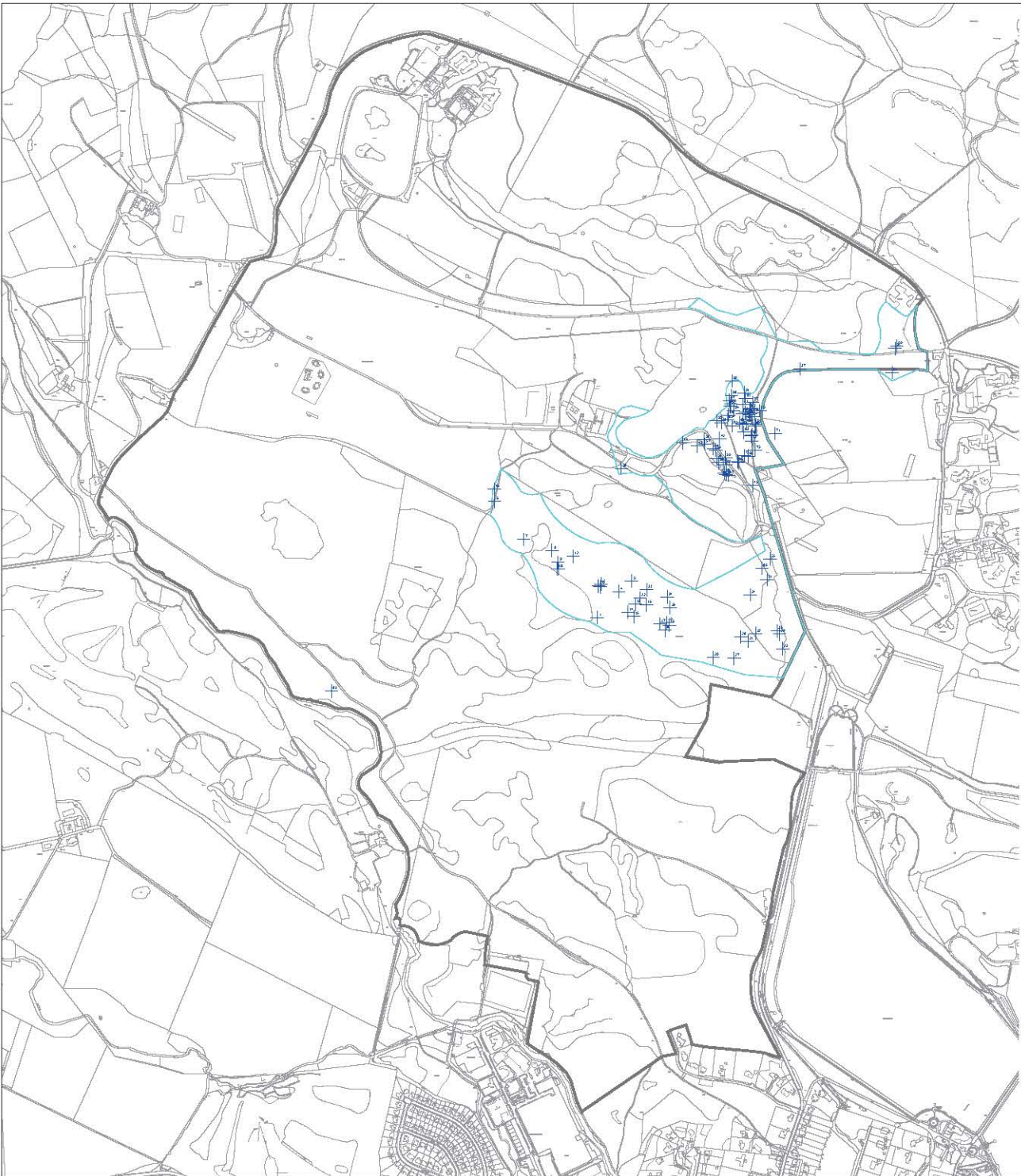


SIGNAGE LOCATIONS

SIGN NUMBER	SIGN TYPE	LOCATION	SIGN DESCRIPTION	SIGN STATUS	ACTION REQUIRED
1	Directional	VC Carport Access	One-way sign	OK	None
2	Directional	VC Carport Access	Carport Access sign	OK	None
3	Directional	VC Carport	Carport sign	OK	None
4	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	Minor	Reposition / Check Alignment
5	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign to avoid obstruction
6	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign to avoid obstruction
7	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	OK	None
8	Directional	VC Carport	Directional sign	OK	None
9	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	Minor	None
10	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	OK	None
11	Directional	VC Carport	Directional sign	Variable	None
12	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
13	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	OK	None
14	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
15	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
16	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
17	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
18	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
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23	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign
24	Warning	VC Carport	Warning sign	REFUSED	Relocate sign

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KEY:



TALL SALMONBERRY LOCATIONS



EXTENT OF SALMONBERRY

Proj: 64003 DRAWING CREATED: 09/05/2011 09:55  
Rev: Date: 09/05/2011 09:55

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project:  
Mugdock Park

Client:  
Client East Dunbartonshire Council

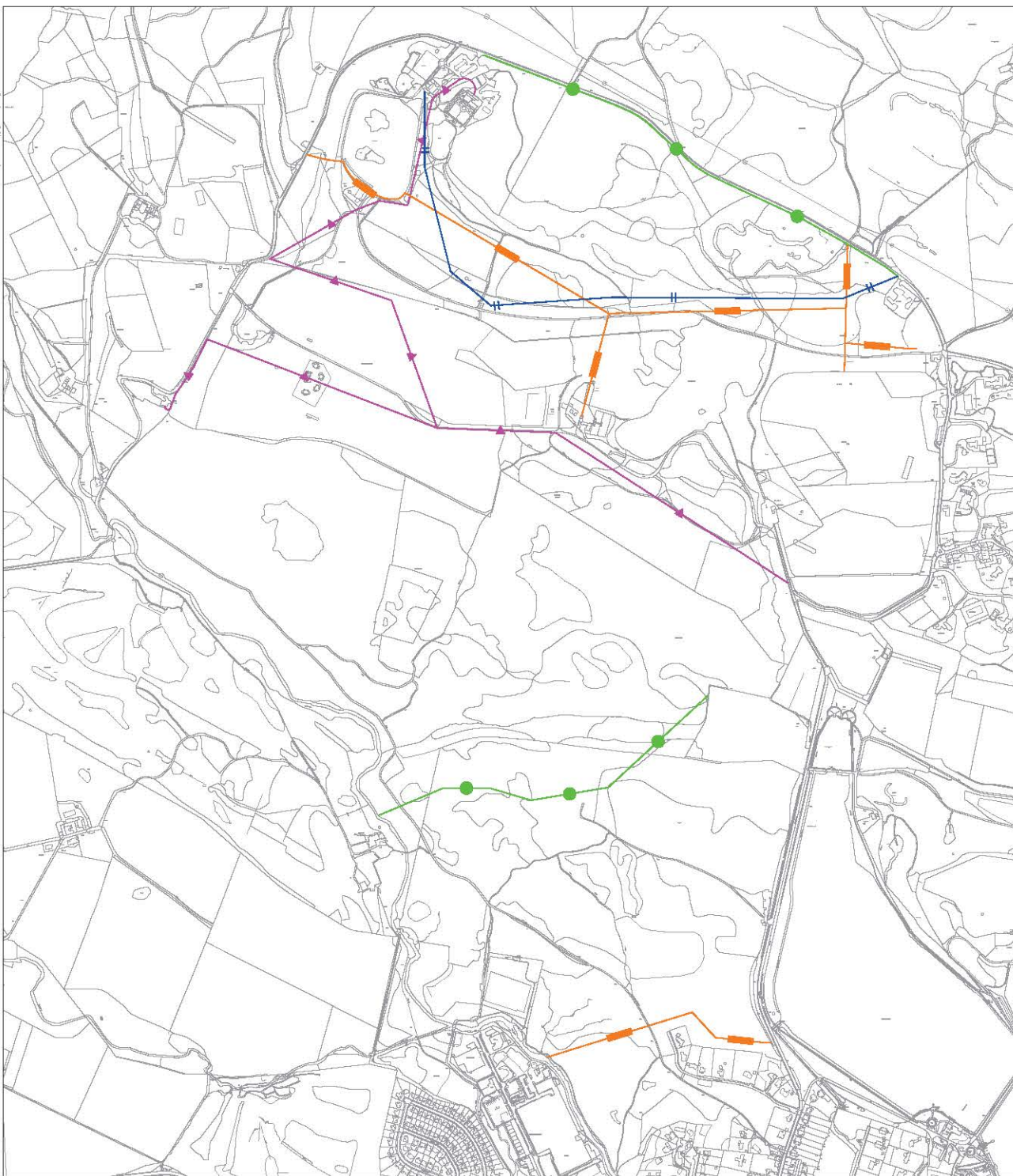
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Drawing Number:  
64003  
Revision:  
P01

D:\JIBS\6403 - MUGDOCK PARK\6403\_Services.dwg - IRONSIDE\FARRAR\JIBS - 19/06/2022



- KEY:
-  ELECTRICITY - SCOTTISH POWER
  -  GAS - SCOTTISH GAS
  -  TELEPHONE - BT
  -  WATER - PRIVATE SUPPLY

PEJ	09/08	09/07/2022	CHRYSTIE	REV	02
Rev	Date	Information		DR	01

**IronsideFarrar**  
EnvironmentalConsultants

Project:  
Mugdock Park

Client:  
Client East  
Dunbartonshire  
Council

Title:  
Wayleaves



Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1  
Status:  
DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Revision:



# Appendix 2—Funding Opportunities & Resource

## Funding bodies

Forestry Grant Scheme supports the creation of new woodlands and the sustainable management of existing woodlands.

<https://www.ruralpayments.org/publicsite/futures/topics/all-schemes/forestry-grant-scheme/>

Magnificat meadows provides information of possible sources of funds for meadow restoration / creation

<http://www.magnificentmeadows.org.uk/advice-guidance/section/how-can-i-fund-my-meadow-restoration>

Peatland action funding supports on the ground restoration activities.

<https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/taking-action/peatland-action/peatland-action-how-apply>

Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) is now the main source of Government funding for rural land management, including management to benefit nature and landscapes. Further information provided here:

<https://www.ruralpayments.org/publicsite/futures/topics/all-schemes/forestry-grant-scheme/>

The National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and Scottish Natural Heritage have launched the Biodiversity Challenge Fund (BCF) support large-scale projects which will improve the health and resilience of the natural environment. Further information can be found here:

<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/news/new-funding-scotlands-biodiversity>

<https://www.nature.scot/funding-natural-heritage-projects/biodiversity-challenge-fund-bcf>

## Resources

Advice on restoring and managing peatland can be at:

<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2019-03/Guidance-Peatland-Action-installing-peat-dams.pdf>

<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-11/Guidance-Peatland-Action-guidance-on-peatland-grazing-A1268255.pdf>

[https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-07/A1278749%20-%20Peatland%20Action%20-%20COMMS%20-%20MATERIALS%20-%20SRUC%20Poster%202%20-%20Peatland%20Action\\_%20what%20does%20peatland%20restoration%20look%20like.pdf](https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-07/A1278749%20-%20Peatland%20Action%20-%20COMMS%20-%20MATERIALS%20-%20SRUC%20Poster%202%20-%20Peatland%20Action_%20what%20does%20peatland%20restoration%20look%20like.pdf)

Advice on managing woodland for biodiversity can be found at: <http://>

[www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk/advice-and-resources/woodland-management](http://www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk/advice-and-resources/woodland-management)  
Advice of on creating semi-natural plant communities can be found:

<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-07/Publication%201999%20-%20Using%20Wildflower%20Seed%20Mixtures%20for%20Grassland%20Creation.pdf>

Achieving diversity in Forest Landscapes is a practical guide to planning forest landscapes. [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcpg103.pdf/\\$FILE/fcpg103.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcpg103.pdf/$FILE/fcpg103.pdf)

Creating New Native Woodlands, Forestry Commission

<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/archive-creating-new-native-woodlands/>

Conserving and managing trees and woodland in Scotland's Designed Landscapes is a practical guide to caring for tree components in heritage landscapes.

<https://forestry.gov.scot/images/corporate/pdf/DesignedLandscapesFCPG102inner.pdf>

Guidance on creating a traditional orchard can be found at <https://plantwild.co.uk/woodland-wildflowers/>

Guidance on creating wildflower communities in woodlands found [https://](https://plantwild.co.uk/woodland-wildflowers/)

[plantwild.co.uk/woodland-wildflowers/](https://plantwild.co.uk/woodland-wildflowers/)

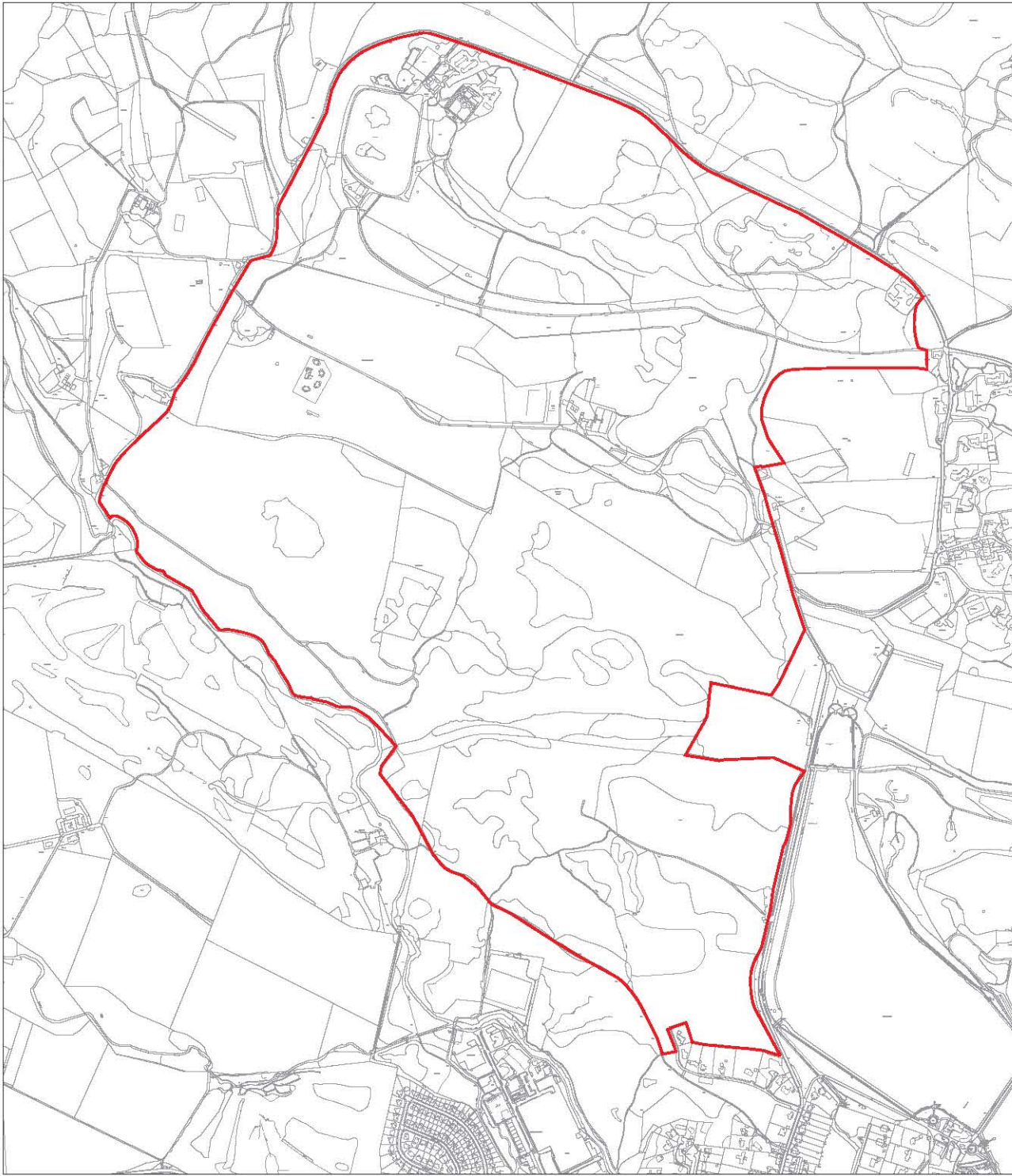
National Forest Inventory (NFI) a regular updated UK wide inventory of all woodland cover. <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/national-forest-inventory/>

Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS) is a one-off Scotland-wide survey of native woodlands and of plantation on ancient woodlands. <https://forestry.gov.scot/forests-environment/biodiversity/native-woodlands/native-woodland-survey-of-scotland-nwss>



# Appendix 3 - Report Maps

C:\Users\jandrew@ironsidefarrar.com\Desktop\64003 - MUGDOCK PARK\64003\_Site Boundary.dwg - MUGDOCK PARK\64003\_Site Boundary.dwg



KEY:



SITE BOUNDARY (AREA = 25207km<sup>2</sup>)

Proj: 64003: MUGDOCK PARK Rev: 01  
Rev: 01 Date: 10/10/2023

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project: Muggdock Park  
Client: Client East  
Dunbartonshire Council  
Title: Site Boundary:  
Muggdock Country Park

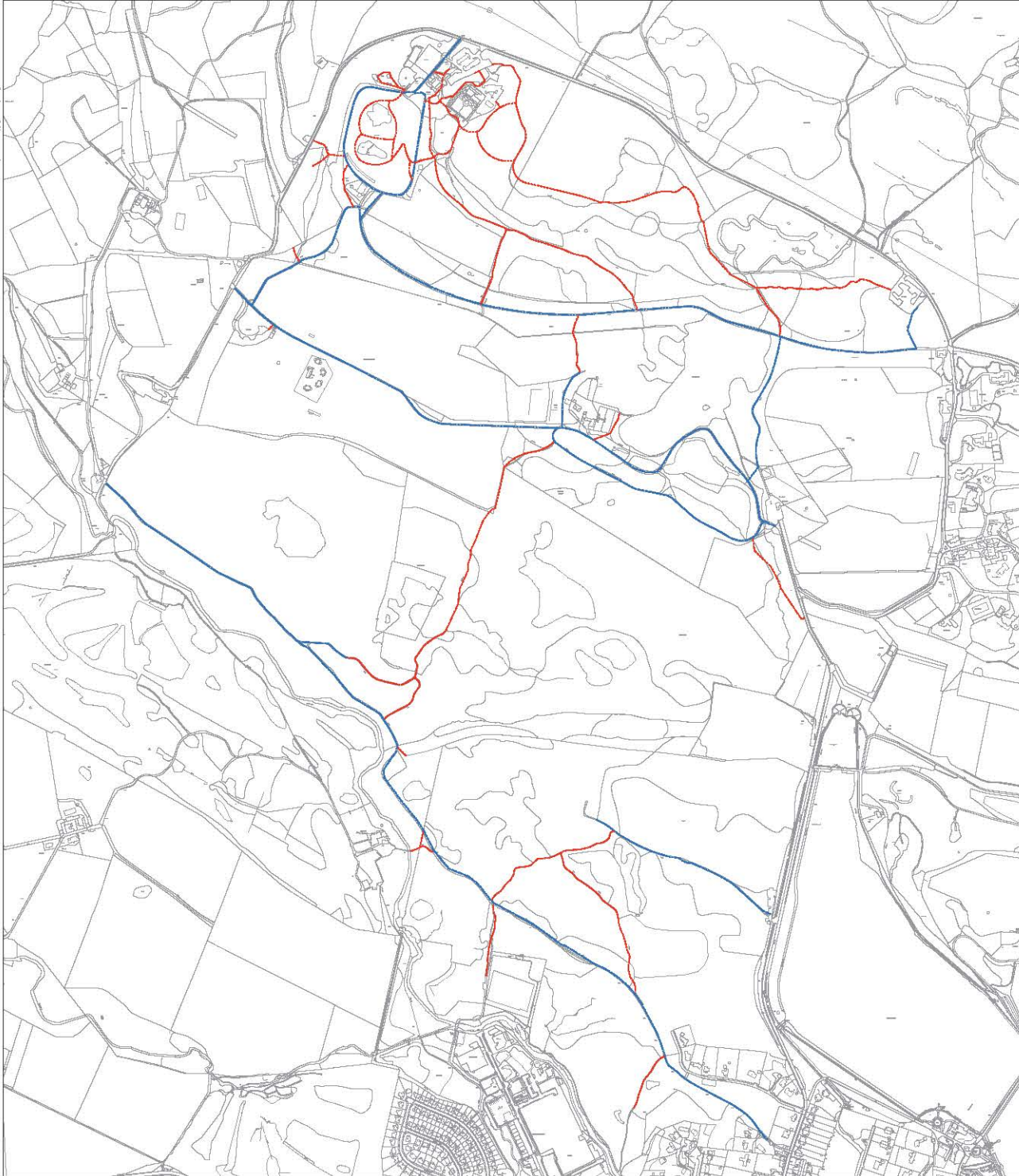
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	SURFACED TRACKS
	SURFACED PATHS

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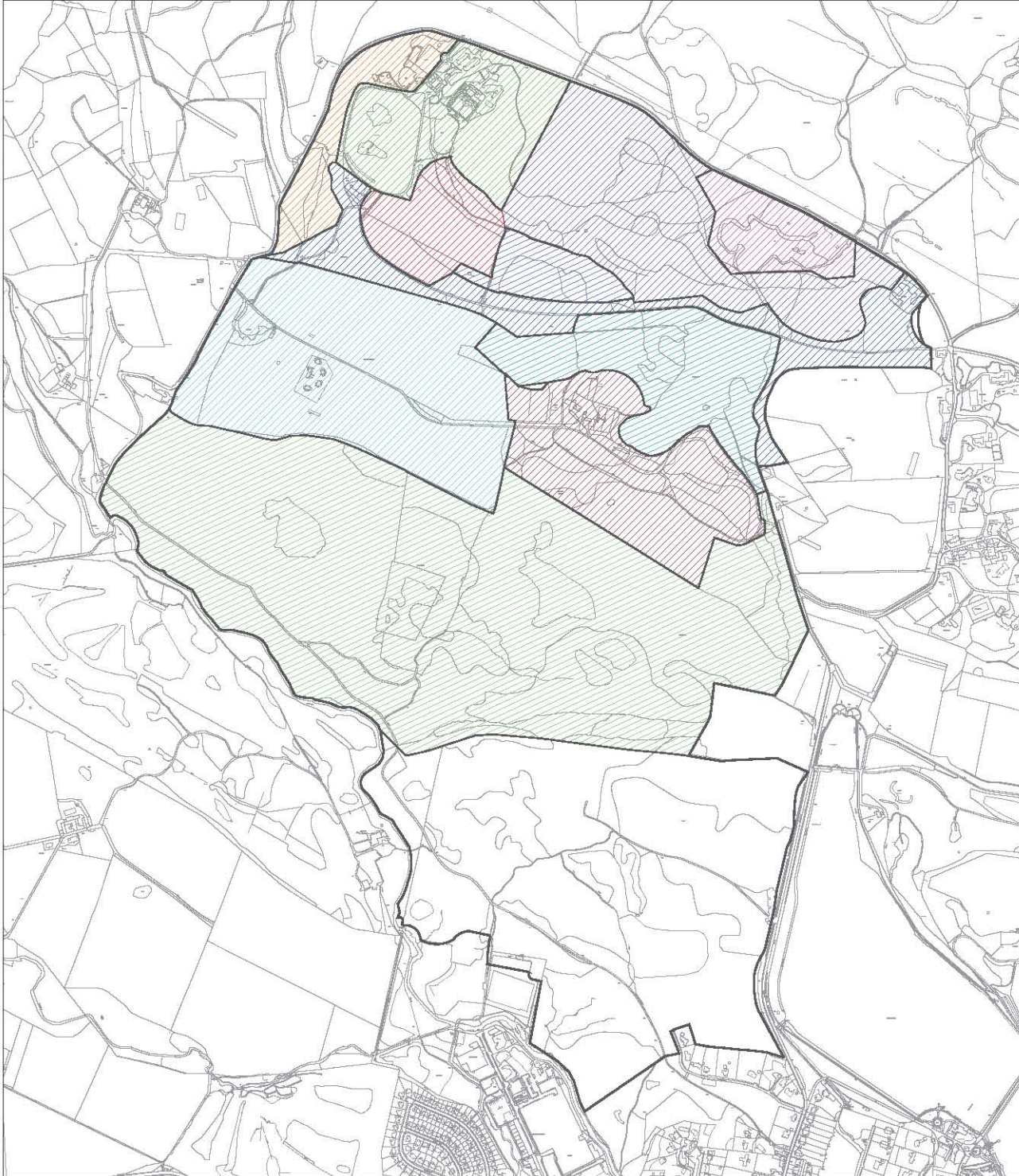
**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project:  
Muggdock Park  
Client:  
Client East  
Dunbartonshire  
Council  
Title:  
Access Routes

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Status:  
DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003  
Revision: P01

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-  BOUNDARIES OF MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS
-  CASTLE PARK
-  CASTLE STRIP
-  CENTRAL PARK
-  CRAIGEND PARK
-  CRAIGEND QUARRY
-  GARROWHILL PHEASANTS WOOD
-  KHYBER PARK
-  MUGDOCK LOCH PARK
-  MUGDOCK WOOD
-  PEITCHES MOOR
-  WEST PARK

Proj	UGRE DRAWING CHECKED	REV	02
Rev	1	Date	Information
		DR	01

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project:  
Mugdock Park

Client:  
East Dunbartonshire Council

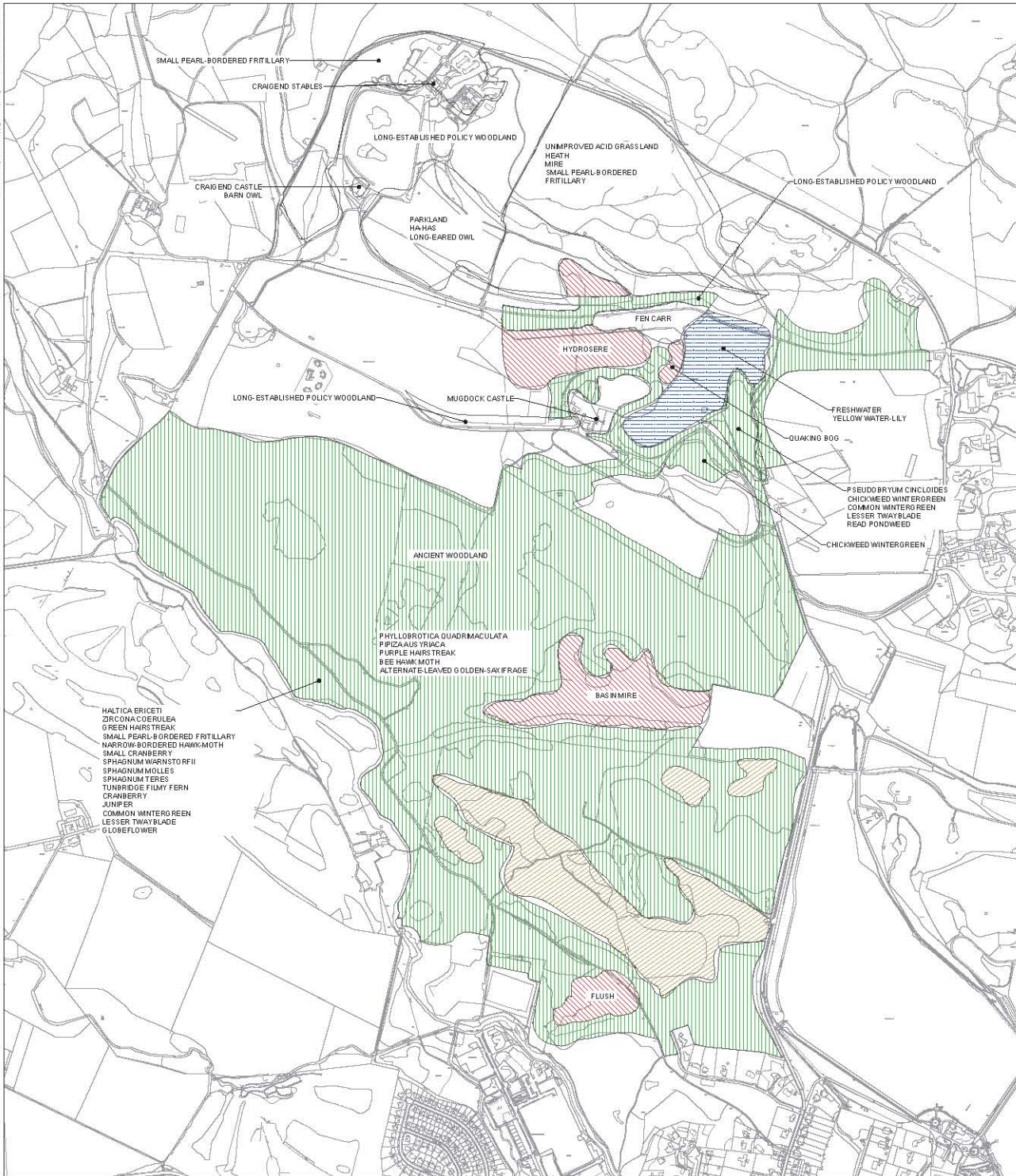
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Compartments



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Drawing Number: 64003  
Revision: P01

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council - MUGDOCK PARK SITE - IRONSIDE FARRAR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, 02/12/2022  
 Date: 02/12/2022  
 Author: Andrew Wainwright



**KEY:**

- WOODLAND
- OPEN WATER
- HEATH
- MIRE

HALTICA ERICETI  
 ZIRCONA COERULEA  
 GREEN HAWK-TREK  
 SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY  
 NARROW-BORDERED HAWK-MOTH  
 SMALL CRANBERRY  
 SPHAGNUM WARNSTORFII  
 SPHAGNUM MOLLE  
 SPHAGNUM TERES  
 TUNBRIDGE FILMY FERN  
 CRANBERRY  
 JUNIPER  
 COMMON WINTERGREEN  
 LESSER TWAYBLADE  
 GLOBEFLOWER

PFI: 0262022 DRAWING CREATED: 04/12/2022  
 DW: CW: HW: M: W:

**Ironsides Farrar**  
 Environmental Consultants

Project: Mugdock Park

Client: East Dunbartonshire Council

Title: Key Site Features



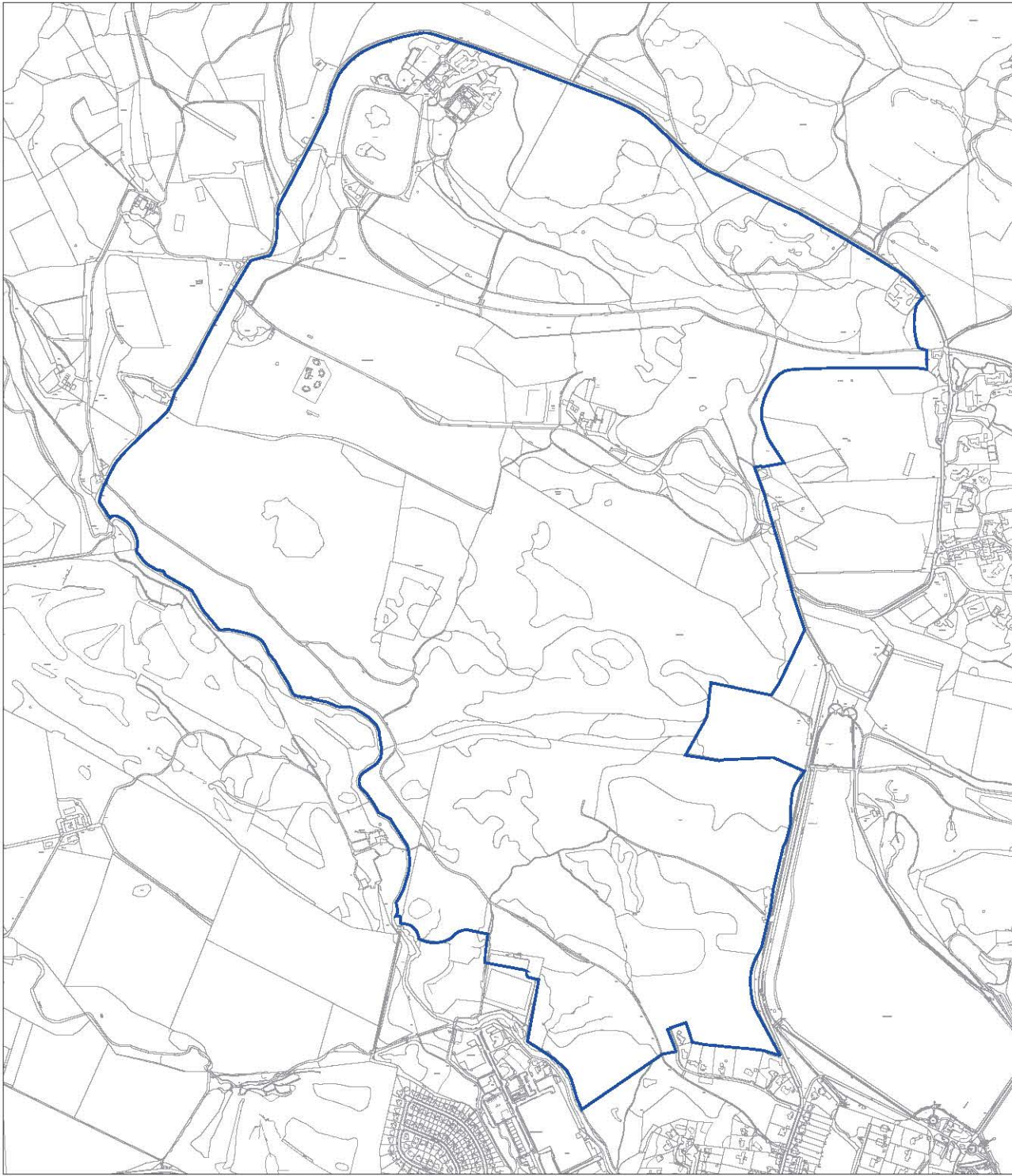
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Drawing Number: 64003  
 Revision: P01



KEY:  
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS BOUNDARY

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KEY:



MANAGEMENT BOUNDARY (AREA = 2655km<sup>2</sup>)

REV	DATE	BY	APP
01			

**IronsideFarrar**  
Environmental Consultants

Project:  
Muggdock Park

Client:  
Client East  
Dunbartonshire  
Council

Title:  
Site Boundary  
Management Plan

Scale: 1:5000 Paper Size: A1

Status: DRAFT

Drawing Number: 64003 Revision: 001

